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CALCUTTA; FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1897.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1897.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Mr. JOHN WOODBURN, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

His Highness Maharao Raja Sir RAGHUBIR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., of Bundi in Rajputana.

Sir EDWARD CHARLES BUCK, KT., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service (Retired), and lately Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr. JOHN NUGENT, Indian Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

CHARLES LEWIS TUPPER, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Lahore Division, and Officiating Second Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

ANDREW HENDERSON LEITH FRASER, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces, and lately a Member of the Hemp Drugs Commission.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1897.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

Major-General Sir OWEN TUDOR BURNE, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., British Service (Retired), lately a Member of the Council of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

To be a Knight Commander.

His Highness Maharaja SAWAI RANJOR SINGH BAHADUR, Chief of Ajaigarh in the Bundelkhand Agency of Central India.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM EARNSHAW COOPER, President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Commandant of the 5th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of the Kangra District, and Divisional Judge of Kulu, in the Punjab.

JOHN ELIOT, Esquire, F.R.S., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

MAHARAJ RAJESHWARI SANKARA SUBBAIYAR, Diwan of the State of Travancore in the Madras Presidency.

Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY LAKE WELLS, Royal Engineers, Director of the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Lieutenant EATON WALLACE PETLEY, Royal Navy (Retired), Deputy Conservator of the Port of Calcutta, Commander of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers, and an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Rai Bahadur Pandit BHAG RAM, Judicial Member of the Council of the State of Kashmir.

Khan Bahadur NAOROJI PESTANJI VAKIL, of Ahmadabad.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff:

To be Honorary Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major-General THOMAS WALSH, Army Medical Staff.
Surgeon-Colonel CHARLES ALFRED ATKINS, Army Medical Staff.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1897.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

CHARLES ARTHUR ROE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, and Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja as a personal distinction upon—

Sri Gowrachandra Gajapati Narayana Deva, Zamindar of Parlakimedi in the Godavari District of the Madras Presidency.

Kumar Pramada Nath Roy, of Dighapatia in the district of Rajshahi in the Bengal Presidency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

M. R. Ry. Harihara Subbaraya Aiyar Avrgl, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency.

Rao Sahib M. R. Ry. Vijayapurapu Ananta Rao Pantulu, late Chairman of the Municipal Council of Bimlipatam in the Vizagapatam District of the Madras Presidency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Shams-ul-ulama as a personal distinction upon—

Maulvi Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, Superintendent of the Dacca Madrasah in the Bengal Presidency.

Maulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali, Professor of Arabic in the Muir College, Allahabad.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pandit Dukha Mochin Jha, of Pilokbar in Darbhanga in the Bengal Presidency, the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Khan Sahib Kazi Mir Gayasudin Jalaluddin, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner in the Bombay Presidency.

Abdul Khair *walad* Fateh Khan, Dharejo, Zamindar in Sind.

Munshi Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab.

Kasim Ali Khan of Pataudi, Manager of the Pataudi State in the Punjab.

Inayat-ullah Khan, Manager of the Kalsia State in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib, Shams-ul-ulama, Maulvi Syad Muhammad Ziauddin Khan, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Subadar-Major Hazrat Shah, Bahadur, 24th Bombay Infantry.

Maulvi Syududdin Ahmed, of Faridpur in the Bengal Presidency.

Maulvi Kazi Furzund Ahmad, of Gaya in the Bengal Presidency.

Munshi Sakhawat Hussein, of Shahjehanpur in the North-Western Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

M. R. Ry. Badam Venkataratnam Garu, Member of the Municipal Council of Coconada in the Godavari District of the Madras Presidency.

Ram Chandra Bapuji, retired Huzur Deputy Collector in the Bombay Presidency.

Pragji Laxmidhar, Chief Police Officer of the Amreli Division in Baroda.

Pandit Trimbak Nilkanth Desmukh, of the Provincial Civil Service, and Dewan of the Patna State in the Central Provinces.

Rao Sahib Shitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan, Director of Public Instruction, Berar.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Lala Mannu Lal, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Lala Kanhya Lal, Executive Engineer in the Punjab.

Lala Nanak Baksh, Motamid of the Patiala State with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Munram Singh, retired Hospital Assistant in Rajputana.

Babu Khiroda Prosad Pal, of Howrah in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dacca in the Bengal Presidency.
Babu Manmatha Nath Mitra, of Calcutta.
Rai Radha Krishna, Zamindar of Patna in the Bengal Presidency.
Babu Mohun Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Secretary to the District Board and Member of the Municipal Board of Bareilly.
Babu Kala Nand, District Surveyor of Jalaun in the North-Western Provinces.
Ram Kishen, Dewan of Kothi in the Baghelkhand Agency.
Tikaram, Kamdar of Raghugarh in the Gwalior Agency.
Bhoorya Jellaya, Hospital Assistant, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.
Gopal Singh, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—
Thoppilagatti Koyotti Haji, of Calicut in the Madras Presidency.
Dadamiya Anwarkha, the Deshmukh of Pachora in the Bombay Presidency.
Sheikh Din Muhammad, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.
Maulvi Muhammad Husain, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.
Maulvi Muhammad Yusaf Ali Khan, Inspector of Schools in the Punjab.
Afridi Khan, Naib Hakim of Lower Kurram.
Mahtab Shah, Lecturer on Anatomy in the Lahore Veterinary College.
Hak Niwaz Khan, Sikander Khel Marwat, Superintendent of Irrigation in the Bannu District in the Punjab.
Hussein Bakhsh, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—
Maganlal Jeychand, Vice-President of the Municipality of Kapadvanj in the Bombay Presidency.
Trimbak Anant Riswadkar, retired Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination in the Poona District of the Bombay Presidency.
Bomonjee Bhiccajee, late Head Clerk of the Bombay Arsenal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—
Lala Karm Chand, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.
Lala Daulat Shah of Gujrat in the Punjab.
Lala Sobha Ram, Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab.
Lala Fakir Chand, Member of the Municipal Committee of Batala in the Gurdaspur District in the Punjab.
Lala Sukh Dial, President of the Municipal Committee of Dharmsala, in the Kangra District in the Punjab.
Lala Murli Mull, Store-keeper in the Commissariat Transport Department.

Kripa Shankar, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Narsingpur in the Central Provinces.

Mohan Lal, Hospital Assistant and Deputy Superintendent of the Jubbulpur Lunatic Asylum in the Central Provinces.

Lala Sundar Lal, Banker in Betul in the Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Khan Bahadur Muhammad Yakub *valad* Sheikh Ismail, Deputy Collector in Sind, the title of Sardar as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Kun Hmôn, Myoôk of the 4th Grade in Burma, the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Tin Gyaw, Myoôk of the 3rd Grade in Burma, the title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Tha Dun Aung, Irrigation Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Minbu, the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. I.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 31st December, 1896.

No. 1042.—The services of Mr. W. H. Lucas, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date of his relinquishing charge of his duties as Second Assistant and Assistant Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

SANITARY.

The 31st December, 1896.

No. 569.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant C. D. Dawes, I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Depart-

POLICE.

The 31st December, 1896.

No. 738.—The services of Lieutenant H. R. Wallis, 34th Pioneers, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th December, 1896.

No. 386.—The services of the Reverend J. M Macdonald, Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 30th December, 1896, or from the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Nowgong.

J. P. HEWETT

Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1897.

No. 1-*S. I.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Mr. JOHN WOODBURN, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

His Highness Maharao Raja Sir RAGHUBIR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., of Bundi in Rajputana.

Sir EDWARD CHARLES BUCK, KT., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service (Retired), and lately Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr. JOHN NUGENT, Indian Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

CHARLES LEWIS TUPPER, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Lahore Division, and Officiating Second Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

ANDREW HENDERSON LEITH FRASER, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces, and lately a Member of the Hemp Drugs Commission.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1897.

No. 1-*I. E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

Major-General Sir OWEN TUDOR BURNE, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., British Service (Retired), lately a Member of the Council of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

To be a Knight Commander.

His Highness Maharaja SAWAI RANJOR SINGH BAHADUR, Chief of Ajaigarh in the Bundelkhand Agency of Central India.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM EARNSHAW COOPER, President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Commandant of the 5th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of the Kangra District, and Divisional Judge of Kulu, in the Punjab.

JOHN ELIOT, Esquire, F.R.S., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

MAHARAJ RAJESHWARI SANKARA SUBBAIYAR, Diwan of the State of Travancore in the Madras Presidency.

Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY LAKE WELLS, Royal Engineers, Director of the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Lieutenant EATON WALLACE PETLEY, Royal Navy (Retired), Deputy Conservator of the Port of Calcutta, Commander of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers, and an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Rai Bahadur Pandit BHAG RAM, Judicial Member of the Council of the State of Kashmir.

Khan Bahadur NAOROJI PESTANJI VAKIL, of Ahmadabad.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1897.

No. 1-*I. A.*

Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

CHARLES ARTHUR ROE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, and Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University.

No. 2-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja as a personal distinction upon—

Sri Gowrachandra Gajapati Narayana Devu, Zamindar of Parlakimedi in the Godavari District of the Madras Presidency.

Kumar Pramada Nath Roy, of Dighapatia in the district of Rajshahi in the Bengal Presidency.

No. 3-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

M. R. Ry. Harihara Subbaraya Aiyar Avrgl, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency.

Rao Sahib M. R. Ry. Vijayapurapu Ananta Rao Pantulu, late Chairman of the Municipal Council of Bimlipatam in the Vizagapatam District of the Madras Presidency.

No. 4-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Shams-ul-ulama as a personal distinction upon—

Maulvi Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, Superintendent of the Dacca Madrasah in the Bengal Presidency.

Maulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali, Professor of Arabic in the Muir College, Allahabad.

No. 5-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pandit Dukha Mochin Jha, of Pilokhar in Darbhanga in the Bengal Presidency, the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction.

No. 6-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Khan Sahib Kazi Mir Gayasudin Jalaluddin, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner in the Bombay Presidency.

Abdul Khair *walad* Fateh Khan, Dharejo, Zamindar in Sind.

Munshi Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab.

Kasim Ali Khan of Pataudi, Manager of the Pataudi State in the Punjab.

Inayat-ullah Khan, Manager of the Kalsia State in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib, Shams-ul-ulama, Maulvi Syad Muhammad Ziauddin Khan, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Subadar-Major Hazrat Shah, Bahadur, 24th Bombay Infantry.

Maulvi Syududdin Ahmed, of Faridpur in the Bengal Presidency.

Maulvi Kazi Furzund Ahmad, of Gaya in the Bengal Presidency.

Munshi Sakhawat Hussein, of Shahjehanpur in the North-Western Provinces.

No. 7-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

M. R. Ry. Badam Venkataratnam Garu, Member of the Municipal Council of Coconada in the Godavari District of the Madras Presidency.

Ram Chandra Bapuji, retired Huzur Deputy Collector in the Bombay Presidency.

Pragji Laxmidhar, Chief Police Officer of the Amreli Division in Baroda.

Pandit Trimbak Nilkanth Desmukh, of the Provincial Civil Service, and Dewan of the Patna State in the Central Provinces.

Rao Sahib Shitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan, Director of Public Instruction, Berar.

No. 8-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Lala Mannu Lal, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Lala Kanhya Lal, Executive Engineer in the Punjab.

Lala Nanak Baksh, Motamid of the Patiala State with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Munram Singh, retired Hospital Assistant in Rajputana.

Babu Khiroda Prosad Pal, of Howrah in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dacca in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Manmatha Nath Mitra, of Calcutta.

Rai Radha Krishna, Zamindar of Patna in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Mohun Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Secretary to the District Board and Member of the Municipal Board of Bareilly.

Babu Kala Nand, District Surveyor of Jalaun in the North-Western Provinces.

Ram Kishen, Dewan of Kothi in the Baghelkhand Agency.

Tikaram, Kamdar of Raghugarh in the Gwalior Agency.

Bhoorya Jellaya, Hospital Assistant, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

Gopal Singh, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

No. 9-*I.A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon--

Thoppilagatti Koyotti Haji, of Calicut in the Madras Presidency.

Dadamiya Anwarkha, the Deshmukh of Pachora in the Bombay Presidency.

Sheikh Din Muhammad, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Maulvi Muhammad Husain, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Maulvi Muhammad Yusaf Ali Khan, Inspector of Schools in the Punjab.

Afridi Khan, Naib Hakim of Lower Kurram.

Mahtab Shah, Lecturer on Anatomy in the Lahore Veterinary College.

Hak Niwaz Khan, Sikander Khel Marwat, Superintendent of Irrigation in the Bannu District in the Punjab.

Hussein Bakhsh, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

No. 10-*I.A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—.

Maganlal Jeychand, Vice-President of the Municipality of Kapadvanj in the Bombay Presidency.

Trimbak Anant Riswadkar, retired Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination in the Poona District of the Bombay Presidency.

Bomonjee Bhiccajee, late Head Clerk of the Bombay Arsenal.

No. 11-*I.A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Lala Karm Chand, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Lala Daulat Shah of Gujrat in the Punjab.

Lala Sobha Ram, Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab.

Lala Fakir Chand, Member of the Municipal Committee of Batala in the Gurdaspur District in the Punjab.

Lala Sukh Dial, President of the Municipal Committee of Dharmsala, in the Kangra District in the Punjab.

Lala Murli Mull, Store-keeper in the Commissariat Transport Department.

Kripa Shankar, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Narsingpur in the Central Provinces.

Mohan Lal, Hospital Assistant and Deputy Superintendent of the Jubbulpur Lunatic Asylum in the Central Provinces.

Lala Sundar Lal, Banker in Betul in the Central Provinces.

No. 12-*I.A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Khan Bahadur Muhammad Yakub *valad* Sheikh Ismail, Deputy Collector in Sind, the title of Sardar as a personal distinction.

No. 1-*E.B.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Kun Hmôn, Myoôk of the 4th Grade in Burma, the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min as a personal distinction.

No. 2-*E.B.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Tin Gyaw, Myoôk of the 3rd Grade in Burma, the title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min as a personal distinction.

No. 3-*E.B.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Tha Dun Aung, Irrigation Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Minbu, the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction.

The 28th December, 1896.

No. 2039-*G.*—The services of Mr. L. E. Buckley, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 30th November, 1896.

The 30th December, 1896.

No. 2051-*G.*—Mr. H V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, with effect from the 26th October, 1896.

No. 2053-*G.*—Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Zhob.

No. 2054-*G.*—Lieutenant S. G. Knox, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, with effect from the 5th November, 1896.

No. 2055-*G.*—Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawai and Railway District.

No. 2057-*G.*—Captain A. D'A. G. Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, with effect from the 3rd November, 1896.

No. 2059-*G.*—Major T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Political Agent in Alwar with effect from the 15th November, 1896.

No. 2060-*G.*—Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Jhalawar, with effect from the 24th November, 1896, and until further orders.

No. 2062-*G.*—Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad, with effect from the 18th November, 1895.

No. 2064-*G.*—Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the 19th November, 1896.

No 2066 *G.*—Captain J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir with effect from the 28th November, 1895.

No. 2069-*G.*—Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 30th November, 1896.

No. 2072 *G.*—Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 25th Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Assistant Political Officer for Dir and Swat, *vice* Mr. W. S. Davis, with effect from the 9th November, 1896, and until further orders.

The 1st January, 1897.

No 1 *G.*—With reference to Notification No. 1456-G., dated the 7th September, 1896 Mr. J. H Kruger, Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Moulmein resumed charge of his office on the 4th December, 1896.

Political Assistant of the 3rd class and Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

No. 4-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, and consequent on the abolition of the appointment noted in the margin, the Department for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti in India has been augmented, with effect from the 1st November, 1895, by the constitution of an additional appointment of First Assistant in Hyderabad to the General Superintendent.

The following appointments in and to the Department are now ordered:—

Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.I.E., First Assistant, is posted to Hyderabad, with effect from the 1st November, 1895.

Mr. W. A. Gayer, Second Assistant, to be a First Assistant, on augmentation, with effect from the 1st November, 1895. Mr. Gayer is posted to Hyderabad with effect from the 2nd November, 1896, *vice* Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.I.E., seconded, for employment under the Nizam's Government.

Mr. H. G. Waterfield, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, Punjab, and officiating Second Assistant, is [illegible] with effect from the 1st November, 1895, *vice* Mr. W. A. Gayer, promoted.

Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere, to be a First Assistant, with effect from the 24th December, 1896. Mr. Clogstoun is posted to Rajputana.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 28th December, 1896.

No 5455-*Gl.*—The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. G. C. Ray, Assistant Comptroller General in charge of Outside Audits, in the Notification in this Department, No. 5185-Gl., dated the 10th December, 1896, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 12th December, 1896, is extended by two months.

Mr. I. C. Basu, Assistant Comptroller General is placed in charge of Outside Audits during Mr. Ray's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. M. K. Ghatak, Probationer in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, is transferred to the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

The 30th December, 1896.

No. 5470-*Gl.*—The services of Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph Deputy Auditor General, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 10th December, 1896

The 31st December, 1896.

No. 5486 *Gl.*—The following temporary officiating appointments are made in the Postal Department during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. K. J. Badshah, or until further orders:—

Mr. E. C. O'Brien, 1st Assistant Director General of the Post Office, to officiate as Deputy Director General,

Mr. E. A. Doran, 2nd Assistant Director General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Director General,

Mr. W. F. Cockell, 3rd Assistant Director General, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Director General, and

Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent of Post Offices, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General.

No. 5490-*Gl.*—Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 4th January, 1897.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st January, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No 1.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff :

To be Honorary Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major-General Thomas Walsh, Army Medical Staff.

Surgeon-Colonel Charles Alfred Atkins, Army Medical Staff.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 2.—Captain and Brevet-Major G. V. Kemball, Royal Artillery, on special duty in the Department of the Quarter Master General in India, to be Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Intelligence Branch, Quarter Master General's Department, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Mason, C.B., D.S.O., deceased. Dated 11th September, 1896.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 3.—Colonel H. G. Waterfield, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, to command a second class district in India with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Lieutenant General G. N. Channer, C.B., V.C., Indian Staff Corps, who has vacated ;

Colonel R. H. F. Rennick, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Colonel on the Staff, to be a Colonel on the Staff, *vice* Brigadier-General Waterfield,—

with effect from the 11th December, 1896.

No. 4.—Colonel W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., Bengal General List, Infantry, officiating Colonel on the Staff, to command the Malakand Brigade, with the status and pay of a Colonel on the Staff, *vice* Brigadier-General H. G. Waterfield, C.B, Indian Staff Corps, appointed to the command of a district of the second class Dated 10th December, 1896.

No. 5.—Colonel A. Gaselee, C.B, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Colonel on the Staff, to be a Colonel on the Staff, *vice* Major-General G. T. Halliday, who has vacated Dated 12th December, 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 6.—The tenure of the appointment of Major C. H. L. F. Wilson, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class (officiating 3rd class), in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 5th January, 1898.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 7.—Lieutenant John Glennie Greig, North Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 26th October, 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 8.—Lieutenant Arthur Newton Dalgleish Fagan, Worcestershire Regiment, officiating Squadron officer, 1st Regiment of Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 17th February, 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 9.—Subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India, the undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps on the conditions laid down in the regulations published in clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, for admission to the Staff Corps of officers of the Unattached List, with effect from the date specified :—

Second-Lieutenant Richard Alexander Steel, Royal Irish Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 20th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, —18th November, 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 10.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 1st December, 1896, page 7103.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
1st December, 1896.

* * * * *

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey H. Harvey-Kelly, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 9th June, 1896.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Lyster, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 15th October, 1895.

* * * * *

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 8th December, 1896, page 7231.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
8th December, 1896.

* * * * *

The Hongkong Regiment. The undermentioned Jemadars to be Subadars. Dated 26th September, 1896 :—

Nur Khan, *vice* Khadi Khan, who has retired.
Ghulam Jilani Khan, *vice* Nawab Khan, who has retired.

The undermentioned Pay Havildars to be Jemadars. Dated 26th September, 1896 :—

Mehdi Khan, *vice* Akbar Shah, who has retired.

Rang Shah, *vice* Nur Khan, promoted.

Havildar Ajab Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Jilani Khan, promoted. Dated 26th September, 1896.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 11.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Second-Lieutenant Frederick Stewart Keen.—4th November, 1896.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Bengal Establishment.

To be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

Dated 30th September, 1896.

Surgeon-Major Charles Henry Beatson.

Bombay Establishment.

To be Surgeon-Colonel.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George Bainbridge, M.D., *vice* Surgeon-Colonel R. B. wman, who has vacated. Dated 4th October, 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 12.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Richard Burton, Assistant in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to be Deputy Commissary, *supernumerary*, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Robert Read, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation, to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Martin Larkin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor William Heywood, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor William Joseph Singleton, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, to be Conductor;

Supernumerary Sub-Conductor Peter Hay is absorbed in this grade,—

with effect from the 16th October, 1896, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary James Tuck, who has retired.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 13.—Third class Assistant Surgeon Edwin Victor Duckworth to be second class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 1st of December, 1896, *vice* second class Assistant Surgeon F. Ferdinand, deceased.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 14.—Captain R. C Cockerill, Indian Staff Corps, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half-pay, with effect from the 8th December, 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 15.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Philip Amroid Hyde, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant with effect from the 18th December, 1896, *vice* Harnett, promoted.

No. 16.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Arthur George Evans, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 17.—*Madras Railway Volunteers*—

Percy Gwynedd Porteous, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 18.—*Oudh Light Horse*—

Lieutenant Harry Birnie, to be Captain, with effect from the 28th May, 1896, *vice* Lincoln, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 19.—*Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant J. C. E Branson resigns his commission.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st January, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned warrant officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 25th December, 1896, and the 1st January, 1897 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Commissariat-Transport Department (Madras).	Conductor J. Haddock	22nd November, 1896.	Rangoon.		
Commissariat-Transport Department (Bombay).	Conductor H. Collyer	26th December, 1896.	Mhow.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 26th December, 1896, and the 1st January, 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Henry Donald Rosseter (a).	Major . .	2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.	24th August, 1896.	No will found	2,625 15 5	...	...
Gerard Bannatyne Moule(b).	2nd Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment.	4th June, 1896.	Intestate .	159 4 6	...	28th February, 1897.
Herbert Saunders (c) .	Surgeon-Major.	Army Medical Staff.	18th August, 1896.	No will found in India. It is believed that there is a will in England.	893 14 10	...	Ditto.

(a) *Next-of-kin—Mother*—Mrs. Rosseter.
Address—Lewes, Sussex.
(Administrator General, Bombay, administering.)

(b) *Next-of-kin—Father*—H. D. Moule, Esq., Indian Civil Service.
Address—Commissioner, Rohilkhand, Bareilly.

(c) *Next-of-kin*—
Children—Bertie Saunders and Percy Saunders.
Mother—Mrs. Saunders.
Care of Colonel Dillon, 4, Cambridge Gardens, Folkestone.
Brother—Revd. Saunders, Downing College, Cambridge.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th December, 1896.

No. 538.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 48, dated 21st January, 1896, Mr. C. F. Sykes, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is confirmed as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, with effect from the 1st October, 1896.

No. 539.—Mr. S. E. S. Williams, Traffic Inspector, East Coast Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, until further orders.

No. 540.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Public Works Department as Traffic Candidates in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and their services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the Railways noted above their names:—

North Western Railway.

Mr. Harry Charles Sparke.
„ Patrick Vincent McInerny.

Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. Frank Hubert Reaks.

No. 541.—Mr. D. R. White, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, is promoted to Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 14th December, 1896.

No. 542.—Mr. M. H. Gaynor, Examiner, 4th class 3rd grade, temporary rank, reverted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, permanent, with effect from the 14th December, 1896.

The 30th December, 1896.

No. 543.—The services of Lieutenant W. A. Watts-Jones, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

TELEGRAPH.

The 29th December, 1896.

No. 537.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified, and until further orders:—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. R. Meredith	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, temporary rank.	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade.	2nd November, 1896.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
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Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts and having the force of law may be obtained separately at. per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 31st December, 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3624 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 26th December 1896:—

No. 443 of 1896.—James Alexander Main, engineer, of Clydesdale iron works, Possilpark, Glasgow, for improvements in apparatus for withering and drying tea leaf.

No. 444 of 1896.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer, and patent agent, of 5, Old Post Office street, Calcutta, for improvements in portable sugarcane crushing mills, and for improved appliances connected therewith.

No. 445 of 1896.—Charles Henry Parker, late an engine driver of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, at present of No. 28, Waterloo street, Calcutta, for improvements in rail joints and fish-plates.

No. 3625 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 185 of 1896.—M. B. Mahadev, proprietor of Messrs. Mahadev and Narayan, printers, 25, Popham's Broadway, Madras, for a water lift. (Specification filed 14th December 1896.)

No. 238 of 1896.—George John Altham, gentleman, of Swansea, in the county of Bristol and state of Massachussets, United States of America, for oil engines. (Specification filed 21st December 1896.)

No. 340 of 1896.—John George Gough and William Edward Harding, both of Young, in the colony of New South Wales, for improvements in driving gear for cycles, and for other purposes. (Specification filed 18th December 1896.)

No. 350 of 1896.—Romeo Grilli, cycle manufacturer, of 15, Sumskaia, Charkov, Russia, for improvements in or relating to bicyles. (Specification filed 21st December 1896.)

No. 352 of 1896.—John Melrose Arnot, F.C.S., of Bally, Uttarpara, Bengal, for improvements in or connected with the closing of boxes, jars, canisters, and the like. (Specification filed 21st December 1896.)

No. 361 of 1896.—Daniel Mayer, pianoforte maker, of 18, Great Marlborough street, London, for improvements in or relating to resonators for stringed instruments, particularly pianofortes. (Specification filed 17th December 1896.)

No. 3626 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 52 of 1888.—William Jackson, engineer, Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for reducing or breaking tea. (From 4th January 1897 to 4th January 1898.)

No. 50 of 1890.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaves, coffee, grain, or other produce. (From 26th May 1897 to 26th May 1898.)

No. 31 of 1890.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, for improvements in apparatus for subjecting substances to the action of air, more especially intended for use in withering or wilting tea leaves, but applicable also to drying coffee, grain, and other produce. (From 4th June 1897 to 4th June 1898.)

No. 124 of 1890.—James Frederick Hodgetts, late professor of Nautics, London, for improvements in the construction of hulls of iron clads or other vessels. (From 23rd December 1896 to 23rd December 1897.)

No. 222 of 1891.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for rolling tea leaf. (From 4th January 1897 to 4th January 1898.)

No. 325 of 1891.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, for improvements in application of air blast or exhaust apparatus for keeping tea leaf cool, whilst being operated on in tea rolling machines. (From 16th September 1897 to 16th September 1898.)

No. 100 of 1892.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco works, Belfast, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea or other substances. (From 7th January 1897 to 7th January 1898.)

No. 193 of 1892.—Edward Waller Stoney, civil engineer, of Madras, for an invention to be called "E. W. Stoney's patent safety T. switch handle." (From 19th December 1896 to 19th December 1897.)

No. 304 of 1892.—John Harper, manager, Marshall Sons & Co., Ld., 99, Clive street, Calcutta, for improvements in clamps for holding together material compressed by hydraulic or other pressure. (From 7th February 1897 to 7th February 1898.)

No. 76 of 1893.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, for improvements in air heating stoves, more especially intended for use with machinery or apparatus for drying tea. (From 22nd June 1897 to 22nd June 1898.)

No. 346 of 1893.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, for improvements in tubular heating stoves, more especially intended for heating air for use in drying tea or other produce. (From 22nd December 1897 to 22nd December 1898.)

No. 347 of 1893.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, for improvements in apparatus for subjecting materials to the action of hot air or for analogous operations, more especially intended for use in drying tea leaves, coffee, and other produce. (From 22nd December 1897 to 22nd December 1898.)

No. 3627 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

No. 46 of 1892.—Eva Jennie Hall's invention for improvements in and relating to needles for use in sewing machines. (Specification filed 23rd September 1892.)

No. 141 of 1892.—Maneklall Motilall Parikh's invention for improvements in yarn warping machinery or apparatus (Specification filed 24th September 1892.)

No. 194 of 1892.—Uriah Cummings' invention for pulverizing machines. (Specification filed on the 23rd September 1892.)

No. 223 of 1892.—Carl Thomas Blanch Brain's invention for improvements in power conduits for tramways or railways, and in electrical connections therefor. (Specification filed 26th September 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date o the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th December, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	72,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (₹ 96,69,577 12 0)	1,44,83,717	14	1
Public Deposits at Branches (₹ 48,14,140 2 1)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,52,96,137	9	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.	7,25,834	12	10
Sundries	30,71,683	14	7
RUPEES	10,07,77,374	3	2

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities	43,57,445	0	0
Other authorised Investments	80,77,875	4	8
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,27,48,402	4	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,92,91,413	1	2
Bills discounted and purchased	1,77,78,819	7	0
Balances with other Banks	6,17,035	13	1
Bullion	2,663	13	0
Dead Stock	13,21,766	9	0
Stamps	8,456	7	3
Sundries	13,50,844	9	10
	7,75,54,722	6	
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (₹ 1,03,64,755 4 11)	2,52,22,651	13	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (₹ 1,48,57,896 8 2)			
RUPEES	10,07,77,374	3	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 31st December, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 34·2.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India; and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th December, 1896.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1894.	Of 1853-54	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1855-35	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1870.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 30th November, 1896	64,85,200	2,25,49,200	18,81,44,100	3,10,97,400	1,51,24,300	29,15,800	29,100	25,93,60,900	8,427	17,900	16,400	51,900	93,600	12,700	1,99,927	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,600	31,200	26,67,81,227
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th December, 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th December, 1896	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th December, 1896	19,03,000	1,600	4,07,400	15,200	500	...	...	4,24,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,27,700
	83,88,200	2,25,51,800	18,85,51,500	3,11,12,600	1,51,24,800	29,15,800	29,100	26,02,85,600	8,427	17,900	16,400	51,900	93,600	12,700	1,99,927	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,600	31,200	26,91,09,927
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	1,67,800	30,82,300	71,100	22,500	...	...	33,43,000	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,48,000
Balance on 15th December, 1896	83,88,200	2,23,84,000	18,54,69,200	3,10,41,500	1,51,02,300	29,15,800	29,100	25,69,43,600	8,427	17,900	16,400	46,900	93,600	12,700	1,94,927	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,600	31,200	26,57,61,927

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1857, to 15th Oct., 1896, enfaced from India, 9,545 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,235 lakhs.
" 16th Oct., 1896, " 31st " " ditto 13 " ditto 10 "
" 1st Nov., " " 15th Nov., " ditto 19 " ditto 5 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 6 " ditto 18 "
" 1st Dec., " " 15th Dec., " ditto 23 " ditto 33 "

9,606 lakhs, 8,302 "

Balance against India 1,304 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 21st December, 1896.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Second L.M.S. Examination :—

In alphabetical order.

1.	Basak, Baidyanath	Medical College.
2.	Biswas, Hemchandra	Ditto.
3.	Chakrabarti, Rajendralal	Ditto.
4.	Das, Kisarimohan	Ditto.
5.	Datta, Jogeschandra	Ditto.
6.	De, Bepinchandra	Ditto.
7.	Ghosh, Krishnakumar	Ditto.
8.	,, Kshiradchandra	Ditto.
9.	Haldar, Manibhushan	Ditto.
10.	Mukhopadhyay, Purendramohan	Ditto.
11.	Pramanik, Nanilal	Ditto.
12.	Ray, Nepalchandra	Ditto.
13.	Sen, Jamini	Ditto.
14.	Sengupta, Satyacharan	Ditto.
15.	Som, Rajaninath	Ditto.
16.	Sur, Saratchandra	Ditto.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 28th December, 1896.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd December, 1896.

No. 64.—The services of second class Military Assistant Surgeon H. G. C. Mills are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Civil Department.

The 23rd December, 1896.

No. 65.—The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons of the Imperial establishment having passed the prescribed examination are promoted to the next higher grade, with effect from the dates specified :—

Present rank.	Name.	Grade to which promoted.	With effect from
3rd grade	Pandit Ajoodhia-Patti.	2nd grade	2nd November, 1896.
Ditto	Mr. Krishnaji Kashinath Gokhale.	Ditto	1st November, 1896.

ERNEST ROBERTS, *M.B.*,
for *Director-General, Indian Medical Services.*

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th December, 1896.

No. 177.—Mr. E. P. S. Hill, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is brought on to the effective list, with effect from the 19th November, 1896.

No. 178.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 2nd December, 1896, *vice* Mr. A. J. Gibson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, retired :—

Mr. W. S. Buttress, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. E. G. Little, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. W. Stotesbury, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, on the seconded list, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, on the effective list.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 24th December, 1896.

No. 5324-G.—First class Hospital Assistant No. 277 Kataru Ram returned, on the 12th December, 1896, from the leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 4717-G., dated 5th November, 1896.

By Order,
L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 18th December, 1896.

No. 9182.—With reference to Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 1919-G. and 1920-G., dated the 8th December, 1896, Captain E. Le Mesurier and Lieutenant R. A. E. Benn, respectively made over and received charge of the duties of Political Agent, Kalat, in the forenoon of the 22nd November, 1896.

No. 9185.—With reference to this office Notifications No. 273-C., dated 29th July, 1896, and No. 6312, dated the 9th September, 1896, Lieutenant F. D. Henslowe, I.S.C., Adjutant and Second-in-Command of the Zhob Levy Corps, resumed charge of his duties in the forenoon of the 26th November, 1896.

By Order,
S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
for *First Assistant.*

The 22nd December, 1896.

No. 9265.—With reference to this office Notification No. 8189, dated the 14th November, 1896, Lieutenant A. L. Jacob, I.S.C., officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class

and Assistant Political Agent, Lower Zhob, on return from privilege leave assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 27th November, 1896.

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Second Assistant.

RAJPUTANA ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Nussirabad, the 20th December, 1896.

No. 3958-S.—The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana is pleased to grant Mr. F. St. G. Manners Smith, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, guardian to His Highness the Maharajá of Ulwár, furlough for 19 months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st April, 1897, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,
Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned 5 copper idols, weighing in all 310 seers and estimated to be worth R155-0-0, were discovered on 27th August, 1896, in Survey No. 88B. of Nemmeli, attached to Gangadarapuram Vattam Mayavaram Taluk, belonging to the Eswaran Koil temple, while one Kuppusami Gurakkal was gathering the produce of an Iluppai tree standing on the Southern Praharam of the temple :—

	Description.	Weight.	Value.
		Seers.	R a. p.
1	Natarajar	191½	95 12 0
2	Amman	55½	27 12 0
3 & 4	Prathoshanayagar and Amman in the same seat	18	9 0 0
5	Subbramaniyaswami	45	22 8 0
	TOTAL	310	155 0 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by Agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 31st day of May, 1897, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

J. ANDREW,
Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE ;
Dated 21st December, 1896.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENTS.

Agra, the 21st December, 1896.

No. 191.—Mr. P. A. Kirwan, Inspector, Sultanpur Salt Works, Upper Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, during the absence on leave of Kour Bijai Singh, Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 21st July to the 1st September, 1896 (both days inclusive).

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th December, 1896.

No. 108.—Mr. A. W. U. Pope, Traffic Superintendent of the East Coast Railway in class II, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted furlough for 12 months, under Article 340 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th January, 1897, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 31st December, 1896.

No. 109.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 532, dated 23rd December, 1896, Second Lieutenant F. G. Turner, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Agra-Delhi Chord line Survey.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 29th December, 1896.

Attay & Co.
Bart, E. J.
Beesby, Geo.
Biddulph, C. E.
Bond, Mrs. (care of Miss Conjon, Court of Wards).
Calcutta Store Supply Co.
Carson & Co.
Editor of St. Andrew.
Everett, E. S.
Gilmour, H. A.
Glendinning, Hon'ble G. P.
Kennedy, A.
Lloyd, Lt.-Col., R.E.
Manager, Dhunbaid and Jherria Coal Co.
Manager, Nadaya Printing Works
Newnham & Co., W.
O'Connor, M. B.
Oglevie, Miss (care of The Lady G. Egerton).
Poole & Co., C.
President, Indian Industrial Association.
Prichard, Hon. E.W.
Publishers of the Bengal Almanac and Directory for 1897.
Simson & Macneill (Negociants).
Stuart, F. G.
Swanston, C
Trotter, H. C.
Voelcker Bros.
Watson, G. E.
Watson & Co., J. D.
White & Co., A.
Wild & Co., John.
Wildman, Miss A.
Young, T. G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allan, W. A. R.
Ambler, F. R.
Aplin, H. B. (care of R. Gordon).
Archard, G.
Baker, W. C.
Bannister, G. W., Captain.
Barnes, Miss K.
Baron DeBonnet de Meantry.
Barrett, John.
Beresford, C.
Beresford, Sam.
Birch, J. W.
Blaneche, Miss A.
Bond, F. W.
Bradley, Mrs.
Braidwood, F.
Braidwood, Mrs.
Brocco, A.
Brown, C. E. (Overseer).
Brown, Miss M.
Brownlow, E. O.
Calveshirt, H. O., Sergt.
Chardi, J. F.
Chorlton, A. (of Manchester).
Clarke, W. W.
Cooper, H. D.
Cotta, J. M.
Cottah & Co., J. M.
Craster, Major I. C. B.
Dalwood, Mr.
D'Padua, J. L.
DeBeurmann, Baron
DeBunsen, M.
DeCruze, Mrs. H.
DeSilva, W. S.
DeSouza, J. F. (care of Roland Seeger).
Dick, R.
Dunlop, L. L.
Edwards, J. T.
Engl, Jean.
Francis, J.
Freeman, Miss, B.
Gallois, Eugene.
Galperson, J.
Garrette, Miss Leoni.
Gasthny, D. J.
George, D.
Gondie, J.
Goodwin, G. A.
Hadlow, Mrs. A.
Haimon, A.
Halroyd, P.
Hancox, H. W., Capt.
Hansz, M. B.
Haritom Mina.
Hedworth, Mrs.
Hill, G. G.
Hill, R. F. W.
Homan, Mrs. (care of T. W. Homan).
Houghton, R.
Hutchison, W. B.
Ivey, A.
James, Mr.
Kelly, J.
Kennedy, T. A.
Kerr, J.
Lane, Mrs.
Leloir, A. C.
Lincoln, T. (Booksellers).
Lisser, T. O.
Lopezco, Mrs. F.
Lynch, C. P.
Madge, P. M.
Maitland, Miss Ada.
Manager, Comical Cards.
Maret, Julien.
Martin, Mrs. C. N.
Marum, J. M.
Marum, Mrs.
Mayr, Mrs. Jones.
McDougall, Miss M.
McIlrath, H. D.
Moorhead, Miss V.
Murgatroyd, G. P. C.
Natchal, Mrs. L.
Nininger, F.
Noailles, Mrs.
Norwood, Miss E.
Nottenius, F. H. (from Sheffield).
O'Brien, G. W.
Odgers, Mrs.
O'Grady, W.
Olman, T.
Palomino-de Castro.
Parker, E.
Parker, W. A.
Paton, Mrs.
Pears, A.
Pell, Mrs.
Picton, A. C.
Price, A. E.
Randall, A.
Rees, Mrs. Stanley.
Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Robertson, Wm.
Robinson, E.
Robinson, Rev. J. E.
Rodgerson, H.
Ross, Mrs. P.
Rowley, J. D.
Schofield, Miss Kate.
Sharples, Miss R.
Simpson, H. R.
Smalley, Mrs.
Smith, Arthur.
Smith, W. G.
Spence, Lieut. A. H. O.
Spraggs, A.
Stanley, Miss.
Stapelfeldt, Fritz.
Stephenson, Miss Flo.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stiller, B. Lig.
Stiller, H.
Stimson, Mrs.
Stowell, Mr.
Swanston, A. W.
Sykes, Mrs.
Talbot, A.
Tasselli, Miss G.
Tetley, A. E.
Thomas, W.
Thornton, Ellie.
Tormidorf, Mrs. K.
Traval, H.
Varnei, G.
Wakefield, Miss E.
Walesby, R. N.
Walsher, H. J.
Webb, Chas.
Webb, T. H.
Weeks, Mrs., care of W. Bond.
Weld, Mrs. C. C.
Weymans, J.
Whitnall, S. E.
Wiesenfeld, A.
Wilkins, Erwin.
Wilson, R. H.
Wilson, Miss M. E. G.
Winter, A. L.
Winters, Mrs. N.
Wirth, M. M. (Pacific Circus).
Wise, A. G. H.
Woodward, G.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Bond, F. Walters.
Baron DeBonnet de Meantry.
Crinall, Mrs. M. C.
Ord, E.
Vigornitzky, Alex.
Watson & Co., John

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aikins.
Adams, Vety. Lt.-Col. A. V. D.
Burn, Mrs.
Blewett, C. T., Major, R.A.
Bloomfield, J. G.
Baker, Henry, Mrs.
Cocks, Gl.
Decroix, Henry.
Duvel, C.
David, Lieut. (Staff Regt.).
Edulji Jamsetji.
Evans, H. E.
Gopal Baboo.
Grosser, Paul, Dr.
Gordon, J. V.
Hall, E., Mrs.
Hogg, Hubert.
Jai Ahmed.
Limji Rustomji Bilimoria.
Lawrence, G.
Lawsen, H.
McArthur, Donald.
Mysterience, Michel.
Mortimer, E., Rev.
Nawab Mohsimal Mul Mohsimdir
Narayen Singh, Hawaldar.
Nillen Miss Sarah.
Oberkawff, Paul.
Pillay, Sam.
Pears, Andrew.
Rogers, Col., R. E.
Rignebourg, Roser.
Ryder, H.
Roberts, Frank.
Slowcock, F.
Sullivan, Arthur.
Skelhorn, J. W.
Trent, J. H.
Tancock, O. K., Capt., R.A.
Viiji Narayanji.
Vurby, Miss Cecilia.
Walker, G. Stanley, Mrs.
Weeks, Mrs.
Wallace, E. A.
Warbrick, A.
Whitley, W.
White, J. Martin.
Walters, F. A., Mrs.
Wilkins, R. E.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 28th December, 1896.

Walters, Miss.

The 2nd January, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta 1897	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	6th Jan.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	5th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	8th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo	4th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Simla.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	8th ,,	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	7th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	4th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	2nd ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	6th ,,	Ditto.
South African Ports . . .	2nd ,,	Per Steamer *Umlazi.*
Ditto	4th ,,	*Vid* Madras.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer-full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by anyone taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعنی تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے دپی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چھه پوند تک لینے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید نرسکتا هی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹھه آنه ؛ آٹھه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه : ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیون کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتي هی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹھه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھه روپیه : یک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانون مین بھی بکتي هی — ماسواے قیمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹھه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھه آنه ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R18, or, post free, R18-12.

½ " R 9, " R9-8.

¼ " R4-8, " R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৮৲০

½ আধ " " ৯৲ " ৯৲০

¼ সিকি " " ৪৲৮ " ৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্ট কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below:—

Hand-book of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal for the use of Sailors, describing the phenomena of Cyclonic Storms and Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal, and giving a brief account of six typical Bay of Bengal Cyclonic Storms. It also gives practical hints to sailors respecting Cyclonic Storms in the Bay. Demy, 212 pages, 29 plates (shewing diurnal oscillation of barometer at different Latitudes and Longitudes, mean monthly barometric height, tracks of different Cyclonic Storms, etc., etc.) R5.

Rainfall Map of India in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch, showing the annual distribution of rainfall in India (in colours). R3.

Instructions to Observers of the India Meteorological Department, in which are described in detail the various Meteorological instruments in use at the Meteorological observatories, with full instructions how to read them, etc. Demy, 103 pages. R3.

Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. This book contains tables for reducing barometric observations taken at different heights, and for calculating humidity and vapour tension, etc., etc. R2.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea, north of the equator. R5.

Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator, showing the specific gravity, temperature, and currents of the sea surface. R1-8.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Arabian Sea and the adjacent portion of the North Indian Ocean. R5.

Monthly Weather Review of India, giving a summary of the chief features of the weather in India and containing discussions on atmospheric pressure, barometric depressions, temperature of the air, winds, rainfall, etc. It also contains all available information about snowfall in the mountain districts to the north and north-west of India, and an abstract of observations taken at about 200 observatories in India. Published *monthly*. R1 per month or R12 per annum. Postage 1*a*. 6*p*. for each copy outside Calcutta.

India Daily Weather Report and Chart, containing observations recorded at 8 A M. at 147 observatories, with a Chart shewing the distribution of atmospheric pressure and rainfall all over India, and a brief summary of the chief features of the weather of the day. Issued *daily* from the Simla Meteorological Office. Monthly subscription R2, and postage annas 8.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta, and obtainable from the Society's Agents, Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C., and Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Bookseller, Leipzig, Germany.

Complete copies of those works marked with an asterisk cannot be supplied—some of the Fasciculi being out of stock.*

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

Advaita Brahma Siddhi, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

***Agni Purana,** (Text) Fasc. II—XIV, at annas 6 each. R4-14.

Aitareya A'ranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Aitareya Brahmana, Fasc. 1—4, at annas 6. R1-8.

Anu Bhashyam, (Text) Fasc. I—II. 12*a*.

Aphorisms of Sandilya, (English) Fasc. I. 6*a*.

Ashtasáhasriká Prajnapáramitá, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

As'vavaidyaka, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Avadana Kalpalata. (Sans. & Tibetan) Vol. I, Fasc. I—IV; Vol. II, Fasc. I—III, at R1. R7.

***Bhamati,** (Text) Fasc. II—VIII, at annas 6 each. R2-10.

Brahma Sutra, (English) Fasc. I. 12*a*.

Brihaddevata, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8

Brihadharma Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Brihataranyaka Upanishad, (English) Fasc. 2—3, at annas 6 each. 12*a*.

Chaitandya-Chandrodaya Nataka, (Text) Fasc. 2—3, at annas 6 each. 12*a*.

***Chaturvarga Chintamani,** (Text) Vols. II, I—25; III. Part I, Fasc. 1—18, Part II, Fasc. 1—9, at annas 6 each. R19-8.

***Chhandogya Upanishad,** (English) Fasc. 2. 6*a*.

***Hindu Astronomy,** (English) Fasc. 2—3, at annas 6 each. 12*a*.

Kala Madhaba, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Kátantra, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 12 each. R4-8.

Katha Sarit Sagara, (English) Fasc. 1—XIV, at annas 12 each. R10-8.

Kurma Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—IX, at annas 6 each. R3-6.

***Lalita-Vistara,** (Text) Fasc. III—VI, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Ditto, (English) Fasc. I—III, at annas 12 each. R2-4.

Madana Párijáta, (Text) Fasc. I—XI, at annas 6 each. R4-2.

Manutiká Sangraha, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

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FOR SALE BY THE

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NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments and the Acts direct from the Legislative Department, Government of India.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

B.—Local Codes.

The Bombay Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1894; containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay. R4 (8a.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council up to the end of the year 1860. R5 (10a.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. III, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council from 1881 to 1895. R0 (12a.)

In the Press.

The Assam Code.

The Burma Code. Third Edition.

C.—Chronological Tables.

Chronological Tables of Enactments of British Indian Legislatures, with repeals and amendments noted up to the 1st November, 1895 :—

Part I, comprising Enactments passed by the Governor General in Council or by the Governor General alone. 12a. (3a.)

Part II, comprising Enactments passed by Local Legislatures. 12a (3a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 5a. (1a. 0p.)

Act IV of 1857 (Tobacco, Bombay Town), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. 3a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XXIX of 1857 (Land-Customs, Bombay), as modified up to 1st December, 1895. 4a. (1a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

Act XLV of 1860 (Indian Penal Code), as modified up to 1st May, 1896, with an index. R2-8 (5a.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 6a. 6p. (1a. 0p.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 3a. 0p. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1896. 7a. (1a. 6p.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895, with an index. R1-2 (2a.)

Act XX of 1869 (Volunteers), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. R1-4 (3a.)

Act XIV of 1874 (Scheduled Districts), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 0a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1874 (Laws Local Extent), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 7a. (1a.)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 11a. (2a.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10a. (2a.)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st November, 1895; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. R1 (2a.)

Act XVII of 1879 (Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 10a. (2a.)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 7a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895 R1-2 (2a.)

Act VI of 1882 (Companies), as modified up to 1st August, 1895; with Appendices containing Table B in the Schedule to Act XIX of 1857 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895. R1-2 (3a. 6p.)

Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 10a. (2a.)

Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10a. (2a.)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4a. 0p. (1a.)

Act XVII of 1884 (Lower Burma Municipalities), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. R1 (2a. 0p.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 6a. (1a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION —*contd.*

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. 9*a*. (2*a*.)

In the Press.

Act X of 1887 (Native Passenger Ships), as modified up to date.

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to date.

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896.

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council, from 1894 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1894 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895.
In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In English, Urdu and Nagri. Bound. R3 (5*a*.)
Ditto. Unbound. R2-8 (5*a*.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In Urdu. 8*a*. (3*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 9*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri 3*a*. (1*a*. 9*p*.)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. In Urdu. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1895 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment).
In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
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Act XII of 1896 (Excise). In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (2*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act XIII of 1896 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment.) In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

In the Press.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Nagri.

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. In Nagri.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indices to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1894 and 1895. The price is noted on each.

Abstracts of Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1894 to date. Super royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1), single issue, 4*a*., including postage.

Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States. Compiled by J. M. Macpherson, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. Full cloth, super-royal 8vo.:—

Vol VI. (Western India, comprising the Native States under the Political control of the Government of Bombay and the Baroda Agency; together with a Supplement relating to the Persian Coast and Islands, Maskat, the Somali Coast and Zanzibar). Corrected up to the 31st December, 1894. R5. (8*a*.)

Index to Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 7*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto ditto. In Urdu and Nagri. 7*a*. (2*a*.)

Contents to ditto. In Urdu and Nagri. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

In the Press.

Index to the Enactments relating to India; with Chronological Tables of Statutes relating to India and of Acts and Regulations of Indian Legislatures. Third Edition.

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

[The Collection of Statutes relating to India (Ed. 1881), the volumes of General Acts for 1877—84, the Baluchistan Code (Ed. 1890), the Burma Code (Ed. 1889), the Central Provinces Code (Ed. 1891), and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed. 1892), are out of print.]

A.—General Acts.

The General Acts from 1834 to 1866, Ed. 1887. R5 (12*a*.)

The General Acts from 1867 to 1876, Ed. 1887. R5 (12*a*.)

The General Acts from 1885 to 1888, Ed. 1889. R5 (6*a*.)

B.—Local Codes.

The Ajmere Code, Ed. 1893. R3 (7*a*.)

The Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889; containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bengal. R5 (10*a*.)

The Bengal Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1890; containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal. R5 (R1.)

The Coorg Code, Ed. 1893. R2 (6*a*.)

The Madras Code, Ed. 1888. R5 (10*a*.)

The Punjab Code, Ed. 1888. R4 (8*a*.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships), as modified up to 1st December, 1893. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1865 (Succession), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. R1-8 (2*a*.)

Act XXV of 1867 (Printing-presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st July, 1891; with an appendix containing Notification No. 4650, dated 10th September, 1889, reducing and remitting Court-fees, and an Index. R1 (2*a*.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891. R1 (2*a*.)

Act III of 1872 (Marriage), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 4*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st January, 1894. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act V of 1873 (Savings Banks), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 3*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1874 (Administrator General), as modified up to 1st July, 1890; with a list of Native States included within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, for the purposes of the Act. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. R1-5-3 (4*a*.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st July, 1892. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VII of 1880 (Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 15th October, 1891. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st April, 1893. 15*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st July, 1888. R3 (6*a*.)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 11*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VI of 1884 (Inland Steam-vessels), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 9*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VII of 1884 (Steam-ships), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 7*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act II of 1886 (License-tax Amendment), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 8*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VI of 1886 (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 13*a*. (2*a*.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1893.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from No. II of 1875 to 1893. 8vo. stitched.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code), as modified up to 1st January, 1893. In Urdu. R1 (5*a*.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st July, 1891; with an Appendix containing Notification No. 4650, dated 10th September, 1889, reducing and remitting Court-fees, and an Index. In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891. In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. In Urdu. 12*a*. (4*a*.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 5*a*. 1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4*a*. 6*p*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st July, 1892. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st July, 1894, with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp duties and publishing rules under the Act. In Urdu. 10*a*. 6*p*. (3*a*.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXII of 1881 (Excise), as modified up to 1st June, 1890. In Nagri. 2*a*. 6*p*. (2*a*.)

Ditto, as modified up to 30th September, 1893. In Urdu. 3*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. In Urdu. 6*a*. (2*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 6*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st January, 1892. In Urdu. R1-6 (8*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1883; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664 dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XIII of 1885 (Telegraphs), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act III of 1888 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1888 (Indian Reserve Forces), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates). In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. In Urdu. 5*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XV of 1889 (Official Secrets). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

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Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1893 (Excise Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1894 (Land Acquisition). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

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Act V of 1894 (Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff). In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

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Act X of 1894 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

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Act XVII of 1894 (Cotton Duties). In Urdu 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Regulation V of 1890 (British Baluchistan Forests). In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Regulation VI of 1893 (Hazara Forests). In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

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Annual Indices to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1893. The price is noted on each.

Report of Indian Law Commission, 1879. Foolscap boards. R1 (5*a.*)

Abstracts of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, from July, 1882, to 1893. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1). Single issue, 4*a.*, including postage.

Index to the Enactments relating to India; with Chronological Tables of Statutes relating to India and of Acts and Regulations of Indian Legislatures. Second Ed. 1883. By WILLIAM FISCHER AGNEW, Barrister-at-Law. Price R4 (12*a.*)

Copies of the first edition compiled by Stephen Yacob, B.C.S., can be had at R2 (12a.)

A Digest of the Statutes and Acts relating to Merchant Shipping in India, Ed. 1884. By T. A. PEARSON, Barrister at-Law. Price R5 (12*a.*)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases; containing High Court Reports, 1862–80, and Privy Council Reports of Appeals from India, 1836–86, with an Index of Cases Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by JOSEPH VERE WOODMAN of the Middle Temple Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate of the High Court Calcutta. In five volumes. Super-royal 8vo. Price R50 per set; quarter bound copies, R55 (R3-2), payable in advance.

Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States. Compiled by J. M. MACPHERSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. Full cloth, super-royal 8vo:—

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Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 038896 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, for Rupees five hundred, originally standing in the name of Bindrabun, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

BINDRABUN,

Chauk, Basasa, Cawnpur.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Fifty-ninth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held on Saturday, the 30th January, 1897, at 3 P M. to receive the Report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Auditors under Rules 5 and 8, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

The place of meeting will be notified hereafter.

By order of the Directors,

F. W. DEMONTE,
Offg. Secretary.

Calcutta, the 31st December, 1896.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 1.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT

FINANCE AND COM

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896. (*The figures represent*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	..	...	...	...	9 15	9 6	10 15	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 0	5 9	...	...	6 11	8 7	8 3	8 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	12 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	12 —	11 8	13 8	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 8	10 4	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	14 1	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 11	8 5	10 11	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	7 4	9 1	9 4	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	8 6	8 6	...	...	10 —	8 8	10 10	9 3	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	7 12	...	...	...	8 5	8 11	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 6	9 2	7 2	...	37 —	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 15	8 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	13 8	11 11	17 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 3	11 2	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—														
Surma—														
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 —	6 8	10 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 2½	6 6	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 11½	6 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—														
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 9	5 6	5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 8	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	14 —	10 —	15 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goalpára	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	6 —	7 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 —	7 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	8 —	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	..	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	5 8	...	..	6 —	5 8	9 —	8 8	..	...	..	...	...	..
Bengal—														
Eastern hill tracts—														
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—														
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	8 8	...	...	6 —	7 8	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippera	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	6 11	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	7 —	7 —	...	..	7 6	7 3	10 4	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 0	7 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—														
Khulna	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 —	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 12	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	8 —	7 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 11	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	8 —	8 6	10 —	10 —	6 6	6 10	8 —	8 0	10 —	10 —	8 12	8 14	...	...
Hooghly	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 6	9 6	...	...	6 2	6 2	9 6	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 4	7 —	16 —	13 —	6 4	8 —	10 —	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	5 0	6 —	9 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA.

MERCE DEPARTMENT.

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR BUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 2	256 2	15 —	15 —	*Tenasserim—* Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344 2	344 2	14 3	14 3	Tavoy.
...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 11	5 11	140 —	140 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	143 —	143 —	14 3	14 3	*Pegu (deltaic)—* Pegu.
...	...	12 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	130 —	133 —	19 —	20 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 —	100 —	11 2	11 2	Thôngwa.
...	...	8 10	9 3	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	15 12	15 12	Bassein.
...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	440 —	440 —	14 4	14 4	*Pegu (inland)—* Tharawadi.
...	...	...	9 8	...	...	5 12	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2	Henzada.
...	...	7 14	11 14	...	...	5 10	5 10	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	8 8	9 1	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3	Toungoo.
...	...	9 7	9 7	22 8	22 8	8 10	8 10	245 —	245 —	12 14	12 14	Thayetmyo.
...	...	7 8	8 11	...	...	6 11	7 —	87 —	87 —	16 —	15 2	*Upper Burma—* Mandalay.
...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 10	8 10	220 —	220 —	7 6	7 5	Bamo.
...	...	10 10	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	113 —	113 —	11 15	11 15	Pakôkku.
...	...	10 2	10 2	17 2	17 2	7 2	7 2	223 7	223 7	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	15 4	17 11	*Arakan—* Sandoway.
...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	340 —	340 —	24 —	24 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	155 —	150 —	13 —	13 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
...	...	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	*Surma—* Sylhet.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	8 —	8 —	Cachar.
...	...	6 4	6 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	60 —	60 —	7 —	7 —	*Hill tracts—* Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	7 —	7 4	Gáro Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	100 —	100 —	3 —	3 —	Manipur.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	8 8	8 8	*Brahmaputra—* Goálpára.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	40 —	40 —	9 —	9 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	9 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —	Nowgong.
...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	8 —	7 —	Sibságar.
...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	140 —	140 —	9 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 8	4 —	*Eastern hill tracts—* Nágá Hills.
...	...	8 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	8 —	9 12	*Eastern—* Backerganj.
...	...	8 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Noakhali.
...	...	6 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	8 —	9 8	Chittagong.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	9 3	9 2	...	...	8 8	8 8	120 —	120 —	8 8	8 8	Dacca.
...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	120 —	100 —	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	160 —	160 —	8 —	8 —	*Deltaic—* Khulna.
...	...	8 4	9 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	101 —	101 —	9 8	9 1	24-Parganas.
...	...	9 —	9 — and 10 —	...	...	13 —	12 — to 13 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	10 —	Midnapur.
...	...	9 6	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	100 —	100 —	9 8	9 11	Howrah.
10 11	10 11	8 12	10 —	10 11	10 11	9 6	9 6	80 —	80 —	8 —	8 —	Calcutta.
...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	10 —	160 —	160 —	9 —	9 8	Hooghly.
...	...	11 6	10 10	...	...	...	...	128 —	128 —	9 6	9 6	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	9 6	...	...	10 —	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Jessore.
...	...	...	14 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	200 —	8 14	8 —	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*														
Central—														
Bankura	8 2	8 4	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 8	12 —	.	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	8 —	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	10 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	10 —	9 8	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	7 8	7 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	9 0	11 4	...	12 12	6 —	6 6	9 6	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 2	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	9 12	..	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 6	..	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	9 —	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rangpur	...	...	..	...	6 —	6 4	8 4	9 —	...	..	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 —	7 11	...	...	7 13	7 2	9 5	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hills—														
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8
Orissa—														
Puri	...	6 —	...	...	7 14	7 14	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	6 9	6 9	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 2	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	13 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—														
Singbhum	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	8 —	7 12	...	...	9 — to 11 —	9 — to 11 8	11 8 to 12 —	10 8 to 12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohárdaga	5 9 to 8 —	5 8 to 7 8	...	...	7 — and 8 —	7 —	9 — to 10 —	9 — to 10 —	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 —
Palámau	7 14	9 —	6 12	10 —	6 3	6 3	8 7	8 11	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8
Hazáribágh	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	6 8	6 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	15 8
Bihár, south—														
Monghyr	8 9	8 12	12 2	13 8	7 —	7 4	8 10	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 4	8 4	7 8	10 8	7 4	7 4	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 12
Patna	9 12	9 —	10 —	12 —	8 8	9 —	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —
Shahabad	8 8 and 9 —	8 8 and 9 —	11 —	11 8	8 8	7 — and 7 8	9 —	8 8 and 9 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—														
Purnea	9 —	10 —	13 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	8 14	9 —	11 6	11 6	7 9	8 4	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	7 12	7 8	10 4	10 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —
Muzaffarpur	8 8	8 —	12 —	11 8	6 12	6 8	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 —
Saran	8 8	8 8	10 —	11 —	7 —	6 12	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8
Champáran	9 —	9 —	9 8	10 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—														
Eastern—														
Mirzapur	8 1	8 4	9 3	10 2	6 8	5 13	7 4	7 4	10 7	10 8	9 5	6 3	12 —	12 —
Benares	7 11	7 11	9 3½	9 7½	6 2	5 14	9 11	9 1	11 —	11 1	9 8	9 14	12 11	12 7
Ghazipur	6 14	7 8	9 —	10 4	6 6	6 8	8 —	7 12	13 —	...	10 4	10 4	12 4	12 8
Jaunpur	7 11	7 10	9 8	9 2	6 4	5 10	8 6	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	7 8	7 4	8 6	8 2	6 8	6 8	7 8	8 —	10 —	9 6	8 8	8 8	12 —	11 8
Central—														
Bánda	7 12	7 8	8 —	8 4	6 4	6 —	7 —	6 12	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur	7 4	7 4	8 8	8 4	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	7 2	7 3	8 8	8 12	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 2	11 14	11 10	9 1	7 3	...	...
Jalaun	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	9 —	8 8	8 —	9 —*	10 —*
Cawnpore	8 4	8 —	9 4	9 —	6 —	6 4	7 12	8 —	10 4	10 —	8 12	9 4	11 8	12 —
Jhánsi	8 —	7 12	8 12	9 8	6 8	6 4	8 8	7 4	12 12	10 4	8 12	8 6	...	...
Etáwah	7 12	7 12	9 —	8 11	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	...	...
Farukhabad	7 14	7 11	8 2	8 7	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	9 4	9 6	9 8	9 3	...	...
Mainpuri	8 1½	7 14	8 8	8 8	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 8	8 15	9 2	8 2	8 2	...	...
Etah	8 10	8 14	9 2	9 2	5 4	5 4	7 2	7 2	9 10	9 14	9 2	9 2	7 2	7 4
Western—														
Meerut	8 —	7 14	7 8	7 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	9 4	8 —	9 —	...	...
Agra	7 12	7 8	8 12	8 8	4 —	4 —	7 12	7 8	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 4	...	...
Muttra	8 8	8 4	9 —	9 2	6 4	6 —	7 4	8 8	9 12	10 8	9 —	9 4	...	...
Aligarh	8 4	8 —	8 8	8 12	5 —	5 4	6 8	7 —	10 8	10 8	9 4	9 8	...	...
Bulandshahr	8 4	8 4 and 8 8	8 —	8 8 and 9 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 — to 8 —	9 8	10 4	8 10	9 4 and 9 8	...	...
Sub-montane, east—														
Ballia	8 ¾	8 4	11 4	11 4	6 4	8 8	8 4	9 —	11 4	14 —	...	11 4	10 —	14 —
Azamgarh	7 13	7 13	9 10	9 10	5 14	5 14	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 2
Gorakhpur	7 3	7 3	9 —	9 —	5 14	5 14	9 —	8 9	10 13	10 6	9 7	9 7	13 1	13 1
Basti	8 12	8 12	10 12	10 12	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	14 8	14 8

* Unhusked.

represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	320 —	320 —	9 —	9 —	Bankura.
...	...	9 12	10 —	...	...	12 —	...	80 —	80 —	11 4	11 4	Burdwan.
...	...	9 12	9 6	...	...	12 —	10 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	9 12	9 8	14 —	14 —	12 —	9 8	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	9 12	10 8	...	...	...	15 —	140 —	140 —	9 —	9 2	Pabna.
...	...	9 15	7 15½	...	...	...	...	90 —	90 —	8 4	7 15½	Bogra.
...	...	11 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi.
13 —	...	10 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	8 12	9 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	8 —	7 8	14 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	80 —	80 —	8 —	8 —	Rangpur.
...	...	9 9	7 11	...	...	...	...	130 —	120 —	8 14	8 14	Dinajpur.
...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	140 —	140 —	8 —	8 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
...	...	7 8	8 —	13 —	12 8	6 8	7 —	120 —	120 —	7 4 and 8 —	7 — and 8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	11 13	13 2	...	...	11 13	13 2	80 —	80 —	12 —	11 13	Puri.
...	...	13 13*	14 7	...	...	14 7	14 7	90 —	90 —	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	100 —	100 —	10 —	8 —	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	100 —	100 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	9 4	9 4	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 —	Mánbhum.
...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	160 —	160 —	8 8	8 —	Lohárdaga.
...	...	10 2	10 11	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	...	...	8 2	8 2	Palámau.
...	...	9 —	9 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	12 —	240 —	240 —	8 —	8 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	12 —	11 8	12 10	13 4	11 2	11 8	126 — to 168 —	126 — to 168 —	8 15	8 15	Monghyr.
...	13 8	9 12	10 4	11 8	11 9	9 4	10 2	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
15 —	16 —	11 —	11 8	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 8	130 —	130 —	9 —	10 —	Patna.
...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	12 —	140 —	120 —	9 —	9 8	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
20 —	16 —	9 —	8 —	16 —	13 —	12 —	11 —	320 —	320 —	9 —	9 8	Purnea.
...	...	11 6	11 8	13 5	13 —	11 6	11 8	150 —	150 —	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
...	...	9 —	10 4	11 12	12 —	11 —	11 —	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —	Darbhanga.
...	...	11 —	10 —	12 8	12 —	12 4	12 —	160 —	160 —	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarpur.
14 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 8	11 8	11 8	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —	Sáran.
...	...	11 8	11 4	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	160 —	180 —	10 —	10 —	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
9 —	8 8	8 15	9 9	11 —	11 2	10 8	7 12	122 —	110 —	9 13	9 12	Mirzapur.
11 4	12 7	9 10	9 12	11 8	11 6	11 2	11 —	130 —	130 —	9 5½	9 4½	Benares.
13 —	13 —	9 8	10 4	11 4	11 4	8 —	8 12	200 —	160 —	9 —	9 —	Ghazípur.
...	...	9 5	9 2	11 4	11 2	8 12	7 12	170 —	170 —	10 —	10 —	Jaunpur.
8 12	7 —	9 6	9 6	11 —	11 —	9 —	8 12	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 4	7 8	7 8	180 —	160 —	10 8	10 8	Bánda.
...	...	9 —	8 12	10 4	10 —	7 —	7 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur.
...	...	9 2	9 6	10 4	10 5	7 3	7 2	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —	Hamírpur.
...	...	9 —†	8 8†	10 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Jalaun.
10 8	10 —	10 —	9 4	11 12	11 —	10 8	10 4	140 —	140 —	11 8	11 12	Cawnpore.
11 8	12 —	10 4	9 4	11 4	10 4	8 —	8 6	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
...	...	9 4	9 —	10 8	10 12	7 8	7 12	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Etáwah.
12 —	12 8	8 14	8 15	10 3	10 3	9 8	10 4	145 —	145 —	11 4	11 14	Farukhabad.
12 —	12 —	8 9	8 6	10 4	9 15	7 12	7 15	160 —	180 —	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
7 4	7 2	9 10	9 2	10 6	10 10	9 2	9 2	160 —	160 —	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	100 —	100 —	11 8	11 —	Meerut.
10 8	10 8	8 12	8 8	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	120 —	120 —	11 8	11 8	Agra.
8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4	10 12	11 8	12 —	11 4	120 —	140 —	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
12 —	12 —	8 8	9 8	10 —	11 —	8 —	10 —	145 —	140 —	11 —	11 —	Aligarh.
...	‡	9 4	9 8 and 10 —	9 8		10 4 and 10 6	7 8	8 8	120 —	120 —	11 6	11 4	Bulandshahr.
												Sub-montane, east—
11 4	...	10 12	11 —	11 4	11 4	11 4	9 8	115 —	115 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 1	10 6	7 13	7 6	165 —	165 —	9 13	9 13	Azamgarh.
12 9	13 1	10 5	9 14	11 4	11 4	8 —	7 9	160 —	160 —	9 10	9 10	Gorakhpur.
9 8	9 8	9 10	9 12	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	200 —	200 —	10 8	10 8	Basti.

* Kalai. † Unhusked. ‡ Not available.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896—*continued.* (*The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*														
Sub-montane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	8 —	8 4	8 —	9 4	5 4	5 4	7 8	8 4	9 8	10 4	9 4	9 12	...	...
Budaun	8 —	8 10	7 5	7 12	6 —	5 13	7 8	7 10	9 12	10 5	9 —	9 8	11 4	12 6
Pilibít	8 2	8 2	7 3	10 1	4 —	4 —	8 7	9 10	10 11	...	9 2	9 12	...	...
Bareli	7 8	7 1	8 2	8 9	5 —	4 11	7 8	7 6	10 —	9 9	8 14	8 11	...	...
Moradabad	7 8	7 15	7 4	7 12	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 5	10 8	10 14	8 14	9 4	...	...
Bijnor	7 5	7 14	5 10	6 12	6 12	7 14	7 —	8 7	...	...	8 2	9 —	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	7 15	9 15	7 11	7 15	5 —	5 —	7 11	7 7	9 1	9 1	8 8	9 1	...	...
Saháranpur	7 12	8 —	7 8	7 8	4 13	4 12	7 10	7 14	10 6	10 13	9 6	9 10	11 13	11 12
Dehra-Dún	7 11	7 13	8 6	8 8	7 3	6 8	7 9	7 4	9 14	10 2½	8 9	9 —	11 —	11 —
Hills—														
Naini Tal	7 —	7 —	8 2	8 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	11 14	...	9 11	10 4	...	...
Almora	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 8	7 —	7 4	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	10 8
Garhwál	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —
Oudh—														
Southern—														
Partábgarh	8 —	8 4	9 —	9 8	6 —	6 —	7 4	7 8	9 8	10 —	8 4	8 8	12 —	11 4
Sultanpur	8 4	8 12	9 4	9 8	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 8
Rae-Bareli	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	6 14	7 4	9 10	10 —	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —
Unao	7 12	7 8	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	7 14	7 12½	9 6	9 13½	5 —	5 4	8 10	8 10	11 9	10 4	9 11	9 2	11 7	11 2½
Hardoi	8 8	8 4	9 4	9 4	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	9 4	10 4	...	9 4	...	...
Northern—														
Fyzabad	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 8	6 15	6 14	9 —	9 1	10 4	10 8	8 2	...	14 —	14 12
Barabanki	7 8	7 14	8 4	9 1	6 —	6 —	7 9	8 4	10 4	10 4	8 12	8 —	10 8	11 9
Gonda	8 2	8 2	8 8	9 —	7 6	7 12	8 5	8 3	11 4	11 —	10 12	11 —	...	...
Bahraich	7 12	7 12	10 —	10 4	6 8	6 4	8 —	7 12	12 8	12 8	12 —	12 —	...	17 8
Sitapur	8 4	7 12	9 —	9 8	5 —	6 —	8 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 12	12 —	11 —
Kheri	8 5	8 8	10 8	11 —	6 4	6 —	9 5	9 —	13 10	...	11 —	...	13 —	13 8
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Partábgarh	13 7	12 9	17 7	17 4	6 11	6 10	10 12	9 13	20 2	20 14	...	...	...	...
Bánswára	15 10	13 12	16 4	16 4	5 10	5 10	15 —	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	8 15½	8 15½	13 10½	12 8	7 6½	7 13	7 13	8 3½	15 10	14 1	10 15	12 8	*Nil*	*Nil*
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 —	11 —	22 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	7 8	8 8	12 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	...
Erinpura	8 —½	9 —	11 1	12 9	6 2	6 3	7 6	7 2	11 14	12 13	11 6	12 10½	...	...
Ajmere	8 2	8 2	10 —	9 12	4 5½	4 5½	6 8	8 8	10 4	10 4	8 15	9 1½	...	...
Abu	7 10& 8 13	7 13& 9 5	10 2	10 4	5 8	5 8½	6 8	6 10	..	...	9 —	9 6	...	...
Kishengarh	7 10	7 12	10 4	10 4	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 6	10 4	10 8	9 —	9 4	*	*
Bundi	12 8	11 —	17 —	15 4	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	17 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Kotah	10 4	10 4	11 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	12 —	9 —	8 —	...	...
Jhallawar	10 4	10 4	10 5	10 1	6 4	6 8	8 15	8 14	13 6½	13 1	11 1	11 10½	...	...
Tonk	7 15	7 2	9 1	8 8	2 —	3 —	3 —	4 —	9 10	8 —	8 6	8 1	...	...
Jaipur	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	9 4	8 12	*	*
Kerauli	7 13	7 15	10 5	10 5	7 13	8 —	8 7	8 12	11 4	11 4	10 10	10 10	...	...
Dholpur	7 14	8 —¼	8 2½	9 9½	7 —½	7 —½	7 5	7 5	9 —	9 14½	8 11½	8 11½	...	...
Bhartpur	7 9	7 13	8 13	9 1	5 2	5 2	5 6	5 6	9 3	9 7	8 11	9 —	...	...
Alwar	8 1½	8 4½	9 9	9 11½	6 2½	6 6½	6 10½	6 14	10 6½	11 —	9 5	9 12½	...	...
Deoli Cantonment	9 13½	10 5	12 2	13 5	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 7½	14 5	14 10	17 5	...	...
Nasirabad Cantonment	8 —	8 4	...	...	5 —	5 8	6 8	7 8	10 —	*	8 —	9 8	*	*
Balmer	7 5	8 2	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...
Anádia	8 4 & 9 8	8 7 & 10 2	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 7	...	....	...	11 —	...	...
Shahpura	8 6	9 8	10 6	12 —	6 4	7 8	8 —	9 8	10 13	13 —	10 13	13 —	...	...
Western—														
Jodhpur	6 4 & 6 9	7 8	8 2	9 11	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	8 2	10 —	7 13& 8 2	9 1	...	...
Jaisulmer	6 12	7 9	...	...	5 12	6 6	6 12	7 3	9 —	10 —	8 4	9 3	...	...
Bikaner	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 13	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	7 9½	7 10½	...	...
Central India—														
Indore	8 10	8 6	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 4	7 —	7 —	14 4	12 14	11 4	10 11	...	...
Nimach Cantonment	9 8	8 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	9 —	*	*
Gwalior	7 7	7 11¼	9 8	9 —¼	5 9½	5 5	6 6	6 6	9 4½	9 6½	7 15½	8 3½	...	...
Panjab—														
Southern—														
Hissar	7 12	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	8 4	8 —	†	†
Ferozpur	8 —	7 —	8 12	10 —	...	...	6 12	8 —	9 4	10 —	7 12	9 —	†	†
Central—														
Lahore	8 4	8 —	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 9	7 —	10 4	9 —	8 10	9 —	‡	‡
Cujránwála	8 4	7 —	‡	10 —	...	...	7 14	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	‡	‡
Gujrát	8 8	8 —	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	10 —	‡	‡
Jhelam	8 12	8 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 —	*	*

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
13 —	14 —	8 4	9 4	10 4	11 4	7 4	7 4	180 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	*Sub-montane, west*—
12 4	13 13	8 14	9 4	10 9	11 4	8 2	8 —	190 —	184 —	10 10	10 9	Shahjahánpur.
...		8 12	9 4½	10 11	4 11	7 13	7 13	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Budaun.
11 4	12 8	8 7	7 11	10 —	9 14	6 7	6 3	125 —	125 —	10 —	10 —	Pilibit.
10 —	10 2	8 12	9 2	10 2	10 —	8 2	8 4	162 —	162 —	11 —	11 —	Bareli.
...	...	8 12	9 —	...	...	...	...	135 —	135 —	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	8 8	8 4	9 1	9 5	7 11	7 11	132 —	132 —	11 4	11 4	Bijnor.
10 12	10 11	8 11	8 12	10 6	10 12	9 2	8 6	118 —	118 —	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
...	...	8 4	8 4	10 5	10 8	7 8	7 8	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —	Saháranpur.
												Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
16 —	15 —	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 8	6 —	6 —	160 —	160 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
11 —	10 —	7 —*	7 4*	...	...	5 8†	6 —†	120 —	120 —	9 —	8 —	Almora.
...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	160 —	160 —	6 —	6 8	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	9 —	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	170 —	160 —	10 —	10 4	Partabgarh.
...	...	10 —	10 4	10 12	11 4	10 4	11 —	160 —	160 —	10 12	10 12	Sultanpur.
8 —	8 8	9 2	9 4	11 4	11 —	7 —	7 4	200 —	200 —	10 8	10 12	Rae-Bareli.
11 —	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 12	8 8	8 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Unao
12 —	12 5	9 4	9 6½	11 7½	10 15	9 14	9 12	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	...	9 4	9 4	10 8	10 4	7 —	6 8	200 —	200 —	11 —	10 8	Hardoi.
												Northern—
12 12	12 12	9 14	9 14	11 4	11 4	7 12	7 12	150 —	150 —	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad.
9 —	9 12	9 8	9 14	10 8	10 12	7 4	8 —	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —	Barabanki.
8 8	8 8	10 —	10 4	12 2	11 2	10 12	10 12	200 —	200 —	10 —	10 —	Gonda.
12 —	12 —	9 4	9 4	12 8	12 4	10 4	10 4	160 —	160 —	10 4	10 4	Bahraich.
11 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 8	7 8	10 8	140 —	140 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
...		12 —	9 14	10 4	13 —	13 8	11 —	11 2	220 —	220 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	15 —	16 9	16 12	23 3	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	20 —	17 8	35 —	35 —	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	Banswara.
13 4½	14 1	11 11½	11 5½	15 10	15 10	8 9½	8 9½	160 —	160 —	10 11¼	10 8¼	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	18 —	16 —	26 —	30 —	...	...	‖	‖	11 —	11 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	10 —	12 8	13 —	12 8	...	...	160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	10 7	11 7½	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —	Erinpura.
10 8	10 8	9 8	9 9½	10 9½	10 12	...	...	95 —	95 —	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	9 —	9 2	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Abu.
‡	‡	10 —	10 4	10 8	10 12	‡	‡	§	§	12 8	12 8	Kishengarh.
...	...	17 —	16 —	17 8	16 —	...	...	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8	Bundi.
...	...	13 —	13 —	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	240 —	240 —	10 8	9 12	Kotah.
14 8	14 8	10 15	10 5½	14 1	13 11½	10 4	10 4	175 —	175 —	9 7½	9 7½	Jhalawar.
...	...	9 5	8 8	9 4	8 8	...	...	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Tonk.
13 —	13 —	{9 —& 9 —8}	7-4 &	10 4	10 8	12 —	12 —	95 —	85 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
12 8	12 8	10 10	10 10	...	...	12 8	12 8	200 —	200 —	11 3	10 15	Kerauli.
10 2	...	8 14½	8 15	...	...	12 6	12 15	180 —	157 8	11 13	11 13	Dholpur.
9 12	9 12	8 15	8 15	10 6	10 10	11 —	11 —	240 —	120 —	11 8	11 8	Bhartpur.
10 8	10 8	9 9½	9 12½	10 13	11 6½	12 8	12 8	140 —	140 —	12 10	12 10	Alwar.
...	...	12 —	13 5	...	...	...	...	180 —	180 —	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	110 —	110 —	12 8	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	200 —	200 —	14 —	14 —	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Anádra
...	...	8 4	10 12	11 14	14 —	...	...	160 —	160 —	11 12	11 12	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	8 2	9 6	9 1	10 10	6 4	6 4	...	..	13 2	13 2	Jodhpur.
...	..	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	200 —	160 —	21 —	21 —	Jaisulmer.
...	...	7 9½	7 10½	..	...	7 2½	7 6	80 —	80 —	11 8	11 8	Bikanir.
												Central India—
...	...	10 10	10 4	15 —	14 2	13 —	13 4	120 —	120 —	10 4	10 4	Indore.
...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	130 —	130 —	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
11 4	10 10	7 2½	7 2½	9 9	9 11	7 2½	7 5½	191 4	191 4	10 14½	11 0½	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
¶	¶	9 4	9 —	¶	¶	¶	¶	120 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
7 8	8 —	9 8	9 —	9 4	10 —	5 8	6 —	120 —	120 —	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
9 —	9 —	10 4	9 —	11 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	95 —	95 —	13 4	13 4	Lahore.
9 —	9 —	9 8	9 —	9 8	10 —	¶	‡	95 —	95 —	13 —	12 —	Gujránwála.
6 —	6 —	9 4	10 —	9 8	10 —	¶	‡	100 —	110 —	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
‡	‡	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Unhusked. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Sold in bundles. ‖ Nine pies a bundle. ¶ Not produced.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*contd.*														
South-eastern—														
Gurgáon	7 8	8 —	8 4	9 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	9 4	10 —	8 8	9 —	†	†
Delhi	7 8	8 —	8 4	8 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	8 8	9 —	7 12	8 —	†	†
Rohtak	7 4	7 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	†	†
Karnál	7 —	8 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	8 8	9 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	10 —
Sub-montane—														
Ambala	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	‡	‡
Ludhiána	8 4	8 —	8 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	8 12	9 —	†	†
Jalandhar	8 8	8 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	‡	‡
Hoshiárpur	8 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	8 —	11 —	11 —
Gurdáspur	8 4	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	‡	‡
Amritsar	8 4	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 4	10 —	†	†
Siálkot	7 12	8 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	‡	‡
Hills—														
Simla	7 8	7 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	7 8	8 —	11 —	11 —
Kángra	8 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	14 —	16 —
Northern—														
Ráwalpindi	8 4	8 —	10 4	11 —	...	...	6 4	6 —	13 —	11 —	9 12	10 —	*	*
Hazára	8 8	9 —	10 12	11 —	...	...	7 2	7 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	†
Peshawar	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	7 4	8 —	13 —	12 —	9 4	10 —	†	†
Kohat	8 8	9 —	9 1	11 —	...	...	9 4	9 —	11 12	*	11 2	11 —	†	†
Bannu	9 12	10 —	13 8	14 —	..	..	7 12	9 —	15 —	15 —	13 —	14 —	8 12	9 —
Western—														
Sháhpur	8 8	9 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	10 —	16 —	16 —
Jhang	8 8	9 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	11 —	12 —	*	12 —	14 —	14 —
Multan	8 8	8 —	10 —	11 —	..	...	9 12	10 —	9 12	11 —	9 8	10 —	†	†
Montgomery	8 4	8 —	9 4	9 —	...	...	6 10	6 —	9 4	‡	†	†	‡	‡
Dera Ishmael Khan	9 10	9 —	9 12	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 8	11 —	10 —	11 —	‡	‡
Muzaffargarh	8 12	9 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	‡	‡
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 12	9 —	‡	12 —	...	...	6 4	7 —	10 8	11 —	10 —	11 —	‡	18 —
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karáchi	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	‡	‡
Hyderabad	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	11 12	13 —	10 12	11 —	‡	‡
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 —	10 —	...	...	10 3	12 —	12 —	14 —	13 12	...	12 —	13 —	‡	‡
Sukkur (Shikarpur)	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	8 —	7 —	9 —	12 4	11 8	9 12	10 —	‡	‡
Upper Sind Frontier	8 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	11 8	11 —	10 8	‡	‡
Quetta	8 12	9 —	11 3	11 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 8	9 —	10 12	‡	‡
Bombay—														
Konkan—														
Karwar (Kánara)	6 9	6 7	...	...	7 1	8 1	8 1	9 1	8 9	9 8	...	...	12 10	18 —
Ratnágiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	8 —	8 2	8 9	8 12	*	*	*	...	10 9	13 3
Alibág (Kolába)	6 15	6 15	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	...	*	7 5	8 3	...	*
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 13	7 13	7 15	9 3	8 10	7 15	13 8	13 8
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 5	8 5	*	*	8 9	7 10	*	*
Deccan—														
Dharwar	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 9	7 3	9 9	7 10	13 3	8 —	9 5	8 6	...	...
Belgaum	7 9	6 9	...	...	8 10	7 8	9 7	8 6	13 8	9 5	10 12	8 1	18 —	12 —
Satara	7 3	7 4	...	...	6 3	6 10	7 2	—	9 3	10 1	8 —	6 15	*	...
Sholapur	9 5	7 7	...	...	7 7	5 12	8 6	7 13	11 10	8 15	8 15	7 2	*	*
Bijapur	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 10	7 10	10 13	9 —	8 13	8 13	...	...
Poona	7 9	7 —	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 3	7 3	10 9	9 6	9 3	7 8	10 14	10 14
Khandesh—														
Ahmadnagar	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	9 10	8 14	8 12	7 5	...	...
Nasik	7 15	8 4	...	...	6 10	7 1	8 1	8 12	*	*	8 8	8 8	10 6	12 1
Dhulia (Khandesh)	7 —	7 7	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 9	7 9	8 10	9 1	7 5	7 13	...	...
Gujerat—														
Surat	6 15	6 15	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 6	7 6	11 2	11 9	9 4	8 13	*	*
Broach	8 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	9 8	8 8	8 —	*	*
Kaira	7 4	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 8
Baroda Cantonment	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8
Ahmadabad	7 —	6 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	9 —	8 8	11 —	12 —
Godhra (Panch Mahals)	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 8	10 —	...	...	9 8	10 8	13 —	15 8
Disa Cantonment	8 —	8 8	...	...	5 8	6 —	6 8	7 —	12 8	13 8	11 8	12 —	*	*
Káthiawár—														
Rájkot	7 12	8 9	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	9 13	10 14	8 4	9 2	*	...
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nimar	7 11	8 8	...	...	6 13	6 13	8 1	8 1	10 10	10 11	...	...	...	...
Khandwa—Asirgarh Cant.	7 8	8 4	...	...	7 —	8 —	7 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	*	10 —	*	*
Hoshangabad	8 5	8 —	...	...	6 7	7 —	7 1	7 8	10 15	9 10	...	...	...	...
Betul	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 3	7 3	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...
Chhindwára	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	6 11	...	...	13 2	12 —	...	...	...	...
Nágpur	8 12	8 2	...	...	...	6 2	8 12	8 2	11 9	11 —	...	...	...	...
Wardha	8 7	8 7	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*contd.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	8 12	9 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
12 —	13 —	8 4	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 8	10 —	90 —	90 —	11 8	11 8	Delhi.
10 —	10 —	8 8	9 —	9 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
8 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	9 4	10 —	8 —	9 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Sub-montane—
12 —	18 —	8 8	8 —	9 8	10 —	‡	‡	130 —	130 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	110 —	110 —	13 —	12 8	Ludhiánas
13 —	13 —	9 4	9 —	11 8	10 —	‡	‡	100 —	100 —	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	11 4	9 —	7 —	9 —	130 —	130 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
9 —	10 —	9 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	‡	†	110 —	110 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	8 12	9 —	9 —	10 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	13 —	13 8	Siálkot.
												Hills—
8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 —	6 8	8 —	90 —	80 —	9 —	9 —	Simla.
‡	‡	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
9 12	10 —	9 —	9 —	10 10	10 —	*	*	70 —	70 —	13 5	13 10	Ráwalpindi.
‡	‡	8 2	9 —	10 8	11 —	†	†	108 —	81 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
11 —	11 —	8 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	15 —	80 —	80 —	19 —	19 —	Peshawar.
†	†	8 6	10 —	12 2	11 —	†	†	127 —	128 —	20 6	20 6	Kohát.
8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	14 8	14 —	6 8	15 —	90 —	90 —	25 —	25 —	Bannu.
												Western—
16 —	16 —	9 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	†	†	160 —	160 —	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
14 —	14 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
9 8	9 —	8 8	8 —	10 4	10 —	†	†	90 —	90 —	12 4	12 4	Multán.
†	†	8 8	9 —	*	*	7 —	6 —	230 —	230 —	12 —	12 —	Montgomery.
4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 —	7 8	8 —	125 —	125 —	19 —	19 —	Dera Ishmael Khan.
‡	‡	8 8	9 —	‡	‡	7 —	8 —	140 —	130 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	8 8	10 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 —	100 —	15 10	15 10	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	91 —	91 —	14 8	14 8	Karáchi.
...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8	Hyderabad.
...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	120 —	213 —	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
...	...	8 12	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	142 —	142 —	12 —	12 —	Sukkur (Shikárpur).
...	...	12 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
...	...	8 8	8 8	10 12	11 8	9 —	7 —	61 —	58 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
6 —	6 —											
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	...	312 —	312 —	10 10	10 10	Karwar (Kánara).
...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 12	7 7	89 10	112 —	11 11	12 6	Ratnágiri.
...	...	6 13	7 10	...	...	7 —	7 7	87 10	89 10	11 14	11 14	Alibág (Kolába).
...	...	7 8	8 2	...	...	7 10	8 5	87 6	87 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 5	7 5	89 10	89 10	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 8	6 15	100 —	100 —	12 —	12 6	Dharwar.
...	...	9 —	7 —	...	...	7 5	5 14	104 —	119 —	11 9	11 9	Belgaum.
...	...	8 2	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 6	101 1	95 5	10 5	10 6	Satara.
...	...	9 —	8 2	...	...	9 10	7 14	85 5	91 7	11 4	11 4	Sholapur.
...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 2	6 11	80 —	80 —	10 3	10 3	Bijápur.
...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	8 3	8 3	81 1	81 1	10 12	10 12	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	91 6	91 6	11 —	11 —	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	8 9	9 4	...	...	7 8	9 4	142 —	128 —	12 1	12 1	Násik.
...	...	8 4	7 13	...	...	8 2	8 9	106 10	106 10	11 —	11 —	Dhulia (Khandesh).
												Guserat—
...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	8 5	7 6	84 9	78 15	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	91 8	98 3	13 —	13 —	Broach.
...	...	8 12	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	106 11	106 11	12 —	12 —	Kaira.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	80 —	80 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	80 —	80 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	182 —	182 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra (Panch Mahals).
...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	8 —	116 6	128 —	11 —	11 —	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
...	...	7 4	8 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	80 —	80 —	60 —	60 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	100 —	100 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
...	...	*	*	...	...	*	*	160 —	160 —	9 8	9 8	Khandwa—Asirgarh Cantonment.
...	...	9 10	9 —	...	...	7 3	8 —	160 —	160 —	9 8	9 8	Hoshangabad.
...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —	Betul.
...	...	10 —	10 13	...	...	8 —	8 —	200 —	200 —	8 —	8 —	Chhindwára.
...	...	10 5	10 —	...	...	9 1	10 —	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	8 10	8 10	120 —	160 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896—*concluded*. (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice.				Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	
					Best sort.		Common.							
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*														
Central—														
Narsinghpur	8 12	8 —	...	...	7 2	6 6	8 —	8 —	13 12	10 11	...	...	...	...
Saugor	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 14	6 14	7 10	7 10	12 —	10 7	...	...	...	...
Damoh	7 4	8 —	...	...	7 4	7 8	8 15	8 4	12 —	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	8 4	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 8	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Mandla	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	8 —	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	8 12	8 12	...	...	8 4	8 6	10 8	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 12	8 12	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 4	10 —	..	...	...	...	...	...
Chánda	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 6	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...
Eastern—														
Bilaspur	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	8 2	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	8 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—														
Buldána	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	9 4	11 —	9 —	10 —	...	...
Básim	8 —	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 12	6 12	9 12	9 8	...	...	...	...
Akola	7 12	7 10	...	...	5 4	5 —	7 —	6 —	11 12	9 12	..	...	...	...
Ellichpur	7 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 8	5 —	6 —	11 12	11 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amraoti	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	11 8	9 —	9 —	...	...
Wun	7 4	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Nizam's Territories—														
Secunderabad	8 12	6 13	*	*	5 7	5 7	7 8	6 13	9 13	7 14	20 1	21 7	20 1	18 12
Bolárum	6 10	7 —	*	*	5 15	5 4	7 —	6 11	10 11	9 5	*	*	*	*
Chadarghát	8 12	8 —	*	*	7 12	7 —	9 —	8 —	10 12	10 8	11 12	*	*	*
Madras—														
Malabar coast—														
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
South, Central—														
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	9 8	17 6	12 3	20 11	15 14	19 11	16 6
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	9 6	16 13	12 11	20 8	13 2	21 6	13 11
Central—														
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	7 —	13 6	8 13	...	...	17 8	9 11
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	6 8	19 2	10 13	...	...	19 6	11 10
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	13 13	10 11	11 10	10 3	10 8	13 2
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	7 3	17 13	10 5	...	...	15 8	11 3
East Coast, north—														
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	9 —	...	...	14 14	14 14	14 2	15 3
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	12 8	14 6	...	...	14 11	13 11
East Coast, central—														
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	8 13	12 10	11 2	*	*	12 14	11 14
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 5	14 13	12 3	11 11	10 5	15 6	12 5
East Coast, south—														
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 11	14 6	12 3	...	...	16 13	13 8
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 11	...	...	...	...	15 2	13 11
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	9 6	*	*	*	*	20 8	14 14
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 8	...	...	18 8	16 14	19 2	18 5
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	10 14	...	...	23 3	21 —	24 3	21 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	..	...	10 8	8 11	18 3	15 6	17 13	16 8	21 —	16 6
Southern—														
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	10 10	*	*	*	*	*	*
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	9 5	17 13	15 6	19 2	*	21 11	18 10
Mysore—														
Mysore	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 4	8 —	26 8	10 —	16 —	12 —	20 —	17 —
Bangalore	6 13	6 4	6 6	5 14	6 6	6 8	7 1	7 10	14 13	12 1	...	...	17 10	16 7
Kolar	8 —	7 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	19 —	15 —	13 —	13 —	21 —	16 —
Tumkur	7 12	7 —	7 12	7 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	11 —	21 —	13 8	25 —	14 —
Hassan	...	...	7 —	6 8	8 4	7 8	9 4	8 8	...	...	...	...	30 —	18 —
Kadur	6 —	5 —	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	11 —	9 —	20 —	10 —	...	...	24 —	20 —
Shimoga	6 5	6 5	...	...	7 6	6 5	10 8	7 6	16 13	12 10	...	...	19 15	15 2
Chitaldrug	9 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	8 —	6 —	19 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	21 —	17 —
Coorg—														
Coorg	5 —	7 —	5 —	6 8	8 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	19 8	28 —
Aden	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	10 3	10 3	7 —	7 —	*	*

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

KANGNI OR KADUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	10 11	9 2	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	10 —	9 6	...	...	8 —	8 —	160 —	130 —	10 1	9 2	Saugor.
...	...	10 7	10 —	...	...	7 —	...	284 —	200 —	9 —	9 —	Damoh.
...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	160 —	160 —	9 12	9 12	Jubbulpore.
...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	320 —	200 —	9 8	9 —	Mandla.
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	390 —	360 —	9 2	9 2	Seoni.
...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	9 15	9 15	220 —	220 —	8 —	8 —	Bâlâghât.
...	...	10 —	11 4	...	...	10 —	8 12	240 —	320 —	9 8	9 8	Bhandára.
...	...	9 3	11 13	...	...	10 10	10 10	325 —	320 —	...	...	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	130 —	130 —	9 —	9 —	Bilâspur.
...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	100 —	100 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	120 —	120 —	9 —	9 4	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	182 —	182 —	10 —	10 —	Buldâna.
...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 8	8 —	75 —	70 —	9 —	9 —	Bâsim.
...	...	9 —	8 6	...	...	9 —	8 —	116 —	120 —	11 12	11 8	Akola.
...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	12 —	11 —	150 —	150 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	90 —	90 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	12 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
*	*	10 14	7 14	*	*	11 11	10 8	100 —	100 —	8 12	8 12	Secunderabad.
*	*	12 4	9 4	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	8 12	8 12	Boláram.
*	*	10 12	9 8	*	*	*	*	70 —	70 —	8 12	8 8	Chadarghât.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 —	12 —	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 13	109 13	10 5	10 5	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	9 11	10 10	Nilgiris.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197 13	197 13	10 14	10 14	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 6	109 6	9-13&11-8	9-13&11-8	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 13	11 13	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 6	109 6	10-8&12 —	9-8&11-5	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291 10	291 10	11 —	11 —	Ganjam.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135 2	135 2	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 6	13 3	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 11	96 11	13 5	13 5	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 14	91 14	11 11	13 5	Chingleput.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 —	209 —	12 13	12 13	S. Arcot.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114 11	113 3	11 5	11 5	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 3	13 —	Tinnevelly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
16 —	12 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	13 8	11 —	96 —	96 —	9 12	9 12	Mysore.
...	...	8 1	7 13	...	...	10 2	11 8	108 —	108 —	10 —	9 8	Bangalore.
10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	12 —	10 —	192 —	192 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
...	...	7 12	7 —	...	...	15 —	10 —	224 —	224 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur.
...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	12 —	9 —	200 —	200 —	8 8	8 —	Hassan.
...	...	8 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
...	...	7 6	6 5	...	...	...	...	320 —	320 —	8 6	9 7	Shimoga.
16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	103 —	163 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
...	...	13 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	110 —	110 —	8 8	8 8	Coorg.
...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	65 5	65 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river from January to 31st October 1896, compared with th

Articles and whence exported.	Imports in October.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	1,137	3,777	3,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,137	3,777	3,436
N.-W. P. & Oudh	5,527	12,806	37,429	...	32,846	20,307	...	...	...	5527	45,052	63,736
Panjab	893	1,170	6,813	...	8,633	4,295	467	18,357	13,192	1,360	28,160	24,300
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	1,299	781	...	...	...	..	1,299	781
Bombay	...	...	...	6,108	40,794	37,826	...	...	...	6,108	40,794	37,826
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	430	1,080	160	430	1,080
Madras	...	...	...	3,021	945	2,537	...	...	...	3,021	945	2,537
Berar	...	240	...	...	4,385	1,681	...	...	...	...	4,625	1,681
Assam	103	430	949	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	430	949
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	340	176	7,615	7,107	...	...	...	176	7,615	7,447
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	305	356	1,887	...	...	...	305	356	1,887
Mysore	...	...	...	42	...	3,795	...	...	...	42	...	3,795
TOTAL	7,660	18,423	48,967	9,652	96,873	86,216	627	18,787	14,272	17,939	134,083	149,455
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	3,124	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	3,124
Bombay	*	*	10,239	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	10,239
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	4,006	*	*	...	*	*	4,006
Madras	*	*	22	*	*	275	*	*	...	*	*	297
Burma	*	*	1,040	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	1,040
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	15,493	*	*	...	*	*	15,493
Foreign countries	*	*	656	*	*	2,330	*	*	...	*	*	2,986
TOTAL	*	*	15,081	*	*	22,104	*	*	...	*	*	37,185
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	7,660	18,423	64,048	9,652	96,873	108,320	627	18,787	14,272	17,939	134,083	186,640
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	4,438	37,566	46,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,438	37,566	46,114
N.-W. P. & Oudh	88,199	93,538	57,393	500	123	130	...	...	...	88,699	93,661	57,523
Panjab	25,443	8,133	13,567	51,768	129	481	300,135	142,770	94,463	377,340	151,029	108,511
Cent. Provs.	498	520	42,176	2	47	2,469	...	...	...	500	567	44,645
Bombay	...	...	...	56,920	44,366	59,073	...	...	...	56,920	44,366	59,073
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	101,920	218,708	128,110	101,920	218,708	128,110
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	752	7	...	777	...	...	...	7	...	1,529
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	6,997	5,770	1,831	...	...	...	6,997	5,770	1,831
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	471	...	...	...	...	...	471
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	1,149	...	...	...	...	...	1,149
TOTAL	118,578	139,757	160,002	116,194	50,432	66,381	402,055	361,478	222,573	636,827	551,667	448,956
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Bombay	*	*	2,000	*	*	189	*	*	60	*	*	2,249
Sind	*	*	1,509	*	*	209,455	*	*	24	*	*	209,479
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	1,509
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	52	*	*	...	*	*	52
Foreign countries	*	*	...	*	*	12,149	*	*	11,539	*	*	23,688
TOTAL	*	*	3,509	*	*	221,845	*	*	11,623	*	*	236,977
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	118,578	139,757	163,511	116,194	50,432	288,226	402,055	361,478	234,196	636,827	551,667	685,933

* Figures

NOTE.—The totals of imports for

F INDIA.

ND AGRICULTURE.

INSEED, AND INDIGO.

nd by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of October 1896, and from 1st rresponding periods of the years 1894 and 1895.

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER, INCLUSIVE.

Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.			Articles and whence exported.
1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
												COTTON
												By Rail and River—
47,871	62,374	63,845	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,871	62,374	63,845	Bengal
279,201	252,043	247,021	180,788	197,132	272,270	...	...	1	459,989	449,175	519,301	N.-W. P. & Oudh
44,328	58,110	44,123	51,162	75,241	75,108	125,854	144,113	295,475	221,344	277,464	414,706	Panjab
6,175	5,013	6,794	92,003	89,519	188,274	...	...	...	98,268	94,532	195,068	Cent. Provs.
176	...	438	2,416,899	2,176,168	2,333,138	...	...	...	2,417,077	2,176,168	2,333,576	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	289,802	241,579	190,487	289,802	241,579	190,487	Sind
...	...	...	53,914	40,801	81,861	...	...	...	53,914	40,801	81,861	Madras
3,891	16,627	56,629	743,846	626,439	899,871	...	...	...	747,737	643,066	956,500	Berar
19,656	13,654	15,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,656	13,654	15,242	Assam
30,549	28,190	13,157	584,857	680,895	592,249	...	...	...	619,406	709,085	605,406	Rail. & C. I.
...	...	...	15,538	20,999	34,402	...	...	...	15,538	20,999	34,402	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	105	57	3,995	...	...	...	105	57	3,995	Mysore
437,849	436,017	446,849	4,137,202	3,915,250	4,478,177	415,656	385,692	491,963	4,990,707	4,736,959	5,416,989	TOTAL
												By Sea—
*	*	13,305	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	13,305	Bengal
*	*	114,912	*	*	59,126	*	*	...	*	*	174,038	Bombay
*	*	...	*	*	194,742	*	*	...	*	*	194,742	Sind
*	*	20,707	*	*	7,050	*	*	...	*	*	27,757	Madras
*	*	10,370	*	*	2,559	*	*	...	*	*	12,929	Burma
*	*	...	*	*	1,127,838	*	*	1	*	*	1,127,839	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	*	5,165	*	*	70,141	*	*	...	*	*	75,306	Foreign countries
*	*	164,459	*	*	1,461,456	*	*	1	*	*	1,625,916	TOTAL
437,849	436,017	611,308	4,137,202	3,915,250	5,939,633	415,656	385,692	491,964	4,990,707	4,736,959	7,042,905	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
												WHEAT
												By Rail and River—
163,475	653,102	376,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	163,475	653,102	376,704	Bengal
1,208,107	1,408,920	828,108	139,088	568,471	8,717	...	...	...	1,343,195	2,037,391	836,825	N.-W. P. & Oudh
308,196	190,173	112,986	539,604	744,566	15,737	4,175,755	5,332,803	1,375,260	5,023,555	6,267,542	1,503,983	Panjab
21,987	21,128	117,773	848,226	697,135	635,939	...	...	...	870,213	718,263	753,712	Cent. Provs.
...	...	..	632,235	921,260	1,209,781	...	...	...	632,235	921,260	1,209,781	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,312,184	2,685,910	856,032	1,312,184	2,685,910	856,032	Sind
...	...	...	90	103	...	...	...	...	90	103	...	Madras
...	47	5,798	24,729	51,537	34,466	...	...	...	24,729	51,584	40,264	Berar
464	2,470	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	2,470	78	Assam
...	990	...	304,997	348,807	576,177	...	...	...	304,997	349,797	576,177	Rail. & C. I.
...	...	...	1	1,225	1,503	...	...	...	1	1,225	1,503	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	1,567	...	5,747	...	...	...	1,567	...	5,747	Mysore
,702,229	2,336,830	1,441,507	2,486,537	3,333,104	2,488,067	5,487,939	7,418,803	2,231,292	9,676,705	13,088,737	6,160,906	TOTAL
												By Sea—
*	*	804	*	*	4,659	*	*	822	*	*	6,285	Bengal
*	*	2,000	*	*	415,417	*	*	1,270	*	*	418,089	Bombay
*	*	...	*	*	772,806	*	*	24	*	*	774,830	Sind
*	*	1,509	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	1,509	Madras
*	*	...	*	*	139,717	*	*	22	*	*	139,739	Burma
*	*	2	*	*	38,642	*	*	21,256	*	*	59,900	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	*	...	*	*	41,019	*	*	19,503	*	*	60,522	Foreign countries
*	*	4,315	*	*	1,412,320	*	*	42,903	*	*	1,459,538	TOTAL
,702,229	2,336,830	1,445,822	2,486,537	3,333,104	3,900,387	5,487,939	7,418,803	2,274,195	9,676,705	13,088,737	7,620,444	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

t available.
4 and 1895 are defective.

C

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF REVENU

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and rive January to 31st October 1896, compared with th

Articles and whence exported.	Imports in October.									Total.		
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.					
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	159,140	99,229	240,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	159,140	99,229	240,004
N.-W. P. & Oudh	35,981	20,212	28,400	696	772	5,252	...	...	...	30,677	20,984	33,652
Panjab	790	...	...	126	...	...	944	423	2,034	1,860	423	2,034
Cent. Provs.	4,644	...	2,276	11,425	5,946	38,250	...	...	...	16,069	5,946	40,526
Bombay	...	...	...	16,312	5,153	58,431	...	...	...	16,312	5,153	58,431
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	..	...	3,704	...	...	...	...	...	3,704
Berar	6,473	...	...	12,698	10,080	21,122	...	...	...	19,171	10,080	21,122
Assam	604	...	472	...	...	..	...	...	...	604	...	472
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	15,386	3,195	3,840	...	...	...	15,386	3,195	3,840
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	1,793	...	5,947	...	...	...	1,793	...	5,947
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
TOTAL	207,632	119,441	271,152	58,436	25,146	136,546	944	423	2,034	267,012	145,010	409,732
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	628	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	628
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*	7	*	*	...	*	*	7
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	4,932	*	*	...	*	*	4,932
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	34	*	*	...	*	*	34
Foreign countries	*	*	...	*	*	1,013	*	*	...	*	*	1,013
TOTAL	*	*	628	*	*	5,986	*	*	...	*	*	6,614
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	207,632	119,441	271,780	58,436	25,146	142,532	944	423	2,034	267,012	145,010	416,346
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	184	77	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	77	130
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,155	10,381	20,740	9	2	9	...	...	...	1,164	10,383	20,749
Panjab	7	1	12	105	15	...	1,666	717	1,397	1,778	733	1,409
Cent. Provs.	...	...	30	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	32
Bombay	...	...	...	298	627	1,018	...	...	...	298	627	1,018
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	451	332	339	451	332
Madras	...	...	...	110	3	80	...	...	...	110	3	80
Berar	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Assam	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	80	...	37	...	...	...	80	...	37
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	61	9	67	...	...	...	61	9	67
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,346	10,459	20,971	663	656	1,213	2,005	1,168	1,729	4,014	12,283	23,913
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	1,846	*	*	...	*	*	1,846
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Foreign countries	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
TOTAL	*	*	...	*	*	1,846	*	*	...	*	*	1,846
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,346	10,459	20,971	663	656	3,059	2,005	1,168	1,729	4,014	12,283	25,759

* Figures

NOTE.—The totals of imports for

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1897.

OF INDIA.

AND AGRICULTURE.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of October 1896, and from 1st corresponding periods of the years 1894 and 1895 —contd.

Imports from January to October, inclusive.												Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.			
1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
												LINSEED
												By Rail and River —
2,673,715	1,843,070	2,172,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,673,715	1,843,070	2,172,385	Bengal
1,378,033	749,881	530,047	231,062	36,966	24,232	1,670	1,710	1,229	1,611,365	788,557	562,108	N.-W. P. & Oudh
3,709	1,180	409	2,265	3,586	25	21,721	24,387	13,712	27,755	29,153	14,206	Panjab
267,627	59,724	86,703	865,460	335,587	352,664	...	...	...	1,133,087	395,311	439,367	Cent. Provs.
...	...	194	1,259,162	1,141,000	1,400,976	...	...	...	1,259,162	1,141,000	1,407,170	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	512	...	215	512	...	215	Sind
...	...	...	72,474	55,066	101,150	...	...	...	72,474	55,066	101,150	Madras
17,432	2,088	63,755	972,374	465,496	709,096	...	...	...	989,806	467,584	773,451	Berar
20,031	9,421	32,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,031	9,421	32,036	Assam
113,011	3,318	...	1,274,926	210,092	191,927	...	...	...	1,387,937	213,410	191,927	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	418,978	371,607	557,221	...	...	...	418,978	371,607	557,221	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	584	416	164	...	...	...	584	416	164	Mysore
4,480,218	2,668,682	2,892,789	5,097,285	2,619,816	3,404,055	23,903	26,097	15,156	9,601,406	5,314,595	6,312,000	TOTAL
												By Sea —
•	•	1,061	•	•	175	•	•	...	•	•	1,236	Bengal
•	•	...	•	•	1,123	•	•	70	•	•	1,193	Bombay
•	•	...	•	•	7,661	•	•	...	•	•	7,661	Sind
•	•	208	•	•	...	•	•	...	•	•	208	Madras
•	•	...	•	•	...	•	•	...	•	•	...	Burma
•	•	...	•	•	19,643	•	•	...	•	•	19,643	Non-Br. Ports in India
•	•	4	•	•	3,300	•	•	...	•	•	3,304	Foreign countries
•	•	1,273	•	•	31,902	•	•	70	•	•	33,245	TOTAL
4,480,218	2,668,682	2,894,062	5,097,285	2,619,816	3,435,957	23,903	26,097	15,226	9,601,406	5,314,595	6,345,245	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
												INDIGO
												By Rail and River —
5,177	16,491	13,450	...	3	...	...	...	...	5,177	16,494	13,450	Bengal
3,603	15,689	23,418	164	23	16	...	...	...	3,767	15,712	23,434	N.-W. P. & Oudh
189	1,428	12	179	37	5	4,650	4,350	7,384	5,018	5,815	7,401	Panjab
...	9	30	88	5	2	...	...	...	88	14	32	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	779	1,348	3,449	...	...	...	779	1,348	3,449	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,117	4,520	7,148	5,117	4,520	7,148	Sind
...	...	...	1,394	695	653	...	...	...	1,394	695	653	Madras
...	...	59	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	79	Berar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam
...	17	...	590	300	280	...	...	...	590	317	280	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	2	87	19	194	...	...	...	87	19	196	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
8,969	33,634	36,971	3,281	2,430	4,619	9,767	8,870	14,532	22,017	44,934	56,122	TOTAL
												By Sea —
•	•	11	•	•	22	•	•	...	•	•	33	Bengal
•	•	...	•	•	...	•	•	42	•	•	42	Bombay
•	•	...	•	•	7,696	•	•	...	•	•	7,696	Sind
•	•	3	•	•	20	•	•	...	•	•	23	Madras
•	•	...	•	•	...	•	•	...	•	•	...	Burma
•	•	...	•	•	...	•	•	3	•	•	3	Non-Br. Ports in India
•	•	2	•	•	253	•	•	...	•	•	255	Foreign countries
•	•	16	•	•	7,991	•	•	45	•	•	8,052	TOTAL
8,969	33,634	36,987	3,281	2,430	12,610	9,767	8,870	14,577	22,017	44,934	64,174	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

not available.
1894 and 1895 are defective.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 21ST DECEMBER 1895, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 19TH DECEMBER 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second-half of 1895.	Week ending 21st December 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 19th December 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 21st December 1895.	Earnings from 1st July to 19th December 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	£	Miles.	£	£	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	566	1,734	11,46,329	661	1,734	11,91,000	687	2,43,86,710	2,48,11,000	4,24,290	...
Bengal-Nagpur	107	802	1,23,790	144	802	1,18,000	137	21,90,430	23,05,000	1,08,570	...
Indian Midland (*a*)	116	752	1,07,490	143	752	1,03,000	137	21,40,725	24,28,000	2,87,275	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extension)	190	21	4,149	198	21	2,300	110	91,922	59,000	...	32,922
Bezwada-Madras (Mad.-Ennúr sec.)	...	...	...	...	9	1,000	111	...	33,200	33,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	214	1,789	4,51,069	254	1,815	4,22,000	233	92,08,134	81,41,000	...	10,67,134
Palanpur-Deesa	34	17	558	33	17	900	53	13,911	15,800	1,889	...
South Indian	100	1,042	1,67,218	100	1,042	1,44,000	138	41,78,822	40,38,000	...	1,40,822
Mayavaram-Mutupet	89	54	3,803	70	54	3,400	63	1,17,205	1,17,000	...	205
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	107	1,105	1,29,507	111	1,105	1,22,000	105	30,51,296	30,52,000	704	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	122	756	88,047	117	756	99,000	131	22,49,214	23,33,000	83,786	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	61	224	10,289	73	215	15,100	70	2,97,898	3,05,000	7,102	...
Assam-Bengal	64	130	9,316	72	254	8,200	29	1,98,733	2,39,000	40,267	...
TOTAL	230	8,546	22,48,107	263	8,720	22,29,900	256	4,81,31,060	4,78,77,000	...	2,54,060
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	238	2,548	6,04,869	237	2,797	6,17,000	221	1,49,21,961	1,26,76,000	...	22,45,961
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	203	797	1,70,135	213	805	1,61,000	200	38,79,341	34,83,000	...	3,96,321
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	388	813	2,87,092	353	814	2,96,000	364	77,45,673	83,19,000	5,73,327	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	159	125	15,374	123	125	16,200	130	4,92,342	4,92,000	...	342
East Coast (state)	83	427	27,835	65	500	33,700	67	8,07,018	10,27,000	2,19,982	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	128	834	1,05,008	126	880	1,62,000	183	26,03,582	29,44,000	3,40,418	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	65	28	1,803	64	28	2,500	89	45,312	54,000	9,288	...
Cherra-Companygunj (state provl.)	57	8	574	72	8	500	62	11,200	11,800	600	...
TOTAL	224	5,580	12,12,090	217	5,963	12,88,900	210	3,05,06,409	2,90,07,400	...	14,99,009
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	365	1,490	8,50,825	571	1,490	7,14,000	479	1,29,40,619	1,23,64,000	...	5,76,619
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	502	401	2,97,249	743	401	3,17,000	788	61,98,705	56,10,000	...	5,88,705
Madras	252	540	2,11,321	392	540	1,82,000	337	51,80,071	49,88,000	...	1,92,071
TOTAL	304	2,791	13,59,375	487	2,791	12,13,000	435	2,43,19,395	2,29,62,000	...	13,56,395
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	250	16,917	48,20,232	285	17,480	47,31,800	271	10,29,02,864	10,00,46,400	...	29,10,464
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	102	161	25,795	160	161	24,200	150	6,59,172	6,19,000	...	40,172
Tarkessur	229	22	3,930	179	22	4,000	182	1,25,393	1,33,000	7,607	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	113	66	4,813	73	66	4,700	71	1,80,281	1,99,000	18,719	...
Bengal Dooars	100	30	5,318	148	36	4,100	114	1,47,725	1,47,000	...	725
Dibru-Sadiya	149	78	11,072	142	78	14,200	182	2,84,127	2,98,000	13,873	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	11,865	233	51	15,000	294	3,37,909	3,54,000	10,091	...
TOTAL	169	414	62,796	152	414	66,200	160	17,34,607	17,50,000	15,393	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	23	73	1,240	17	74	2,000	27	41,541	47,000	5,459	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	2	114	391	3	114	7,500	66	(*h*) 1,379	2,21,000	2,19,621	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,100	32	...	(*i*)35,100	35,100	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	169	333	58,123	175	333	64,500	194	13,54,459	14,31,000	76,541	..
The Gaekwar's Petlád	92	13	1,170	90	13	1,500	115	29,497	28,300	...	1,197
Rajpura-Bhatinda	185	108	20,013	185	108	9,000	89	4,59,057	3,55,000	...	1,04,057
Kolar Gold-fields	320	10	3,041	304	10	1,900	190	80,493	79,900	...	593
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*j*)	100	362	37,979	105	362	34,100	94	8,78,433	8,80,000	1,567	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	50	93	5,443	59	93	6,400	69	1,43,787	1,33,000	9,213	...
Kolhapur	74	29	2,013	69	29	2,000	90	52,544	54,000	...	544
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,780	53	72	3,300	46	83,466	80,000	...	3,466
Cooch Behar	43	22	1,430	50	22	1,100	50	22,568	27,300	4,732	...
TOTAL	114	1,229	1,34,435	109	1,204	1,35,000	107	31,27,824	33,69,000	2,41,776	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	84	334	32,752	98	334	34,100	102	6,62,877	6,54,000	...	8,877
Jetalsar-Rájkot	71	40	3,481	76	46	3,000	78	79,098	82,800	3,702	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	49	394	20,496	50	394	23,000	63	4,33,877	5,08,000	74,123	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*k*)	42	60	2,344	39	60	2,800	47	(*l*)51,104	63,600	12,496	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	66	94	6,043	64	94	6,800	72	1,51,890	1,58,000	6,110	...
TOTAL	65	898	65,116	73	898	70,300	78	13,78,906	14,66,400	87,494	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	19,458	50,82,579	261	20,056	50,03,900	249	10,92,04,201	10,66,32,400	...	25,71,801

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*h*) Total earnings from 11th November to 21st December 1895.
(*i*) Total earnings from 15th July to 19th December 1896.
(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*l*) Total earnings from 1st August to 21st December 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVI OF 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 21st December 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 19th December 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 21st December 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 19th December 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	669	1,734	11,46,329	661	1,734	11,91,000	687	3,86,09,685	3,76,83,000	...	9,26,685
Bengal-Nagpur	146	862	1,23,730	144	862	1,18,000	137	41,86,402	38,73,000	...	3,13,402
Indian Midland (*a*)	120	752	1,07,490	143	752	1,03,000	137	33,87,909	37,63,000	3,75,091	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	4,149	198	21	2,300	110	1,40,776	98,800	...	41,976
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennúr sec.)	158	...	...	...	9	1,000	111	...	50,000	50,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,789	4,51,069	252	1,815	4,22,000	233	1,66,16,907	1,39,35,000	...	26,81,907
Palanpur-Deesa	42	17	558	33	17	900	53	25,799	36,800	11,001	...
South Indian	167	1,042	1,67,218	160	1,042	1,44,000	138	65,62,6 0	64,71,000	...	91,680
Mayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	3,803	70	54	3,400	63	1,87,145	1,87,000	...	145
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	117	1,165	1,29,507	111	1,165	1,22,000	105	50,45,689	51,09,000	60,311	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	144	756	88,047	117	756	99,000	131	38,97,267	39,46,000	48,733	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	224	16,289	73	215	15,100	70	5,26,469	5,38,000	11,531	...
Assam-Bengal	76	130	9,318	72	284	8,200	29	(*e*) 1,98,733	3,92,000	1,93,267	...
TOTAL	256	8,546	22,48,167	263	8,726	22,29,900	256	7,93,85,461	7,60,79,000	...	33,05,861
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (state) (*f*)	255	2,548	6,04,869	237	2,797	6,17,000	221	2,55,31,574	2,02,91,000	...	52,40,574
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	1,70,135	213	805	1,61,000	200	67,74,965	58,20,000	...	9,48,905
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	337	813	2,87,092	353	814	2,96,000	364	1,05,45,752	1,12,25,000	6,79,248	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	144	125	15,374	123	125	16,200	130	7,00,517	7,00,000	...	517
East Coast (state)	94	427	27,835	65	500	33,700	67	13,07,800	10,93,000	3,25,194	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	169	834	1,05,008	126	886	1,62,000	183	43,29,160	48,16,000	4,86,840	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	58	28	1,803	64	28	2,500	89	66,650	68,000	1,350	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	574	72	8	500	62	15,089	10,200	511	...
TOTAL	230	5,580	12,12,090	217	5,963	12,88,900	216	4,93,32,113	4,46,35,200	...	46,96,913
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	448	1,490	8,50,825	571	1,490	7,14,000	479	2,73,42,222	2,21,64,000	...	1,78,222
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	401	2,97,249	645	401	3,17,000	685	1,24,70,580	1,08,33,000	...	16,37,580
Madras	253	840	2,11,301	252	840	1,82,000	217	80,58,000	78,14,000	...	2,74,000
TOTAL	437	2,791	13,59,375	487	2,791	12,13,000	435	4,78,70,802	4,08,11,000	...	20,87,877
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	16,917	48,20,232	285	17,480	47,31,800	271	17,10,18,451	16,15,25,800	...	1,00,92,651
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	25,708	160	161	24,200	150	10,64,494	9,49,000	...	1,15,494
Tarkessur	205	22	3,930	179	22	4,000	182	2,14,693	2,22,000	7,307	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	117	66	4,813	73	66	4,700	71	3,12,569	3,44,000	31,431	...
Bengal Duoars	139	30	5,318	148	30	4,100	114	2,03,904	2,04,000	30	...
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	11,074	142	78	14,200	182	4,26,847	4,58,000	31,153	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	11,805	233	51	15,000	294	5,56,501	5,97,000	40,499	...
TOTAL	173	414	62,796	152	414	66,200	160	27,79,008	27,74,000	...	5,008
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	1,240	17	74	2,000	27	(*i*) 46,750	71,100	24,350	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	114	391	3	114	7,500	66	(*j*) 1,379	3,33,000	3,31,021	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,100	32	...	(*k*) 35,100	35,100	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	58,123	175	333	64,500	194	21,83,625	22,54,000	70,375	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	110	13	1,176	90	13	1,500	115	53,994	87,300	33,306	...
Rájpura-Bhatinda	195	108	20,013	185	108	9,000	89	7,57,902	6,91,000	...	66,962
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	3,041	304	10	1,900	190	1,17,931	1,14,000	...	3,931
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*l*)	98	302	37,979	105	302	34,100	94	13,28,333	12,36,000	...	92,333
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	68	93	5,443	59	93	6,400	69	2,28,020	3,10,000	81,980	...
Kolhapur	82	29	2,013	69	29	2,000	90	88,312	85,000	...	3,312
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	3,780	53	72	3,300	46	1,75,085	1,62,000	...	13,085
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,230	56	22	1,100	50	33,003	45,800	12,197	...
TOTAL	121	1,229	1,34,435	109	1,204	1,35,000	107	50,15,594	54,24,300	4,08,700	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	32,752	98	334	34,100	102	13,80,102	12,50,000	...	1,21,102
Jetalsar-Rajkot	80	46	3,481	76	40	3,000	78	1,32,417	1,35,000	2,583	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	60	364	20,496	56	364	23,000	63	7,29,540	8,37,000	1,07,454	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*m*)	42	60	2,344	39	60	2,800	47	(*n*) 51,104	96,800	45,030	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	6,043	64	94	6,800	72	2,74,580	2,77,000	2,420	...
TOTAL	85	898	65,116	73	898	70,300	78	25,67,809	26,04,800	37,991	...
GRAND TOTAL	280	19,453	50,82,579	201	20,050	50,03,900	249	18,19,80,922	17,33,28,9 0		00, 2,624

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total earnings from 1st July to 21st December 1895.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khandesh, and the Amraoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st May to 21st December 1895.
(*j*) Total earnings from 11th November to 21st December 1896.
(*k*) Total earnings from 15th July to 19th December 1896.
(*l*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*m*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 19th, 1896.

Pressure was remarkably unsteady during the week over India, Baluchistan and Burma, changing considerably and rapidly from day to day. Notwithstanding these unusual barometric movements weather was steadily fine and dry with almost cloudless skies over by far the greater part of the country. In the southern half of the Peninsula and Ceylon, on the other hand, weather although fine with much cloud during the first three days was disturbed with moderate to heavy rain during the last four days due to a disturbance or storm of a very unusual character. The storm originated in the extreme south of the Bay to the east of Ceylon on the 16th and drifting westwards passed into the south-east of the Arabian Sea on the 17th and 18th. The disturbance was, it may be noted, of the same general character as that of the last three days of December 1895. It gave a moderate to heavy and general burst of rain to southern India during its existence from the 17th to the 19th. The precipitation was heaviest at Cuddalore which obtained a total of 7·91 inches during this period.

The variations of the temperature conditions of the week were much smaller than in the preceding week. Temperature was in defect in Northern and Central India and in excess in the Peninsula. The provincial variations were less than 2°, except in the case of Bombay, where the mean temperature of the week was 2° in excess.

A noteworthy feature of the temperature conditions was the inversion of the ordinary relation between the hills and plains of North-Western India. This was most marked on the night of the 14th, when it was about 8° warmer at Ranikhet and Simla than at Roorkee and Ludhiana, 7° warmer at Murree than at Rawalpindi and 10° warmer at Mount Abu than at Ajmere and Sambhar.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 13th December.*—Pressure had fallen slightly in Bengal and the very slight low-pressure area which covered the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces on the 12th had been transferred to East Bengal. Pressure had given way also in Ceylon and the Madras Coast districts, and was in very slight defect at Colombo. It had increased generally over the remainder of India—briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces and slightly elsewhere. Pressure was normal in Malabar and in excess over the remainder of India. The excess was most marked in the Punjab where it was from a tenth to a seventh of an inch in amount. Unusually steep gradients prevailed between Malabar and the West Punjab and winds were stronger than usual at the West Coast stations. Westerly winds obtained down the Gangetic Plain, northerly winds over the Bay, easterly winds over the centre and west of the Peninsula, and variable winds and calms elsewhere. A strong northerly wind was blowing at Colombo. Fine weather prevailed generally and no rain had fallen during the previous 24 hours beyond a light shower at Trincomalee. Temperature was in moderate defect in Sind, Rajputana, Assam and Burma, in moderate excess in Bombay, Kathiawar and Berar, and practically normal over the remainder of India.

Monday, 14th December.—Pressure had changed very irregularly during the previous 24 hours. It had fallen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, thus reducing the amount of excess in that area very considerably. A rapid rise of the barometer had occurred in Kashmir. Winds had increased and were blowing freshly at Diamond Island. Practically no rain had been received during the previous 24 hours and the distribution of temperature remained unaltered.

Tuesday, 15th December.—Pressure had given way slightly to briskly in Sind and Baluchistan, and rapidly in Kashmir. It was unchanged in the

Peninsula and the Central Provinces, but had risen briskly over the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, and slightly in Bengal and Burma. Pressure was in slight defect in Ceylon, normal in Southern India and the Indus Valley, and more or less in excess over the remainder of the country. The excess was greatest in the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces where it slightly exceeded a tenth of an inch in amount. Pressure was approximately uniform over Northern and Central India, and light variable winds obtained in that area. Winds were strong around the Coasts of the Bay. Skies were partially clouded in the Peninsula and Ceylon, and a few drops of rain had fallen at Negapatam and Colombo and a light shower averaging 0·82 inch at Trincomalee. Temperature had decreased briskly in Berar, the Central Provinces, Sind and Rajputana, and was in moderate defect in these areas.

Wednesday, 16th December.—Pressure had fallen briskly to rapidly in the South Carnatic, Ceylon and the adjacent part of the Bay, and was in considerable defect. Winds had risen rapidly in force around the Bay and were blowing with the force of a gale at Diamond Island, Colombo and Negapatam. Weather was apparently very disturbed in the belt of deficient pressure. Skies were heavily clouded in the Peninsula and Ceylon and heavy rain had fallen at Trincomalee, Colombo and Negapatam, and a few drops at Madras and Tinnevelley. The influence of the disturbance was extending rapidly northwards and skies were clouding over in the Central Provinces and Lower Bengal.

Pressure had risen slightly to briskly in Baluchistan and Upper India and was in moderate to considerable excess in that area. It had given way slightly to briskly in the North-Western Provinces, Bengal and the Central Provinces, and the amount of excess in these areas had hence diminished and was now only slight. The temperature conditions were fairly normal, the provincial variations being less than 1½° except in the case of the Central Provinces where the mean temperature of the previous 24 hours averaged 1°·6 in defect.

Thursday, 17th December.—The barometer had decreased briskly to rapidly over nearly the whole of India and was unchanged in Ceylon. Pressure was normal in Sind and Rajputana and in defect elsewhere. The deficiency was considerable in the south of the Peninsula, large in Ceylon, and slight to moderate in other parts. The disturbed conditions in the south of the Bay on the preceding day had passed westwards into the Arabian Sea and the winds had shifted to south-east at Colombo, to east on the Madras coast and at Trivandrum, and to east-south-east at Calicut, Mangalore and Karwar. Winds had fallen off in force around the Bay and at Colombo. Moderate to heavy rain had been received over the southern half of the Peninsula and Ceylon, the more important falls being 2·19 inches at Cuddalore and 1·55 inches at Colombo Fine weather held steadily over the remainder of India. Temperature was practically unchanged.

Friday, 18th December.—Pressure had risen slightly to briskly in Ceylon and had fallen briskly to rapidly in North-Western India and Kashmir. Elsewhere the barometer was either stationary or had changed only slightly. Pressure continued in defect all over India, but the deficiency was greatest in the West Punjab where it amounted to about ·15″. Pressure was in large defect in Malabar due to the continued existence of the disturbed conditions over the south-east of the Arabian Sea. The wind circulation was similar to that on the previous day. Moderate to heavy rain had again fallen over the southern half of the Peninsula. The largest amount reported was 4·46 inches at Cuddalore. Temperature had risen in the Peninsula and Burma and was stationary or had fallen slightly in other parts. The provincial variations were generally less than 2° except in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab (each —2°) and Bombay (+2°·4).

Saturday, 19th December.—Pressure had increased with great rapidity in the Punjab and Kashmir and slightly to briskly in the remainder of India. Pressure was now highest in the West Punjab and lowest off the Malabar coast and the intervening gradients were steep. Northerly winds had set in over the Punjab, but elsewhere there had been but little change in the wind system. Rain had been received over practically the same area as on the preceding day

but in smaller amounts. The heaviest fall was 1·64 inches at Wellington. Temperature had continued to rise in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces and was 4½° in excess in Bombay and 3° in Madras. Very low night temperatures had been recorded at Rawalpindi and Peshawar (32°·9), Murree (31°), Srinagar (24°·6), and Minimarg (3°).

Temperature.—The temperature conditions of the week under review were opposite in character to those of the preceding five or six weeks. The day temperature was more or less in excess throughout the week in Northern and Central India and the night temperature, on the other hand, considerably below it due to rapid nocturnal radiation in a dry and clear atmosphere. The mean temperature in that area was hence in slight defect. In the Peninsula temperature (both by day and night) was more or less in excess, more especially in Bombay where the mean temperature was steadily in slight to moderate excess. The excess in the Peninsula was most marked on the 19th when it averaged 3° for Madras and 4½° for Bombay and was probably due to the humid conditions of the period. The mean temperature of India for the week was 0·4 below the average.

A remarkable feature of the temperature conditions of the week was the inversion of the normal relation between the hills and plains of North-Western India. It was most strikingly shown on the night of the 14th when the hill stations were from 7° to 10° warmer than the neighbouring plains stations.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India for each day of the week:—

Province.	December, 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	
Burma	—1·9	—3·0	—1·2	—0·2	—0·3	+0·9	+1·8	—0·6
Bengal and Assam	—1·1	—0·8	—1·2	—1·2	—1·2	—1·0	—1·9	—1·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—0·5	—1·3	—1·8	—1·1	—0·7	—2·0	—1·3	—1·2
Punjab	+0·1	—0·6	—1·6	—1·0	—1·1	—2·0	—1·1	—1·0
Bombay	+2·7	+1·3	+1·1	+0·7	+0·9	+2·4	+4·6	+2·0
Central Provinces and Berar	+1·4	+0·3	—2·0	—1·0	—0·7	—1·0	+1·5	—0·3
Central India and Gujarat	+0·9	+0·9	—1·3	—1·1	—0·6	—0·9	—0·9	—0·4
Sind and Rajputana	—2·6	—1·7	—2·9	+0·1	+0·1	—1·7	—1·7	—1·5
Madras	+0·2	—0·3	—0·9	+0·2	—0·0	+1·4	+3·2	+0·5
Mean for whole of India	—0·1	—0·6	—1·3	—0·6	—0·5	—0·5	+0·5	—0·4

Rain.—Weather was even finer than during the preceding week over the whole of Northern and Central India, the Central Provinces, Berar and Burma, and the rainfall of the period was hence more or less in defect over that area. The deficiency was, however, small in amount as the anticipated rainfall of the week over the greater part of that area does not exceed two or three-tenths of an inch.

The disturbed weather of the last three days of the week on the other hand, gave a moderate to heavy general burst of rain to south and south-central Madras and the Coromandel coast districts and the rainfall of the week was hence in considerable to large excess in these divisions. The rainfall due to the disturbance was very light in the Circars and even less than the small average of the week (about 30 per cent. in defect). Some showers were received in Malabar which gave it a total of 0·35 inch or 0·23 inch above the normal. Central Madras, Mysore and the Bombay Deccan obtained only a few drops.

The chief effect of the rainfall of the week has hence been to increase the amount of excess in South Madras and the Coromandel coast districts. The absence of rainfall during the week under review over the whole of Northern and Central India and the Central Provinces has, on the other hand, emphasized the drought already prevailing over a large part of that area.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending December 19th, 1896.			Rainfall data from October 18th to December 19th, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Oct. 18th to Dec. 19th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	3·87	3·06	+ 26
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0·01	—0·01	4 88	5·49	— 11
	3. Central do.	0	0·01	—0·01	2·91	3·16	— 8
	4. Upper do.	0	?	?	1·15	?	?
	5. Arakan	0	0·03	—0·03	1·91	6·28	— 70
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·03	—0·03	0·06	3·11	— 98
	7. Assam (Surma)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·76	2·66	— 72
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	0	0·06	—0·06	0·53	2·67	— 80
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0	0·08	—0·08	1·18	1·70	— 31
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·05	—0·05	0·03	1·69	— 98
	11. Central do.	0	0·04	—0·04	0·05	1·15	— 96
	12. North do.	0	0·04	—0·04	0·62	1·25	— 50
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·14	—0·14	1·55	2·16	— 28
	14. Orissa	0	0·11	—0·11	0·07	3·18	— 98
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·15	—0·15	0·40	1·37	— 71
	16. Bihar (South)	0	0·06	—0·06	0·36	1·16	— 69
	17. Do. (North)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·10	0·86	— 88
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·49	0·87	— 44
	19 Oudh (South)	0	0·17	—0·17	0·28	0·59	— 53
	20. Do. (North)	0	0·17	—0·17	0·48	0·47	+ 2
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·14	—0·14	0·44	0·43	+ 2
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·10	—0·10	0·63	0·30	+ 110
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·16	0·66	— 76
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	0	0·16	—0·16	0·36	0·44	— 18
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	0	0·23	—0·23	0·90	0·72	+ 25
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·38	0·31	+ 23
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·09	0·30	— 70
	28. Do. (Central)	0	0·06	—0·06	0·11	0 50	— 78
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0	0·19	—0·19	0·13	0·56	— 77
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·38	—0·38	0·65	1·25	— 48
	31. Do. (North)	0	0·07	—0·07	0·88	1·08	— 19
	32 Do. (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·06	0·21	— 71
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar Coast	0·35	0·12	+0·23	10·75	7·08	+ 52
	34. Madras (South Central)	2·00	0·44	+1·62	11·51	7 75	+ 49
	35. Coorg	0	0·14	—0·14	6·68	6·17	+ 8
	36. Mysore	0·05	0·21	—0·16	3·37	4·56	— 26
	37. Konkan	0	0·07	—0·07	0 98	2·42	— 60
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·02	0·12	—0·10	1·59	2·99	— 47
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·22	—0·22	0·61	1·79	— 66
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·30	—0·30	0 76	1·89	— 60
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·16	—0·16	0·74	1·38	— 46
	43. Central Provinces (Central)	0	0·07	—0·07	0·.9	1·12	— 29
	44. Central Provinces (East)	0	0·09	—0·09	1·37	1·32	+ 5
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·02	—0·02	0·58	0·48	+ 21
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0·80	0·31	+ 158
	47. Sind	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·21	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·17	—0·17	0·97	0·74	+ 31
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·04	—0·04	0·32	0 57	— 44
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)	0	0·04	—0·04	0·92	0·44	+ 109
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·25	0·19	+ 32
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0	0·13	—0·13	0·80	7·13	— 89
	52A. Do. (do.) (a)	0	0·04	—0·04	0·19	3·98	— 96
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	2·10	0·95	+ 121
	54. Madras (Central)	0·09	0·13	—0·04	2·94	4·00	— 27
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·30	0·42	—0·12	10·46	9·99	+ 5
	56. Do. (South)	3·42	1·64	+1·78	25·83	16·47	+ 57
	57. Madras (South)	2·45	0·86	+1·59	19·39	11·25	+ 72

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SIMLA, *the 24th December 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 26th December.*—Good rain has fallen in the Southern districts, and showers in the greater part of the Central and Carnatic districts and portions of Cuddapah. The water-supply is ample in the Southern half of the Presidency, moderate under the larger irrigation works elsewhere, but otherwise poor or bad. In the Northern half of the Presidency sowings are still proceeding briskly, where rain has recently fallen. The standing crops are good in the Southern half, but there is no improvement in the remainder of the Presidency. Harvesting is going on in many places, but the yield is poor or bad in the Deccan and the Circars and fair elsewhere. Pasturage is generally available, but fodder is scarce in many districts. Cattle are generally in fair condition. Prices are again generally slightly easier, but are dearer in Ganjam. *Cholam* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in Kurnool 15⅛, in Bellary and Anantapur 14½, and in Cuddapah 14 seers per rupee; the scarcity-rate being 15 seers. The numbers relieved were:—relief workers 20,264, weavers 4,962, and inmates of kitchens 972. The decrease in workers, chiefly in Bellary, is due to improved organization.

Bombay.—*For week ending 30th December.*—Rain fell in 16 districts during the week. The rain-affected districts were:—Khandesh 1 inch 28 cents, Kolaba 15 cents, Ratnagiri 28 cents, Poona 27 cents, Ahmednagar 70 cents, Sholapur 6 cents, Bijapur 48 cents, Belgaum 1 inch 57 cents, and Dharwar 1 inch 99 cents. The rainfall has been beneficial to the spring crops in the two latter districts, but more is urgently wanted for the crops recently sown in the Deccan and Karnatak districts. The standing crops have been damaged by insects in two talukas of Karachi, are withering for want of rain in Bijapur, are poor in Thana and are reported to be thriving elsewhere. The sowing of late crops has been completed except in the Upper Sind Frontier, Khandesh, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar and Kanara. The harvesting of the autumn crops is nearly finished except in Khandesh and Dharwar. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Karnatak, Shikarpur and Baroda; it is dear in Kaira. The grain supply is generally sufficient in the affected districts. Cotton-picking continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, Khandesh and Kathiawar. The condition of the agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar, but is healthy elsewhere except in parts of Sikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Nasik and Ratnagiri. Prices are rising in parts of Surat, Ratnagiri and Bijapur, falling in parts of Broach, Surat, Sholapur and Bijapur, and stationary in Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kolaba, Poona, Kathiawar and parts of Broach and Surat. Prices of the cheapest staple grain in the affected districts are:—Dharwar 12¼, Belgaum 11½, Sholapur 11, Bijapur 10½, Poona 10¼, Ahmednagar 9¾, Nasik and Satara 9½, and Khandesh and Kolaba 9 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works were:—Khandesh 5,017, Nasik 12,136, Ahmednagar 29,578, including non-working children. The number on gratuitous relief were:—Khandesh 2,369, Ahmednagar 4 and Belgaum 196. The numbers in Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Bijapur have not been reported.

Bengal.—*For week ending 28th December.*—There was slight rain in North Bihar, Patna, Purnea and Palamau on the 25th instant. The rainfall was ·30 in Champaran, ·26 in Muzaffarpur, ·13 in Darbhanga (Somastipur), and ·17 in Palamau. In these districts the spring crops are reported to have derived some benefit from it. The spring crops in the rest of the Patna Division and also in parts of the Rajshahi Division are doing well. Elsewhere, throughout the Province, the prospects of the spring crops continue poor. The

harvesting of winter rice is generally approaching completion, and in some districts the pressing of sugarcane is in progress. *Boro* or spring rice is being transplanted. In Bihar the prospects of poppy are satisfactory. Prices of food-grains were generally stationary, but have risen in some districts, notably in Cuttack and Saran. In Cuttack the price of rice rose from 12 seers 8 chittacks per rupee to 11 seers 13 chittacks, and in Saran the price of Indian corn rose from 11 seers 10 chittacks to 10 seers 11 chittacks. In the distressed districts the prices are—Nadia (common rice) 9 and 10 seers, Khulna (common rice) 9½ seers, Patna (common rice) 10¼ seers, Shahabad (common rice) 9½ seers, Saran (Indian corn) 10 seers 11 chittacks, Champaran (Indian corn) 10 seers 13 chittacks, Muzaffarpur (Indian corn) 11 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9 seers. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 26th December, were.—On relief works—Nadia (25 December) 1,336, Khulna (19th December) 103, Shahabad 913, (men 360, women 377, and children 176), Saran 3,081, (men 720, women 1,179, and children 1,182), Champaran 34,713, (men 15,263, women 11,232, and children 8,218), Muzaffarpur (Sitamarhi sub-division) 877 (men 448, women 177, and children 252), Darbhanga 3,877, also over 7,000 on other relief works for which accurate figures have not been received in time. Patna 235 (men 134, women 49, children 52), total for the whole province 51,901 ; and on gratuitous relief—Saran 1,260 (men 230, women 711, and children 319), Champaran 1,867 (men 474, women 913, and children 480), Darbhanga 4,312 (men 1,100, women 2,040, and children 1,172), total for the whole Province 7,439.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 30th December.*—There has been general rain. In some districts good showers fell while in others the showers were light. Over one inch of rain was recorded in parts of Lucknow and Unao, but more is needed. The spring sowings are practically complete and the crops have been greatly benefited by the recent rain. A portion of the *arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*) crop in certain districts has been slightly damaged by frost. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 26th December, in twelve districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows :—Banda 86,805 ; Cawnpore 14,002 ; Hamirpur 25,379 ; Allahabad 40,480 ; Jhansi 13,567 ; Jalaun 22,114 ; Jaunpur 14,713 ; Lucknow 19,056 ; Unao 7,400 ; Rae Bareili 24,682 ; Sitapur 9,329 ; Hardoi 27,032 ; total 304,559. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation :—Employed on relief works 200,979 ; relieved as dependents 53,907 ; relieved in poor-houses 26,771 ; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 22,902. The numbers relieved in 22 districts which are under observation, but which have not yet been officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows :—relieved on test-works 26,879 ; relieved in poor-houses 15,283 ; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 1,105 ; total 43,267. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 347,826. Supplies are generally sufficient but fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices remain high. The prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wages are based are as follows in the districts officially recognised as distressed :—Cawnpore 10¼, Hamirpur 9⅞, Allahabad and Jhansi 9¾, Jalaun 9⅜, Jaunpur, Lucknow and Unao 10, Banda and Rae Bareili 10½, Sitapur 12 and Hardoi 9¼.

Punjab.—*For week ending 30th December.*—The South-Eastern districts have been benefited by rain averaging from ¼ to ⅜rds of an inch. Slight rain has also fallen in the Sialkot, Lahore and Gujranwala districts. Harvesting of the autumn crops is nearly completed and sesamum is being harvested in Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan. Sugarcane-pressing and cotton-picking are going on. Sowings of the spring crops on irrigated lands are still in progress. In certain districts the sown crops are being irrigated. The condition and prospects of irrigated crops are generally reported to be good to average and of unirrigated crops poor, but prospects are expected to improve. In Karnal the crops are suffering generally from want of rain, which is badly wanted in all districts. The stock of food-grains is insufficient in Hissar, Amritsar, and Rawalpindi. A supply has been imported from Karachi into Hissar. The cotton and sugarcane crops have been slightly injured by frost in Amritsar. Cattle are generally in

poor condition. Their condition is good to fair in Delhi, Amritsar, Lahore and Rohtak. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in all districts, except Rohtak. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were:—2,748 in Hissar, 1,306 in Umballa, 3,208 in Ferozepore, 133 in Mooltan and 2,710 in Karnal; and on test-works Delhi 142, Rohtak 141, Gujranwala 455, and Ludhiana 134. Test-works have also been commenced in five tahsils of Rawalpindi, but only 50 men attended the works in Gujarkhan tahsil. Prices are falling slightly in Gurgaon, but are still high elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 7⅛ to 9⅛ seers, bulrush millet from 8¼ to 10 5/16, great millet 9½ to 11, gram 8¼ to 10 and maize 9 to 11½ seers per rupee. The prices of staple grains on which famine wages are based are:—in Delhi (bulrush millet) 8⅛ seers, Umballa (maize) 10 seers, Mooltan (wheat second quality) 9 seers, Rohtak (great millet) 10⅛ seers, and Karnal (maize and gram) 9½ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 30th December.*—The weather is cloudy with slight showers or drizzles in the Northern districts and Nimar. Narsinghpur has had half an inch of rain, but the rainfall is generally too light to materially improve the prospects of the spring crops. The cloudy weather is inducing insects in some districts and causing damage to crops in flower, and the appearance of rust is reported from Nimar. Cattle are generally in good condition and fodder is sufficient, except in one or two districts. There have been large imports of grain into Jubbulpore and Nimar. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in eleven districts for which complete returns have been received were:—Saugor 16,366, Jubbulpore 14,480, Mandla 8,180, Seoni 3,804, Narsinghpur 4,366, Nimar 681, Nagpur 5,181, Bhandara 5,113, Balaghat 13,057, Bilaspur 230, Wardha 252; total 71,712, of whom 9,157 were gratuitously relieved. 20,442 persons were also employed on railway works in Saugor and Jubbulpore. The prices of food-grains upon which famine wages are based are:—Saugor 8½, Jubbulpore 10, Seoni 9½, Narsinghpur 10, Nimar 11¼, Nagpur 13¾, Mandla 9¼, Bhandara 10, and Balaghat 9 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 26th December.*—In Lower Burma reaping and threshing are progressing and prospects continue good. In Upper Burma reaping of the wet-weather crops and cultivation of the dry-weather crops continue. No rain has fallen during the week and prospects are unchanged. The wet-weather crops in the Kindat Sub-division, Upper Chindwin district, are reported to have failed from want of rain and the island crops in Minbu are suffering from drought. The price of paddy has fallen largely in Akyab and slightly in Henzada and Thaton. Elsewhere prices are stationary. The numbers on relief works were:—Meiktila 15,952; Myingyan 9,726; and on gratuitous relief:—Meiktila 2,930 and Myingyan 3,112. The price of rice in Meiktila is 7⅛ seers and in Myingyan 9¾ seers per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th December.*—The weather is seasonable. The prospects of crops in Kamrup are not favourable. The harvesting of late rice continues. The price of food-grains is high in Silchar, Sylhet and Nowgong. Fodder is insufficient except in the Khasi hills and parts of Cachar. The water-supply is sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 30th December.*—MYSORE: Very slight rain fell during the week in parts of the State. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and paddy are being harvested in places. Prices have fallen in Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug; and have risen in Kadur.

COORG: The harvesting of rice and coffee-picking continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 30th December.*—BERAR: The weather is cool and cloudy. Cotton-picking and cutting of *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) are nearing completion. Of the winter crops, wheat, gram and linseed are reported to be in poor condition. The breaking up of land has stopped in two districts. Fodder and water are generally insufficient. High prices for food-

grains prevail, and the opening of relief works appears likely to be necessary early in February next owing to the anticipated failure of the winter crops.

HYDERABAD: Very little rainfall during week ended 26th December. Agricultural prospects fairly good, but rain badly wanted in Aurangabad and Gulburga Divisions, scarcity of fodder and pasture exists. Prices are:—wheat 7¼, coarse rice 7, white *juar* 10½, yellow *juar* 12, gram 9½, and *tur* 10¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—Report not received.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 30th December.*—Rainfall: Abu 45 cents, Jhallawar 35, Jeypore 61; slight rain in Serohi, but none elsewhere. Agricultural operations satisfactory in Jhallawar, Kotah, Ajmere, Jeypur, fair in Kherwara, and poor in Dholepur. The sowing of the spring crops is in progress in Serohi, Meywar, Bhurtpur, and 3 tehsils of Ulwar, and has been completed in Jaisulmere. The spring crops are being irrigated in Kerowli. The standing crops are fair in Meywar, Haraoti, and Ajmere; poor in Dholepur and good elsewhere. Agricultural stock are fair in Meywar, Dholepur, Bikanir, Jaisulmere, and good elsewhere. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient, except in some parts of Meywar, Tonk, some tehsils of Jeypur, Ulwar, and are failing in Dholepur and Bhurtpur. Prices are rising slightly in Jaisulmere, falling in Serohi, Meywar, Jhallawar, Ajmere, Jeypur, Dholepur, and Bikanir; high in Haraoti and steady elsewhere. The number of persons employed on relief works were:—Marwar 1,945; Kotah 864; Dholepur 4,451; Bhurtpur 10,622; Bikanir 15,614, and Jaisulmere 171: and on gratuitous relief—Marwar 803, Bhurtpur 86, and Bikanir 2,155. The prices of staple grains, on which famine wages are based, were:—Marwar 8 1/16, Kotah 14½, Dholepur 11¼, Bhurtpur 10, Bikanir 7¾ to 8⅛, and Jaisulmere 8½.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 29th December.*—The spring sowings are finished. Snow has commenced falling in the Kashmir Valley since the 28th instant. Prices are still below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 30th December.*—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Fodder is scanty in the hilly tracts. Relief works are in progress. Prices 10 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 26th December.*—A slight shower of rain fell during the week. The weather is cold and frosty. The price of common rice is 8 seers and of a better quality 7 seers per rupee.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. (Famine) $\frac{108\text{-}F.}{45\text{-}17}$, dated the 4th January 1897.

READ the following—

1. Paragraphs 152 to 159 of the Report of the Indian Famine Commission, Part I.
2. Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 104-F., dated the 4th January 1897.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the letter and paragraph 159 of the report above referred to be published for general information as an extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NON-INTERVENTION OF GOVERNMENT IN THE OPERATIONS OF PRIVATE TRADE.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, to the Government of India, No. 104-F., dated the 4th January 1897.

I AM directed to address you in continuation of my letter No. 8 F., dated the 22nd December 1896, and with reference to the proposals contained in paragraph 4 of your letter No. 5183, dated 12th December 1896.

2. That paragraph runs as follows:—

In paragraph 13 of the Resolution submitted to the Government of India it is pointed out that many gentlemen of position and local knowledge in Bihar consider that stocks, especially in the less accessible places, are likely to be depleted before private trade can supply the local deficit; and the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to submit, for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, the suggestion of the Conference that advances of money might be made by Government at a reasonable rate of interest (say, 6 per cent.) for the purchase in Calcutta of grain from over seas, and for the distribution of this grain in remote areas, it being understood that the persons to whom these loans are made will be allowed to dispose of the grain at their own risk and at their own discretion. It would be necessary to stipulate that the supplies be drawn from other countries than India, and that Government officers should be allowed to satisfy themselves by the occasional inspection of invoices that grain is really being imported into the inaccessible tracts. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that to make advances on these conditions would not constitute an interference with private trade, and would not be inconsistent with the principles approved by the Famine Commissioners in paragraph 159 of their report. One or more of the persons to whom such advances may be made in inaccessible tracts might be constituted contractors for the supply of grain on relief works, etc., under section 35 of the Code, and I am directed to request that the Government of India may be moved to sanction this proposal.

Paragraph 13 of the Bengal Government Resolution No. 5133 of the 10th December 1896, to which reference is made in the above paragraph, is also quoted below for convenience:—

It was brought to the notice of the Conference that many gentlemen of position, local knowledge and experience in Bihar, are of opinion that stocks, especially in the more inaccessible places, are likely to become depleted before private trade could supply the local deficit, and it was suggested for consideration whether, without in any way interfering with private trade, Government might unobjectionably advance money, at moderate interest, for the purchase of grain imported from Burma or elsewhere, which might be sold or distributed locally without any interference on the part of Government. The Commissioner recommends that the suggestion be accepted "as the last bulwark against depletion of stocks in out-of-the-way places," on the condition that grain for which loans are made is in the first instance imported from beyond the seas and purchased in Calcutta or other distant markets, and that full and adequate security is forthcoming for the repayment of the loans. The Commissioner is also of opinion that such advances should only be made to well-known men who may be trusted not to compete with local bunniahs. In 1873-74 Government sanctioned arrangements whereby, in places likely to be in want, and in which there were not thought to be traders to import food, advances might be made—

(*a*) to zamindars, planters or others, on the condition that they would import grain from a distance and sell it as near as possible at cost price, all expenses included;

(*b*) to traders and others of safe and responsible character at a moderate interest of 6 per cent., who were to import grain from a distance without any conditions as to the rate or manner of selling it.

Proposals such as were sanctioned under head (*a*) in 1873-74 clearly involve interference with private trade, and cannot now be entertained; but there appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be no strong objection to advances of money by Government at reasonable interest (say 6 per cent.) and on adequate security, for purchase in Calcutta of grain, imported or to be imported from beyond seas, and sale or distribution of it in remote areas, provided the persons to whom such loans are given are allowed to sell or otherwise dispose of it at their discretion and at their own risk. The only conditions which it would be necessary to stipulate for would be (1) that supplies are drawn from districts beyond those in which scarcity exists or is apprehended (in the present instance all India), and (2) for occasional inspection of grain invoices (chalans), in order to verify that the persons to whom advances are made do really import grain into the inaccessible tracts, and that it was obtained originally outside Bengal or other provinces threatened with scarcity. No maximum or minimum limit need be put on the amounts of such loans, nor

Page 50 of Correspondence on Famine in Bengal and Bihar of 1873, Vol. I.

need any distinction be made as to the class of persons to whom such loans may be made as long as they can give sufficient security for repayment with interest, at any time up to the end of 1897 that Government may demand repayment. If the conditions of the loan should be violated, the amounts advanced might be realised at once, but otherwise they would not be recovered before the end of 1897.

The question appears to be more one of finance than of interference with trade. It will be submitted for the orders of the Government of India, but meanwhile if, pending receipt of the orders of the Supreme Government, the Commissioner or District Officers receive any definite applications for loans for the purpose indicated, they should submit them for the orders of Government.

These proposals practically amount to a scheme for the importation of food-grains from abroad into India with funds to be supplied by Government.

3. The question of the importation by Government of food into a distressed tract is fully discussed in paragraphs 152 to 159 (pages 49—52) of Part I of the Famine Commission Report. The conclusion at which the Commissioners arrived was that, save under very special circumstances which will be considered presently, the only wise course was for Government to rigorously abstain from any attempt to intervene directly in, or in any way to supersede the operations of private trade. As has been frequently remarked, Government may be able to do more than any one trader; but it cannot do as much as all the traders of the country taken together; while the fact that it can do so much more than any one trader, must render every trader unwilling to compete with so wealthy and so powerful a rival. The inevitable effect therefore of any attempt on the part of Government to enter the market as a purchaser or an importer on its own account, is to gravely discourage, even if it does not wholly paralyse, mercantile activity; and the evil thus done is great out of all proportion to the actual magnitude of the Government operations, since the uncertainty as to their possible nature and extent creates an apprehension which is fatal to enterprise and initiative in these matters.

4. It is true that in paragraph 155 of their report the Commissioners go on to say, "a resolution to rely entirely on the ordinary operations of trade to meet the wants of the country in time of famine must unquestionably rest, not only on the expected activity of the traders, but also on the probability of the requisite supply of food being forthcoming at the critical time." And they proceed to discuss the improbability, based upon past experience, of distress ever being so wide-spread in India that the unaffected tracts should be unable to supply the surplus required by those that are affected. Unfortunately, the scarcity that now threatens, covers a larger proportion of the whole country than has ever been simultaneously affected in any previous famine of which the Government have particulars; and it is conceivable that under certain circumstances the food supply of the country taken as a whole may prove insufficient, and that it may be necessary to supplement it from abroad. And the difficulty of so supplementing it is one, not of sources of supply, but of time; since it will take several weeks to obtain grain from any source which can be relied upon to meet large demands.

5. But while fully recognising the importance of the question and the gravity of the situation, the Government of India are of the deliberate and decided opinion that they will best serve the end that all have in view by rigidly abstaining from interference. The mercantile community has at its disposal sources of information regarding stocks and demand that is more complete and more reliable than anything which Government can command; and it controls the only machinery by which the needs of the country can be supplied. The Governor General in Council believes that the intervention of Government as a purchaser or importer would do infinitely more harm than good, as it would cripple and discourage the agency which is best able to gauge the need, which is impelled by self interest to anticipate it, and which alone is able to supply it effectively.

6. The functions of Government in the matter should therefore be confined to three directions. It should in the first instance place freely, fully and promptly at the disposal of the public all the information of which it is in possession, so as to assist the mercantile community as far as possible in verifying the facts upon which their action must depend. Secondly, it must

guarantee that the demand for food in the distressed tracts shall be an effective demand. The fact that there are hungry men in a district is not in itself sufficient to induce a flow of food towards that district in the ordinary course of trade: there must also be money available with which the hungry may pay for it. And this guarantee Government provides by undertaking (as it does) to find work for all who are in danger of starvation, and to pay them at rates which will suffice to buy them a subsistence-ration at whatever prices may from time to time be locally current. In the third place, it should, to use the words of the Famine Commissioners, "take care that every possible facility is given for the free action of private trade in the business of the supply and distribution of food, and that all obstacles, material or fiscal, are, as far as practicable, removed." The inward rates for the carriage of grain have already been reduced on all railways, in many cases by the railway administrations themselves, in others by order of Government; and any other facility of the nature indicated that may suggest itself or be suggested to Government will as far as may be found possible be immediately afforded.

7. In paragraph 159 of their report the Commissioners discuss the cases in which departure from the general principle of non-interference is admissible. They practically fall under two classes, the supply of Government relief-works, and the case of remote agricultural tracts where the local machinery of trade is insufficient or inactive. To these may be added, as a third class, inaccessible tracts in which, owing to the conformation or nature of the country, the carriage of supplies on a large scale presents difficulties with which local appliances are unable to cope.

8. In the first case Government is clearly bound to arrange for the supply of its own labour. Sections 106 and 107 of the Bengal Famine Code give the necessary discretion; and the following extract from instructions that have been issued in another province are suggestive as to the best mode of action:—

The food trade on a full sized famine relief charge is greater than that in any ordinary small Indian town, and if special facilities are given to respectable local traders, they will be careful not to lose them by selling unsound food, or worrying the people with needlessly frequent changes in their prices. Following the principles of the Famine Code the under-mentioned advantages can be offered, among others, in exchange for fair trading:—a small grass hut for a shop situated near a drinking place and within the range of the treasure or other guards; free carriage of grain from the nearest mart, if the trader is willing to sell at the current rates of that mart; prompt and free exchange of all his copper into silver paid into the local treasury to his credit. It is usually quite easy to find several respectable men who can understand the value of such advantages to their trade, and are willing to give honest goods and reasonably steady prices in exchange for them, so long as they are pretty closely looked after.

But it may occasionally occur that a relief work is situated in such a remote locality that private traders are unwilling to go there without other inducements than those noted above. In that case, or in similar exceptional cases requiring exceptional treatment, the Collector of the district would be justified in contracting with a grain dealer for the supply of grain on the works for a stated period and on terms to be mutually agreed upon.

9. In the second and third cases it may under certain circumstances become necessary to intervene, as Government was forced to do in the Kumaon Hills in 1889; and the best modes of intervention are sufficiently indicated in paragraph 159 of the Famine Commission Report. But (except in the improbable case of local combination) the action taken should always be by way of help to local traders, rather than by way of rivalry with them. As the Commissioners remark, "much caution will be required in every case lest interference should aggravate the evil which it is designed to avert, and have the effect of preventing traders from entering the market while it is being operated upon by the Government"; and the caution against the effect of such fitful intervention is repeated in paragraph 107 of the Bengal Famine Code.

10. In the tract to which your letter refers, the Government of India find no sufficient reason to believe that any part of it falls under the above description. Portions are mentioned as "remote" and "inaccessible." But no part of the tracts affected would seem to have its centre at a greater distance than 25 miles from a railway station, while it is understood that the roads in North Bihar are no worse than the ordinary roads of the level regions of the country. Should the circumstances detailed in paragraph 159 of

the Famine Commission Report as justifying intervention be found to exist in these or any other localities, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has full discretion to take such measures as may be necessary to ensure that the local supply of food shall not run short. But such action should be strictly confined to definite localities, in which enquiry into local facts has convinced the Bengal Government that the danger is present and the necessity for some action in assistance of the local machinery established. When intervention is thus localised, its possible extent is at once defined, and that uncertainty is avoided which is the most fertile source of apprehension in the minds of traders.

11. In the present application the Governor General in Council finds no such limitations. The proposal is rather in the nature of a blank cheque presented for his signature. The object appears to be, not only to throw supplies into certain tracts, but also to secure importation of food-grains from outside India. It is true that the proposal is not that Government should import direct, but only that it should finance a scheme for importation; and that certain precautions, such as the charging of interest, and (in another reference) restriction upon underselling, are taken against interference with private trade. His Excellency in Council doubts whether these conditions would not either be evaded in practice or be found so vexatious as to defeat their own objects. But he is clearly of opinion that the scheme could not be carried into effect without involving such interference, or at any rate, without bearing the appearance and creating the apprehension of such interference. And the appearance in such a case would be almost worse than the reality, since while producing all its evils, it would carry with it none of its advantages.

12. It is of cardinal importance that no action of a general nature should be taken which might in any way tend to throw doubt upon the steadfastness with which the Government of India adhere to the policy of non-intervention, or to inspire mistrust and uncertainty in the minds of the mercantile community. For these reasons the Governor General in Council finds himself unable to accede to the proposals of the Bengal Government. He differs from its opinion with reluctance, for he heartily recognizes the admirable promptitude and thoroughness with which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has examined and met the situation in Bengal. But His Excellency in Council is satisfied that the need for interference in the particular localities to which the proposals refer is not established; that, should it be established, it can be met in a very much simpler manner; and that the adoption of the principle of these proposals in this limited area might, by unsettling the operations of trade, imperil the food-supply of the entire province, if not, indeed, of every affected region of India.

(*Paragraph 159 of the Report of the Indian Famine Commission.*)

At the same time that we recommend the general principle of abstention from interference with private trade in the supply of food to any tract suffering from scarcity, we admit that there are exceptional cases in which the Government may find it necessary to intervene. The success of relief measures essentially depends on there always being grain to be bought by those who receive money wages, and grain to be distributed to those who receive food; and it is an important duty of the Government officials who superintend the relief to see that this assumption is verified, to make all necessary arrangements with local or with distant merchants for the supply of grain, or in the last resort to lay in a stock to be drawn upon in the event of failure. This is particularly necessary in the case of relief-works, which must often be situated in localities where no arrangements for the sale of food exist. By settling down a large population of labourers in such places an abnormal demand is created which, unless local trade is very active, the Government is bound to meet by providing a special machinery for the purpose of supplying food. In districts in which communications or the means of transport are defective, or to which access by railways or by water cannot be secured at all seasons, or generally in the event of well-ascertained slackness on the part of the local traders to prepare for an emergency, Government might give assistance in improving the transport or in the supply of fodder for cattle, and might

encourage and stimulate trade, by guaranteeing a price for grain laid down at the more distant and inaccessible towns, or by advancing money to merchants to lay out in the trade. In purely agricultural tracts, where wages are paid in grain and not in money, and the local demand of the small towns is supplied not by imports from distant marts, but by small purchases from the stores of the agriculturists, it may happen that the agriculturists refuse to sell for fear of not having enough for their own consumption, and the local traders may be afraid to import through inexperience and the want of correspondents in the large marts. In such a case the Government would rightly intervene, and its action in importing grain from a distance might have a beneficial effect, both by proving to the local traders that such an undertaking is practicable and profitable, and by removing the panic which has led the landowners to close their grain pits. It might even become necessary for Government to import grain for sale to the public in such an event as a combination of local dealers to refuse to sell, or only to sell at prices unduly raised above the rates of neighbouring markets. In all cases in which Government intervention in the supply of food becomes necessary, the purchase, under suitable arrangements, of surplus stocks in parts of the country where they are available would secure those objects which it has been supposed could be attained by the prohibition of export. But much caution will be required in every case lest interference should aggravate the evil which it is designed to avert, and have the effect of preventing traders from entering the market while it is being operated upon by the Government.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 2.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 2.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th January, 1897

No. 1.—His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67) and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), has been pleased to re-nominate the Hon'ble Charles Cecil Stevens, C.S.I, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 12th instant.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1897.

No. 13.—The services of Mr L. E. Buckley, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 30th November 1896.

MEDICAL.

The 4th January, 1897.

No. 3.—Surgeon-Captain J. Murray, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Materia Medica

and Pathology in the Lahore Medical College, is granted furlough on medical certificate for four months, with effect from the 14th December 1896.

No. 4.—Surgeon-Captain D. G. Marshall, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica and Pathology in the Lahore Medical College, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Captain J. Murray, M.B., or until further orders.

SANITARY.

The 6th January, 1897.

No. 7.—The following rules for quarantine against plague, which have been made by the Government of Bombay in exercise of the power conferred by Section 1, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

The rules have effect from the 30th December, 1896, as a temporary measure, in the Ports of Aden, Perim, and the Somáli Coast :—

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving at Aden, Perim and the Somáli Coast from Karáchi, shall before entering the harbour, hoist a yellow flag (or if entering a port at night time, show whatever quarantine light signals are customary in the port) and indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come, and shall keep such flag and signals flying until permitted to take them down as hereinafter provided. The pilot, on going alongside a vessel from Karáchi, shall direct the flag prescribed above to be hoisted, if it has not already been done.

II.—Such Commander shall not, without first having obtained permission as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, except orally, with the shore or any other vessel or boat, excepting with the boat supplying pilots, and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the pilot, his servant and baggage.

III.—On any such arrival being signalled, the Health Officer of the Port shall, as soon as possible, go alongside the vessel and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague, and if the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, and if the ship carries a qualified Medical Officer, quarantine shall be dispensed with and pratique granted.

If the vessel does not carry a qualified Medical Officer, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified by the Resident, and there to remain for a period of eight clear days from the date of arrival in the harbour. The Health Officer shall also direct the Commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for, between such vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour.

IV.—If the Health Officer, as the result of the enquiry made under paragraph III above, shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour; and shall further direct that during such fifteen days intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited as provided in Rule III.

V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of termination of the last case either by death, recovery or removal from the vessel and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rules III and IV.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of eight days, or if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at Aden, Perim and the Somáli Coast, which may have communicated with vessels coming from Karáchi, shall be subjected to the same rules as vessels arriving at Aden, Perim and the Somáli Coast from Karáchi.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th January, 1897.

No. 5.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend W. F. Armstrong, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 23rd February 1897.

EDUCATION.

The 7th January, 1897.

No. 2.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. F. Rampini M.A.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. H. Jenkins.

The Hon'ble J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, and Chief Engineer.

The Hon'ble Guru Prosad Sen, M.A, B.L.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Russell, M. B., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine in the Calcutta Medical College.

Maulavi Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

Babu Nilkanta Mazumdar, M.A, Lecturer in the Presidency College, Calcutta.

Babu Adhar Chandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.

The 8th January, 1897.

No. 4.—Under section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation of the Central College, Jaffna Ceylon, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F.A. Standard.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 4th January, 1897.

No. 11—169-2.—The services of Colonel M. W. Rogers, R.E., Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 4th February, 1897.

The 8th January, 1897.

No. 40—137-17.—Colonel T. H. Holdich, C.B., C.I.E., R.E., Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 21st December, 1896.

FORESTS.

The 7th January, 1897.

No. 14—124-25-*F.*—The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are appointed to be Assistant Conservators of the 2nd grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, and are posted to the provinces noted below:—

Mr. R. S. Hole, Central Provinces, 16th November, 1896.

Mr. D. O. Witt, Central Provinces, 16th November, 1896.

Mr. F. F. R. Channer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 16th November, 1896.

Mr. W. A. R. Doxat, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 16th November, 1896.

Mr. G. E. S. Cubitt, Burma, 4th December, 1896.

Mr. G. K. Parker, Burma, 4th December, 1896.

Mr. T. H. Monteath, Bengal, 10th December, 1896.

Mr. J. C. Carroll, Assam, 26th November, 1896.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

The 7th January, 1897.

No. 38-*P.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 49 of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule with effect from the 1st April, 1897, namely:—

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 7th January, 1897.

No. 41—43 15.—Mr. T. H. Holland, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent, with effect from the 12th October, 1896, in the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. R. D. Oldham to officiate as Director.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 5th January, 1897.

No. 20-G.—The services of Lieutenant W. J. P. Preston, 2nd Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as officiating Wing Officer of the Mewar Bhil Corps.

No. 22-G.—The following promotion is made in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the 1st December, 1896:—

Dafadar Jawahir Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Tulja Ram, transferred to the pension establishment.

The 7th January, 1897.

No. 35-G.—With reference to notification No. 820-G., dated the 15th May 1896, Mr. G. A. Schmidt, Consul at Rangoon for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, has resumed charge of his office.

No. 70-I. B.—Captain H. D. Watson, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 8th January, 1897.

No. 46-G.—Captain W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the 24th December, 1896.

No. 48-G.—The services of Colonel C. T. Lane, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class, and Inspector General of Police, Jails, Registration, Stamps, and Excise, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 11th December, 1896, the date on which he succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

No. 90-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3631-I, dated the 21st September 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil appeals and applications pending before the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the cantonment of Secunderabad, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—

(1) Second Appeal No. 27 of 1896.	Fattey Ahmed of Secunderabad . . .	Appellant.
	versus	
	(1) Sayanna, pensioned Subadar and (2) Sivannah, pensioned Sepoy, both of Secunderabad	Respondents.
(2) Miscellaneous Appeal from Order No. 5 of 1896.	(1) Loomchand, (2) Poonamchand, (3) Shivruthmall, (4) Hajarimall and (5) Multhanmall, all of Secunderabad	Appellants.
	versus	
	(1) Agurchand, (2) Dowluthram, (3) Ahamchand and (4) Fouzmull, all of Secunderabad	Respondents.
(3) Application No. 12 of 1896 under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	(1) Rajbee, (2) Abdul Rahiman Khan (minor), *per* guardian mother Rajbee, (3) Goolam Mahomed Khan, (4) Jeeabee, (5) Badabee, all heirs and legal representatives of late Munwer Khan, of Kacheegooda, Hyderabad	Appellants.
	versus	
	(1) Hajee Habeeb, (2) Framji Dorabji, (3) Daday Ahmed, (4) Doondgal Kristannah, (5) Hajee Ebrahim, members of the firm of H. Faks & Co., Secunderabad	Respondents.

No. 91-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3633-I., dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil appeals and applications pending before the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—

(1) 2nd Appeal No. 21 of 1896.	The firm of Bansilal Abirchand represented by owner Rai Bahadur Kasturchand, now residing at Bikanir, the business whereof is conducted in the Residency Bazaars by his Munim Roopchand	Appellants.
	versus	
	Nawab Alam Ali Khan Dilawar Nawaz Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad City . . .	Respondent.

(2) 2nd Appeal No. 22 of 1896.

The firm of Bansilal Abirchand represented by owner Rai Bahadur Kasturchand, now residing at Bikanir, the business whereof is conducted by his Munim Roopchand, in the Residency Bazaars, Hyderabad . . . } Appellants.

versus

Nawab Alam Ali Khan Dilawar Nawaz Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad City . . . } Respondent.

(3) 2nd Appeal No. 23 of 1896.

(1) Hariram, (2) Balkishan (minor), *per* his brother the 1st appellant, sowcars, residing in the Residency, Hushmatganj . . . } Appellants.

versus

Kifayatulla Khan, son of Bukshulla, of Residency Bazaars . . . . . } Respondent.

(4) 2nd Appeal No. 24 of 1896.

Sheikh Moizuddin Khan of Isamiah Bazaar, Hyderabad . . . . . } Appellant.

versus

Nawab Akbar Jung Bahadur . . . Respondent.

(5) 2nd Appeal No. 25 of 1896.

Vilayati Begum of Isamiah Bazaar, Hyderabad . Appellant.

versus

Syed Abdul Hai Bookhari of Isamiah Bazaar, Hyderabad . . . . . } Respondent.

(6) 2nd Appeal No. 26 of 1896.

Kifayatulla Khan, son of Mohamed Baxulla Khan, of Isamiah Bazaar, Hyderabad . . } Appellant.

versus

Hariram Balkishan of Residency Bazaars . Respondent.

(7) Miscellaneous Appeal from Order No. 4 of 1896.

Latchimibai, widow of Sethoorao, of Secunderabad . . . . . } Appellant.

versus

Narayan Rao (minor), *per* guardian Ramchandra Rao, of Residency Bazaars . . } Respondent.

(8) Application No. 13 of 1896 under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Mr. N. F. Bhandara . . . . . Appellant.

versus

(1) Messrs. Ookarji Fakirji, (2) Dorabji Dinsha, (3) Dinsha Dorabji, (4) Hormasji Dorabji, (5) Sorabji Dinsha . . . . . } Respondents.

(9) 2nd Appeal No. 28 of 1896.

Mr. N. F. Bhandara . . . . . Appellant.

versus

(1) Messrs. Ookerji Fakirji, (2) Dorabji Dinsha, (3) Dinsha Dorabji, (4) Hormasji Dorabji, (5) Sorabji Dinsha . . . } Respondents.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
COTTON DUTIES.

Calcutta, the 8th January, 1897.

No. 126-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36 of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to Rule 7 (1) of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 864-S.R., dated the 21st February, 1896, namely:—

"He shall also furnish a return in Form D with respect to such goods, at the same time and to the same authority as is required by Rule 6 in the case of goods exported by him direct."

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th January, 1897.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

SUAKIN.

No. 20.—The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following extract from a despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 10th December, 1896.

MILITARY.

No. 103.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

* * * * * *

From Foreign Office to Lord Cromer, 30th October, 1896.

Para. 3. I forward herewith, for the information of your Government, copy of a telegram expressing Her Majesty's satisfaction at the conduct of the Indian Force at Suakin.

Telegram.

I am directed by the Queen-Empress to express Her satisfaction at the steady and soldier-like conduct of Her Indian troops while employed on the unattractive but important duty of holding Suakin and the surrounding country during the recent operations in the Sudan. This service has been performed with an alacrity and cheerfulness which has added to the reputation of Her Indian Army, and, though remote from the scene of active operations in the Valley of the Nile, have sensibly contributed to their remarkable success.

This order to be read previous to re-embarkation.

GEORGE HAMILTON.

30th October, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 21.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department:—

Captain F. G. Cardew, 10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, to be Staff Captain, *vice* Captain W. R Robertson, D.S.O., who has vacated. Dated 30th November, 1896.

No. 22.—In G G. O. No. 373 of 1892 *for* "28th March, 1892" *read* "29th March, 1892."

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 23.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 11 of 1897, it is notified that the tenure of the appointment of Surgeon-Colonel G. Bainbridge, M.D., in the administrative grade of the Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment, will reckon from the 4th October, 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 24.—Lieutenant Hugh Harrison, Yorkshire Light Infantry, officiating squadron officer, 3rd Regiment of Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 21st November, 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 25.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenants—

Spencer Maxwell Tahourdin, attached 8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—14th December, 1896.

Vere Gordon Menzies, officiating wing officer, 8th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—10th December, 1896.

Basil Rice Nicholl, officiating wing officer, 13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—11th December, 1896.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 26.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clause (14), and section 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make

the following rules and to direct that they shall apply to the Cantonment of Poona :—

Removal of overcrowded buildings.

1. (*1*) Whenever it appears to the Cantonment Authority that any block of buildings is, by reason of the manner in which the buildings are crowded together, in an unhealthy condition, the Cantonment Authority may cause the block to be inspected by a Committee consisting of—

(*a*) the Sanitary Officer,

(*b*) the Civil Surgeon of the district, or, if his services are not available, some other medical officer of the Government, and

(*c*) the Executive Engineer, or some person deputed by him.

(*2*) Such Committee shall make a report in writing on the sanitary condition of the block; and, if they consider that its overcrowded condition is likely to cause risk of disease to the inhabitants of the buildings or of the neighbourhood, or to endanger the public health, they shall clearly indicate on a plan verified by the Executive Engineer or by the person deputed by him to serve on the Committee, the buildings which should, wholly or in part, be removed in order to abate the unhealthy condition of the block.

(*3*) If, upon receipt of such report, the Cantonment Authority is of opinion that all or any of the buildings indicated should be removed, it may, by notice in writing require the owners thereof to remove them :

Provided that the Cantonment Authority—

(*i*) shall make compensation to such owners for any buildings which may have been erected under proper authority; and

(*ii*) may, if it appears to it to be equitable under the circumstances to do so, pay to such owners such sum as it may think fit as compensation for any buildings which may not have been erected under proper authority.

(*4*) The sum payable as compensation under sub-clause (*i*) of this rule may be settled by mutual agreement between the Cantonment Authority and such owners as aforesaid, or, in default of agreement, by a Committee of Arbitration constituted as provided in the Appendix to these rules.

EXPLANATION.—In this rule "buildings" include enclosure walls or fences connected with buildings.

Reduction of number of inmates of overcrowded dwelling.

2 If it appears to the Cantonment Authority that any building used as a dwelling is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, it may, after such enquiry as it may think fit to make, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier, within a reasonable time, to be specified in the notice, to abate the overcrowding of the building by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates thereof.

Penalties.

3. Whoever fails to comply with any notice issued under rule 1 or rule 2 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of first conviction on which the failure is proved to have been persisted in.

APPENDIX.

Obligation of Commanding Officer of Cantonment to convene a Committee of Arbitration to determine amount of compensation payable.

I. If the Cantonment Authority and the person or persons concerned are unable to agree as to the amount of any compensation payable under rule I, sub-clause (*i*), the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration to determine the amount payable.

Procedure for convening Committee of Arbitration.

II. (*1*) Whenever a Committee of Arbitration is to be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall cause an order to be published in Station Orders, stating the matter to be determined.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall send a copy of such order to the District Magistrate and to the parties concerned and shall, by notice in writing, require such parties to nominate members of the Committee in accordance with rule III and rule IV.

Composition of Committee of Arbitration convened in pursuance of rule I

III. (*1*) Every Committee of Arbitration convened in pursuance of rule I shall consist of—

(*a*) the District Magistrate or, if it is inconvenient for him to act on the Committee, some Magistrate, being a Justice of the Peace, appointed by him to act in his stead ;

(*b*) a member to be nominated by the person or persons concerned ; and

(*c*) a member to be nominated by the Cantonment Authority :

(*2*) Provided that—

(*i*) if the person or persons referred to in clause (*b*) of this rule shall fail to nominate a member within seven days from the date on which he or they may be called upon to do so, or

(*ii*) if any member nominated by such person or persons neglects or refuses to act, and such person or persons shall fail to nominate another member in his place within seven days from the date on which he or they may be called upon to do so,

the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith appoint a member in the place of a nominee of such person or persons.

IV. No person shall be nominated or appointed a member of a Committee of Arbitration who is personally interested in the matter under reference, and whose services are not immediately available for the purposes of the Committee; and the nomination of any person who is so interested, or whose services are not so available, shall be deemed to constitute a failure to make a nomination.

Members of Committee of Arbitration to be persons who are not personally interested, and whose services are immediately available.

V. When a Committee of Arbitration has been duly constituted, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, by notice in writing, inform each of the members of the fact, and the Committee shall assemble within seven days from the service of such notice.

Assembly of Committee of Arbitration.

VI. The District Magistrate or the Magistrate appointed by him to act in his stead shall be the chairman of every Committee of Arbitration.

President of Committee of Arbitration.

VII. (*1*) The decision of every Committee of Arbitration shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the members present at a meeting at which the chairman attends and of which notice specifying the time and place therefor has been served on each of the other members of the Committee.

Decision of Committee of Arbitration to be by vote.

(*2*) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(*3*) The decision of every Committee of Arbitration shall be final.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 27.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 15th December, 1896, page 7405.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
15th December, 1896.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Subadar Major Kalu Thapa, Sardar Bahadur, Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 10th December, 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 28.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 4th January, 1897.

Percy Poingdestre Leigh, C.I.E.
Carnac Temple, C.I.E.
Guy Vivian.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 29.—The undermentioned Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 6th January, 1897 :—

Elliott Armstrong Bruce.
Alexander James Donnelly Hawes, D.S.O.
Robert Mosely Bryce Thomas.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

No. 30.—Sub-Conductor James Smith to be Conductor, and Sergeant John Bakewell to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 23rd April, 1896, *vice* Conductor Samuel Collard, retired.

Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary Conductor) Henry George Whitney is absorbed in the grade of Conductor and Sergeant Douglas Anderson to be Sub-Conductor; with effect from the 26th October, 1896, *vice* Conductor Robert Saunders, deceased.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

No. 31.—Third class Assistant Surgeon Edward Jullian Christopher Pereira to be second class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 8th November, 1896, *vice* second class Assistant Surgeon Henry St. Charles Daily, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 32.—*1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Color-Havildar Rám Ratan Chaube, to be Jemadar, *vice* Badri Tiwari, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August, 1896.

No. 33.—*5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry*—

Havildar Dost Muhammad Khán, to be Jemadar, *vice* Akbar Khán transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd October, 1896.

No. 34.—*8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Nawal Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shiu-darshan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October, 1896.

No. 35.—*12th (The Kelaki-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Chur Khan, to be Subadar, and Drill Havildar Ausan Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Farhat Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th November, 1896.

No. 36.—*13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadars Harnam Singh and Sispal Singh, to be Subadars, *vice* Baijnath and Chandika Singh respectively, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October, 1896.

No. 37.—*31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Ashnak Singh, to be Subadar, and Havildar Warriam Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kirpal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July, 1896.

Havildar Zaghair Din, to be Jemadar, *vice* Inayat Khan, resigned, with effect from the 1st September, 1896.

No. 38.—*12th Regiment (2nd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry*—

Havildar Baz Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chaughatta, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August, 1896.

No. 39.—*15th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Rahmán Khán, to be Subadar, and Havildar Tájud-dín, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sayyid Muhi-ud-din, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1896.

No. 40.—*17th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Lakshiman Sawanth from the 4th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (1st Battalion, Rifle Regiment), to be Subadar, *vice* Vishnu Majrakar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th November, 1896.

Havildar Shiuram-rao Ghag, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sakat Singh, transferred to the 23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry (2nd Battalion, Rifle Regiment), with effect from the 16th June, 1896.

No. 41.—*30th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (3rd Baluch Battalion)*—

Havildar Fazl Shah, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dadan Khan, transferred to the 25th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (3rd Battalion, Rifle Regiment), with effect from the 27th June, 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 42.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sydney Drummond Turnbull, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and Second in Command, 15th (Cureton's Mooltani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 3rd January, 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 43.—In G. G. O. No. 330 of 1896 notifying the retirement from the service of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel William Price, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment, *for* "1st April 1896" *read* "7th April 1896."

No. 44.—Honorary Captain Tom Crouch, Deputy Commissary, Barrack Department, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th January, 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 45.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Surgeon-Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Foy, to be Surgeon-Captain, with effect from the 7th October, 1896.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 46.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant J. Buchanan resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st October, 1896.

No. 47.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain E. D. Maclagan resigns his commission.

No. 48.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

Lieutenant A. Llewellyn resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 20th December, 1896 :—

To be Chief Engineer.

Mr. R. Malcolm, Engineer.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th January, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that Colonel G. R. Gambier, Royal Artillery, died at sea off Aden on the 9th August, 1894.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 2nd and the 8th January, 1897 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (Commissariat Department).	Lieutenant H. M. A Lucas.	30th December, 1896.	Lucknow.		
Indian Medical Service (Bombay).	Surgeon-Major R. Manser.	6th January, 1897.	Bombay.		

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th January, 1897.

No. 1.—Lieutenant S. G. Rivett-Carnac, R.E, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank*, Military Works Department, is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, *temporary rank*, and is posted to Coorg.

The 5th January, 1897.

No. 2.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 470, dated 5th November 1896, Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Agra-Delhi Chord Line Survey, with the rank of Superintendent of Works.

No. 4.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines, and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Moghal Sarai-Gya Railway.

The 6th January, 1897.

No. 5.—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction, from borrowed funds, of the Mandalay Canal in Upper Burma.

This notification is published for general information.

Secretary of State's sanction to the estimate for the construction of the Mandalay Canal in Upper Burma.

	Direct.	Indirect.	Despatch.		Remarks.
			No.	Date.	
	£	£			
Upper Burma.					
Mandalay Canal Project . .	30,60,341	1,72,463	42 P. W.	12th November 1896.	

No. 7.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having sanctioned a detailed survey and location of the proposed Hurdwar-Dehra Branch Railway is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director General of Railways.

The project will be known as the Hurdwar-Dehra Railway Survey.

No. 8.—Babu Srish Chandra Chakravarti, Apprentice Engineer, Provincial Engineer Service, Bengal, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 14th December, 1896.

The 7th January, 1897.

No. 9.—Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyer, Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade (old classification), is permanently promoted to Assistant Examiner, 1st grade (old classification), with effect from the 1st July, 1896.

No. 10.—Lieutenant C. F. Anderson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is, on return from Field service, posted to the establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Bezwada-Madras Railway.

The 8th January, 1897.

No. 11.—Mr. A. S. Wyman, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 4 (temporary), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as Traffic Superintendent, East Coast Railway, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of the 27th August, 1896, to the afternoon of the 1st October, 1896, inclusive, during the absence of Mr. A. W. U. Pope, on privilege leave.

No. 12.—Mr. S. Cox, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Public Works Department Resolution No. 2873-G., dated 2nd November, 1893, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th December, 1896.

No. 13.—Mr. M. Leslie, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Coorg, is temporarily transferred to the Central Provinces.

No. 14.—The following officers of the Military Works Department, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, are posted to the Central Provinces :—

Lieutenant H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.

Lieutenant R. P. T. Hawksley, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, officiating.

While employed in the Public Works Department Lieutenant Hawksley will hold the temporary rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

The 5th January, 1897.

No. 3.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 991 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1896.

General Rules for railways under construction.

READ—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 4952, dated the 21st December 1896, forwarding letter from the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, No. 1411 G., dated the 15th December 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the East Indian Railway Company has applied for leave to adopt, on the Moghal Sarai-Gya railway, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules referred to in the foregoing observations to the Moghal Sarai-Gya railway, which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The 6th January, 1897.

No. 6.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 989 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1896.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. $\frac{215}{R.}$, dated the 19th December 1896, forwarding letter from the Agent and Manager of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, No. 2559 W., dated the 18th December 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and Manager of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated 22nd May 1896, which was published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to the Bezwada extension of the East Coast (State) railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 15th January 1897, the application to the Bezwada extension of the East Coast (State) railway, of the General Rules, cited in the foregoing observations, for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, in supersession of the rules now in force.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Resident at Hyderabad, for information and guidance.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 7th January, 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 35 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 2nd January 1897:—

No 446 of 1896.—Lincoln Gordon, district traffic superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkand State railway, Lucknow, for locking the doors of railway wagons and similar vehicles from the inside, the locking gear being interlocked from the buffer plate, thereby preventing theft of the contents during transit.

No. 447 of 1896.—Paluru Sankaranarayana, M.A., retired educational officer, of 69, Swami Pillai street, Chulai, Madras, for improved liquid measures.

No. 448 of 1896.—William Robert Harrison, consulting engineer, and Edwin Stephenson, oil refiner, both of Hull, for improvements in the method of, and apparatus for, extracting oil from seeds or other oleaginous substances.

No. 449 of 1896.—Miles Staples Cody, draughtsman, of No. 233, North California street, Stockton, San Joaquin county, California, for mail bag fasteners.

No. 450 of 1896.—Frederick Andrews, commercial traveller, of 157, Barry road, East Dulwich, and William Yardley Andrews, estate agent, of 31, Camberwell green, London, for improvements in stoppering bottles, jars, or other vessels.

No. 451 of 1896.—Walter Darby, Ion Darby and John Henry Punchard, manufacturers, all of Weston works, Weston street, and 249, Pentonville road, London, for improvements in or relating to burning liquid hydro-carbons in conjunction with an incandescent hood or mantle to produce an incandescent oil-burner.

No. 452 of 1896.—Pompeo Garuti, professor, and Riccardo Pompili, proprietor, trading as Garuti and Pompili, 11, via Foggia, Naples, for new and useful improvements in the apparatus for the production of oxygen and hydrogen by electrolysis (System Garuti).

No. 453 of 1896.—Frederick Billing, manufacturer, of Livery street, Birmingham, and William Edward Partridge, traveller, of 74, Grange road, Small Heath, aforesaid, for improvements in the mode and means for joining tubing to sockets, or to other lengths of tubing, with special application to the junction of cycle and motor frames.

No. 454 of 1896.—Alfred Blechynden, engineer, of "Roxburgh," Vanbrugh Park road west, Blackheath, for improvements in self-propelled vehicles.

No. 455 of 1896.—Charles Pickring, locomotive foreman, of 100, Main street, in the village of Richmond station, in the county of Richmond and province of Quebec, Canada, for improvements in smoke stacks.

No. 456 of 1896.—Bernhard Baron, manufacturer, of 51, St. Mary Axe, London, for improvements in cigarettes, and in method of, and apparatus for, manufacturing the same.

No. 457 of 1896.—August Graemiger, chemist, of Cheetham, Manchester, for improvements in apparatus for dyeing, scouring, bleaching, and otherwise treating yarn in cop or other compact form.

No. 458 of 1896.—William Brown, merchant, 16, Woodlands terrace, Swansea, for a protector or guard for the chest and lungs and (or) head.

No. 459 of 1896.—Charles Halford Thompson, F. R. H. S., Colonel in Her Majesty's Regiment of Royal Artillery, Eastcliff, Teignmouth, for fertilized and fertilizing materials for promoting the growth of plants.

No. 460 of 1896.—Francis Rowley Hill, assistant accountant, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, for an improved box for packing silver coin, etc.

No. 1 of 1897.—Rudolf Langhams, electrical engineer, of 12 B, Elisabeth Strasse, Berlin, for improvements in the manufacture or production electrolytically of coatings composed of earthy oxides.

No. 2 of 1897.—Charles Kingston Welch, engineer, of Park house, Coventry, for improvements in or relating to air-valves for pneumatic tyres.

No. 3 of 1897.—John Vaughan-Sherrin, electrical engineer, of 3, Codrington villas, Ramsgate, for improvements in and connected with dynamos, and the driving thereof, and electric motors for the driving of vehicles and machinery.

No. 4 of 1897.—Mark Worsnop Marsden, engineer, of 432, Chestnut street, city and county of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, for an improved corn product, and process of and apparatus for making the same.

No. 36 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 240 of 1896.—Charles FitzRoy Alexander Hallifax Bagot, of 59, Cadogan square, London, for improvements in and connected with pneumatic tyres for velocipedes and other vehicles. (Specification filed 22nd December 1896.)

No. 241 of 1896.—Charles FitzRoy Alexander Hallifax Bagot, of 59, Cadogan square, London, for improvements in pneumatic tyres for velocipedes and other vehicles. (Specification filed 22nd December 1896.)

No. 341 of 1896.—John Milton Brown, gentleman, of Mosman's, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, and Numa Augustus,

Joubert, steam boat proprietor, of Hunter's hill, near Sydney, aforesaid, for improvements in apparatus for producing ice cream and the like. (Specification filed 18th December 1896.)

No. 37 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 97 of 1888.—Stephen Alley and John Alexander MacLellan, engineers, of Sentinel works, Polmadie, in the county of Renfrew, for improvements in and connected with apparatus for making moulds for casting. (From 2nd January 1897 to 2nd January 1898.)

No. 98 of 1888.—Thomas Witter, fire engineer, of 190, Blackburn road, Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in automatic fire-extinguishing sprinklers. (From 2nd January 1897 to 2nd January 1898.)

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the M.A. Examination :—

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit.*)

1. Mukhopadhyay, Bijaygopal . . . Presidency College.
2. Guha, Jatindrachandra . . . . Private Student.
3. Ghosh, Indubhushan . . . . . Ditto.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

1. Ray, Prabodhchandra . . . . Presidency College.
2. Bandyopadhyay, Jnanchandra . . . Dacca College.
3. Mitra, Saratchandra . . . . . Presidency College.
4. Haldar, Hemantakumar . . . . Private Student.
5. { Basu, Sasankakumar . . . . Presidency College.
   { Sen, Kaminikumar . . . . Dacca College.
7. Niyogi, Rameschandra . . . . Ditto.
8. Das, Jogindranath . . . . . Private Student.
9. { Chattopadhyay, Girindranath . . . Presidency College.
   { Mukhopadhyay, Haricharan . . . Private Student.
11. Das, Aswinikumar . . . . . Ditto.
12. Som, Sriskumar . . . . . Dacca College.

CLASS III.

(*In order of merit.*)

1. Sen, Prasannakumar . . . . Private Student.
2. Sarkar, Sailendranath . . . . Presidency College.
3. { Mukhopadhyay, Brajalal . . . . Ditto.
   { Chakrabarti, Dwijeschandra . . . Ditto.
5. Mitra, Girijabhushan . . . . F. C. Institution & Duff College.
6. Keshav Ganesh Gokhale . . . . Presidency College.
7. Das, Priyalal . . . . . F. C. Institution & Duff College.
8. Basu, Rameschandra . . . . . Presidency College.
9. { Lala Sriranga Vihari . . . . Ditto.
   { Haldar, Nagendranath . . . . Ditto.
11. Mukhopadhyay Surendranath . . . Ditto.
12. Mitra, Jatindranath . . . . . Ditto.
13. Chaudhuri, Saratchandra . . . . Muir Central College.
14. Das, Aswinikumar . . . . . Presidency College.
15. Haldar, Aghornath . . . . . Private Student.
16. Mukhopadhyay, Jnanadaprasad . . . Presidency College.
17. Dasgupta, Chandrakumar . . . . General Assembly's Institution.
18. Shaik Baharam Ali . . . . . Presidency College.

LATIN.

CLASS I.

De, Harinath . . . . . Private Student.

CLASS II.

E. A Murphy . . . . . Private Student.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit.*)

1. Guha, Abinaschandra . . . . . Sanskrit College.
2. Bandyopadhyay, Suratchandra . . . Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

1. Aparajit Trimbak Baliram . . . . Hislop College.
2. Chattopadhyay, Kumudbandhab . . . Sanskrit College.

CLASS III.

Madhao Abaji Waidya . . . . Morris College.

PERSIAN.

CLASS II.

M. Nizamuddin Ahmed . . . . . Private Student.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit.*)

1. Bhattacharyya, Krishnachandra . . . Presidency College.
2. De, Hemchandra . . . . . F. C. Institution and Duff College.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

1. Das, Nimaichandra . . . . . F. C. Institution and Duff College.
2. Ray, Atulgopal . . . . . Presidency College.
3. Sarkar, Hemchandra . . . . . Ditto.
4. Ghosh, Ramchandra . . . . . F.C. Institution and Duff College.
5. „ Pyarilal . . . . . Presidency College.
6. Sen, Praphullachandra . . . . F. C. Institution and Duff College.
7. Deb, Ramdulal . . . . . Presidency College.

CLASS III.

(*In order of merit.*)

1. Cohen, Matilda . . . . . F. C. Institution and Duff College.
2. Das, Bamanchandra . . . . . Ditto.
3. Gupta, Kshirodchandra . . . . . Ditto.
4. Mitra, Kshirodchandra . . . . . Ditto.
5. Sarkar, Panchanan . . . . . Private Student.
6. Saha, Harakumar . . . . . F. C. Institution and Duff College.

MATHEMATICS.

GROUP A.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

1. Palit, Anathnath . . . . . Private Student.
2. Basu, Satischandra . . . . . Presidency College.
3. Datta, Jogindrachandra . . . . . Private Student.

CLASS III.

(*In order of merit.*)

1. Bhattacharyya, Nanilal . . . . . Private Student.
2. Ray, Debicharan . . . . . General Assembly's Institution.
3. Deb, Jaminichand . . . . . Private Student.
4. Ray, Asutosh, II . . . . . General Assembly's Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

GROUP B.

CLASS I.

Brahmachari, Indubhushan . . . . . Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

GROUP B.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

1. De, Syamacharan . . . . . Presidency College.
2. Ganesh Prasad Varma . . . . . Muir Central College.

CLASS III.

(*In order of merit.*)

1. Brahma, Phanindranath . . . . . Presidency College.
2. Mitra, Saratchandra . . . . . Ditto.

CHEMISTRY.

CLASS II.

Mitra, Kiranchandra . . . . . Presidency College.

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Basu, Chittatosh	Presidency College.
2.	Pal, Nityagopal	Hughli College.
3.	Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath	Presidency College.
4.	Sen, Gopalchandra	Ditto.
5.	Ghoshal, Surendranath	Ditto.

PHYSICS—(C).

CLASS I.

	Mitra, Apurbakrishna	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Kundu, Upendranath	Presidency College.
2.	Ray, Nibaranchandra	Ditto.
3.	Bhattacharyya, Rasikmohan	Ditto.
4.	Mallik, Susilmadhab	Private Student.
5.	Basak, Saratchandra	Presidency College.
6.	Bandyopadhyay, Rajkumar	Ditto.
7.	Niyogi, Jadunath	Ditto.
8.	Datta, Apurbakrishna	Ditto.
9.	Sarkar, Nagendranath	Ditto.

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Mitra, Susilchandra	Presidency College.
2.	Nag, Charuchandra	Ditto.
3.	Munsi, Kuladacharan	Ditto.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 8th January 1897.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th January, 1897.

LIABILITIES.			₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up			2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund			76,00,000	0	0
	₹	a. p.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	71,73,162	4 9	1,22,89,957	15	4
Public Deposits at Branches	51,16,795	10 7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			5,80,66,685	12	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.			8,59,408	3	8
Sundries			17,72,802	0	0
	RUPEES		10,05,88,853	15	6

ASSETS.			₹	a.	p.
Government Securities			47,63,736	0	0
Other authorised Investments			77,26,206	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities			2,24,54,484	7	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities			2,04,11,924	8	0
Bills discounted and purchased			1,62,93,838	15	4
Balances with other Banks			8,92,150	6	3
Bullion			2,663	13	4
Dead Stock			13,13,005	13	8
Stamps			8,135	2	0
Sundries			11,54,495	13	3
			7,50,20,641	3	1
	₹	a. p.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,19,27,701	6 11	2,55,68,212	12	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,36,40,511	5 6			
	RUPEES		10,05,88,853	15	6

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 7th January, 1897.

F. P. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 35·0.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 4th January, 1897.

No. 25-G.—The transfer of the Medical charge of the Detachment, Erinpura Irregular Force at Mount Abu, was made from the afternoon of the 18th December, 1896, from first class Hospital Assistant Ashgarali Khan in charge of the Rajputana Agency Hospital to third class Hospital Assistant Motilal Dalpatram, attached to the Charitable Dispensary.

No. 26-G.—First class Hospital Assistant Ashgarali Khan, attached to the Rajputana Agency Hospital, received charge of the Detachment, Meywar Bhil Corps, forming the escort to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th December, 1896.

By Order.

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 24th December, 1896.

No. 9352.—Consequent on the appointment of Lala Udho Dass *walad* Dhanpat Rai, Tahsildar of the 2nd grade (on deputation in foreign service), as an Extra Assistant Commissioner (*vide* this Office Notification No. 9027, dated 14th December, 1896), the following promotions are made in the graded list of Tahsildar, with effect from the 1st October, 1896:—

(1) Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Tahsildar of the 3rd grade and substantive *pro tempore* Extra Assistant Commissioner in Lower Zhob, to be a Tahsildar of the 2nd grade

(2) Munshi Syed Rasul, Tahsildar of the 3rd grade, substantive *pro tempore*, and Tahsildar of Pishin, is confirmed as a Tahsildar of the 3rd grade.

This office Notification No. 3488, dated the 5th May, 1896, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Second Assistant.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W-42 of 1896-97.	D-34—08762	20	Narain Das, Doctor, Private Staff to His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu, Kashmir.

—MUZUMDAR,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
ALLAHABAD,
The 30th December, 1896.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Agra, the 29th December, 1896.

No. 196.—Mr. P. A. Kirwan, Inspector, Kutta Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, during the remaining period of the absence on furlough of Kour Bijai Singh, Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 17th December, 1896.

LEAVE.

The 29th December, 1896.

No. 195.—Kour Bijai Singh, Assistant Superintendent, Ajmere-Merwara Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is granted three months' furlough, under Article 371, Section II, Chapter XIV of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of that sanctioned by order No. 110, dated 12th October, 1896.

The 4th January, 1897.

No. 202.—Mr. H. A. Tregear, Superintendent, Calcutta-Bhagalpur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for twenty-five days, under Article 291, Section II, Chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 4th January, 1897.

No. 203.—Mr. P. C. S O'Connor, Superintendent, Darbhanga Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is appointed to hold charge of the Calcutta-Bhagalpur Circle, in the same Division, in addition to his own, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. A. Tregear, Superintendent.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1897.

No. 1.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 521, dated the 17th December, 1896, Mr. F Furnivall, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the North Western Railway.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that certain treasure, consisting of Ankushi R80 of the value of R60 was found by one Taikom Natha Chambhar in the foundation of her house in the village of Goundowle Khurd Taluka Man of the Satara District on the 9th July, 1896, and all persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Mamlatdar of Taluka Man, on the 10th May, 1897, at Dahiwadi, or where the Mamlatdar encamps on that day, when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold enquiry in accordance with the provisions of law.

C. B. WINCHESTER,
Collector of Satara.

SATARA,
The 31st December, 1896.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, dated at Poona, this 30th day of December, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 4732, Private, Thomas Douglas.
Age,—23 years 9 months.
Height,—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of Complexion,—fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade,—Miner.
Date of Enlistment,—3rd January, 1893 (service reckons from 10th May, 1894, owing to desertion).
Place of Enlistment,—Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Parish and County in which born,—Burnhope, Durham.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—23rd December, 1890.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Poona.
Marks,—Pit, centre of chin.
Under three years' service.

F. H. WHITBY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Northampton Regiment of Foot, dated at Secunderabad, this 2nd day of January, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2880, Private W J. Stokes.
Age,—24 years and 5 months.
Height,—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade,—Labourer
Date of Enlistment,—13th October, 1890.
Place of Enlistment,—Peterborough.
Parish and County in which born,—Crowland, Peterborough, Lincoln.
Date of Desertion or absence,—28th December, 1896.
Place of Desertion or absence,—Secunderabad.
Marks,—Mole between collar bones.
On pass at Madras.
Under seven years.

R. J. CHAYTOR, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 1st Northampton Regiment.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 7th January, 1897.

No. 8561.—Rai P. Anantha Charlu Bahadur, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Ghulam Raza, or until further orders.

No. 8569.—Lala Sudarshan Singh Seth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 11th January, 1897.

No. 8589.—Mr. Barjorji Navroji Aga is appointed to be Postmaster, Ahmedabad, with effect from the 1st January, 1897, *vice* Mr. Ardesar Jehangir Parakh, retired.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 31st January, 1897.

Attay & Co.
Bari, E. J.
Biddulph, C. W.
Bond, Mrs. (care of Miss Courton, Court of Wards).
Bowyer Sowden & Co.
Buttrick Paper Pattern Pub. Co.
Calcutta Store Supply Co.
Carson & Co.
Colvin & Sons.
Editor of St. Andrew.
Everett, E. S.
Ford, W.
Gilmour, H. A.
Glendinning, Hon'ble G. P.
Kennedy, A.
Lloyd, Lt. Col., R.E.
Manager, Dhunbaid and Jherria Coal Co.
Newton Bros.
O'Connor, M. B.
Oglevie, Miss (care of The Lady G. Egerton)
Phœnix & Co., J. Importers of Agricultural Implements)
Poole & Co., C.
President, Indian Industrial Association.
Prichard, Hon. E.W.
Publishers of the Bengal Almanac and Directory for 1897.
Sharpe, C. H. S.
(care of A. G. Thomas.
Sibaldi, E.
Simson & Macneill (Negociants).
Stuart, F. G
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Walters, Miss.

The 9th January, 1897

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Seychelles, Madagascar, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	13th Jan.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	12th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	15th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	19th ,,	Per Steamer *Chelydra.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	14th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	11th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	9th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	10th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	13th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	13th ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Aglaja.*
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, and Nossi Be.	16th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Inland official rates applicable to official correspondence for Ceylon.

Official correspondence for transmission from India to Ceylon by the land post (*viâ* Point Calimere) or *viâ* Tuticorin can in future be prepaid at the rates of postage which are applicable to inland official correspondence.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st December, 1896.

MEDICAL STORE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders, in duplicate, will be received by the Medical Store-keeper to Government, Punjab Command, Mian Mir, up to the 10th February, 1897, for the supply of Bazar Medical Stores, Surgical Instruments, Appliances and Sundries, and also for the repair of Surgical Instruments, etc., to the Medical Store Department, Punjab Command, from April 1st, 1897, to March 31st, 1898.

2. Tenders will only be received on printed forms, which can be obtained free of cost from this office, and must be signed with the name and address of the tenderer in full in English.

3. Lists of the Stores can be obtained free of cost on application to this office, and tenders may be for the whole or any part of the requirement; the Medical Store-keeper to Government reserving the right, under the orders of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, to accept the whole or any part of any tender, or to reject the whole without assigning any reasons.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank receipt for 5 per cent of their total value as earnest-money, which will be returned if the tender should be rejected; but in case of the Medical Store-keeper to Government accepting, under the orders of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, part of any tender only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-deposit will be confiscated.

5. Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected.

6. Rates are required for delivery at the Medical Store Department, Mian Mir, but in the cases of tenderers from a distance sending their supplies by rail, and having no local agents, the Medical Store-keeper to Government will take delivery at the Railway Station, Mian Mir, West.

C. W. CARR-CALTHROP, *Brig.-Surgn.-Lt.-Col.*,
Medical Store-keeper to Government, Punjab Command.

MIAN MIR:
The 5th January, 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by anyone taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنى تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته ے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعے کمپنى باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب ے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک ليے والا هر آدمى حسب نرخ ديل خريد کرسکتا هى — يعے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعے کمپنى باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب ے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ديل مل سکتى هى — يعے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه: يک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته ے بڑے بڑے ولايتى اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بکتى هى — ماسواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا ے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

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Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

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H B S

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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Destroyed.

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BINDRABUN,
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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th January, 1897 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Memorandum by Mr. P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court, Ratnagiri, dated 17th January, 1896 [Paper No. 1].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 172, dated 27th February, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].
From Government, Bengal, No. 1298 J, dated 29th February, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
From Government, Punjab, No. 541, dated 23rd April, 1895, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 1587, dated 5th May, 1895 [Papers No. 5].

2. In clause 2 of the Bill we have added in what will become section 1A of the Criminal Tribes Act the words "or members" so as to leave no room for doubt as to the intention of the law as it will stand when amended.

3. In clause 3 of the Bill we have restricted the scope of proposed section 17A (*1*) by limiting its provisions to the children of "registered" members of any tribe, gang or class which has been declared to be criminal. Section 12 of the existing Act gives an opportunity of complaint by any person deeming himself aggrieved by any entry made, or proposed to be made, in the prescribed register, and the application of the proposed new section will be restricted to the children of those who have had the opportunity of making such complaint and whose names have, notwithstanding, been retained on the register.

4. We have also added an explanation defining the term "children," which was necessary.

5. Clause 4 of the Bill had maintained in the first line of each sub-clause the wording of the old Act, which was liable to an obvious misinterpretation The possibility of such misinterpretation has been avoided by the interpolation of the words "registered under this Act" and "being a member of a proclaimed tribe" after the words "any person" in sub clauses (1) and (2), respectively. We have also, while making the law as proposed in the Bill distinctly more rigorous than the existing Act, somewhat abated the severity at first proposed. It appeared to the Committee that the Bill had been framed with too exclusive reference to the worst criminal tribe of all, the Sansiahs ; and that a less degree of stringency, while strengthening the hands of Government with respect to that tribe, would at the same time be more suitable in the case of other criminal tribes which are less reckless of life in the commission of crime.

6. In clause 5 of the Bill we have made some important changes. Section 19A, as drawn in the Bill as introduced, had followed generally in its wording, section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, and had made second offences under Chapters XII and XVII punishable with special severity. But the criminal tribes, at whom this legislation is aimed, are not addicted to offences relating to coin and Government stamps, with which alone Chapter XII deals, and all mention of this chapter has accordingly been left out. And with respect to Chapter XVII we have restricted our legislation to those sections which deal with those classes of violent crime which members of criminal tribes are in the habit of committing, leaving offences without violence to be dealt with under the Indian Penal Code. And we have further included such sections of Chapter XVI as appeared to us to be necessary, with a view to the repression of crimes of violence by members of criminal tribes. In restricting this section to crimes of violence, we have the support of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, at whose request this legislation has been undertaken.

We have further made an addition to this section with a view to making it clear that the legislation proposed does not affect the liability of a member of a criminal tribe to any other punishment to which he may be liable under the law.

7. Notwithstanding the objections which have been made to proposed section 19B, we have thought right to retain it, as likely to furnish useful help in coercing criminal tribes. As has been pointed out by the Government of the Punjab, the operative portion of the section has been taken word for word from the English Prevention of Crimes Act, and its application to persons who have not been already convicted is, in the opinion of the Committee, justified by the character of those who alone can come under its provisions. Under section 2 of Act XXVII of 1871, it is only where "a tribe, gang or class of persons is addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences" that it can be declared "a criminal tribe," and persons against whom this can be proved, and who are hereditary criminals, are, in the opinion of the Committee, no less dangerous to the community than persons in England who have been twice convicted.

At the same time we have confined the operation of the section to registered members of a criminal tribe, and have reduced the punishment from seven to three years, and have in this respect amended the Bill in the direction suggested by the Punjab Government.

8. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	4th January, 1896.
Calcutta Gazette	8th January, 1896.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	11th January, 1896.
Punjab Government Gazette . . .	16th January, 1896.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bengal	Uriya . . .	30th January, 1896.
	Bengali . . .	4th February, 1896.
	Hindi . . .	4th February, 1896.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	Urdu	18th January, 1896.

9. As we have throughout made the Bill considerably less stringent than it was, we do not think that republication is necessary, and we accordingly recommend that the Bill be passed as amended.

A. CADELL.
J. WOODBURN.
M. D. CHALMERS.
J. D. REES.
BISHUMBUR NATH.

The 6th January, 1897.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Criminal Tribes Act Amendment Act, 1897; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Addition to section 1, Act XXVII, 1871.

2. After section 1 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Definition of tribe, gang and class.

"1A. In this Act the words 'tribe,' 'gang' and 'class' shall be deemed to include any portion *or members* of a tribe, gang or class."

Addition of new section after section 17, Act XXVII, 1871.

3. After section 17 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely:—

Power to place children in reformatory settlements established for children and to apprentice them.

"17A. (*1*) The Local Government may establish *and maintain* reformatory settlements for children and may separate and remove from their parents and place in such a reformatory settlement the children of the *registered* members of any tribe, gang or class which has been declared to be criminal.

(*2*) For every reformatory settlement for children established under sub-section (*1*) a Superintendent shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(*3*) The Superintendent of a reformatory settlement for children shall be deemed to be the guardian, within the meaning of Act No. XIX of 1850 (*concerning the binding of apprentices*), of every child detained in such settlement; and such Superintendent may, if he shall think fit, and subject to any rules which the Local Government may make in this behalf, apprentice such child under the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

"*EXPLANATION.—The term 'children' in this section includes all persons under the age of 18 and above the age of four years.*"

Substitution of new section for section 19, Act XXVII, 1871.

4. For section 19 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Penalties for breach of rules.

"19. (*1*) Any person *registered under this Act* violating a rule made under clause (*4*), clause (*5*) or clause (*6*) of section 18 shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend, on a first conviction, to one year, on a second conviction, to *two* years, and, on any subsequent conviction, to *three* years, and shall also, whether on the first or any subsequent conviction, be liable to whipping.

(*2*) Any person *being a member of a proclaimed tribe* violating a rule made under any other clause of section 18 shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with whipping, or with all or any two of those punishments; and, on any subsequent conviction for a breach of any such rule, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with whipping or with all or any two of those punishments."

Addition of two new sections after section 19, Act XXVII, 1871.

5. After section 19 of the said Act the following sections shall be added, namely:—

Enhanced punishment for certain offences by members of criminal tribe after previous conviction.

"19A. Whoever, being a member of any tribe, gang or class which has been declared criminal, and having been convicted of *any of the offences under the Indian Penal Code specified in the schedule to this Act, shall thereafter be convicted of the same or any other offence specified in the said schedule, then he* shall, in the absence of special reasons to the contrary to be *mentioned* in the judgment of the Court, be punished, *on such second conviction*, with rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years, and on *a third* conviction with transportation for life. [*Cf* section 75 of Act XLV of 1860, and section 348 of Act X of 1882.] XLV of 1860.

Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of such person to any further or other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code or any other law.

Punishment for members of criminal tribe, found under suspicious circumstances.

"19B. Whoever, being a *registered* member of any tribe, gang or class which has been declared criminal, is found in any place under such circumstances as to satisfy the Court that he was about to commit, or aid in the commission of, theft or robbery, or that he was waiting for an opportunity to commit theft or robbery, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to *three* years, and shall also be liable to fine."

Addition of schedule to Act XXVII of 1871.

6. *To the said Act the schedule in the schedule to this Act shall be added.*

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 6.)

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 19A.)

Certain Offences punishable under Chapters XVI and XVII of the Indian Penal Code.

CHAPTER XVI.

SECTIONS.

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307. Attempt to murder.
308. Attempt to commit culpable homicide.
310. Thug.
322. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
324. Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or
326. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
327. Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act.
328. Causing hurt by means of poison with intent to commit murder.
329. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act.
332. Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
333. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.

CHAPTER XVII.

382. Theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint, in order to the committing of the theft.
383. Extortion.
385. Putting person in fear of injury in order to commit extortion.
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390. Robbery.
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393. Attempt to commit robbery.
394 Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.
397. Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt
398. Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.
399. Making preparation to commit dacoity.
402. Assembling for purpose of committing dacoity.
458 Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint.
459. Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.
460 All persons jointly concerned in lurking house-trespass or house breaking by night punishable where death or grievous hurt caused by one of them.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants*) was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th Jannuary, 1897 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend Act XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants*) was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Correspondence with Government, Madras, from 19th September to 7th November, 1896 [Papers No. 1].

2. The Madras Government took exception to the Bill as originally drafted on the ground that it might be held to alter the existing law in the two following respects : *First*, as depriving the Local Government of the power it now possesses of putting the Act of 1850 into operation in the case of Indian Civil Servants and others who can be dismissed from the service by order of the Secretary of State alone, and *secondly*, as implying an intention that all public and formal inquiries into the misconduct of public servants of all grades should, as a rule, be made under the same Act. As it was not the intention of the Bill to change the existing law and practice in either of these respects, we have proposed the following amendments in the Bill : (*a*) the insertion in the preamble of the Act of 1870 of the words "from their appointments" after the word "removable", (*b*) the insertion of the words "not removable from his appointment without the sanction of the Government" after the word "Government" in section 2 of the same Act as proposed to be amended by section 3 of the Bill, and (*c*) the insertion of the words "from his appointment" after the word "removed" in the new section 23 proposed by section 4 of the Bill.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	12th September, 1896.
Fort Saint George Gazette	29th September, 1896.
Bombay Government Gazette	17th September, 1896.
Calcutta Gazette	23rd September, 1896.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	19th September, 1896.
Punjab Government Gazette	17th September, 1896.
Central Provinces Gazette	19th September, 1896.
Burma Gazette	3rd October, 1896.
Assam Gazette	3rd October, 1896.
Coorg District Gazette	1st October, 1896.
Sind Official Gazette	13th October, 1896.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	13th October, 1896.
	Telegu	13th October, 1896.
	Hindustani	13th October, 1896.
	Malayalam	13th October, 1896.
	Kanarese	20th October, 1896.
Bengal	Bengali	6th October, 1896.
	Hindi	8th October, 1896.
	Uriya	8th October, 1896.
Burma	Burmese	3rd October, 1896.
Assam	Bengali	17th October, 1896.

4. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, nd we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

M. D. CHALMERS.
J. WOODBURN.
H. E. M. JAMES.
J. D. REES.

The 31st December, 1896.

No. II.

A Bill to amend Act XXXVII of 1850 (for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants*); it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title of Act XXXVII, 1850.

1. The said Act XXXVII of 1850 may be called the Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850.

Amendment of preamble to Act XXXVII, 1850.

2. In the preamble to the said Act, *after the word "removable" the words "from their appointments" shall be inserted, and* for the words "the East India Company" the word "India" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 2, Act XXXVII, 1850.

3. In section 2 of the said Act, for the words "the East India Company, not removable from his office without the sanction of the same Government," the words "the Government, *not removable from his appointment without the sanction of the Government,*" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 23, Act XXXVII, 1850.

4. For section 23 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Powers of Government under this Act by whom exercisable.

"23. The powers of the Government under this Act may in all cases be exercised by the Governor General in Council, and when the person accused can be removed *from his appointment* by the Local Government, those powers may also be exercised by the Local Government."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the amendment of the rules for the conduct of the Legislative business was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th January, 1897 :—

We, the Select Committee, appointed to consider certain amendments in the rules for the conduct of the legislative business of the Council of the Governor General, have the honour to submit this our Report with a draft of the rules as they will stand with the amendments we have suggested appended, the amendments being shown in italics.

2. The reasons for the amendments we have proposed in the rules are noted briefly below against the number of each of the rules in question.

Rule 2.—In the definition of Secretary we have proposed the inclusion of the Deputy Secretary as it is desirable to provide for cases in which the Secretary may be unable temporarily to attend to the duties of his office.

Rule 5.—We have suggested the substitution of a new rule for rule 5 regarding the position of members at the Council table, in order to bring the rule into accord with actual practice.

Rule 9.—The proposed amendment is intended to remove an inconvenience which has been experienced in practice. It is desirable that the Law Member should have an opportunity, when necessary, of speaking according to his position in the Council and not be required, as at present, to do so according to the seat he may occupy at the Council table.

Rule 14.—It is considered desirable that communications on matters connected with Bills before the Council when submitted by private individuals should, as in the case of such communications from Courts (except the High Court at Fort William), officials and public bodies, be forwarded ordinarily through the Local Government.

Rule 17.—We have limited the duty of the Secretary to cause Bills to be translated into Hindustani for the use of Members unacquainted with English to cases in which he may be requested so to do. This is in accordance with the amendments suggested in rules 25 and 28 (26 and 29 in draft) below.

Rule 21 (22 in draft).—The alterations proposed are intended to bring rules 17-A and 21 into harmony, and have been suggested by the present practice of moving for the publication of Bills when they are introduced in Council.

Rule 25 (26 in draft).—Reports of Select Committees are as a rule published in the Gazette of India immediately after they have been presented to the Council, and provision for a direction by the Committee or the President for publication is unnecessary and opposed to present practice.

Reports are not translated unless Members who are unacquainted with English ask for translations, and as the necessity for translations of reports has almost, if not entirely, disappeared, it is proposed to amend paragraph 2 of this rule in the manner indicated.

Rule 28 (29 in draft).—A similar amendment to that proposed in rule 25 is suggested in paragraph 3 of this rule in the case of notices of amendments of Bills. We have also amended this rule so as to make it clear that it is the duty of the Secretary, if time permits, to cause every notice of amendment, whenever the same may be received by him, to be printed and sent to Members.

Rule 32 (34 in draft).—The publication of Acts in the vernacular is ordinarily left to the Local Governments, and it is proposed to bring the rule into accord with existing practice, provision being made for cases in which the Council may deem it necessary to order such publication.

Rule 33 (35 in draft).—We have added a second clause to this rule prohibiting the Secretary from entering in the list any business of which three days' notice has not been given, without the special orders of the President. The object of this addition is to make

it possible for the Secretary to conform with the first clause of the rule, which requires him to send each Member a list of business at least two days before each meeting of the Council. It will be observed that we have saved notices of amendments of Bills which are specially provided for by rule 29 of the draft.

Rule 35 (37 in draft).—The alterations suggested are necessitated by the procedure which has now to be observed in connection with the preparation and publication of reports of the proceedings of the Council.

Rule 37 (39 in draft).—As there has ceased to be an Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department, an alteration in this rule has become necessary.

M. D. CHALMERS.
J. WESTLAND.
H. E. M. JAMES.
A. CADELL.
G. H. P. EVANS.

The 4th January, 1897.

Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General.

I.—Preliminary.

1. These Rules supersede the Rules for the Conduct of Business at the meetings of the Council *made on the 11th day of February, 1873, and the 16th day of February, 1883.*

2. In these Rules—

"Council" means the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:

"President" means the Governor General or (during the time of his visit to any part of India unaccompanied by his Council) the President nominated by the Governor General in Council, under the Indian Councils Act, 1861 section 6; or, in the absence of both the Governor General and the President so nominated, the senior Ordinary Member of Council present and presiding:

"Member" means a Member of the Council, whether ordinary, extraordinary or additional:

"Secretary" means the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and includes *the Deputy Secretary and* every person for the time being exercising the functions of *the Secretary:* and

"Local Government" includes a Chief Commissioner.

II.—Meetings of the Council.

3. The Council shall ordinarily meet at 11 A.M., and shall not prolong its sitting after 4 P.M., unless the President otherwise directs.

4. The quorum shall be seven, including the President.

5. *The Governor or Lieutenant Governor and the Law Member shall sit where the President may direct.*

Subject to any such direction, the Members shall sit in the following order, beginning from the right of the President:—

(1) *The Commander-in-Chief.*

(2) *The Ordinary Members according to seniority.*

(3) *The Additional Members according to seniority.*

6. The President may adjourn, without any discussion or vote, any meeting or business, whether there be a quorum present or not, to any future day, or to any *hour* of the same day.

7. The President shall preserve order, and all points of order shall be decided by him, no discussion thereupon being allowed

8. A Member desiring to make any observations on any subject before the Council shall address the President without rising from his chair.

9. On all matters brought before the Council after the Member who makes a motion has spoken, each Member consecutively, beginning with the Member on the left of the President, may make such observations as he thinks proper *The Law Member, however, may speak according to the position of the seat he would occupy if he sat in order of seniority and not according to the seat he may occupy at the Council table under rule 5.*

After all the Members in turn have had an opportunity of speaking, the Mover may speak once by way of reply, and any other Member may, with the permission of the President, speak once by way of explanation:

Provided that, if the matter be an amendment of a Bill, the Member in charge of the Bill shall be entitled to speak next after the Mover of the amendment.

10. When, for the purpose of explanation during discussion, or for any other sufficient reason, any Member has occasion to ask a question of another Member on any measure then under the consideration of the Council, he shall ask the question through the President.

11. Any Member may speak at the request and on behalf of another Member who is unable to express himself in English.

12. On every motion before the Council, the question shall be put by the President, and shall be decided by a majority of votes.

In case of a division, the votes shall be taken by the Secretary in consecutive order, beginning with the Member on the left of the President.

After the question is put no further discussion upon it shall be allowed.

13. Any Member may ask for any papers or returns connected with any Bill before the Council. The President shall determine, either at the time or at the Meeting of the Council next following, whether the papers or returns asked for can be given.

14. Communications on matters connected with any Bill before the Council may be addressed, either in the form of a petition to the Governor General in Council, or in a letter to the Secretary, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary. Ordinarily, such communications will not be answered.

Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications * shall ordinarily be sent through the Local Government.

15. The Secretary shall either cause such communications to be printed and send a copy to each Member, or circulate them for the perusal of each Member.

III.—Introduction and publication of Bills.

16. Any Member desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill in accordance with the provisions of section 19 of the Indian Councils Act, *1892*, shall give the Secretary at least three days' previous notice of the title and object of the Bill.

If such motion be carried, the Bill with a full Statement of Objects and Reasons shall, if not already prepared, be prepared by the Member or (if he so desire) by the Secretary in consultation with the Member.

17. The Secretary shall then cause the Bill together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to be printed, and shall send a copy to each Member

If any of the Members are unacquainted with English, he shall also, *if requested*, cause the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons to be translated into Hindustani for their use.

18. The Council may, at any time after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted, direct that the Bill be published in such manner as the Council thinks fit.

19. When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the Member in charge of it shall make one or more of the following motions.—

(*a*) that it be referred to a Select Committee, or

(*b*) that it be taken into consideration by the Council, either at once or at some future day to be then mentioned, or

(*c*) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

20. No such motion shall be made until after a copy of the Bill and a copy of the Statement of Objects and Reasons have been furnished to each Member. Any Member may object to the motion unless such copies have been furnished to him at least seven days previously and such objection shall prevail unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend any of these Rules, allows the motion to be made.

21. On the day on which such motion is made, or on any subsequent day to which the discussion is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed.

22. When any motion mentioned in rule 19 is carried, the Bill shall, together with a Statement of its Objects and Reasons, *if not already published on a motion under rule 18*, be published in English in the Gazette of India

The Bill and Statement shall also, *if publication has not already been directed*, be published in such official Gazettes and in such vernacular languages (if any) as the Council in each case decides to be necessary for the purpose of giving notice to the communities affected by the Bill.

For this purpose, the Council shall make an order at the Meeting at which such motion is carried, and may from time to time, on the motion of any Member, vary or cancel such order.

* "from Courts, officials, or public bodies" omitted.

23. The Governor General, if he see fit, may order the publication of a Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in such Gazettes and languages as he thinks necessary, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill.

In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill; and if the Bill be afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

IV.—Select Committees.

24. The Law Member shall be a Member of every Select Committee.

The other Members of every Committee shall be named by the Council when the Bill is referred, or at any subsequent Meeting.

The Law Member and, in his absence, the Member in charge of the Bill, shall be chairman of the Committee, and, in the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

25. After publication of a Bill in the Gazette of India, the Select Committee to which the Bill may have been referred shall make a report thereon.

Such report shall be made not sooner than three months from the date of the first publication in the Gazette of India, unless the Council orders the report to be made sooner.

Reports may be either preliminary or final.

The Select Committee shall in their report state whether or not in their judgment, the Bill has been so altered as to require re-publication, whether the publication ordered by these Rules or by the Council has taken place, and the date on which the publication has taken place, or, where publication in more than one Gazette or in more than one language is ordered, the date on which the publication in each such Gazette and each such language has taken place.

If, in the judgment of the Committee, the Bill has been so altered as to require re-publication, the Secretary shall send a copy of the altered Bill to the Secretary of the Department to which it pertains.

When the Committee recommend the re-publication of a Bill which was originally ordered by these Rules or by the Council to be published in more than one Gazette or in more than one language, they shall, in the absence of anything to the contrary in their report, be taken to recommend that the Bill be re-published in every such Gazette and every such language.

If the Committee are of opinion that it is unnecessary to re-publish the Bill in any such Gazette or in any such language, they shall, in their report, state the grounds of their opinion.

26. The Secretary shall cause every report of a Select Committee to be printed, and shall send a copy of such report to each Member, and * shall cause the report, with the amended Bill, to be published in the Gazette of India.

If any Member present is unacquainted with English, *the Secretary* shall also, *if requested*, cause the report to be translated into Hindustani for *his* use.

27. The report of the Select Committee on a Bill shall be presented to the Council by the Member in charge of the Bill, and shall be taken into consideration by the Council as soon as conveniently may be; but any Member may object to its being so taken into consideration when he has not been furnished for a week with a copy of the report; and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend any of these Rules, allows the report to be taken into consideration.

V.—Consideration and Amendments of Bills.

28. When a Bill is taken into consideration by the Council, any Member may propose an amendment of such Bill.

29. If notice of such amendment has not been sent to the Secretary at least three days before the meeting of the Council at which the Bill is to be considered, any Member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend any of these Rules, allows the amendment to be moved.

The Secretary shall, *if time permits*, cause every notice *of amendment* to be printed, and send a copy for the information of each Member.

* "if the Committee or the President so direct" omitted.

If any Member present *is* unacquainted with English, *the Secretary* shall also, *if requested*, cause every such notice to be translated into Hindustani for *his* use.

30. Amendments shall ordinarily be considered in the order of the clauses to which they respectively relate.

31. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing Rules, it shall be in the discretion of the President, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, to submit the Bill or any part of the Bill to the Council section by section. When this procedure is adopted, the President shall call each section separately, and when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, shall put the question "that this section, or (as the case may be) this section as amended, stand part of the Bill."

32. Any Member may move that a Bill which has been amended by the Council or by a Select Committee be re published or re-committed, and, if the Council so decide, the President may order the Bill to be re-published or re-committed, as the case may be.

33. If no amendment be made when a Bill is taken into consideration by the Council, the Bill may at once be passed.

If any amendment be made, any Member may object to the passing of the Bill at the same Meeting; and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend any of these Rules, allows the Bill to pass.

Where the objection prevails, the Bill shall be brought forward again at a future Meeting, and may then be passed with or without further amendment.

34. When a Bill is passed by the Council, a copy thereof shall be signed by the President, and, when the Governor General has declared his assent thereto, such copy shall be signed by the Governor General, and the Bill shall be published as soon as possible in the official Gazettes, under the signature of the Secretary, as an Act of the Governor General in Council.

Such publication shall be made in the Gazette of India in English and in the official Gazettes of the Local Governments in English and in *such* vernacular languages spoken in the territories subject to such Governments respectively *as may be ordered by the Council or directed by the Local Government:*

Provided that, when the Act does not apply to the whole of British India, it shall be published only in the Gazette of India and in the Gazettes of the Local Governments to whose territories it applies.

VII.—Duties of Secretary.

35. At least two days before each meeting of the Council, the Secretary shall send to each Member a list of the business to be brought forward at such meeting.

Subject to the provisions of rule 20, no business shall be entered by the Secretary in a list, unless notice thereof has been given to him at least three days before the Meeting of the Council to which the list relates:

Provided that business may be added to the list at any time before a Meeting under the special orders of the President.

36. The Secretary shall keep a journal, in which all the proceedings of the Council shall be fairly entered.

The journal shall be submitted after each Meeting to the President for his confirmation and signature, and, when so signed, shall be the record of the proceedings of the Council.

37. The Secretary shall also *cause to be* prepared a *full* report of the proceedings of the Council at each of its Meetings,* and publish it in the Gazette of India as soon as *practicable*. He shall send a copy of such report to each Member and also to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India.

38. In addition to the other duties specially required by these Rules, it shall be the duty of the Secretary—

1st, to draft all Bills originated by the Government of India, the Statements of their Objects and Reasons, and the Reports of the Select Committee to which such Bills are referred;

2nd, to take charge of the copies of the Bills signed by the Governor General and of all the other records of the Council;

3rd, to keep the books of the Council;

4th, to keep a list of the business for the time being before the Council;

5th, to superintend the printing of all papers printed in pursuance of these rules;

6th, to assist the Council and all Committees in such manner as they may direct;

* "including an abstract of the observations of the Members" omitted.

7th, to send to the Secretary of the Department to which the Bill pertains, any Bill which an Additional Member has obtained leave to introduce under rule 16;

8th, to examine all Bills deposited by Additional Members, and report to the President on those which contain clauses trenching on subjects coming within section 19 or section 22 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861;

9th, to write all letters which the Council or the President, or any Select Committee, or the Law Member, directs to be written.

39. It shall be the duty of the *Secretary* to *cause to be* translated into Hindustani Bills, Statements of Objects and Reasons, Reports of Select Committees and Amendments of Bills, to *cause* papers *to be explained* to Members unacquainted with English, and otherwise to assist them in such manner as they may require.

VIII.—Miscellaneous.

40. Strangers may be admitted into the Council Chamber during the sittings of the Council on the order of the President.

Application for orders of admission is to be made to the Secretary.

41. The President, on the motion of any Member, may direct at any time during a sitting of the Council that strangers withdraw.

42. Any paper relating to any measure before the Council may be published by order of the President.

Copies of papers so published shall be sold at such rates as may be fixed by the Secretary.

43. Any Bill respecting which no motion has been made in the Council for two years may, by order of the President, be removed from the List of Business.

44. The President, for sufficient reason, may suspend any of the foregoing Rules.]

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 7th January, 1897.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.
His Honour Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble H. E. M. James.
The Hon'ble Sir A. S. Lethbridge, K.C.S.I., M.D.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Alan Cadell, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble G. P. Glendinning.
The Hon'ble P. Playfair, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble JOY GOBIND LAW took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

FISHERIES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for certain matters relating to Fisheries in British India.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CADELL presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871. He said:—"With Your Excellency's permission I desire to make a few remarks not so much with reference to the changes in the Bill, which are sufficiently explained in the Report of the Select Committee, as with respect to some of the opinions which have from time to time been received and circulated. Hon'ble Members will see from these papers that the Governments consulted are generally in favour of the legislation proposed, and that it has been concurred in by most of the officers consulted by the Local Governments. At the same time there are a good many officers who have been consulted who are strongly opposed to certain of the provisions. This marked divergence of opinion may to some extent be accounted for by the varying experience of the different officers consulted, but it may also be due in some measure to the failure to recognise the very limited scope of the legislation on this subject, and it is with reference to this point that I am anxious to detain the Council for a few minutes.

"Before a criminal tribe can be dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, it is necessary that the Local Government should show, to the satisfaction of the Governor General, that such tribe is addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences. In this way, before the provisions of this Act can be applied to any tribe, it is necessary not only to assume but to prove that its members have been in the habit of preying upon the community. Further, the Bill now before the Council has been modified by the Select Committee to an extent which largely restricts its application. We have changed it so that the severer clauses are restricted to persons registered under this Act and to their children. Now, section 12 of the Criminal Tribes Act lays down that 'Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any entry made, or proposed to be made, in such register, either when the register is first made or subsequently, may complain to the said Magistrate against such entry,' and if he is dissatisfied with the order passed he can appeal to the Commissioner. This provison constitutes a very important protection to those members of the larger tribes who have given up a criminal life, and it may become an equally powerful protection in the case of members of any criminal tribe if they abandon their hereditary career of crime. The provisions which it is now proposed to enact are admittedly severe, but they are directed only against members of tribes who for generations have been addicted to criminal practices, and they do not affect the more orderly members of those tribes, still less any other classes of the community."

ACT XXXVII OF 1850 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants*). He said he thought it was unnecessary to say anything about the Report. The amendment simply made it clear that all Local Governments possessed the same powers as to ordering inquiries as were possessed by the Local Governments which existed in 1850.

PROVIDENT FUNDS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor, the Hon'ble Mr. Rees, the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani, the Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS presented the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider certain amendments in the Rules for the Conduct of the Business of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India. He explained that the amendments were all matters of small detail and he thought the Report would furnish the explanations for them. If, when the Report had been in the hands of Hon'ble Members, they desired any further explanation at the next meeting, he would be happy to give that explanation on behalf of the Committee.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN said :—" I have to ask Your Excellency's permission to make a brief statement of the present position of the crop prospects in India and of the measures that have been taken for famine relief.

" When the statement of the 15th of October last was made, the information before the Government of India was that there had been a very severe failure of harvest in a large area of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and a considerable portion of the Punjab, and that severe scarcity was apprehended in considerable areas of the Central Provinces, and two districts of Upper Burma, whilst the Bombay Government were uneasy about the Dekkhan districts.

" The situation during the next month developed very rapidly and seriously, owing to the continued absence of rain for the October and November sowings, and the prospects became of the very gravest character, when a rain current in the end of November from the south passed up the west of India through Rajputana into the North-Western Provinces as far as Behar. The rain throughout this great area was general, though varying much in amount; it revived the crops that had germinated, and it enabled a considerable additional area to be sown in winter crops. These late sowings are for the most part entirely dependent on winter rains.

" These winter rains have come last week; again general, but again of very varying amounts. They have, however, done a great deal of good, particularly in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, and in large tracts of the country have made practically secure the crops now in the ground.

" More precise intelligence will be received from the provinces within the next few days, and will be published, as all information at the disposal of the Government has been continuously published, for the information of the public and the assistance of the mercantile community.

" It may interest the Council if I give a very brief summary of the present position in each province.

" By far the most serious crop failure was in the North-West Provinces. The outturn of the autumn harvest for the provinces as a whole was not more than half the normal. In 8 of the 45 plains districts which are protected by canals the outturn was practically a full one. In the five southern districts the outturn was not more than four to five annas, and this grave failure followed upon failures in the two preceding harvests, which had necessitated the maintenance on relief works of no less than 300,000 people. About seventy per cent. of the normal area under winter crops in the Province has been sown, and the seed everywhere has germinated well. The estimate made by the Lieutenant-Governor in the end of November was that, if winter rains did not fall, Government would have to face the provision of relief for a daily average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of people for three months. If the winter rains fell, his opinion was that the numbers on his famine works would not exceed an average for that period of one million, a difference which sufficiently indicates the enormous importance of the winter rains to the prospects of the year. The rainfall of last week is reported to have been sufficient except in the districts of Bundelkhand; and, unless some unforeseen calamity occurs, the harvest, it is anticipated, will suffice for the population till the next autumn crop is reaped. A very anxious period for the rabi harvest in the most gravely affected of the provinces

has ended, for the most part auspiciously. The numbers on the relief works and in the poor-houses connected with them amounted at the end of last week to 348,000. These numbers may be expected to increase largely and rapidly in the current month in the interval when there is little employment in the fields for the agricultural labourer. Twelve districts have been formally recognised as affected by famine; and in 22 others that are not protected by canals, test works and poor-houses are open.

"In the Punjab there was also a very short autumn crop; and on the unirrigated lands, which constitute three-fifths of the rabi area, the sowings have been largely restricted. The rains of the end of December, though nowhere so heavy as might be desired, have been fortunately heaviest in the portion of the province which needed them most. Relief works are in progress in five districts, employing upwards of 25,000 labourers, and test-works have been opened in four others. The produce of two-fifths of the rabi area is secure, the portion which is in any event the most productive; the prospects of the harvest in the unirrigated balance have been greatly improved.

"In Rajputana there are only six States in which famine works have been necessary. The numbers employed at the last return were upwards of 36,000, of whom, however, 28,000 are in Bikanir and Bhurtpur alone.

"The condition of affairs in the States of Central India, at any rate in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, is very much more serious than in Rajputana, especially in the former, the state of which corresponds more closely with that of the Bundelkhand districts of the North-Western Provinces. It has, however, just received nearly an inch of rain. The numbers on relief were reported to be 7,500 on the 23rd December, but the reports were not complete.

"In the Central Provinces the outturn of the autumn crops did not average more than five annas, and followed upon a succession of three years of bad seasons in some parts of the provinces, one of which amounted in three districts to famine. The rain of November did much good in the Southern and Plateau districts; but almost everywhere the area sown has been largely below the normal. The rain of December has, however, much benefited the standing crops, especially in the north and east of the provinces, and the condition of the spring crops is now reported as generally favourable. Acute distress is present in four districts; less acute in parts of nine others. Nearly 72,000 are already on relief works or in receipt of gratuitous relief; and, as in other parts of the country, these numbers must certainly increase largely, while no diminution can be expected until at least the crops rabi have been harvested, and, in districts where the rabi area is small, until the reaping of the next autumn crop.

"In the Berars an eight-anna autumn crop was reaped, which has sold well. The anticipations are of an eight-anna winter crop, and rain has recently fallen in the part which needed it most. It is anticipated that some help will be necessary in the districts of East Berar, but West Berar will probably escape any severe failure.

"In Bombay the situation in the middle of November was in some respects more serious than it was in 1877. Thirteen districts were affected instead of nine; the kharif failure, except in Sholapur and Bijapur, had not been so complete; but the prospects of the rabi sowings were as bad as they were in that year, and the prices at the commencement of the season were very greatly higher; in other words, the sources of help from other parts of India were fewer. The rain of November, however irregular as it was, enabled large parts of the drought-stricken area to be sown. Except in Sholapur and Bijapur, about two-thirds of the winter area has been sown; and the rains of last week, if again irregular, have done something to strengthen the standing crops, although more is urgently wanted. Relief works have been opened in nine districts, with a daily average attendance of 139,000 persons. In the remainder of the Presidency the agricultural prospects are favourable.

"In Hyderabad and Mysore the crops and the outlook are on the whole fair.

"In Madras the prolonged failure of the north-east monsoon led by the middle of November to great alarm. Abundant rain, however, then began. Good harvests were reaped throughout the south, but distress has already de-

cleared itself in the four Dekkhan districts, where 26,000 people are in receipt of relief, and is anticipated in Ganjam and perhaps Vizagapatam.

"Bengal has also had a very bad season. The early rice yielded a 9½ anna harvest; the winter rice, the other great harvest of the province, is not expected to yield more than 7½ annas. In North Behar the rice-failure was more severe than in the rest of Bengal, and in the three districts of Champaran, Muzafferpore and Darbhanga, in which the winter rice is the principal crop of the year, the outturn was so low as three to five annas. In these districts of Bengal there is a small area of cereals, about a quarter of the cultivation, a good harvest of which would give some relief; the sowings have not been far short of the normal, and the crops are up to the present doing fairly well, having been greatly benefited by the rain of last week. Nearly 60,000 people are now on relief, and, as in other provinces, the numbers are likely to rapidly increase and to remain at a considerable figure till the next harvest. In several of the rice dis ricts, distress is showing itself, and test-works are being opened.

"In Burma there has been an abundant rice crop in the Lower Province. There is, however, a dry zone in the Upper Province, in three districts of which relief works have been opened employing 32,000 people. The details have not yet been received from the Chief Commissioner as to the extent to which relief may be necessary and the period for which it will be needed.

"Timely rains in November and December have saved India from what threatened in the middle of November to be the greatest calamity of the present century, so widespread and severe was the drought with which the country was afflicted. From a calamity of that extent the country was preserved. Considerable areas were sown with the assistance of the November rain, and the crops then sown have, in the greater portion of the affected area, been greatly benefited by the further rains of last week. Substantial addition to the food stocks may now be confidently expected in April, and the worst of the possible contingencies has been avoided. But, even with this saving help, the situation is very grave. Nearly three-quarters of a million of people are already in receipt of relief, and it is certain that the numbers must very largely increase before any diminution whatever can take place. The task of providing relief for these enormous numbers is gigantic, and will demand the utmost energy and circumspection on the part of the local authorities to make it efficient.

"The Government of India have given and will continue to give to the Local Governments unstinted help in money or men. They grudge no expenditure that is necessary to meet it. On the local officers, however, fall all the real stress and strain of the management of the operations. They have given in the past year gallant response to the call of this great duty, and the Government of India know that they can rely on their civil officers of all ranks throughout India to fulfil that duty to the very utmost limit of human endeavour."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I desire to supplement the statement of the Hon'ble Member on one point only. When I spoke on this subject in this Council at Simla, I ventured to say that the private charity for which the people of India have ever been distinguished would no doubt be forthcoming to reach distress which Government methods could not deal with so satisfactorily. My expectations have been fulfilled; I have heard of Relief Committees in all parts of the affected provinces, and I know that the Local Governments and their officials have readily co-operated and assisted them in their work.

"A good deal has been said recently of the organization of private charity on a larger scale and of appeals for assistance from a wider field. I do not know if Hon'ble Members are fully aware of the position of Government in this matter. After the Madras Famine of 1877, a correspondence took place between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on this subject, and the Secretary of State (Lord Salisbury) gave his decision in May, 1878, in the following words:—

'You are of opinion that, in cases of future famine, no appeal should be made by a Local Government to the charity of an English public, excepting with the approval of the

Governor General in Council; that the Governor General in Council should, in the firs instance, define the objects to which (as distinct from the obligation devolving on th Government) such charity will be devoted; and that, to inspire confidence in the publi as well as to secure the efficient administration of the funds, local Committees shoul conduct their operations under the control of Government, and with the co-operation c its officers.

'I entirely concur in the soundness of these principles.'

"This declaration of principles still stands, and, so soon as my attentio was directed to them, I put myself into communication with the Heads of Loca Governments, and as I was on tour I had the advantage of conferring personall with many of them. I was thus enabled to bring the matter before my col leagues immediately the Government re-assembled in Calcutta, and at our firs Council we, in obedience to the orders of 1878, drew up the definition of th objects to which private charity might be usefully devoted. These paper accordingly are now in the hands of Local Governments; they have also beer forwarded to the Secretary of State. The Despatch will reach him on Monday but, with Lord George Hamilton's permission, we shall publish it and its enclo sures in the Gazette on Saturday. I venture to think that Hon'ble Members wil agree that in these proceedings we have wasted no time, and that we may hope to have attained the object which no doubt underlies the orders, *i.e.*, that, as a consequence of what we have done, this movement can be prosecuted here, in England, or elsewhere, for a common purpose which all can understand, as a common cause in which all can co-operate.

"I have said enough, I think, to prove that the duty we have had to perform was one that called for care and caution and some knowledge of the circumstances. And yet there has been some criticism of the advice which before Christmas we offered to the Secretary of State to abstain from any encouragement of subscriptions at that particular moment. I am not going to argue the point now for two reasons—(1) that Hon'ble Members will on Saturday have before them a full statement, and not merely a telegraphic summary of our case; and (2) that, if I desire to add anything, I shall have another opportunity in the near future. But I will merely say that the event has justified our action. The statement which has just been made by the Hon'ble Member is exactly that for which we were waiting. He has been able to make it somewhat earlier than we had expected, because the rain has come earlier. But his statement enables us to give to our proposals the clearness and definition which we desired to give them. We know now that, over a large part of the country where a rabi crop is of primary importance, we can look forward with a fair amount of confidence. That means (as the Hon'ble Member has said) that we have reason to believe that we have escaped what has been described as likely to be the greatest calamity of the century. But, on the other hand, the statement of the Hon'ble Member has also shown that there must be over wide districts, in several provinces, a distress affecting thousands, perhaps millions, of persons for a period that must be measured by months, and a statement of that kind justifies us in saying that private charity can usefully intervene in the manner and for the purposes which we have ourselves defined.

"I have accordingly to inform the Council that having received an invitation from the citizens of Calcutta, headed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to attend a public meeting on the question, I propose with the utmost readiness to do so. I have reason to believe that this meeting in India will be closely followed by a meeting in London, and I can only say that as we have paved the way, so we shall do all in our power to make these meetings and the movements they initiate in every way a success.

"There is, however, one word of caution which I must not omit. I desire to say most emphatically that as a Government, and for the purposes of Government, the Government of India has had, and will have, nothing whatever to do with an appeal to private subscriptions. As a Government we have undertaken certain obligations: those obligations we are perfectly able to perform, and we shall accept no help. There are objects to which the money of the charitable may be devoted. We have endeavoured to set them forth; but, in the words of Lord Salisbury, they must be 'distinct from the

obligation devolving upon Government.' Our means are ample; our determination to use them is absolute. I speak in this matter for the whole of my colleagues, and for none of them more than for my hon'ble friend in charge of the Finance Department. I can say from personal knowledge that Local Governments gratefully recognise that in this connection they are being met with the utmost consideration and liberality, and I feel the most complete confidence that, whatever the criticism of our action in this emergency may be, in one respect, at all events, we shall not fail to secure the verdict of the historian, *i.e.*, in our making available for the saving of life the full resources of the Empire."

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 14th January, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 8th January, 1897.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 2.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

APPEAL TO AND ORGANIZATION OF PRIVATE CHARITY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS DUE TO FAMINE IN INDIA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. $\frac{147}{00-0}$*-F., dated 8th January, 1897.*

READ the following:—

1. Despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 33 dated the 5th September, 1877.
2. Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, No. 82 dated the 8th November, 1877.
3. Despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 42 dated the 21st December, 1877.
4. Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, No. 46 dated the 16th May 1878.
5. Government of India (Public Works Department) endorsement to Local Governments and Administrations, No. 1323-1332 dated the 28th June 1878.
6. Despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 64 dated the 23rd December 1896 and enclosures.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased that the Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State No. 64, dated the 23rd December, 1896, and its enclosures be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 64, dated Calcutta, the 23rd December, 1896.

We understand that the Lord Mayor of London, the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, and others have been in communication with Your Lordship on the subject of opening subscription lists in England in connection with the distress which is now threatening India. We feel assured that the suffering which, in spite of all that the Government may do to relieve it, must necessarily be in store during the next few months for many millions of Her Majesty's subjects, will deeply move the sympathies of the British public; and we are convinced that it needs but an indication on Your Lordship's part that money will be gratefully received and can be usefully applied to ensure a generous response from that liberality of which India has already had experience, and of which she still preserves a grateful recollection. We therefore deem it right to place Your Lordship in possession of our views on the subject without further delay.

2. On a former occasion, when Southern India was suffering from famine in 1877, a sum of something like £700,000 sterling was collected in England to be applied in India to the alleviation of distress. The application of this money led to a correspondence between Lord Lytton's Government and the Secretary of State of that time, which terminated with Lord Cranbrook's despatch No. 46, dated 16th May 1878, and which the Famine Commissioners had before them when they discussed the subject in paragraphs 187 and 188 of their report. In the course of that correspondence it was laid down "that the Government is responsible, as far as may be practicable, for the saving of life by all the available means in its power," and that "it is not proper or expedient that the Government should ask for private subscriptions to supplement its own expenditure on famine, especially as it is clear that such subscriptions can make no appreciable difference" in the amount of an expenditure which must be reckoned by millions. To these principles we steadfastly adhere. To invite subscriptions which are to be spent in the performance of a task for which we have undertaken the responsibility, would be to invite them for the relief of the Indian exchequer—an end towards which we could neither ask nor receive contributions with propriety. For this reason we think that anything that might bear the appearance of an appeal for assistance on the part of the Government of India to the people of England, should be scrupulously avoided as being liable to serious misconception

3. To ask, however, is one thing; and to receive with gratitude and apply to the best possible advantage money which may be spontaneously offered is another. As Lord Lytton wrote in 1877: "while it is not desirable, in the circumstances above mentioned, for the Government itself to take any part in the collection or distribution of subscriptions, every encouragement should be given to the spontaneous flow of private charity" There is, as we shall presently show, ample scope for the operation of private charity outside the definite task of saving people from starvation which the Government has taken upon its own shoulders. And should the English people at any time think fit to send of their benevolence aid to those who are in distress, not only will it be most welcome, and most useful in the mitigation of very real suffering, but the fact will be of the greatest political value, as tending to draw together in the bond of sympathy the peoples of the two countries. We would prefer, however, that anything that may be in contemplation in the shape of public organisation for the collection and receipt of subscriptions should be deferred till the situation has more definitely declared itself; and we have already suggested this to Your Lordship in our telegram of the 17th December.

If the winter rains wholly fail us, India will be involved in a calamity which will, we believe, equal if not transcend in magnitude any similar calamity that has befallen her during the present century. If, on the other hand, they are timely and plentiful, the area in which serious famine may be anticipated, though still large in itself, will be by comparison small; while a large part of the tracts which are still in danger will probably escape anything worse

than that distress, in itself sufficiently serious and wide-spread, which high prices must occasion among the poorer classes of labourers and artisans, and others with incomes fixed in cash. At the present moment, save in parts of the North-Western and Central Provinces, we have present with us nothing more serious than distress, which is, however, slowly deepening into famine; while whatever relief may come to us in the shape of rain must come within the next few weeks. Thus, we shall shortly know with some certainty whether the calamity is to be of the gravest magnitude, or of limited, if still very serious gravity. In either case contributions will be welcome. But if anything in the shape of an invitation is to be addressed to public charity, it would, we think, be well to postpone it until the case for assistance can be stated more definitely, and (should the worst befall us) more powerfully than is at present possible.

4. In the correspondence to which we have already alluded, it was laid down that before an appeal was made to the charity of an English public "the Governor General in Council should in the first instance define the objects to which (as distinct from the obligation devolving on the Government) such charity will be devoted". We enclose a concise statement of those objects as we understand them, which may be of use should any public action be taken in the matter. As we have said, we accept as our own the responsibility for saving life. But life once secured, our responsibility to the afflicted ceases and our responsibility to the tax-paying public begins. In order to ensure that the public revenues are not devoted to any less emergent purpose than the saving of life, we exact from those who apply for relief (with due regard for sex, age, infirmity, and the customs of the country) tests of the reality of their need of such a nature that only those who are genuinely impelled by want will submit to them. And we rigorously limit the assistance given to what is really necessary for the preservation of life. It is evident that there is the widest possible margin of suffering and distress outside these limitations, in the relief of which private charity will find an ample field.

Enclosure A.

5. It was pointed out in the correspondence of 1877-78 that, the Government being responsible for the saving of life by all available means in its power, and an official agency having been organised for this purpose, "it is not desirable that another agency, or the same agency under another name, should be employed on the same lines in the distribution of private charity;" and that "the Government and the Government alone should in the last resort have the direction of whatever volunteer agency may be organised, and should exercise some control over the expenditure of such sums as the liberality of the nation may contribute." The Secretary of State therefore ruled that "to inspire confidence in the public, as well as to secure the efficient administration of the funds, local committees should conduct their operations under the control of Government, and with the co-operation of its officers." These principles are, we think, indisputable. The necessary control should, however, be exercised without giving it undue prominence; and we enclose a sketch of the organization which we propose to recommend for the administration of any funds which we may receive from England. We enclose also, for Your Lordship's information, copies of a letter which we have caused to be addressed to Local Governments on the subject of the organization and control of private charity in India.

Enclosure B.

6 Meanwhile we will keep Your Lordship duly informed of the progress of events Should private purses open spontaneously, India will gratefully receive the aid thus proffered But we should prefer that anything like a public call for subscriptions should, if possible, be deferred until we are able to furnish Your Lordship with a somewhat more definite estimate of the gravity of the situation. And we are strongly of opinion that, should such a call be decided upon, it should be made perfectly clear that the appeal is for money to be spent in the alleviation of that distress which cannot properly be relieved at the cost of the State, and is in no sense an appeal by the Government of India for assistance in its struggle with starvation.

List of enclosures.

1. Enclosure A. Statement of the objects to which private subscriptions may legitimately be devoted.
2. Enclosure B. Sketch of organisation for collection and administration of private subscriptions.
3. Circular to Local Governments, No. 1-F.—66-2, dated 22nd December 1896.

Enclosure A.

Statement of the objects to which private subscriptions may legitimately be devoted

Government fully accepts general responsibility for saving the lives of the people in acts in which famine prevails; and it is essential that private charity, while working de by side with, should not interfere with or overlap the operations which are organised for this purpose. There is, however, ample scope for its exercise in supplementing these operations, in mitigating suffering, and in relieving distress which falls just short of absolute destitution. Especially, private contributions might usefully be expended on the following objects :—

Firstly: *in supplementing the subsistence ration which alone is provided from public funds, by the addition of small comforts, whether of food or of clothing, for the aged or infirm, for the patients in hospitals, for children, and the like.*

As guardian of the public purse, and in view of the magnitude of the calamity, Government is obliged to limit its assistance to what is absolutely necessary for the preservation of life.

Secondly: *in providing for the maintenance of orphans.*

Every famine leaves behind it a number of waifs who have lost or become separated from those who should be responsible for them, and for whose maintenance it is necessary to provide till they are of an age to support themselves.

Thirdly: *in relieving the numerous poor but respectable persons who will endure almost any privation rather than apply for Government relief, accompanied as it must be by official enquiry into, and by some kind of test of the reality of the destitution which is to be relieved.*

The feeling of the sacredness of the "purdah" or domestic privacy is intensely strong in India; and it is most difficult for any official organisation to reach, or even to ascertain with certainty the existence of, distress of this nature.

Fourthly: *in restoring to their original position, when acute distress is subsiding those who have lost their all in the struggle, and in giving them a fresh start in life.*

The peasant cultivator may often thus be saved from losing his holding through sheer inability to cultivate it, and from sinking to the position of a day-labourer.

Enclosure B.

Sketch of the organisation which is suggested for the collection and administration of private subscriptions.

(1) A Central Committee, to be termed the Indian Committee for the provision and administration of Charitable Relief, to be established in India. The General Committee to be unlimited in numbers, and nominations of representatives from each Province likely to be affected by famine to be invited.

The General Committee to nominate an Executive Committee consisting of not more than Members to undertake the actual administration of the business of the Committee.

The head-quarters of the the Committee to be at Calcutta. The functions of the Central Committee will be—

(*a*) To receive moneys transmitted from England or other countries, and also moneys that may be subscribed in India for the general purposes of the Committee. The fund so created to be termed "The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1897."

(*b*) To apportion these moneys between the different Provinces.
(*c*) To arrange, in concert with the Government, the system upon which Charitable Relief is to be applied.

(2) A Committee to be formed in each Province, which will receive the moneys apportioned to that Province by the Central Committee and also any moneys subscribed specially to meet the needs of the Province, will distribute these moneys to Local Committees, and will generally direct the action of the Local Committees. The Provincial Committee will act in concert with the Local Government, and will be responsible for seeing that the money allotted by the Central Committee is spent on the declared objects of the Fund and with the approval of the Local Government.

(3) Local Committees to be formed as the Provincial Committees may determine. The detailed administration of the Relief Funds will be in the hands of these Local Committees acting in concert with the local authorities.

(4) The collection of money in England to be in the hands of a Committee or other agency which will be set on foot in such manner as the Secretary of State may deem advisable.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India (R. & A. Dept.), to all Local Governments and Administrations, Circular No. 1-F.—66-2, dated the 22nd December 1896.

With endorsement No. 1323—1332, dated 28th June 1878, in the Public Works Department (Famine) of the Government of India, was forwarded certain correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of the collection and administration of the contributions of private charity for the relief of distress in time of famine. I am now to forward, in continuation of that correspondence, and for the information of
a copy of a despatch which is being addressed to the Secretary of State on the same subject.

2 The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the same general principles should, so far as they are applicable, be applied in the case of the charity of the Indian public as have been laid down in the case of contributions from England. Individual and purely local benevolence will of course follow its own course. The evils which may arise from its faulty administration, if it should assume any considerable magnitude, are discussed in paragraph 187 of Part I of the Famine Commission's Report, but there will seldom be any difficulty in dealing locally with such cases.

3. When, however, any general public appeal is made for money to be expended throughout the province or throughout India, the same considerations apply in the main as in the case of English charity. Government officials may very properly associate themselves with such an appeal; but it must be made clear that they do so merely as sympathising with and sharing in the feelings of benevolence that have suggested the appeal, and that they are in no sense its author; that it is spontaneous, and not officially prompted or promoted. As regards the question whether the time for such an appeal has arrived in any province, the point must be determined in each case in view of local conditions. Should it at any time be decided to make such an appeal, the objects to which private charity is to be devoted should be clearly defined so as not to trench upon the field of Government operations; and it should be made clear that Government reserves to itself such power of control as may be necessary to ensure the fulfilment of this condition.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE).

NOTE ON THE SUPPLY OF FOOD-GRAINS AVAILABLE FOR IMPORTATION INTO INDIA FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following Note by the Director General of Statistics is published for general information :—

THE food-grains consumed by the population of the affected districts are, speaking generally, rice, wheat, barley, maize, jawar, bajra, ragi, gram (both kulti and chana). There are also some millets other than the three just mentioned, but they are of minor importance.

The millets (jawar, bajra, ragi, kangni) are not to be obtained in any quantity outside India. Egypt produces jawar (durra), but only in quantity sufficient for local requirements, as may be inferred from the facts that the grain is not an article of export and that India ships a quantity of jawar and bajra every year to the Abyssinian coast. I think some is grown in the countries bordering the Persian Gulf, but the quantity is trifling, and we cannot expect to obtain these grains from any foreign source. There is in fact no consumption of them by human beings except in India and in a limited region in Egypt and Eastern Africa. In Europe they are imported to feed birds and poultry and the consumption is of course relatively quite insignificant.

Gram also we cannot get from anywhere. An allied product (beans) is a staple of production and consumption in China and Japan, but there is no external demand for beans, and the supply is not more than sufficient to meet local demands.

There remain rice, wheat, barley, and maize.

In present circumstances there will probably be no need to import rice from foreign countries. The rice crop in Burma now being reaped is very abundant, and though an abnormally large quantity is being sent, and has for some months been sent, to Upper Burma, there is little doubt that Burma will be able to supply all demands from Bengal and Madras by diverting to those provinces the quantity of rice which would, in the absence of an Indian demand, be shipped to foreign countries. Burma has on an average a surplus of about a million tons annually for export to foreign countries, and it is estimated that the surplus from the present crop will be about one and a half million tons. If, however, Burma should not be able entirely to meet the Indian demand, we have sources of supply in Siam, Cochin-China, and Japan. The exports of rice from Japan exceed 100,000 tons annually, and from Siam and Cochin-China the exports average about a million tons yearly.

The sources of supply of wheat, barley, and maize are the same in each case, or almost the same: I mean that we can get barley and maize only from the countries from which we can get wheat in quantity. These countries are few in number, and when we name the United States, the Argentine Republic, Russia, and the regions lying between Russia and Turkey, we have practically exhausted the list, though we can no doubt get some wheat from Canada also. It is possible too that a very limited quantity might be obtained from Egypt; and in ordinary seasons we might reckon upon Australia to some extent, though the exportable surplus at best is not now large, but Australia has not had an ordinary season and there is no wheat left of the crop which will be reaped there next month to spare for the supply of external demands. It is stated indeed that the Australian colonies will be importers instead of exporters. The Continent of Europe (excepting the regions above mentioned) does not produce more than is required for local consumption, and not enough even for that, both Germany and France frequently requiring to draw supplies from Russia, the United States, and India.

The average export of wheat from Russia is about 2,680,000 tons, excluding wheat-flour. It is reported that the present harvest is not up to the average, and that the exportable surplus will be less than the figure mentioned. Perhaps it may be safely assumed that from one and a half to two million tons at least will be available for export.

The average exports from Hungary, Bulgaria, and Roumania, are in excess of 1,300,000 tons, and a supply of from one to one and a quarter million tons may be expected from this region.

Exports from the United States have averaged 2¼ million tons, not reckoning exports of wheat-meal and wheat-flour which are also very large. The harvests in the United States are said to be slightly short, but there will certainly be an exportable surplus available of about 2 million tons. The Canadian supply will bring the quantity available from North America to from 2¼ million tons to 2½ million tons, and another half million tons at least may be added for South America. [Since this was written it has been telegraphed by Reuter that the exportable supply in the Argentine Republic will be 700,000 tons.]

Altogether there is a supply available to be divided amongst all consuming countries of from 5 to 6 or, taking smaller countries into account, 6½ million tons of wheat on which India can draw. I have not taken into account the meal and flour, whether of wheat or of maize, which are a large export from Russia and the United States, because such meal and flour will not be required by India, and our demand for grain will not affect the course of the trade, the supply or the demand, in meal and flour.

Of barley the annual exports from Russia and from south-eastern Europe (including Hungary) are about 2 million tons, to which may be added another 100,000 tons from the American Continent.

Maize is produced in enormously larger quantity than wheat in the United States, but the production is in the main locally consumed, the export trade being relatively small, amounting to about 1,000,000 tons only, not including corn-meal. It is probable that twice or three times this quantity would at once be forthcoming if there were a foreign demand. At any rate one million tons may be regarded as a minimum supply. From the Argentine Republic there would be available about half a million tons, and at least 100,000 tons from Canada. Russia exports on an average about 400,000 tons of maize, and altogether Russia, south-eastern Europe, and Egypt can supply at least a million tons of maize.

In sum there is an exportable supply available from various countries of about—

1,100,000 tons of rice;
5 to 6 or 6½ million tons of wheat;
2,000,000 tons of barley; and
2½ to 3 million tons (or more) of maize.

Since the foregoing paragraphs were written an estimate of the exportable supply of wheat has been published in the *Statist*, and is reproduced below, the equivalent of quarters being stated in tons in round numbers. This estimate, which includes meal and flour, must be taken for what it is worth :—

	Quarters.	Tons.
America and Canada	13,500,000	= 2,893,000
Russia	15,000,000	= 3,214,000
Roumania, Turkey, &c.	8,000,000	= 1,714,000
India and Persia	250,000	= 53,000
Chilé and Uruguay	500,000	= 107,000
Argentina	2,500,000	= 536,000
Sundries	1,500,000	= 321,000
TOTAL	41,250,000	= 8,838,000

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th January 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION BY CONTROLLERS OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

No. $\frac{\text{1-Judicial}}{14-30}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Calcutta, the 8th January 1897.

READ again—

Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. $\frac{\text{3-Judicial}}{485-501}$, dated the 28th March 1895, on the subject of the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

READ also—

Office Memorandum from the Military Department, No. 3610-F., dated the 11th December 1896, and enclosures, requesting that the abovementioned Resolution may be amended so as to provide therein for the execution by Controllers of Military Accounts of certain classes of deeds and contracts.

RESOLUTION.

IN exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Chapter fifty-nine, Section two, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the classes of deeds, contracts and other instruments mentioned in the statement below and referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Chapter forty-one, Section two, may be executed by the Controllers of Military Accounts; and to direct that the statement be inserted in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. $\frac{\text{3-Judicial}}{485-501}$, cited in the preamble, as heading B.-VIII. of that Resolution.

B.-VIII.—In the Military Accounts Department.

1. Deeds of reconveyance of dwelling and mess-houses, and of Volunteer Corps buildings, which have been mortgaged to Government as security for the repayment of building advances, or loans. 2. Agreements for the supply of school and religious books, in the Madras and Bombay Commands.	By the Controllers of Military Accounts.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to Local* Governments and Administrations and the Departments of the Government of India for information, and that it be also published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

* Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.
Berar.

(True Extract.)

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

:E AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Post Office.

REVIEWING THE POST OFFICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1895-96.

No. 94 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 7th January 1897.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Report on the Post Office of India for the year 1895-96.

RESOLUTION.—The steady progress which has characterised the operations of the Post Office in past years has been fully maintained in the year under review. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds issued for delivery, exclusive of money orders, amounted to nearly 414 millions, or about 20 millions in excess of the number during the preceding year. Several important administrative reforms also were carried out during the year.

2. The numbers of Post Offices and Letter-boxes and the transactions of the Imperial Post during the year are contrasted below with those of the previous year:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Number of Post Offices	9,242	9,588	+3·74
,, Letter-boxes	15,002	15,927	+6·16
,, Letters and post-cards issued for delivery	347,149,859	364,168,006	+4·90
,, Newspapers issued for delivery	28,144,707	28,928,622	+2·78
,, Parcels issued for delivery	2,561,572	2,577,083	+0·60
,, Packets ,, ,,	16,247,659	18,196,529	+11·99
,, Letters and parcels insured	290,276	294,983	+1·62
,, Inland money orders issued	9,422,105	10,055,036	+6·71
Value of inland money orders issued	R19,43,09,308	20,62,03 368	+6·12
Commission realised on inland money orders issued	R24,46,683	26,00,589	+6·29
Number of telegraphic money orders issued	122,030	128,206	+5·06
Value of telegraphic money orders issued	R1,36,02,153	1,48,57,721	+9·23
Commission realised on telegraphic money orders issued	R1,13,931	2,86,544	+99·68
Number of Foreign money orders issued by India	49,580	54,999	+10·93
Value of Foreign money orders issued by India	£163,058	£177,739	+9·0
Number of Foreign money orders paid in India	24,958	28,334	+13·53
Value of Foreign money orders paid in India	£129,685	£152,288	+17·43
Mileage of mail lines.			
Railways	18,463	18,871	+2·21
Mail carts	5,214	4,959	—4·89
Runners and boats	46,177	47,509	+2·88
Steamers	13,743	13,984	+1·75

3. There was an increase under all heads, the increase being remarkable in the number of packets sent out for delivery, and in the transactions connected with money orders generally. The value of telegraphic money orders issued increased by 9·23 per cent, while the commission realised thereon increased by more than 99 per cent. The reason for this abnormal increase is not explained in the Report. The decrease, above shown, of 4·89 per cent in the mileage under "Mail carts" is nominal, as the figures are those of Imperial Postal lines only and do not include the mileage of political and military lines. With the addition of this mileage the decrease is converted into an increase of 3·32 per cent as shown in the margin, the increase being due mainly to the establishment of mail cart services on the Chitral communications, in Waziristan, and on one or two lines in Bengal.

Mileage of mail cart lines (including political and military lines).

	Miles.
In 1894-95 . . .	5,988
In 1895-96 . . .	6,187
Increase in 1895-96 .	199
	or 3·32 per cent.

The increase of about 20 millions in the number of postal articles (excluding money orders) issued for delivery during the year was made up by increases of 10½ millions under post-cards, of 6 millions under paid letters, 2 millions under packets, and of 1½ millions under newspapers, unpaid and registered letters, and parcels. The popularity of the post-card continues to increase; and in Bengal, Bombay and the Punjab, the number of post-cards exceeded the number of paid letters. The total number of unpaid letters was upwards of 28 millions, being about half a million more than the number in the previous year. The number of postal articles issued (excluding money orders) was 1·44 per head of the general and 34·31 per head of the literate population, against 1·38 and 32·68 per head, respectively, in 1894-95. The number of postal articles per head of the literate population continues to be higher in Sind and Baluchistan than in any other part of India.

4. The more important changes introduced in the working of the "Inland Post" were:—

(1) The introduction of an arrangement for the local review, at the beginning of each official year, of the money transactions of all Post Offices.

(2) The extension of the local money order audit system, experimentally introduced in 1894-95, to all Post Offices in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Eastern Bengal, and to a few offices in Bombay and the Punjab.

(3) The general adoption in twenty-one out of the thirty-one districts of the Punjab of the scheme, which was tried in the previous year in four districts of the province, under which the value-payable post is made available for obtaining copies of judicial records. The scheme is popular with the public as it saves the trouble and expense caused by attending Court personally for the purpose of obtaining such copies.

(4) The issue from the 1st September 1895 of new postage stamps of the values of R2, R3 and R5.

(5) The introduction from the 1st August 1895 of a system of receiving unregistered parcels for transmission through the Inland post.

(6) The opening of a number of Post Offices in Meywar, Marwar, Bhurtpore, and some other minor Native States, in which, in pursuance of the policy of postal unity, the management of the posts has been transferred to the Imperial Postal Department.

(7) The experimental introduction in a few districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of the Bertillon system of thumb impressions in the case of money orders paid to illiterate persons, with a view to secure evidence, if required, for the identification of the actual payee.

(8) The acceleration of the postal service to Sylhet from Calcutta and elsewhere by 12 hours.

5. The principal changes and improvements effected in the "Foreign Post" arrangements were—

(1) The provision of additional facilities for the despatch of correspondence to Australasia and the Far East by way of Tuticorin and Colombo.

(2) The extension to Ceylon of the parcel insurance system; and the conclusion of arrangements for the exchange of fully insured parcels with the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Egypt and France.

(3) The extension of the foreign parcel post to certain French Possessions in America and to the Italian Colony of Erithrea on the Red Sea.

(4) The adoption of a more direct mode of transmission by way of Egypt, instead of through the United Kingdom as heretofore, of parcels for Greece, Turkey, Tunis and Tripoli.

(5) The establishment of a direct money order exchange with Cape Colony.

(6) The closure of the Indian Post Office at Zanzibar; the assumption by the Postal Administration of British East Africa of the management of the posts of the island, and the conclusion of formal agreements with that Administration for the continuance of the parcel and money order exchanges between India and Zanzibar.

6. The transmission by the inland post of unregistered parcels not exceeding 440 tolas in weight was sanctioned by the Government of India in June 1895. The system came into force on the 1st August 1895, and during the eight months ending March 1896 the number of unregistered parcels posted was nearly 49,000. The number of registered parcels sent does not appear to have been affected, but it is too early as yet to form any definite opinion in regard to the financial result of the measure.

7. The steady progress of the Value-payable system was noticed in paragraph 5 of the Resolution on the Report for 1894-95, and it was there stated that the number of value-payable articles and the declared value during that year (namely, 1,735,998 and R1,90,34,271, respectively) were the largest on record. In the year under review, the transactions show further progress, the number and declared value having risen to 1,877,693 and R2,16,57,029, while the commission realised amounted to R3,84,196 against R3,60,333 in the preceding year. The transactions in the Bengal Circle form nearly two-fifths of the entire business, and about 79 lakhs, out of 83 lakhs of rupees recovered from the addressees of value-payable articles posted in the circle, were paid to tradesmen in Calcutta as the price of goods sent by them by post to various parts of the country.

8. The total number of postal articles (including money orders) received for delivery was 415,885,137, of which 412,081,573 were delivered in ordinary course, the percentage of the number delivered on the number received for delivery being 99·08 against 99·12 in the previous year. A large proportion of the articles found undeliverable was disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices either by redirection to addressees or by return to senders, the number eventually found undisposable being 938,855 or ·22 per cent only of the total number received for delivery. It is curious to note that letters and other articles containing valuable property, such as cheques, bills of exchange, currency notes and jewellery, are not unfrequently posted with incorrect or incomplete addresses or with no address at all. At the same time it is satisfactory to learn that the Post Office succeeds in delivering to the owners a large portion of such property.

9. An abstract of the money order business done during the year is given

in the table in paragraph 30 of the Report. The results for the last two years are contrasted below :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Percentage of increase.
Number of orders issued	9,519,044	10,161,107	6·74
Value of ditto	R19,89,56,073	21,10,19,824	6·06
Commission realised on orders issued	R24,87,494	26,43,553	6·27
Number of orders paid	9,572,628	10,223,137	6·79
Value of ditto	R20,09,42,873	21,38,48,394	6·42

The above figures include both inland and foreign money orders, the former comprising inland, telegraphic and Native State money orders, and the latter consisting of money orders in sterling converted at the prevailing rates of exchange, and foreign money orders in Indian currency. The aggregate numbers and values of inland and foreign money orders, shown in paragraph 2 of this Resolution, do not include the transactions with Native States, which are separately shown below :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase or decrease.
Number of orders issued in Native States	68,149	72,948	+ 4,799
Value of orders issued in Native States	R18,04,797	18,31,399	+ 26,602
Number of orders paid in Native States	33,436	36,357	+ 2,921
Value of orders paid in Native States	R11,44,729	11,22,216	— 22,513

Compared with 1894-95, the transactions of the year show an increase under each head except in the value of orders paid in the Native States which decreased by R22,513. The value of the orders issued in Native States considerably exceeds the value of the orders paid.

In the inland money order transactions of the year, there was a small increase in the number and value of revenue money orders, this method of revenue payment being especially popular in the North-Western Provinces. The system of remitting miscellaneous Government dues through the post continued to make progress in Bengal, and in the North-Western Provinces also the number of these money orders was larger than in the preceding year though there was a slight falling-off in the total value, but in the Punjab there was a falling-off both in the number and value as compared with 1894-95. The number and value of rent money orders increased in Bengal but fell off in the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces. The average value of an inland money order was R20-8-0, against R20-10-0 in 1894-95. In the foreign money order business, a striking feature was the large increase in the drawings of Western Australia upon India, the number of orders advised for payment in this country being nearly four times and the value more than seven times as great as in the previous year. The average value of a foreign money order issued by India was £3 4*s*. 7*d*. against £3 5*s*. 9*d*. in the previous year, while that of a foreign money order paid in India was £5 7*s*. 5*d*. against £5 4*s*. 0*d*. in 1894-95.

10. The transactions of the Post Office Savings Banks during the last two years are compared below :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase or decrease.
Number of Banks	6,384	6,343	—41
,, accounts opened during the year	173,267	182,168	+ 8,901
Number of accounts closed during the year	135,370	140,223	+ 4,853
Number of accounts at the close of the year	611,947	653,892	+ 41,945
Amount of deposits during the year	R4,31,16,984	4,74,62,417	+ 43,45,433
Amount of withdrawals during the year	R4,40,31,914	4,36,11,148	— 4,20,766
Amount of balance at the close of the year	R8,40,17,923	9,04,23,072	+ 64,05,149
Average balance of each account	R137·29	138·28	+ 0·99

The results are satisfactory; the number of accounts opened during the year as well as the total amount of deposits increased largely, while the total amount of withdrawals diminished by about 4⅕ lakhs of rupees. The decrease in the number of Banks is attributed to the withdrawal of Savings Bank powers from certain small Post Offices in the Bombay Circle which had no transactions. The 653,892 accounts at the close of the year included 30,770 security deposit accounts, 5,399 public accounts, and 139 regimental or other conjoint accounts, with an aggregate balance of 109½ lakhs. The remaining 617,584 were private accounts with an aggregate balance of over 794½ lakhs, of which more than 164½ lakhs were held on behalf of minors by their parents, relatives and guardians. The number of private accounts and the balances at their credit thus formed 94·44 and 87·89 per cent, respectively, of the total number of accounts and the aggregate balance at the close of the year in the Post Office Savings Banks.

11. The total number of letters and parcels insured during the year was 294,983 and the total insured value about 872⅓ lakhs, showing increases of 1·62 and 5·52 per cent, respectively, over the number and value in the previous year. The insurance fees amounted to R2,31,277 against R2,18,436 in 1894-95, showing an increase of 5·87 per cent. The average value for which each letter was insured was R262, and that for which each parcel was insured was R311. The corresponding average values in the previous year were R254 and R299, respectively. Out of 18 claims to compensation for the loss of insured articles or the abstraction of contents, 16 were admitted, the amount paid to the claimants being R5,045 or 2·18 per cent of the total amount of insurance fees realised.

12. The number of recorded complaints made by the public was 15,428 against 9,710 in 1894-95, but this large increase in number is due mainly to a change in the system of record. Hitherto the practice has been to only record complaints made direct or reported specially to heads of postal circles, but during the year under review complaints made to any postal official have been included in the record. The number of complaints that would have been recorded during the year under the old system was 10,367. The proportion of complaints held to be groundless was as large as 40·1 per cent, while that of cases in which the complaints were well-founded was 24·49 per cent only. The remaining cases were either pending at the close of the year or were cases in which no definite conclusion could be arrived at.

13. The transactions connected with the receipt of salt revenue at Post Offices in Northern India during the year were insignificant, the amount of revenue realised on this account having been R2,27,128 only on 83,851 maunds of salt indented for through the agency of the Post Office. The corresponding figures in the previous year were R2,43,104 and 88,575 maunds, respectively.

14. The following statement shows the financial results of the working of the Post Office during the year, as compared with those of the previous two years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	R	*R*	*R*
Revenue . .	1,55,75,971	1,63,17,460	1,71,29,619
Expenditure . . .	1,55,82,814	1,60,60,336	1,64,33,167
Surplus or deficit .	—6,843	+2,57,124	+6,96,452

This statement of surplus, however, has to be corrected by excluding from the expenditure the District Post charges (except Baluchistan) which are provided for by local cesses (R11,97,134, R12,19,926 and R12,04,904 in the respective years), and adding to it the indirect charges alluded to in Section XI of the Report (R6,72,311, R7,26,217 and R8,11,615 in the respective years). With these corrections the resulting surpluses are R5,17,980, R7,50,833 and R10,89,741.

15. The acknowledgments of the Government are due to Mr. Fanshawe for his successful administration of the Department. The names of the officers

c

mentioned in paragraph 60 of the Report as having done good work during the year have also been noticed with satisfaction by the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the Report and the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1895-96.

No. 6099, dated the 20th November 1896.

From—A. U. FANSHAWE, Esq., C.S.I., *Director General of the Post Office of India,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Post Office of India for the official year 1895-96.

Charge of the Post Office.

2. The administration of the Department was in charge of Mr. Kisch, as officiating Director General, from the 1st to the 25th April 1895, and in my hands during the remainder of the year.

Principal Events—Inland Post.

3. In the year under review several important administrative measures were undertaken and others which had been introduced in previous years were carried through to completion. For some years past the pecuniary responsibilities of the Post Office, which have been constantly increasing, chiefly on account of the expansion of the money order business, have claimed very careful consideration, and it has been my object to secure that no servant of the Post Office who is not in receipt of a fairly substantial rate of pay should be required to accept any serious money responsibility. Special steps were taken during the year to give practical effect to this policy. Standard rates of pay varying according to work and responsibility have been prescribed for the different postal circles, and certain minimum standards of pay of general application have been adopted for the whole of India. It has also been arranged that the money transactions of all post offices should be locally reviewed at the beginning of each official year. The reports received from Heads of Circles show that these measures which were carried out in the latter part of 1895-96 have already begun to attract a better class of men to the service of the Post Office, which was one of the express objects in view. A new and simplified system of accounts was introduced, which was worked out on the recommendations of the Special Committee which sat in 1893 under the presidency of Mr. Kisch, and the Local Money Order Audit System, which was commented on in my report for 1894-95, was extended to all post offices in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Eastern Bengal Circles, and to a few offices in Bombay and the Punjab. Further measures are under consideration for the purpose of carrying out more fully the decentralizing of the money order audit.

In the Punjab the money order system was adapted in the year under report for paying the salaries of village schoolmasters who are also, in most cases, the postmasters of our village post offices, so that these officials are now relieved of the necessity of undertaking a journey to the nearest tahsil which is frequently situated at some distance. Another instance of the adaptation of postal systems to the requirements of other departments was the general adoption, in 21 out of the 31 districts of the Punjab, of the scheme under which the value-payable post is utilised for obtaining copies of judicial records. It was originally tried in

1894-95 in 4 districts of the Province and the result of this experiment warranted the general introduction of the scheme. A significant fact in connection with this scheme deserves to be recorded here. It was reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana that even at the head-quarters of the district people living in the town itself preferred to receive copies of judicial documents through the value-payable post to going to the court for the purpose of obtaining them.

For the convenience of the public new postage stamps of the values of R2, R3 and R5 were introduced on the 1st September 1895. Since the 1st August 1895 unregistered parcels have been accepted at all post offices for transmission through the inland post and revised rules for depositors in Post Office Savings Banks were also introduced. The scheme for the sale of quinine through the agency of the Post Office was extended to some number of post offices in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and an interesting experiment was tried in a few districts of the same provinces, by bringing into use the Bertillon system of thumb impressions in the case of money orders paid to illiterate persons, with a view to secure evidence for the purpose of identifying the actual payee should this be required. There has been as yet no opportunity of putting this measure to a practical test and the plan is still under trial. The occupation of Chitral and of the Swat territory rendered necessary the establishment of a regular postal service the efficiency of which, notwithstanding many and serious difficulties, has been fully recognised by the Military authorities. The principle of Postal Unity was given effect to in opening some number of post offices in the Native States of Meywar, Marwara, Bhurtpore and some other minor States. The postal service to Sylhet was reorganised—a measure which accelerated the delivery of mails from Calcutta and elsewhere by 12 hours.

There were very serious and protracted breaches of railway lines during September 1895, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Nizam's State Railway and the East Coast Railway, which at first dislocated the mail service and required special attention and arrangements.

Principal events—Foreign Post.

4. The following were the principal events of the Foreign Post. Additional facilities were provided for the despatch of correspondence to the Far East and Australasia by way of Tuticorin and Colombo. The conveniences of the parcel exchange with Ceylon, which already included those of the value-payable post, were further supplemented by the extension to that colony of the parcel insurance system; and arrangements were also made for exchanging fully insured parcels with the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Egypt and France. The foreign parcel post was extended to the French possessions of St. Pierre and Miquelon in America and also to the Italian colony of Erithrea on the Red Sea; while for parcels for Greece, Turkey, Tunis, and Tripoli, which were previously sent through the United Kingdom, a more direct mode of transmission was adopted by way of Egypt. A direct money order exchange was established with the Cape Colony, in place of the exchange which had previously been carried on through the agency of the British Post Office; and the public in India were given the privilege of using cards of private manufacture for the purpose of sending post-cards to countries of the Postal Union. The Indian post office at Zanzibar was closed after an existence of just twenty years; and the British Protectorates of Zanzibar and British East Africa entered the Postal Union. After the withdrawal of the Indian post office from Zanzibar, the management of the posts of the island was taken over by the Postal Administration of British East Africa: and formal agreements had then to be concluded with that Administration for the continuance of the parcel and money order exchanges between India and Zanzibar.

Working of the P. and O. contract.

5. According to the P. and O. Company's time table, as approved by Her Majesty's Postmaster General, the steamers with the European mails are due in Bombay at 8 A. M. on Monday of each week, and during the year under review they arrived on all occasions in advance of the contract time—in five instances on the previous Thursday, in two instances on the previous Friday, in twenty instances on the previous Saturday, and in twenty-two instances on the previous Sunday, while on three occasions there was an early Monday arrival. The shortest time occupied in transit by the mail from London to Bombay was 12 days, 11 hours and 35 minutes, while the average time for the year was 14 days, 20 hours and 5 minutes. In the opposite direction (from Bombay to London) the quickest transit was made in 12 days and 20 minutes, the average time for the year being 15 days, 3 hours and 30 minutes. Once during the year advantage was taken of the despatch of an extra passenger steamer from Bombay to Marseilles, to send additional mails to Europe. Only articles specially marked for transmission by this steamer were forwarded. The number of these articles was 2,115.

Section I.—Post Offices, Letter-boxes and Village Postmen.

Post offices, letter-boxes, and rural delivery.

6. In Appendix I, are compared the numbers of post offices, of letter-boxes, and of village postmen of the Imperial Post in each circle on the 31st March 1896 with the numbers at the close of the previous year; and in the marginal abstract are shown the figures of the past two years for the whole of India for both the Imperial and District Post, separately and together. The total number of post offices has increased by 348, the increase both as regards post offices and letter-boxes being greatest in the Punjab. The total number of post offices in the charge of schoolmasters and other persons not regular servants of the Department was 5,956 at the end of the year.

	Imperial Post.		District Post.		Total.		Increase.
	Number at close of 1894-95.	Number at close of 1895-96.	Number at close of 1894-95.	Number at close of 1895-96.	Number at close of 1894-95.	Number at close of 1895-96.	
Post Offices	9,242*	9,588	1,471	1,473	10,713	11,061	348
Letter-boxes (in addition to those at post offices).	15,002	15,927	3,100	3,463	18,102	19,390	1,288
Village Postmen	4,144†	4,262	3,109	3,029	7,253	7,291	38

* One more shown in the Annual Report for 1894-95.
† One less shown in the Annual Report for 1894-95.

The following table shows for each circle and for the whole of India the number of post offices and letter-boxes, compared with the area, total population and literate population according to the last census:—

Circle.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	Post offices.	Letter-boxes (including those at post offices).	1 Post office serves			1 Letter-box serves		
						Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.
Bengal	119,719	40,879,787	1,093,584	1,535	6,119	78	26,631	1,298	19	6,680	325
Bombay	118,517	26,372,186	1,416,474	1,459	4,709	101	18,075	970	30	5,495	295
Madras	263,015	58,084,761	3,128,788	2,056	5,030	128	27,229	1,521	52	11,152	623
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	134,162	50,943,235	1,308,145	1,643	4,713	81	31,006	796	28	10,809	277
Punjab	148,966	25,130,127	819,381	1,587	3,430	93	15,835	516	43	7,325	239
Assam	49,004	5,476,833	168,314	302	559	162	18,135	557	87	9,797	301
Bihar	42,284	23,578,585	712,383	570	1,215	74	41,365	1,249	34	19,406	586
Burma	211,430	8,098,014	1,608,591	279	1,086	758	29,025	5,765	194	7,456	1,481
Central Provinces	141,808	17,849,155	345,761	704	1,167	202	25,353	491	122	15,294	296
Eastern Bengal	21,247	10,082,923	427,814	436	1,504	48	23,126	981	14	6,704	284
Rajputana	177,441	17,828,905	*	304	504	583	58,648	...	352	35,375	...
Sind and Baluchistan	53,898	3,030,981	115,056	186	335	289	16,295	618	160	9,047	343
Total	1,512,491	285,355,502	12,044,293	11,061	30,451	136	25,789	1,088	49	9,367	395

* Enumeration not taken under this head.

It will be seen that there is only one post office in India for every 136 square miles, and only a single letter-box for every 49 square miles. Eastern Bengal continues to be the most favoured circle in respect of post offices and letter-boxes, whereas the least favoured circles in this respect are, as in previous years, Burma and Rajputana.

Section II.—Postal Lines.

Postal communications.

7. Appendix II contains statistics according to postal circles regarding the distances over which mails are conveyed by the various agencies used by the Post Office on Imperial postal lines. An abstract of that appendix is given on the margin with additional columns for District Post lines, political lines and military lines managed by the Post Office. The mileage under each class of mail lines was larger in 1895-96 than in 1894-95, the increase being greatest under runner and country boat lines. The increase of 545 miles under the head of mail cart lines was chiefly due to the establishment of mail cart services on the Chitral communications, in Waziristan, and on one or two lines in Bengal. The increase in the railway mileage is mainly accounted for by the opening of the Oodeypore-Chitor and Wazirabad-Lyallpore Railways, and the extension of the East Coast Railway from Parlakimedi road to Rambha and the extension of the Madras-Ennore section of that railway.

Nature of Lines.	1895-96.					Total mileage in 1894-95.	1895-96.	
	Imperial.	District Post.	Political.	Military.	Total mileage in 1895-96.		Increase.	Decrease.
Railway	18,871	8	...	...	18,879	18,471	408	...
Mail Cart	4,959	652	776	452	6,839	6,294	545	...
Runners and Boats	47,509	33,568	...	...	81,077	80,182	889	...
Steamer	13,984	1,509	...	...	15,493	15,224	269	...
Total	85,323	35,737	776	452	122,288	120,171	2,111	...

Section III.—Correspondence and Parcels.

Postal traffic.

8. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds, exclusive of money orders, issued for delivery during the year, amounted to nearly 414 millions, or about 20 millions in excess of the number during the preceding year. The increase has been 44·16 per cent. in the past seven years, and 53·92 per cent. in the past eight years. Statistics showing the different classes of articles delivered in the various postal circles during 1895-96 will be found in Appendix III, and a summary of the general results is given in the following statement :—

Year.	Post-cards.	Letters paid.	Letters unpaid.	Letters registered.	Total of letters and post-cards.	Newspapers	Book and pattern packets.	Parcels.	Grand Total (all postal articles except money orders).
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1894-95	143,106,777	168,702,740	27,523,789	7,816,553	347,149,859	28,144,707	16,247,659	2,561,572	394,103,797
1895-96	153,567,883	174,557,002	28,051,656	7,991,465	364,168,006	28,928,622	18,196,529	2,577,083	413,870,240
Increase	10,461,106	5,854,262	527,867	174,912	17,018,147	783,915	1,948,870	15,511	19,766,443
Percentage of Increase	7·31	3·47	1·91	2·23	4·90	2·78	11·9	·60	5·01

There was thus an increase in the total number of articles under each head throughout India. The percentage of increase in all articles taken together was highest in the Eastern Bengal Circle where it was 10·78 per cent. The Punjab Circle comes next, with an increase of 9·87 per cent., and the Assam Circle follows with an increase of 9·67 per cent. and then Bengal, Bihar, Bombay,

Madras and the Central Provinces and Berar. In the year under report, as in previous years, the increase in the number of post-cards (10½ millions) far exceeded the increase in any other class of postal articles.

In my last annual report I stated that there was every reason to anticipate that in a few years the total number of post-cards would exceed the total number of paid letters, and this was actually the case, during the year under report, in Bengal, Bombay, the Punjab and Eastern Bengal. The total number of unpaid letters was a little more than 28 millions, the proportion of these letters being highest in Burma and Bihar, while the total number of unpaid letters delivered in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was larger than in any other Circle. The total number of letters registered during the year was rather more than 7½ millions as compared with 13 millions registered during the same year in the United Kingdom. Registration continues to be more popular in Madras than in any other part of India, the total number of letters registered in that Presidency having now reached nearly two millions. It has already been stated that the system under which unregistered parcels not exceeding 440 tolas in weight can be forwarded through the inland post came into force on the 1st August 1895, and during the period of eight months, ending with the 31st March 1896, 48,831 unregistered parcels were posted. It is too early to form a definite conclusion about the financial result of the system but there seems reason for thinking that the new system has not interfered with the growth in the number of registered parcels.

Average number of postal articles per head of population.

9. The following table prepared from the last census returns shows for each circle the number of letters and other postal articles per head of the total population and per head of the literate portion of the population. Bombay, Sind and Baluchistan, the Punjab and Burma rank highest as regards the number of articles per head of the population and Sind and Baluchistan, the Punjab and Bombay rank highest as regards the number of articles per head of the literate population :—

Circle.	Total population.	Number who can read and write.	Total number of postal articles (excluding money orders).	Number of postal articles per head of population.	Number of postal articles per head of those who can read and write.
Bengal	40,870,787	1,993,584	62,001,540	1·51	31·13
Bombay	26,372,106	1,410,474	78,430,954	2·97	55·37
Madras	55,984,761	3,128,788	73,985,012	1·32	23·64
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	50,943,235	1,308,145	54,999,219	1·08	42·04
Punjab	25,130,127	810,383	51,050,929	2·03	62·31
Assam	5,476,833	168,314	7,783,015	1·42	46·24
Bihar	23,578,585	712,383	16,750,309	·71	23·52
Burma	8,098,014	1,608,591	15,325,183	1·89	9·52
Central Provinces	17,849,155	345,761	16,983,153	·95	49·11
Eastern Bengal	10,082,923	427,814	15,349,981	1·52	35·88
Rajputana	17,828,995	*	11,737,707	·65	...
Sind and Baluchistan	3,030,981	115,056	8,869,191	2·92	77·08
Total	285,255,502	12,044,293	413,338,253	1·44	34·31

* Enumeration not taken under this head.

Foreign correspondence

10. The figures in Appendix III include the foreign correspondence received in India for delivery; but a special table is given at the end of this paragraph showing separately the quantity of correspondence passing in each direction between India and the United Kingdom and between India and all other parts of the world. The results of the year as compared with those of the previous year present several unusual features. As regards the mails exchanged with the United Kingdom, there was an increase in the number of newspapers and packets sent home, but in all other respects the traffic decreased. The reduction in the number of homeward letters and post-cards was due to a considerable falling off in the number of soldiers' and seamen's privileged letters posted for despatch to the United Kingdom. In point of fact the total number of these letters was about 170,000 less than the number posted in the previous year. This result, which is believed to have been due to the equivalent of the

statutory penny rate being raised from 9 pies to one anna in April 1895 and also perhaps in some measure to the Chitral Campaign, more than neutralised the increase that took place in the number of letters subject to the ordinary rates of postage. It is more difficult to account for the decrease in the mails sent out from home. The falling off in the number of letters and postcards received from the United Kingdom was not very noticeable; but the number of newspapers and packets was nearly three quarters of a million less than in the preceding year. It has to be remembered, however, that these figures are founded on an actual record of weight taken only twice a year and the packet mail particularly is liable to great fluctuations owing to the inclusion or non-inclusion of large quantities of pamphlets or circulars for distribution in this country. As regards correspondence exchanged between the Indian Post Office and foreign and colonial Administrations, statistics are taken, according to the rules of the Postal Union, only once in every three years, alternately in May and November; and the percentages of increase shown in the table below represent the progress from November 1893 to May 1896, a period of 2½ years. The rates of increase are of a striking character in the case of the mails despatched from India and of the letters and post-cards received in this country. This is due mainly to the large development of correspondence between India and the British colonies of Ceylon, Australasia, China, and the Straits Settlements, to which the establishment in 1894 of a steamer service six times a week between Tuticorin and Colombo has, no-doubt, contributed. It has been stated in another part of this report that additional facilities were placed at the disposal of the public during the year under review for the transmission of correspondence to Australasia and the Far East by way of Tuticorin and Colombo: and it would appear that the public have not been slow to take advantage of these facilities. More than half of the total increase in the number of letters and post-cards and about eight-ninths of the total increase in the number of newspapers and packets despatched from India to foreign countries other than the United Kingdom, was made up of the increase in the number sent to the group of British colonies mentioned above; while the additional number of letters and post-cards received from the same group of colonies accounted for 560,000 out of the total increase of 680,000 in these classes of articles.

	Class.	Estimated aggregate number.		Percentage of		Remarks.
		1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	3,030,941	2,983,379	...	1·56	The figures relating to correspondence despatched from India to the United Kingdom are based on statistics taken for each mail, and those relating to correspondence received from the United Kingdom are based on special statistics taken during the year.
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples	912,209	975,246	6·91	...	
Received in India from the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	2,208,899	3,123,485	...	2·66	
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples	5,328,283	4,620,333	...	13·28	
Grand Total of all correspondence exchanged with the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	6,239,840	6,106,864	...	2·13	
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples	6,240,392	5,595,579	...	10·33	
Despatched from India to Foreign Countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	1,302,482	2,109,500	67·08	...	Under the system of the Universal Postal Union, statistics of international correspondence taken for 28 days every third year; the figures shown under 1894-95 are based on statistics taken in November 1893. The figures shown under 1895-96 are based on statistics taken in May 1896. The percentages of increase therefore represent the development of correspondence in 2½ years. The figures shown under 1894-95 are revised figures.
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples	688,519	1,611,921	134·11	...	
Received in India from Foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	1,477,060	2,157,792	46·08	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples	1,297,649	1,348,685	3·9	...	
Grand Total of correspondence exchanged with Foreign Countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	2,779,542	4,267,292	53·58	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples	1,986,168	2,960,606	49·06	...	

11. The following statement gives details of the foreign parcel traffic both to and from India during the last two years. In the year under review there was an increase of 5,177 or 2·4 per cent. in the total number of foreign parcels and of ₹6,800 in the Indian share of the revenue from the foreign parcel post :— Foreign parcels.

Parcel Exchanges.	Total number of parcels.		Average weight of each parcel.		Net revenue of the Indian Post Office.*	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
With the United Kingdom.	No.	No.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	₹	₹
(1st, through London Post Office.)						
To India	85,013	85,203	2 12·97	1 6·24	64,537	65,095
From India	75,020	74,398	2 1·70	2 3·02	53,591	55,702
Total	160,033	159,601	2 7·68	1 12·20	1,18,128	1,20,797
(2nd, through P. and O. S. N. Co. without the agency of the London Post Office.)						
To India	4,519	2,623	4 14·73	6 3·42	11,280	9,588
From India	2,086	2,113	16 7·20	10 14·59	11,911	11,439
Total	6,605	4,736	8 8·99	8 4·96	23,191	21,027
Total number of parcels through both Agencies (London Post Office and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).	166,638	164,337	2 11·54	1 15·21	1,41,319	1,41,824
With the Continent of Europe.						
To India	3,289	3,174	5 3·56	4 12·19	5,005	4,757
From India	5,072	5,267	3 3·78	3 7·76	5,101	5,591
Total	8,361	8,441	4 ·28	3 15·44	10,106	10,348
With Other Countries.						
To India	13,396	14,546	3 5·32	4 2·63	7,742	8,368
From India	26,806	33,054	2 13·71	2 13·57	25,376	30,803
Total	40,202	47,600	3 ·25	3 4·01	33,118	39,171
GRAND TOTAL	215,201	220,378	2 13·23	2 4·94	1,84,543	1,91,343

* Net revenue is calculated after deduction of customs duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the British Post Office, and other Administrations.

12. More than 74 per cent. of the whole foreign parcel traffic was with the United Kingdom. As regards the exchange with the British Post Office, there was a slight increase during the year under report in the number of parcels received from the United Kingdom, while in the opposite direction there was a falling-off of 622 in the number sent home from India. In the case of the exchange through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Parcel exchange with the United Kingm.

Navigation Company, there was a further decrease of 1896 in the number of parcels brought out from home, while the number made over to the Company by the Indian Post Office was practically the same as in the previous year. If the figures relating to both exchanges, *i.e.*, with the British Post Office and through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, be taken together, the results show a falling-off of 2,301 in the number of parcels as compared with the figures for the preceding year. This decrease in number was, however, accompanied by an increase of ₹505 in the net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office from these exchanges.

Parcel exchange with foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.

13. In the exchange with Continental Europe, there was a small increase of 195 in the number of parcels despatched from India, and a small decrease of 115 in the number received, the net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office being ₹242 more than in the previous year. In the exchanges with other countries, there was a satisfactory development of the traffic in both directions, an addition of 7,398, at the rate of 18·4 per cent., having been made to the number and of ₹6,053 to the net Indian revenue. The large increase in the number of parcels sent from India to non European countries is due mainly to the continued growth of the parcel post to Ceylon. The parcel exchange with this Colony now includes both the value-payable and insurance systems, and the business is likely to assume considerable dimensions within the next few years.

Progress in foreign parcel traffic in 20 years.

Year.	Number of parcels.	Year.	Number of parcels.
1875-76	35,819	1887-88	158,792
1876-77	45,357	1888-89	163,989
1877-78	59,183	1889-90	177,210
1878-79	69,763	1890-91	191,713
1879-80	77,211	1891-92	211,162
1880-81	80,257	1892-93	185,460
1881-82	88,840	1893-94	204,270
1882-83	88,684	1894-95	215,201
1883-84	98,206	1895-96	220,378
1884-85	110,590		
1885-86	133,054		
1886-87	141,453		

14. The progress of the foreign parcel traffic as a whole since 1875-76 will be seen from the table in the margin.

Delivery work of the year.

15. The figures given in paragraph 8 of this report show that 413,870,240 letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, and parcels were issued for delivery during the year. These figures are calculated from actual enumerations made for a week at a time twice during the year, and approximately represent the delivery of mail articles properly so called. In order, however, to ascertain the entire delivery work of the year, it is necessary to add the number of money orders which are delivered and paid by postmen and village postmen. The entire delivery work of the year is shown by the following figures :—

Sent out for delivery (including 10,236,284 money orders)	424,106,524
Received back undelivered (deducted as representing articles either again sent out and delivered, or sent to the Dead Letter Office)	12,024,951
Balance actually delivered	412,081,573
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	3,803,864
Total number received for delivery (counting each article only once)	415,885,437

These figures show that the percentage of articles delivered on the whole number received for delivery was 99·08, practically the same as in the previous year.

Dead Letter Offices.

16. The total number of letters, post-cards and other articles, excluding money orders, that reached one or other of the ten Dead Letter Offices was 5,109,378 as compared with 4,592,585 received in the previous year. The distribution of these articles among the different Dead Letter Offices and the

ways in which the articles were disposed of are shown in detail in Appendix IV of which a summary is given below :—

		Number.		Percentage.	
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices		4,592,585	5,109,378	...	...
	1894-95. 1895-96.				
DEDUCT—					
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable	227,111 223,968				
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices	1,192,287 1,346,633	1,419,398	1,570,601		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices		3,173,187	3,538,777	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices excluding articles returned as undeliverable.	Disposed of by redirection to addressees	528,403	636,872	16·65	18·00
	Disposed of by return to senders	1,802,916	1,963,050	56·82	55·47
Articles undisposable		841,868	938,855	26·53	26·53

Of the total number of articles 636,872 were successfully disposed of by being redirected and then delivered to the persons to whom they were addressed, while 1,963,050 were returned to the senders and 938,855 were found to be unreturnable. This last figure is only ·2 per cent. of the total number of articles given out for delivery in the year, and a large proportion of the 938,855 articles were from their nature not capable of delivery. Special statistics were kept at all Dead Letter Offices for the month of March 1896, and from these it would appear that about 800 letters, 1,800 post-cards, 1,000 newspapers and 350 packets reach our Dead Letter Offices every month without any addresses at all, and 2,660 newspapers and 1,200 packets without covers. As usual, a large amount of valuable property was found in letters and other articles posted without address or with addresses so incorrect or incomplete that the covers had to be opened in order that the senders might be traced. In articles opened in the five more important Dead Letter Offices were found cheques, bills of exchange, currency notes, jewellery, and other property amountnig in value to ₹2,79,411, £1,768-17-6, 37 Francs, 31 Centimes, and 236 Dollars, and the whole of this property, with the exception of money and other articles of the total value of ₹36,385, £128-8-3, and 31 Dollars, was successfully delivered to the owners. It may be added that experience in the Rajputana Dead Letter Office shows that the curious practice on the part of Marwari traders in the Bombay Presidency, which was mentioned in the annual report several years ago, still continues in force. The practice consists of their sending to members of their firms who have gone back to Rajputana on visits heavy packets, containing pieces of iron or wood or waste paper, on which no postage is paid, with the object, it is supposed, of suggesting to them the necessity of their return to work. These packets are almost invariably refused and finally reach the Dead Letter Office, where the name of the sender cannot be ascertained.

Sale of postage stamps, etc.

17. Particulars regarding the issues from treasuries of post-cards, postage stamps, and embossed envelopes for sale will be found in Appendix V, and similar information regarding service post-cards and service postage stamps in Appendix VI. A statement compiled from these appendices, showing the issues of each kind of post-card, postage stamp, and embossed envelope, is given at page 11. The total value of the issues of ordinary stamps was R1,13,07,793 and of service stamps R23,41,113, there being an increase over the preceding year of R5,20,679 in the value of ordinary stamps, and of R10,382 in the value of service stamps.

The largest sales of ordinary stamps were in the Bombay Circle, where they amounted to over 24 lakhs of rupees. Madras comes next with sales of over 21 lakhs of rupees, and Bengal follows with sales of over 18 lakhs of rupees. The inland single post-cards commanded the highest sales, the total sales being over 103 millions. The small ½-anna envelope had the next largest sales, over 70 millions being sold during the year; of the ½-anna adhesive stamps over 48 millions were sold; of the ½-anna reply post-cards over 12 millions; of the 1-anna adhesive stamps over 9 millions; and of the 2-anna adhesive stamps over 5 millions. There was an improvement in the sales of the special square envelopes and of the 2-anna large registration envelopes. There was also an improvement in the sales of the 2-anna small registration envelopes.

As stated in my last report, newspaper wrappers of the value of ½-anna and 1-anna each were brought into use from 1st May 1895. Over 325 thousand of the ½-anna wrappers and over 93 thousand of the 1-anna wrappers were sold to the public during the eleven months of the year under report.

For the purpose of bringing to account sums collected as Customs duty on articles received by the foreign post and delivered-ad insula, ordinary adhesive postage stamps over-printed with the words "Postal Service" were introduced from the 1st April 1895. The stamps are not sold to the public, postmasters only being authorized to purchase them from the Treasury. No allowance is given to postmasters on account of discount on the value of these stamps.

Apart from the sale of postage stamps, 1-anna revenue or receipt stamps to the value of R3,49,820 were sold during the year through the agency of the Post Office. Non-judicial and Court-fee stamps are also sold at a large number of post offices, but, except in Burma, the postmaster acts, as regards these stamps, as a private vendor, and the stamps do not form part of the post office balance. In Burma, where general stamps are kept by the postmaster in the same way as other stamps, the sales on this account amounted to R45,762.

Stamps.	Stamps.	Stamps.	Stamps.	Stamps.	Stamps.	Stamps.	Stamps.	Stamps.	Stamps.	Stamps.	Stamps.	Stamps.	Stamps.	Stamps.	Gross Value.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
14,279	6,90,649	3,86,750	1,40,303	4,67,160	1,232	58,430	7,20,980	3,37,575	16,69,673	...	...	69	33	...	1,06,33,657
·13	6·50	3·72	1·33	4·40	·01	·55	6·78	3·18	15·72	...	...	·01	·03	...	100
16,842	7,00,476	1,22,833	1,42,219	1,67,068	238	58,111	7,49,113	3,11,984	14,23,475	1,34,450	1,01,571	85,170	831	4,280	1,13,17,772
·16	6·59	3·98	1·31	1·40	...	·55	7·05	3·22	13·40	1·27	·96	·80	·01	·04	106·52

Gross Value.	1-rupee Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	4-anna Stamps.	2-anna Stamps.	1-anna Stamps.	½-anna Stamps.	Registration Envelopes, large size.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
23,30,028	7,621	2,67,326	2,47,589	2,15,418	3,32,026	12,23,247	3,418
100	·33	11·47	10·63	9·24	14·25	52·50	·15
23,45,373	97,375	2,09,063	2,22,293	2,15,453	3,27,166	12,30,273	6,007
100·66	4·18	8·97	9·54	9·25	14·04	52·80	·26

Section IV.—District Post.

Scope and mangement of the District Post.

18. There has been no change of any importance in the management of the District Post during the year under report. It was administered as usual by the heads of postal circles subject to the control of the several Local Governments and Administrations.

General results of the year.

19. The comparative statement given in the following page shows the establishments, income, expenditure and operations of the District Post for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96. The total income of the year under report was R11,20,304. There was an increase of 2 in the number of post offices, but a decrease of 64 in the number of postmen and village postmen. There was also an increase of 363 in the number of letter-boxes, but a decrease of 69 miles in the District Post mail lines. There was an increase of 2,067,000 or 14·43 per cent. in the number of articles including money orders delivered by the District Post agency, of 1,098,395 or 11·05 per cent. in the number of articles posted in District Post offices and letter-boxes, and 1,57,755 or 22·28 per cent. in the number of articles returned as undeliverable. Appendix VII gives details according to circles of letters and other postal articles sent to, and received from the District Post.

District Post.

Postal Circles.		Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Offices.	Number of District Post Village Postmen and Postmen.	Number of District Post Letter-boxes (in addition to those at post offices).	Length in miles of District Post Lines.	Local Cess.	Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Post.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of articles returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		No.	No.	No.	Miles.	₹	₹	₹	No.	No.	No.	
Bengal	1894-95	192	21	352	7,922	2,27,214(a)	*Nil.*	2,20,929	1,645,021	1,474,055	54,140	3·29
	1895-96	187	21	341	7,819	1,98,261(a)	Nil.	2,10,146	1,670,504	1,499,670	55,409	3·32
Bombay	1894-95	36	540	518	255	*Nil.*	80,459	83,788	1,750,652	747,606	68,496	3·91
	1895-96	43	555	542	285	Nil.	84,972	80,845	1,804,260	788,298	67,032	3·71
Madras	1894-95	99	783	510	1,441	*Nil.*	99,130	93,553	2,731,812	1,293,635	156,684	5·73
	1895-96	119	738	592	1,562	Nil.	1,04,040	96,674	2,630,095	1,325,122	151,620	5·76
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1894-95	354	764	736	9,165	1,85,000	*Nil.*	1,86,447	3,751,073	2,559,200	182,533	4·86
	1895-96	306	726	758	9,191	1,89,000	Nil.	1,87,239	3,859,074	2,544,120	207,378	5·37
Punjab	1894-95	396	812	320	3,252	1,29,125	13,990	1,43,115	1,430,477	1,315,478*	77,123	5·36
	1895-96	414	797	499	3,048	1,31,380	12,424	1,43,804	3,373,534	2,281,993	203,251	6·02
Assam	1894-95	63	74	33	1,290(b)	43,366	*Nil.*	41,197	433,930	327,978	22,659	5·22
	1895-96	62	79	33	1,311(b)	44,824	Nil.	43,006	457,151	354,097	25,746	5·63
Bihar	1894-95	89	*Nil.*	68	3,344	1,27,843*	*Nil.*	1,03,389	763,752	685,464	37,506	4·91
	1895-96	87	Nil.	83	3,366	99,842	Nil.	1,01,418	739,986	686,934	41,784	5·64
Burma	1894-95	86	153	513	3,271	98,198	*Nil.*	90,556	722,766	539,946	52,350	7·24
	1895-96	90	169	560	3,225	98,830	Nil.	94,813	735,282	571,038	58,464	7·95
Central Provinces	1894-95	113	82	48	4,012(d)	73,479	27,816	97,472	382,167	299,885	32,849	8·59
	1895-96	122	80	53	4,123(d)	80,399(f)	18,953	99,191	414,750	283,381	34,327	8·27
Eastern Bengal	1894-95	31	1*	1	1,407	51,731(c)	*Nil.*	54,476*	651,708	647,856	19,788	3·03
	1895-96	31	1	1	1,328	48,146(e)	Nil.	56,939	648,468	651,870	17,370	2·67
Rajputana	1894-95	10	6	*Nil.*	188	863	3,280	3,921	51,204	44,532	3,564	6·96
	1895-96	10	6	Nil.	188	835	3,280	4,078	54,033	47,190	3,102	5·74
Sind and Baluchistan	1894-95	2	*Nil.*	1	253	*Nil.*	4,278(e)	4,278	4,063	4,153	153	3·76
	1895-96	2	Nil.	1	285	Nil.	5,118(e)	5,118	4,488	4,470	117	2·60
Total	1894-95	1,471	3,236*	3,100	35,800	9,36,819*	2,28,953	11,23,121*	14,324,625	9,939,788*	70,7845	4·94
	1895-96	1,473	3,172	3,463	35,731	8,91,517	2,28,787	11,23,321	16,391,625	11,038,183	865,600	5·28

(a) Includes contributions from Tributary States.
(b) These are dry season distances: during the rains these lines are increased in length.
(c) Includes contributions from Frontier Police Fund, ₹3,146, and the State of Hill Tipperah, ₹309.
(d) Includes lines paid from the revenues of Feudatory States.
(e) Grant made available from Bombay District Post Funds.
(f) Includes contributions from Feudatory States, ₹14,351.
* Revised figures.

Section V.—Money Orders.

Inland money orders—General results.

20. The total number of money order offices at the end of the year under review was 10,926 as compared with 10,709 at the close of the previous year. The number of inland money orders issued, including telegraphic money orders, but excluding all transactions with Native States, was a little over 10 millions of the aggregate value of 20⅘ crores of rupees, and the commission realised amounted to rather more than 26 lakhs of rupees. The table in the margin shows the yearly progress made in this branch of business since it was undertaken by the Post Office in 1880. During the year under report there was an increase of 6·71 per cent. in the number of inland money orders issued, of 6·12 per cent. in their value and of 6·29 per cent. in the amount of the commission realised. The average value of an inland money order was R20-8-0 against R20-10-0 in the previous year.

Inland Money Orders.	Total number of money orders issued.	Total value of money orders issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	R	R
During the year 1878-79, the last complete year before money order business was transferred from treasuries to the Post Office	245,468	89,24,720	1,05,870
During the last quarter of the year 1879-80. (The Post Office began the business on the 1st January 1880)	232,639	72,48,208	84,901
During the year 1880-81	1,604,174	4,57,08,580	5,35,076
" " 1882-83	2,157,796	5,73,32,027	6,79,073
" " 1883-84	2,565,904	6,46,84,183	7,70,958
" " 1884-85	3,034,894	7,31,24,179	8,84,925
" " 1885-86	4,163,078	9,38,27,375	11,63,830
" " 1886-87	4,821,117	10,68,49,151	13,37,820
" " 1887-88	5,512,395	11,84,43,573	14,94,381
" " 1888-89	6,130,790	12,99,06,864	16,57,761
" " 1889-90	6,759,110	14,65,32,147	17,95,350
" " 1890-91	7,326,065	15,77,70,303	19,37,598
" " 1891-92	7,783,296	16,44,09,526	20,58,306
" " 1892-93	8,237,855	17,19,16,585	21,58,398
" " 1893-94	8,754,940	18,35,34,008	22,95,946
" " 1894-95	9,422,105	19,43,09,308	24,46,683
" " 1895-96	10,055,036	20,62,03,368	26,00,589
Percentage of increase over the year 1894-95	6·71	6·12	6·29

Incidence of inland money order work according to Postal Circles.

21. The following statement shows the distribution of the inland money order business among the various Postal Circles:—

Postal Circles.	Issues during 1895-96.		Payments during 1895-96.		Percentage to the Whole.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Amount of money orders.
		R		R		R
Bengal	2,457,307	4,20,67,365	2,425,072	4,23,26,223	24·29	20·47
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,424,581	2,57,07,489	2,247,070	4,13,24,739	18·27	16·26
Madras	1,301,952	2,53,46,026	1,293,932	2,63,88,692	12·92	12·55
Bombay	903,022	2,07,33,354	1,126,221	2,47,14,938	10·55	11·02
Punjab	960,695	2,11,55,190	946 993	2,40,98,103	9·49	10·98
Burma	508,689	1,85,66,404	151,181	79,95,072	3·28	6·44
Bihar	619,804	1,08,61,276	829,183	1,38,71,289	7·21	6·00
Eastern Bengal	531,483	1,15,73,884	480,559	91,11,515	5·04	5·02
Central Provinces	462,104	1,05,28,582	201,968	51,33,146	3·30	3·80
Assam	343,709	81,02,471	112,307	36,99,915	2·27	2·86
Rajputana	238,542	61,11,854	150,744	48,33,030	1·94	2·66
Sind and Baluchistan	213,148	54,49,464	76,049	25,39,692	1·44	1·94
Total for 1895-96	10,055,036	20,62,03,368	10,041,889	20,60,36,354	100	100
Total for 1894-95	9,422,105	19,43,09,308	9,414,735	19,40,87,972	...	...
Increase	632,931	1,18,94,060	627,154	1,19,48,382	...	...

As in former years the money order business of the Bengal Circle was on a larger scale than that of any other Postal Circle. As in previous years also the payments were largely in excess of the issues in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bombay, and Bihar, whereas in Assam, Burma, Central Provinces, Rajputana and Sind and Baluchistan the issues were in excess of the payments.

Revenue money orders.

22. The characteristic progress in the working of the revenue money order system was maintained in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Central Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the total number of revenue money orders issued rose from 149, 803 in 1894-95 to 165,829 during 1895-96, the amount of revenue remitted being R37,60,918 as compared with R33,13,875 in the preceding year. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, including Eastern Bengal and Bihar, there was a falling-off in the number of revenue money orders, but a slight increase in the value as compared with the figures for the previous year. The number of orders fell from 188,195 in 1894-95 to 186,175 during 1895-96, while the amount rose from R16,24,602 to R17,19,018. In the Punjab the power of issuing revenue money orders was withdrawn, at the instance of the District authorities, from certain post offices where it was not thought safe to receive large sums of money, and there was, in consequence, some falling-off both in the number and value of revenue money orders as compared with the figures for 1894-95. The number of orders and their amount fell from 10,180 and R6,89,136 in 1894-95 to 9,697 and R6,01,244 respectively during the year under report.

Remittances of miscellaneous Government dues by money orders.

23. The system of remitting miscellaneous Government dues through the agency of the Post Office continued to make progress in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year under report, 91,368 official money orders of the aggregate value of R20,22,900 having been issued as compared with 91,231 money orders of the aggregate value of R18,57,627 issued in the previous year. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also, it may be said that the progress reported last year was sustained, as, notwithstanding a slight falling-off in the value of the orders issued, there was an increase in the actual number. The value of these orders fell from R3,98,481 in 1894-95 to R3,74,605 during the year under report, while the number of the orders rose from 20,603 to 21,154. In the Punjab there was a falling-off both in the number and value of orders as compared with the transactions of the previous year. The number of orders issued and their amount were 4,000 and R92,849 in 1894-95 in comparison with 3,820 and R82,494 respectively during 1895-96. The system was newly introduced in Madras at the beginning of the year under report, and 3,651 money orders of the aggregate value of R57,535 were issued during the year.

Rent money orders.

24. There was a further falling-off in the number and value of rent money orders issued during the year in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the number of orders having fallen from 64,346 in 1894-95 to 61,826 during 1895-96, and the amount from R8,59,018 to R8,34,518. In the Central Provinces also, the progress reported last year in the working of the system was not sustained. The number of orders fell from 1,952 in 1894-95 to 1,849 during the year under report, and the amount from R32,625 to R26,913. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, however, there was an advance both in the number and value of rent money orders as compared with the figures for the previous year. The total number of orders issued rose from 46,968 in 1894-95 to 47,919 during 1895-96, the amount of rent remitted being R6,76,452 in 1895-96, as compared with R6,69,378 in the preceding year.

Money Order transactions with Native States.

25. The following statement shows the money order transactions with Native States:—

	Issues in the State.		Payments in the State.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		₹		₹
Gwalior	47,128	11,63,276	15,463	4,26,914
Patiala	15,804	3,77,835	13,835	4,63,112
Nábha	3,711	1,19,825	2,909	1,00,840
Jhind	3,497	93,099	3,297	1,03,633
Chamba	1,339	46,525	420	12,602
Faridkot	1,469	30,839	433	15,115
TOTAL	72,948	18,31,399	36,357	11,22,216
Total for 1894-95	68,149	18,04,797	33,436	11,44,729

There was an increase of more than 26 thousand rupees in the value of the issues in the Native States, but a decrease of more than 22 thousand rupees in the value of the payments in the States. It will be noticed that the payments made by the Imperial Post Office on account of money orders issued by Native States have been very much larger than the issues by the Imperial Post Office on those States. This result is largely due to the issues of the Gwalior State.

Telegraphic money orders.

26. The transactions in telegraphic money orders are given in the following table according to postal circles :—

Name of Circle.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Commission.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.
		₹	₹		₹
Bengal	14,505	20,07,785	35,827	19,092	23,18,968
Bombay	6,539	8,62,243	15,543	9,355	10,66,486
Madras	18,028	22,28,855	42,221	38,514	33,40,952
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,685	5,60,234	11,781	19,890	15,39,070
Punjab	5,461	6,25,987	12,240	9,171	10,37,640
Assam	8,912	8,31,149	17,166	5,127	6,70,214
Bihar	2,922	3,39,070	6,528	4,603	4,47,106
Burma	53,424	54,78,124	1,12,745	15,953	31,40,782
Central Provinces	3,310	4,85,152	8,215	3,375	4,68,626
Eastern Bengal	4,504	7,90,105	12,647	6,821	6,22,457
Rajputana	1,892	2,86,962	4,886	1,951	2,63,579
Sind and Baluchistan	2,927	3,61,905	6,745	1,667	2,16,830
TOTAL	128,206	1,48,57,721	2,86,544	135,619	1,51,33,610
Total for 1894-95	122,030	1,36,02,153	1,43,931	125,458	1,35,95,835
Increase	6,176	12,55,568	1,42,613	10,061	15,37,775

The number of telegraphic money orders issued in the year under report was 128,206 for the aggregate value of 148½ lakhs of rupees as compared with 122,030 orders for 136 lakhs of rupees in the previous year. The postal commission on these orders amounted to R2,86,544 in addition to R1,28,206 the cost of the telegrams which is paid by the remitters along with the postal commission but credited to the Telegraph Department. The average value of a telegraphic money order was R115-14-2 against R111-7-5 in 1894-95.

As in previous years telegraphic money orders were far more freely issued from Burma than elsewhere, the orders issued from that province in the year under report being 41·67 per cent. of the total number for the whole of India. The payments, also, in Burma continued to be larger in amount than in any other province.

27. The foreign money orders for and from the United Kingdom, most of the British colonies and possessions, foreign European countries and most of their colonies and possessions, and Egypt, are issued in sterling, payments being made by the remitters and to the payees in India at the rates of exchange fixed by the Post Office from time to time for this purpose. Details of the sterling money order exchanges of the year are given in the table below :— Foreign money orders in sterling.

Countries of Exchange. (Only countries of exchange are entered here. The list of countries for which sterling orders are issued is given in the *Postal Guide*.)	1894-95.				1895-96.			
	Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.		Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom	44,339	143,040 0 10	20,201	90,082 1 2	48,082	153,677 17 1	22,009	97,561 11 4
France	1,196	2,845 15 2	958	10,918 13 11	2,149	4,794 7 8	1,001	11,397 10 2
Egypt	425	2,032 7 5	442	4,347 10 4	403	1,799 19 10	623	7,122 3 8
Germany	1,508	4,397 1 5	599	3,381 7 8	1,612	4,792 0 1	709	4,019 15 10
Italy	661	5,974 1 7	53	542 11 2	789	6,981 7 5	73	675 5 10
New South Wales	213	848 13 3	850	7,265 11 2	221	841 13 2	948	6,814 17 4
Victoria	404	1,550 5 4	707	5,922 1 7	472	1,680 8 5	653	5,606 10 1
Western Australia	19	96 6 0	146	937 14 9	37	273 7 0	563	6,949 6 2
Cape Colony	...	...	...	...	10	23 18 0	715	5,695 8 6
Queensland	281	576 0 3	270	2,308 6 0	408	796 0 8	250	2,264 15 11
South Australia	85	331 14 1	405	2,558 2 3	87	362 5 3	394	1,857 8 11
New Zealand	38	187 0 7	164	656 11 9	67	270 8 11	262	1,426 16 1
Tasmania	152	385 5 3	60	265 0 6	412	681 7 1	52	246 8 6
Denmark	37	259 9 11	27	335 10 10	28	199 16 1	24	325 18 5
Switzerland	122	266 12 2	40	95 17 9	122	325 9 10	56	178 8 1
Malta	100	267 18 11	36	68 3 8	100	238 16 11	52	156 2 4
Total	49,580	163,058 12 2	24,958	129,685 4 6	54,999	177,739 3 5	28,334	152,288 7 6
Percentage of increase or decrease	...	...	...	...	+10·93	+9·	+13·53	+17·43
Average amount of each order	...	3 5 9	...	5 4 0	...	3 4 7	...	5 7 5

The number of money orders issued on foreign countries rose from 49,580 in 1894-95 to 54,999 in the year under review, and the value from £163,059 to £177,739, while there was also a considerable increase in the drawings of foreign countries upon India, which were greater by 3,376 in number and by £22,603 in value than during the previous year. The increase both in the issues and in the payments was principally due to the growth of the money order business with the United Kingdom, although owing to the establishment of a direct money order exchange with the Cape Colony from the 1st January 1896, a number of orders, which used formerly to be advised through the United Kingdom, have no longer since that date been included in the transactions with the mother country. Another striking feature of the foreign money order business of the year is the proportion in which the drawings of Western Australia upon India have increased. The number of orders advised for payment in this country was nearly four times as great as in the previous year, while the value was more than seven times as great. It would seem that the mining camps of Coolgardie have attracted some number of natives of India and that they have been prospering. The average value of a money order issued by India in 1895-96 was £3-4-7 as compared with £3-5-9 in 1894-95, and that of a money order paid in India was £5-7-5 as compared

with £5-4-0 in the preceding year. The average of the rates of exchange in force in 1895-96 was 13$\frac{1}{8}$*d.* per rupee as against 13*d.* in the previous year.

Foreign money orders in Indian currency.

28. The following table shows the money order transactions with foreign countries to and from which the amounts are advised in Indian currency :—

	1894-95.				1895-96.			
	Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.		Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Ceylon*	3,437	1,28,620 14 0	44,627	15,41,038 15 0	4,230	1,52,748 10 11	54,864	18,80,425 7 0
Straits Settlements	424	22,051 2 0	12,644	6,86,554 14 9	481	26,353 9 0	15,088	8,10,168 2 0
Portuguese Settlements (India)	9,812	3,34,905 9 0	2,740	94,489 11 0	9,292	3,29,368 10 0	3,244	91,539 9 0
German Protectorate (East Africa)	17	932 15 0	1,901	2,01,314 12 0	12	480 4 0	2,227	2,35,056 4 0
Mombasa (British East Africa)	28	770 14 0	847	77,035 8 0	65	3,157 8 0	1,028	92,410 3 0
China and Japan	124	9,731 9 0	574	38,468 4 0	438	36,197 8 0	915	56,783 0 0
Mauritius	69	3,350 8 0	1,356	71,913 14 0	76	5,030 15 0	1,289	73,345 1 0
Zanzibar (British Protectorate)	...	...	...	...	96	5,341 2 0	1,052	71,254 11 0
Seychelles	5	241 3 0	57	3,979 10 0	15	878 0 0	152	9,672 4 0
North Borneo	7	432 12 0	131	9,052 13 0	10	294 3 0	107	8,201 1 0
Total	13,923	5,01,637 6 0	64,786	27,93,748 5 9	14,715	5,61,350 5 11	79,966	33,28,955 10 0
Percentage of increase or decrease on previous year	...	...	...	...	+5·69	+11·90	+23·43	+23·57
Average amount of each order	...	36 0 5	...	41 9 3	...	38 2 4	...	41 10 1

* Includes Ceylon telegraphic money orders.

The money order business with Ceylon and the Straits Settlements continues to show a steady growth. The transactions with these two colonies mainly consist of drawings upon India; and these increased by over 10,000 in number and by more than three lakhs of Rupees in value, in the case of Ceylon, while in the case of the Straits Settlements the number rose from 12,644 to 15,088 and the value from R6,86,554 to R8,10,168. There was a small decrease in the number and value of the orders issued for payment in the Portuguese Settlements in India, as well as in the drawings on the German Protectorate in East Africa. In almost all the other cases there was a marked development of the transactions. The average value of a foreign rupee money order issued by India in 1895-96 was R38-2-4, as compared with R36-0-5 in 1894-95, and that of an order paid in India was R41-10-1, as compared with R41-9-3 in the preceding year.

Forfeited or void money orders.

29. The usual statement of forfeited and void money orders is given below :—

Balance on the 31st March 1895.		Void money orders for 1895-96.		Total.		Void orders paid, repaid to remitters in foreign countries, renewed and forfeited to the State during 1895-96.								Balance on the 31st March 1896.	
						Paid and repaid.		Renewed.		Forfeited to the State.		Total.			
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
2,565*	75,023 2	7,762	2,64,823 11	10,327	3,39,846 13	4,964	1,61,518 5	2,010	1,00,541 1	645	6,798 14	7,619	2,68,858 4	2,708	71,589 9

* The balance shown last year was No. 2,504, value R75,018-4 0. The difference is due to subsequent adjustments in the accounts for 1894-95.

The total balance standing on the register of forfeited money orders at the end of the year was R71,588, against R75,018 at the close of the previous year.

30. The following statement gives an abstract of the entire money order business of the Post Office in the year including inland and foreign money orders both ordinary and telegraphic, the foreign sterling money orders being shown in Indian currency at the rates in force when the transactions took place :— Aggregate money order transactions inland and foreign.

Money Orders – Inland, Native State, and foreign for the year 1895-96.	Issues.				Payments.	
	Number.	Value.		Commission.	Number.	Value.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Inland money orders	10,055,036	20,62,03,367 12 0		26,00,588 8 0	10,041,889	20,60,36,353 14 0
Native State money orders	36,357	11,22,215 13 0		12,249 6 0	72,948	18,31,398 8 0
Foreign sterling money orders converted at the prevailing rates of exchange	54,999	31,32,890 9 0		24,534 11 0	28,334	26,51,685 10 0
Foreign money orders in Indian currency	14,715	5,61,350 6 0		5,680 12 0	79,066	33,28 955 10 0
Total	10,161,107	21,10,19,824 8 0		26,43,553 5 0	10,223,137	21,38,48,393 10 0
Total for the year 1894-95	9 519,044	19,89,56,072 11 0		24,87.494 6 0	9,572.628	20 09,42,872 11 0
Increase	642,063	1,20,63,751 13 0		1,56,058 15 0	650,509	1,29,05,520 15 0
Percentage of Increase	6 74	6 06		6 27	6 79	6 42

31. The statement on the margin shows the sales of British postal orders during the year. The total number of orders sold in 1895-96 was 49,566 as compared with 37,406 in the preceding year, and the total value (including poundage) £31,915 as compared with £23,811 in 1894-95. There was an increase in the sales in the case of all denominations, but again the demand was mainly for the 5s., 10s., and 20s. orders. During the year 37,205 of these orders were sold, while the total sales of orders of other denominations only amounted to 12,361. The increase was most marked in the Punjab, and this is to be attributed to the special measures that were taken to advertise this means of making small home remittances at all the large stations of the province. The commission realised by the Indian Post Office on the entire sales of the year was R1,491. British postal orders.

Denomination of British postal orders.	Number sold during 1894 95.	Number sold during 1895-96	Increase.	Decrease
From 1s. to 1s. 6d.	1,904	2,543	639	...
From 2s. to 10s. 6d.	17,549	22,837	5,288	...
From 15s. to 20s.	17,953	24,186	6,233	...
Total	37,406	49,566	12,160	...

Section VI.—Savings Banks.

32. The usual statement is appended showing in detail, according to postal circles, the savings bank transactions of the year as compared with those of the previous year. At the close of the year there were 291 head banks and 6,052 sub-banks, or a total of 6,343 offices performing savings bank business against 6,384 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of 41 offices during the year. This was chiefly due to a decrease of 119 sub-banks in the Bombay Circle, owing to the withdrawal of savings bank powers from small post offices which had no transactions. In Madras there was an actual increase of 47 sub-banks, while in other Circles there were increases or decreases to a smaller extent. The number of accounts however on the books of the Post Office Savings Bank continued to increase, there being at the close of the year under report 653,892 accounts as compared with 611,947 at the end of the year General results of the year.

1894-95, showing an increase of 41,945 or 6·85 per cent. Excluding transfers from one post office to another, the amount deposited in the year was a little over 367 lakhs of rupees as compared with 326 lakhs of rupees in 1894-95; the amount withdrawn was over 328⅓ lakhs as compared with 335 lakhs in 1894-95, and the interest paid was over 25½ lakhs as compared with 22¾ lakhs in 1894-95. The total amount standing at the credit of depositors at the close of the year was nearly 904¼ lakhs, showing an increase of more than 64 lakhs over the balance at the close of the preceding year.

The average balance of each account was R138·28 as compared with R137·29 in the previous year. Of the 653,892 active accounts at the end of the year, 30,770 were security deposit accounts with a balance in favour of depositors of above 41¼ lakhs, giving an average of R134 for each account. The maximum limit for a security deposit account is R500. The number of public accounts was 5,399 with a balance of 58 lakhs, giving an average of R1,075 for each account. There were 139 regimental and other conjoint accounts with a balance of nearly 10¼ lakhs, giving an average of R7,366 for each account. There is at present no limit of deposit in the case of public and regimental and other conjoint accounts. Of the remaining 617,584 active accounts with a balance of over 794½ lakhs, 82,821 with a balance of over 164½ lakhs were held on behalf of minors by their parents, relatives, and guardians, and the rest were accounts opened and held by depositors on their own behalf. It will be seen therefore that 94·44 per cent. of all the accounts in the Post Office savings banks, and 87·88 per cent. of the total balance of 904¼ lakhs, were the savings of private persons, deposited either for their own benefit or for the benefit of their children, minor relatives, and wards.

Statement showing the Post Office Savings Bank transactions during 1895-96 compared with 1894-95.

[Arranged in the order of aggregate balances as shown in column 13.]

Postal Circles.	Number of head banks.	Number of sub-banks.	Number of Accounts. Opening Balance.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance.	Opening balance.	Deposits.	Interest.	Total.	Withdrawals.	Balance.	Average number of depositors per bank.	Average balance in each head bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R
Bombay	25	832	131,785	25,656	20,019	137,422	2,52,92,991	88,86,715	7,66,871	3,49,46,577	93,14,840	2,56,31,737	5,496·88	10,25,269·48	186·51
Bengal	40	1,115	128,636	30,461	19,377	139,720	1,46,35,016	1,00,39,715	4,72,275	2,51,47,006	66,02,034	1,85,44,972	3,493·00	4,63,624·30	132·73
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	51	802	67,602	23,059	18,868	71,793	94,63,122	55,83,765	2,80,567	1,53,27,454	55,61,041	97,66,413	1,407·70	1,91,498·29	136·03
Punjab	36	402	45,312	21,630	16,404	50,538	79,35,054	55,97,974	2,43,220	1,37,76,248	53,51,636	84,24,612	1,403·83	2,34,017·00	166·69
Madras	39	1,032	97,286	26,536	19,996	103,826	77,23,940	51,75,903	2,26,719	1,31,26,562	52,64,295	78,62,267	2,662·20	2,01,596·58	75·72
Eastern Bengal	9	312	26,486	6,646	3,655	29,477	31,38,932	16,96,189	97,491	49,32,512	13,61,824	35,70,688	3,275·22	3,96,743·11	121·13
Bihar	12	409	26,127	9,398	7,837	27,688	33,98,949	20,57,949	1,01,129	55,58,027	20,01,817	35,56,210	2,307·33	2,96,350·83	128·43
Burma	33	140	29,853	15,909	14,618	31,144	30,16,283	29,28,968	82,530	60,27,781	28,86,201	31,41,580	943·75	95,199·39	100·87
Central Provinces	18	543	21,362	9,934	8,936	22,360	29,65,515	20,96,998	87,919	51,50,432	20,46,383	31,04,049	1,242·22	1,72,447·16	138·88
Sind and Baluchistan	5	140	15,188	5,769	5,050	15,907	29,14,232	15,59,580	87,304	45,61,116	15,32,351	30,28,765	3,181·40	6,05,753·00	190·40
Rajputana	12	156	10,233	3,593	2,988	10,838	18,65,755	9,80,892	57,442	29,04,089	9,19,856	19,84,233	903·16	1,65,352·75	183·08
Assam	11	179	12,077	3,577	2,475	13,179	16,68,234	8,57,769	50,413	25,76,416	7,68,870	18,07,546	1,198·09	1,64,322·36	137·15
Total of 1895-96	291	6,052	611,947	182,168	140,223	653,892	8,40,17,923	4,74,62,417*	25,53,680	13,40,34,220	4,36,11,148*	9,04,23,072	2,247·05	3,10,732·20	138·28
Total of 1894-95	304	6,080	574,050	173,267	135,370	611,947	8,26,57,320	4,31,16,984	22,75,533	12,80,49,837	4,40,31,914	8,40,17,923	2,012·98	2,76,374·74	137·29
Increase or Decrease in 1895-96	−13	−28	+37,897	+8,901	+4,853	+41,945	+13,60,603	+43,45,433	+2,78,347	+59,84,383	−4,20,766	+64,05,149	+234·07	+34,357·46	+·99
Percentage of Increase or Decrease	−4·27	−·46	+6·6	+5·13	+3·58	+6·85	+1·64	+10·07	+12·23	+4·67	−·95	+7·62	+11·13	+12·43	+·72

* Inclusive of R1,07,50,214, the aggregate balance of accounts transferred from one post office to another.

Depositors, Europeans and natives of India.

33. The statement below shows the number and value of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians as compared with the number and value of accounts held by natives of India. The proportion of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians was, as in the preceding year, highest in Madras, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Bombay circles, but nearly 90·77 per cent. of the total number of accounts at the close of the year were held by natives of the country, showing a slight increase over the percentage for the preceding year:—

Postal circles.	Accounts of native depositors (including accounts of local native institutions administered by natives of India).			Accounts of European and Eurasian depositors (including accounts of local institutions administered by Europeans and Eurasians).			Total.		
	Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest.	Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest.	Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest.
		£	£		£	£		£	£
Bombay	128,186	2,38,53,096	7,15,527	9,236	17,78,641	51,344	137,422	2,56,31,737	7,66,871
Bengal	132,165	1,48,05,472	4,20,163	7,555	37,39,500	52,112	139,720	1,85,44,972	4,72,275
North Western Provinces and Oudh	61,717	81,46,340	2,35,363	10,076	16,20,073	45,204	71,793	97,66,413	2,80,567
Punjab	42,616	71,05,057	2,03,358	7,922	13,18,651	39,865	50,538	84,24,612	2,43,220
Madras	92,989	63,11,975	1,81,379	10,837	15,50,202	45,340	103,826	78,62,267	2,26,719
Eastern Bengal	29,143	35,00,827	95,422	334	69,801	2,069	29,477	35,70,688	97,491
Bihar	25,753	32,02,975	90,884	1,915	3,53,235	10,245	27,688	35,56,210	1,01,129
Burma	26,274	23,07,005	57,954	4,870	8,34,575	24,576	31,144	31,41,580	82,530
Central Provinces	19,297	24,53,751	69,516	3,063	6,50,298	18,403	22,360	31,04,049	87,919
Sind and Baluchistan	13,707	25,35,584	73,179	140	4,93,181	14,125	15,907	30,28,765	87,304
Rajputana	9,133	16,12,701	46,729	1,705	3,71,532	10,713	10,838	19,84,233	57,442
Assam	12,550	16,91,120	48,753	629	1,16,426	3,060	13,179	18,07,546	50,413
Total	593,590	7,75,26,803	22,30,224	60,302	1,28,96,200	3,17,650	653,892	9,04,23,072	25,53,880

Depositors according to occupation.

34. In the following statement the depositors are classified according to their occupation. As in the preceding year, the largest number of accounts were held by the undermentioned classes of depositors in the following order, (1) persons of no occupation or whose incomes are derived from others or from their own property, (2) the professional class, and (3) the domestic class; the percentage of accounts falling under each of these classes being the same as in 1894-95. The highest percentage of increase, however, was in the agricultural class, the number of whose accounts increased 16·69 per cent. during the year, whereas in the preceding year the industrial class showed the highest percentage of increase:—

Postal Circles.	Class I, Professional. A. Having fixed income.	Class I, Professional. B. Having variable income.	Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite.	Total.
Bengal	38,625	10,423	13,785	5,837	2,546	2,677	65,827	1,39,720
Bombay	36,359	7,004	14,735	6,900	942	5,273	66,080	1,37,422
Madras	32,750	7,333	13,285	6,768	2,300	3,934	37,456	1,03,826
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	19,874	5,783	17,317	2,027	696	1,614	24,482	71,793
Punjab	14,115	3,382	13,534	1,634	256	1,900	15,717	50,538
Burma	5,900	996	14,008	647	61	1,842	7,690	31,144
Eastern Bengal	7,361	2,658	3,488	656	126	450	14,738	29,477
Bihar	8,643	2,617	3,348	499	754	384	11,443	27,688
Central Provinces	8,089	1,164	3,976	466	169	508	7,984	22,360
Sind and Baluchistan	4,437	637	3,465	354	32	848	6,134	15,907
Assam	3,731	1,047	2,836	292	169	537	4,567	13,179
Rajputana	3,647	605	2,170	273	44	255	3,844	10,838
Total of 1895-96	**1,83,531**	**43,709**	**1,05,957**	**26,416**	**8,095**	**20,222**	**2,65,962**	**6,53,892**
Total of 1894-95	1,73,729	39,479	98,574	25,241	6,937	18,886	2,49,101	6,11,947
Increase in 1895-96	9,802	4,230	7,383	1,175	1,158	1,336	16,861	41,945
Percentage of increase	5·64	10·71	7·48	4·65	16·69	7·07	6·76	6·85

Investment in Government securities.

35. There were 257 investments in Government securities through the Post Office during the year, the aggregate amount of the investments being R1,46,500 as compared with 353 purchases for R2,46,500 in the preceding year. The sales of securities through the Post Office were 40 against 37 in 1894-95. The value of the securities held in the custody of the Comptroller General at the close of the year on account of depositors in the Post Office savings banks, was R4,69,000 as compared with R4,72,200 on the 31st March 1895. The decrease in the number and amount of investments was owing apparently to the prevailing high rates of premium during the year under review, which may have induced depositors to invest their savings in other ways rather than incur the cost, which the purchase of Government securities would have entailed. It may be noted that out of the balance of R4,69,000 held by the Comptoller General on behalf of Post Office Savings Bank depositors at the end of the year, securities of the nominal value of R4,68,500 were in the 3½ per cent. loan while the remainder (R500) represented the value of securities of the 4 per cent. loan bearing no interest. This has been disposed of since the close of the year by closure of the depositor's account and sale of the security.

Section VII.—Insurance.

Insurance business.

36. The progress of the insurance business of the Post Office since it was first undertaken is given in the following statement:—

Year.	Letters.		Parcels.		Total		Insurance fees.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		R		R		R	R
1877-78, last quarter, being the commencement of the system	Details not available.	6,66,320	Details not available.	18,60,191	Details not available.	25,26 511	13,230
1878-79		89,71,775		2,81,21,219		3,70,92,994	1,23,556
1879-80		1,63,35,058		5,34,34,161		6,97,69,219	1,97,790
1880-81		1,57,33,428		6,30 26,524		7,87,59,952	2,01,046
1881-82		1,79,69,808		5,85,53,413		7,65,23,221	1,90 980
1882-83		2,30,67,342		5,95,70,924		8,26,38,266	1,99,841
1883-84		2,21,16,868		6,04,08,142		8,25,25,010	2,06,839
1884-85		2,30,06,964		5,52,14,744		7,82,21,708	1,93,579
1885-86	83,985	2,21,78,613	150,260	4,75,99,870	234,245	6,97,78,483	1,69,945
1886-87	74,808	2,35,74,205	148,445	5,26,06,770	223,253	7,61,80 975	1,80,274
1887-88	76,237	2,43,93,295	149,109	5,29,80,932	225 346	7,73,83,227	1,83,494
1888-89	76,364	2,52,00,326	151,474	5,39,54,694	227,838	7,92,15,020	1,99,928
1889-90	77,245	2,49,65,787	160,228	6,40 99,236	237,473	8,98,75,023	2,29,659
1890-91	85,889	2,31,91,674	170,838	5,67 24,543	262,727	7,99,16,217	2,10,873
1891-92	88,741	2,31,67,897	170,869	5 33,72,377	265,610	7,05,40,274	2,02,737
1892-93	89,845	2,36,54,593	173,966	4,94,06,117	263,811	7,30,60,710	1,93,250
1893-94	89,332	2,31,75,043	195,706	5,69,14,339	285,038	8,00,89,402	2,10,714
1894-95	92 019	2,34,06,681	198,257	5,92 55,919	290,276	8,26,62,600	2,18,436
1895-96	**93,764**	**2,45,58,478**	**201,219**	**6,26,73,095**	**294,983**	**8,72,31,573**	**2,31,277**
Percentage of increase	1·89	4 92	1·49	5·76	1·62	5·52	5 87

It will be seen that there was an increase in the total business of the year as regards both the number and value of the articles insured and also an increase of R12,841 in the amount of insurance fees. The total number of parcels insured exceeded the number in the preceding year by 2,962, their total value being 62¢¾ lakhs of rupees as compared with 592⅛ lakhs in 1894-95. The largest increase in insurance business occurred in Bombay, where the number of parcels insured in the year under report exceeded that in the previous year by 7,590.

The average value for which each letter was insured during the year 1895-96 was R262 as compared with R254 in the previous year, and the average value for which each parcel was insured was R311 against R299 in 1894-95.

Claims for compensation.

37. There were 18 claims for compensation on account of the loss of insured articles or the abstraction of contents during the year under review as compared with 19 claims in the previous year. Out of the 18 claims 16 were admitted. In 14 out of these 16 cases the loss was caused by fraud or negligence on the part of servants of the Post Office, and in two cases was due to accident. The usual statement, showing the cases in which compensation was actually paid or in which the claims were admitted during the last two years, is given on the margin, and it will be seen that the claims admitted by the Post Office in the year under report amounted to R5,045-7-5, or 2·18 per cent. of the total amount realised from insurance fees, as compared with a percentage of 1·54 in the previous year. Of the two cases in which claims were not admitted only one was actually rejected, the other being pending at the close of the year. In the case in which compensation was refused the Post Office declined to accept responsibility as the insured parcel had been delivered in good condition, under a clear receipt, and there was reason to believe that the declared contents had not really been put into the parcel, the packing and posting of which had been entrusted to a servant.

Cases in which compensation was paid or the claims admitted.	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	
		R	a. p		R	a. p
Loss by accident or departmental neglect or fraud	16	3,817	1 1	16	7,561	7 5
Loss by highway robbery in British territory	2	1,437	11 6	...	...	
Loss by highway robbery in Native States	...	...		...	...	
	18	5,254	12 7	16	7,561	7 5
Value of property recovered	...	1,889	7 1	...	2,516	0 0
Balance, being amount of claims admitted	...	3,365	5 6	...	5,045	7½ 5

Section VIII.—Value-Payable System.

Value-payable post.

38. The marginal table shows the rapid and uninterrupted progress of the value-payable business since 1877-78 when the scheme was first introduced. The total number of articles of all kinds sent through the post under the value-payable system was 1,877,693 in the year under review as compared with 1,735,998 in the previous year; the total amount specified for recovery from the addressees was 216⅛ lakhs of rupees against 199⅛ lakhs, and the commission realised was over three lakhs eighty thousand rupees against over three lakhs sixty thousand rupees in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 8·16 per cent. in the number of articles, of 8·64 per cent. in the value specified for recovery and 6·62 per cent. in the commission realised. As in previous

Year.	Articles sent under the value-payable system.	Value declared for realization.	Commission.
	No.	R	R
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877), 4 months	413	6,721	195
1878-79	7,408	1,32,109	3,942
1879-80	25,589	3,49,857	11,498
1880-81	49,389	5,76,574	13,413
1881-82	99,416	10,80,543	19,838
1882-83	174,301	16,86,098	3[illegible],568
1883-84	287,377	28,08,873	53,450
1884-85	338,930	34,35,045	65,571
1885-86	436,115	45,32,803	85,530
1886-87	596,296	58,78,016	1,17,247
1887-88	775,928	76,02,734	1,50,708
1888-89	999,731	92,67,984	2,04,015
1889-90	1,010,410	1,03,84,966	1,92,970
1890-91	1,108,888	1,16,41,972	2,12,200
1891-92	1,251,004	1,34,50,286	2,44,865
1892-93	1,415,595	1,51,64,846	2,77,845
1893-94	1,596,952	1,76,14,628	3,19,561
1894-95	1,735,998	1,99,34,271	3,60,333
1895-96	1,877,693	2,16,57,029	3,84,196
Increase per cent. in 1895-96	8·16	8·64	6·62

years nearly two-fifths of the entire business of the year was transacted in the Bengal Circle, and practically in Calcutta. Out of a total of 713,862 articles sent by the value-payable post in the whole of the Bengal Circle, 683,462 were posted at the Calcutta central post office and its town sub-offices; and of the sum of nearly 83 lakhs of rupees recovered from the addressees of value-payable articles posted in the Bengal Circle, nearly 79 lakhs were paid to tradesmen in Calcutta as the price of goods sent by post to various parts of the country. This amount was nearly 6½ lakhs of rupees in excess of the corresponding figure of the preceding year. There has been a sustained progress in the value-payable business with Ceylon, introduced in 1891. During the year under report 18,464 value-payable articles of the aggregate value of R1,76,718 were despatched from India to Ceylon as compared with 14,455 articles of the aggregate value of R1,41,055 in the preceding year. The value-payable system has not yet been introduced between India and any other foreign country.

Classification of value-payable articles.

39. In the statement on the margin details are given of the different classes of articles sent through the post under the value-payable system. As compared with the figures of the previous year, the result is an increase of 4·38 per cent. in the number of value-payable parcels, of 12·95 per cent. in the number of value-payable railway receipts, of 6·01 per cent. in the number of value-payable registered letters and packets and of 10·78 per cent. in that of value-payable unregistered packets. The average value of each article taking all classes of articles together, was R11-8-6 as compared with R11-7-8 in the preceding year. The average commission on each article was the same as in the preceding year.

	No.	Value.	Commission.	Average value of each article.			Average commission on each article.
		R	*R*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*Annas.*
Value-payable parcels	695,411	66,54,402	1,26,439	9	9	1	3
Value-payable railway receipts	230,849	65,32,358	83,014	28	4	9	6
Value-payable registered letters and registered packets	163,501	53,10,906	66,044	32	7	8	6
Value-payable unregistered packets	787,932	31,59,363	1,08,699	4	0	2	2
TOTAL.	1,877,693	2,16,57,029	3,84,196	11	8	6	3

Section IX.—Miscellaneous.

Post Office Guarantee Fund.

40. The usual statement showing the transactions of the Post Office Guarantee Fund during the year under report is given below. The balance at the credit of the Fund, including the value of Government Securities purchased on behalf of the Fund, rose from R5,79,121 on the 31st March 1895 to R6,11,378 on the 31st March 1896. The subscriptions realised from postal servants amounted to R24,167, while only R13,574 was decreed against the Fund in connection with frauds committed by officials of the Department. The latter sum was considerably below the average which stands at R19,560 for the last ten years.

The balance of R6,11,378 at the credit of the Fund at the close of the year 1895-96 includes Government Securities of the nominal value of R2,94,000. The interest realised during the year on these investments amounted to R10,028, to which must be added the sum of R12,000 received from Govern-

ment as interest on the first three lakhs belonging to the Fund, making a total of over R22,000 on account of interest credited to the Fund during the year.

Receipts.	Amount.	Charges.	Amount.
	₹		₹
Balance of 1894-95*	5,79,121	Refund on account of excess realisations	366
Interest on ₹3,00,000, at 4 per cent., from April 1895 to March 1896	12,000	Sums decreed against the fund	13,574
Interest on Government Securities of 1865 of the nominal value of ₹2,19,000, at 3½ per cent., for the half-years ended 30th April 1895 and 31st October 1895 (including ₹25 on account of refund of Income-tax erroneously deducted in 1894-95)	7,690	Refunds to subscribers on account of returnable subscriptions	1,125
		Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in Post office robbery cases	380
		Compensation to Postal servants for loss of private property	240
Interest on Government Securities of 1854-55 of the nominal value of ₹50,000, at 3½ per cent., for the half-years ended 30th December 1894 and 29th June 1895	1,750	Premium, brokerage, etc., on purchase of Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹25,000	1,944
			17,629
Interest on ditto from 30th June 1895 to 31st October 1895 on transfer of the notes to the loan of 1865	588	Balance on 31st March 1896†	6,11,378
Subscriptions realised from officials of the Imperial Post Office	21,561		
Subscriptions realised from officials of the District Post	2,606		
Recoveries on account of awards of previous years	3,691		
Total	6,29,007	Total	6,29,007

* Inclusive of Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹2,69,000.
† Ditto ditto ditto ₹2,94,000.

Complaints by the public.

41. The number of complaints made by the public during the year under report was 15,428. In the previous year's report, the number of complaints was shown as 9,710. The difference between these figures, however, is due not to any abnormal increase in the number of complaints, but to the introduction of a revised system of recording them. Hitherto only complaints made direct to heads of postal circles, or specially reported to them, have been included in the figures given in the Annual Administration Report of the Department. In order, however, to make the information on this subject as complete as possible, it has been decided to include complaints made to any postal official. If only the complaints that would have been shown under the former practice had been taken into account, the number would be 10,367, representing an increase of only 6·76 per cent. The proportion of cases in which the complaints were well-grounded was 34·49 per cent., while the percentage of entirely groundless complaints was 40·1. The remaining cases were either pending at the close of the year, or were cases in which no definite conclusion could be arrived at. As to the high percentage of groundless complaints, it has always to be remembered that the Post Office deals with persons of all classes of life, and that the necessity of verifying facts before complaining is not yet widely recognized even among the well-educated. One case perhaps which has been brought to notice by the Postmaster General of Madras may be specially mentioned as illustrating a not uncommon tendency to view the action of postal officials with unnecessary suspicion :—

"A lady complained with great warmth that some manuscript which had been returned to her by the Editor of an English newspaper, enclosed in a thick envelope in order to secure privacy of the contents, had apparently been perused by some official of the Post Office who, she thought, had added insult to injury by writing the words "Take it to your heart" in red ink on the cover. When, however, the cover was called for and examined, it was evident at a glance that it not only bore no indication of having been tampered with, but also that the red ink remark on which the accusation against the Post Office was based was "No. 25—Take it to your beat"—(a note intended for the guidance of postmen), and not "Take it to your heart" as supposed."

It may be added that one instance occurred during the year in which a false complaint of destroying a registered letter was maliciously made against a branch postmaster, which led to the prosecution and punishment of the complainant.

42. Complaints received during the year regarding registered letters, ordinary parcels, insured articles, and value-payable articles are included in the number of complaints shown in paragraph 41 of this report, and the remarks there made explaining the increase in the number of complaints apply also to the figures entered in the statement given below:— Complaints regarding special classes of articles.

	1895-96.				Total.	
	Registered letters.	Ordinary parcels.	Insured letters and insured parcels.	Value-payable parcels and value-payable registered articles.	1895-96.	1894-95.
I.—Cases in which enquiry showed either that no loss occurred or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of postal officials . .	230	136	31	70	467	288
II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so . .	116	69	18	40	243	149
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at, or which were pending at the close of the year . .	55	59	7	22	143	85
Total .	401	264	56	132	853	522

It will be seen that, out of a total of 853 complaints regarding these special classes of postal articles, 467 or 54·75 per cent. were groundless, and that the proportion of cases in which postal officials were in fault was only 28·49 per cent. The percentage of cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at, or which were pending at the close of the year, was 16·76. As compared with the number of complaints it may be noted that there was an increase of nearly 175,000 registered letters, over 15,511 parcels, nearly 141,700 value-payable articles, and over 4,700 insured articles. Complaints which proved to be well-grounded were made by the public in respect of only 116 out of nearly 8 million registered letters, 69 out of 2,577,083 parcels, 18 out of 294,983 insured articles, and 40 out of 1,877,693 value-payable articles.

43. The number of cases in each postal circle in which servants of the Post Office were found guilty of offences punishable by law is shown in Appendix VIII, and a summary of the figures is given on the margin. The total includes 60 cases of misappropriation of office cash, 121 money order frauds, 11 savings bank frauds and 44 cases of theft from mails and post offices. Most of the remaining offences relate as usual to letters, parcels, and other mail matter properly so called, and include comparatively minor cases of negligence punishable under the Post Office Act. Among the offenders convicted, or departmentally punished, were 64 departmental postmasters and 36 clerks, including 3 postal signallers and 3 railway mail service sorters, 37 extraneous agents in charge of post offices, 123 postmen and village postmen, including a telegraph messenger, 2 overseers, 3 packers, 6 mail peons, and 24 runners. The amount of defalcations and losses was R34,646-12-5 compared with R47,395-9-4 in the previous year, and R30,118-14-4 in 1893-94. R16,218-14-7 was recovered from the offenders or their sureties, R2,865-8-10 was decreed against the Guarantee Fund, R15,512-5 Offences by servants of the Post Office.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Number of legal convictions	186	151
Number of cases departmentally punished . .	127	148
	313	299

remained unadjusted at the close of the year, and only R50 was written off as a loss to Government. Two postal officials, one a local resident in charge of a branch post office and the other a departmental branch postmaster, committed suicide after misappropriating Government money.

Offences by persons not belonging to the Post Office.

44. Four cases of fraud in respect of money orders, and one case in which a small amount was fraudulently withdrawn from the savings bank, were committed by persons not belonging to the Post Office. There were 31 cases of housebreaking and theft of Government money from post office safes or from the mails, apart from the cases of highway robbery which are separately dealt with. The total amount stolen was R1,671-6-7, of which R617-7-2 was recovered, R72-12-0 was written off as finally lost, and R981-3-5 was unadjusted at the close of the year.

Highway robberies and attacks upon the mail.

45. The usual abstract is given in the margin showing the number of cases in which mails were plundered by highway robbers during the year under report and in the previous year, either in British territory or in the Native States comprised in the various postal circles into which India is divided. There were 30 highway robberies of the mail during 1895-96, as compared with 19 in 1894-95. Of these 30 cases; 20 occurred in British territory and 10 in Native States. It will be seen that the increase was principally in the number of mail robberies in Native States or foreign territory as there were only 2 such cases in 1894-95. The largest number of robberies occurred in the Punjab circle where the total rose from 4 in 1894-95 to 10 in the year under report, but 5 out of these 10 robberies were the work of Waziris, from whom, however, except in one case, the mails were subsequently recovered by the Political authorities. Bengal, Bombay and Madras also show an increase, chiefly as regards Native States. There was one case of mail robbery in Upper Burma and one in Sind, as compared with none in 1894-95. There were no cases in Assam, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Eastern Bengal.

	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Number of Highway Robberies.			Number of Highway Robberies.		
	British Territory.	Native States.	Total.	British Territory.	Native States.	Total.
Bengal	1	...	1	2	...	2
Bombay	2	1	3	1	3	4
Madras	3	...	3	3	1	4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7	...	7	6	1	7
Punjab	4	..	4	6	4	10
Assam	...	...	..	..	..	..
Bihar	...		...		..	...
Burma	...	...	...	1	..	1
Central Provinces		...	..		...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...			
Rajputana	...	1	1	.	1	1
Sind and Baluchistan	...	...	...	1	.	1
Total	17	2	19	20	10	30

Character of mail robberies.

46. In 11 out of the 30 cases of highway robbery the mail carriers were wounded by the robbers, and in 7 cases so severely as to necessitate their detention for some time in hospital. In one of the cases in the Punjab a mail cart was attacked by dacoits who were engaged in plundering a native wedding party. One of the two cases in Bengal was only technically a case of highway robbery as it appears that, though the mail peon was robbed of the mails which he had just taken down from the mail delivery apparatus at the Sitarampur railway station, the whole affair was intended as a practical joke by a gang of roughs, and the mails were found after a few days lying some distance from the spot where the mail peon was attacked. One of the cases that occurred in the North-Western Provinces was of the usual kind in which the object of the robbery is to bring one of two rival factions in a village into trouble. In the case that occurred in Burma the robbers did not plunder the mail, but contented themselves with robbing the runner of R100. There

were only 6 cases in which Government suffered any loss in cash, and the total amounted to ₹553-0-3. In 17 cases the entire mail was recovered, in 8 cases a portion was recovered, and in the remaining 5 cases the entire mail was lost. Prosecutions were instituted in 18 cases and convictions obtained in 12 cases. In addition to the cases of actual highway robbery mentioned above there were 3 cases of unsuccessful attempts to rob the mail, two of which took place in British territory and one in a Native State. One of these attempts was made by river dacoits in Bengal, and the following description of the case will be found of interest :—

The boat conveying mails from Gulisakhali to Patuakhali in the Backergunge district of Bengal was attacked by river dacoits at about 4 A.M. on the morning of the 9th February 1896 near the village of Matibhanga on the Beeghoye river. In addition to two boatmen there were on board the mail boat two passengers, one of whom was the postal overseer of the Fuljhuri line who was conveying at the time a remittance of ₹3,365. The dacoits who actually took part in the attack were six in number. They appear to have been aware of the presence of this sum of money on board the mail boat, and followed it up in their own boat. As the mail boat was crossing over to the Mirzaganj side of the river at the hour already stated they ran alongside of it and immediately attacked its occupants with spears and other weapons. The boatmen were greatly outnumbered as they received no assistance from the overseer or the other passenger on board both of whom acted throughout in the most cowardly manner, but they resisted the attack bravely and succeeded, though not before they had been seriously hurt by spear thrusts, in wresting the weapons from their assailants. They then in turn belaboured the dacoits with their own bamboo poles so severely that the latter were completely routed and glad to draw off their boat. When the mail boat reached the bank, the help of some villagers was obtained and the boat taken on to Mirzaganj and thence to Patuakhali. The injuries received by the boatmen at the hands of the dacoits were so serious that it was found necessary to send the men to the Patuakhali dispensary for treatment. One of them was not expected to live, and though his life was saved, he is permanently incapacitated for further service.

It should be added that a substantial reward was given to both of the boatmen for their courageous behaviour in saving the mails.

47. During the year under report there were, as usual, various cases of loss of life and mail property from storms and fire and other causes apart from the casualties in connection with mail robberies referred to in the preceding paragraph. The following cases may be specially mentioned : The winter of 1895-96 was marked by several fatal accidents to the mail runners employed on the mail lines to Gilgit and Leh in Kashmir territory. Eight of these men lost their lives owing to avalanches, or to missing their way in the snow or from exposure to the unusually severe weather that prevailed, especially in February 1896. The mails, however, were recovered in all cases except two. In April 1895 a mail boat was sunk in a collision on the Ayla river in the Backergunge district of Bengal : no lives were lost, but the entire mail on board disappeared. In September of the same year a postman was drowned while crossing a river in the Moradabad district of the North-Western Provinces, and in December 1895 a mail runner was killed by a tigress while carrying the mails in the Chhindwara district of the Central Provinces. He was attacked at 7 o'clock in the evening at no great distance from the small post office from which he had started and was found dead next morning. To these perils by snow, by flood, and by wild beasts a new peril has been added if the reports of the local officers in Mysore be believed. The case of an accident to a mail runner in that Province is described as follows by the Post Master General, Madras :— Casualties.

"A runner on the Alur-Saklaspur mail line in the Mysore Province was reported while carrying the mail on the night of the 26th May 1895 to have received a wound which was described by the Hospital Assistant as a fracture of the left thigh bone probably caused by violence. The first official who investigated the case was a Police Duffadar in the service of the Mysore State, and the only conclusion he could arrive

at was that the injury had been inflicted by 'some evil spirit or devil'. The next officer who took up the enquiry was the Amildar and 3rd class Magistrate of Alur; and he recorded the opinion that the injury had been caused either by a wild boar or an evil spirit. The matter was further investigated by the Assistant Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate but the mystery remained unsolved. The Superintendent's theory was that the hurt was caused by an enemy of the runner's who had been lying in wait for him."

It may be added that serious fires occurred during the year at 19 post offices in different parts of the country. The most important of these cases was the total destruction by fire on the 8th April 1895 of the Mandalay Post Office, a wooden building which had been newly built in 1889 at a cost of some ₹16,000. Three small post offices were also wrecked by cyclones and another post office was seriously damaged by the fall of a tree.

Post Office Staff.

48. The establishment of the Imperial Post Office in the different grades is shown according to postal circles in Appendix IX and an abstract of this Appendix is given in the margin. The total numerical strength of the Post Office staff was 49,939 on the 31st March 1896 as compared with 48,805 on the same date of the previous year. The increase under the several heads was due to the general development of Post Office work, the largest increase being under the head of postmen and other servants. The staff of the Post Office included 170 pensioned soldiers of the native army of whom 31 were non-commissioned officers and 139 sepoys. These men were employed in various capacities such as sub and branch postmasters, clerks, postmen, or packers. Out of the total number of 170 pensioned soldiers there were 100 serving in the Punjab, and 39 in the Madras, circle. During the year 1895-96, 25 women were employed in the Post Office, of whom 24 were Europeans or Eurasians. One of these 25 women is postmistress of a head office, six are postmistresses of sub-offices, one of a branch office, fifteen are clerks, one a telegraph signaller and one is a postwoman.

Postal Officials.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Chief officers of the Directorate and Account office, and Heads of Circles	22	22
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of Post offices	411	429
Postmasters including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Post Masters	5,054	5,077
Extraneous agents, such as school-masters and station-masters	4,344	4,741
Clerks	7,041	7,115
Postmen and other servants	13,853	14,338
Road establishment	12,482	12,370
Village postmen	4,193	4,262
Signallers and other servants employed for telegraph work in combined offices	1,455	1,565
TOTAL	48,805	49,939

Cost of printing by private presses.

49. The charges incurred during the year on account of printing work done by private presses amounted to ₹7,805 as compared with ₹4,965 in 1894-95 and ₹13,328 in the previous year.

Section X.—Non-Postal Branches of the Post Office.

Postal Telegraph (Combined) Offices.

50. During the year under review 110 new combined post and telegraph offices were opened and 11 previously existing combined offices were closed. There was, therefore, an increase of 99 in the total number of combined offices as compared with an increase of 130 during the previous year. Of the new combined offices, 94 were at places which had previously been without a Government telegraph office and 70 at places where there had previously been no Government or Railway telegraph office. The Madras and Bengal Circles head the list with 18 new combined offices each, Eastern Bengal coming next with 15 new offices. The number of combined offices in each postal circle is shown in the statement given in the next paragraph. At the close of the year there were 1,460 Government telegraph offices, of which 252 were Departmental telegraph offices and 1,208 were combined post and telegraph offices.

51. The usual statement is given below showing the traffic statistics of combined offices arranged according to postal circles. There was an increase of 168,458 or 11·72 per cent. in the number of messages sent, and of 206,745 or 13·66 per cent. in the number of messages received, while the revenue showed an increase of R1,64,125 or 11·51 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The total revenue from messages sent from combined offices amounted to R15,89,648, and exceeded the expenditure on the establishments of the offices by R11,88,273. Traffic Statistics of Combined Offices.

Names of Circles.	Number of combined offices open on 31st March 1896.	Total cost of local Postal Establishments and fixed contingent allowance debitable to the Telegraph Department for working combined offices during the year.	Number of Messages.			Revenue realized during the year on sent messages (Inland and Foreign).	Remarks.
			Sent Inland and Foreign (excluding free messages).	Received.	Transit.		
		R a. p.				R a p.	
1. Madras	245	65,791 3 0	333,498	360,439	200,289	3,35,270 11 9	Note.—At the close of the year there were 507 Combined Offices authorised to accept foreign messages, as compared with 458 at the end of the year 1894-95.
2. Bengal	151	31,090 14 5	144,834	151,157	56,487	1,46,002 5 3	
3. North-Western Provinces and Oudh	144	45,880 4 3	186,885	231,613	59,296	1,85,768 3 6	
4. Punjab	144	53,892 2 9	170,823	187,755	50 039	1,71,678 8 6	
5. Bombay	140	57,579 8 0	254,188	245,891	148,371	2,47,748 5 10	
6. Assam	84	24,871 0 0	71,743	83,313	11,581	63,846 10 3	
7. Central Provinces	63	22,013 1 3	87,782	102 119	28,089	84,858 10 9	
8. Bihar	62	18,695 3 9	59,239	75,607	46,976	64,005 4 3	
9. Burma	61	42 255 14 2	86,172	93,296	44,170	91,857 4 2	
10. Eastern Bengal	58	16,019 2 8	61,837	69,091	29534	57,154 3 3	
11. Rajputana	33	11,392 13 11	67,393	83,916	13,604	65,297 9 10	
12. Sind and Baluchistan	23	11,894 7 4	80,336	35,056	560	76,160 9 8	
Total for 1895-96	1,208	4,01,375 11 6	1,604,730*	1,719,253	688,996	15,89,648 7 0	
Total for 1894-95	1,109	3,62,277 0 11	1,436,272	1,512,508	567,406	14,25,523 12 10	
Increase	99	39,098 10 7	168,458	206,745	121,590	1,64,124 10 2	
Percentage of increase	8·92	10·79 0 0	11·72	13·66	21·42	11·51 0 0	

* Excluding 90,351 free messages. In the Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for the year under review the number of paid messages sent by combined offices is shown as 16,08,550 and the revenue realised thereon as R15,93,048, but these figures include the transactions of certain Railway Telegraph Offices.

During the year 334 servants of the Post Office qualified as signallers, while 116 were under training when the year closed. The number of boys employed as telegraph messengers in combined offices on the 31st March 1896 was 252.

52. In addition to messages despatched and received by wire at the 1,208 combined offices, telegrams were received from the public at 1,611 post offices for despatch by post to the nearest telegraph office, as compared with 1,701 such offices during 1894-95. The number of telegrams booked at these receiving offices was 47,439, and the revenue realised was R37,081 as compared with 36,925 messages and R35,089 during the year 1894-95. Telegraph Receiving Offices.

The number of messages booked by post offices in the Persian Gulf on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 240 against 195 in 1894-95, and fees to the amount of R2,811-1-0 were realised as compared with R2,940-3 0 in the previous year.

53. The financial results of the working of the Government passenger and goods services between Kalka and Simla during the year under report were very satisfactory. The gross expenditure on the combined service was R3,06,902 against R2,85,794 during the previous year; while the receipts amounted to R2,75,372 as compared with R2,44,310, in the previous year. There was therefore, an excess of R31,530 of charges over receipts as compared with an excess of R41,484 in 1894-95. The charges exceeded the receipts in 1893-94 Post Office passenger and bullock train services between Kalka and Simla.

by R46,828. The marked improvement in the working of the combined service which began in 1893-94 has been fully sustained in the year under report, and the satisfactory results were mainly due to the abolition by the East Indian Railway Company of their out-agency at Simla and the consequent transfer of the greater portion of the goods traffic between Simla and Kalka to the agency of the Post Office.

Twelve mail tongas on the average travelled daily in each direction up and down the hill at a cost of less than R4 for each vehicle.

Receipt of salt revenue at post offices.

54. The system of receiving salt revenue at post offices remained in force throughout the year in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Rajputana, but the transactions, as in the previous two years, were merely nominal, although 565 indents altogether for 83,851 maunds of salt of the gross value of R2,27,128 were forwarded in the year under report to the salt depôts through the agency of the Post Office.

Sale of quinine at post offices.

55. The system of sale of quinine through the agency of the Post Office was in force throughout the year in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the Punjab, Rajputana and Bombay.

In the Lower Provinces, more than 3½ million packets, each containing 5 grains of quinine, were sold to the public at post offices, and the total amount remitted by the post offices to the supplying depôts, by means of money orders rose from R27,618 in 1894-95 to R43,537 in the year under report. This result is due to the extension of the sale of quinine to all the post offices in the Lower Provinces (with the exception of those in the Presidency town) which had hitherto remained outside the scheme.

In the Central Provinces, the total amount remitted to the supplying depôt was R3,930. In Bombay, where the scheme was introduced in March 1895, the total amount remitted to the supplying depôts during 1895-96 was R1,012. In the remaining Postal Circles the sales were not considerable.

The system was extended in the year under report to Sind and Baluchistan, Madras and Burma. It was in force in these Circles for a short period only during the year, and the sales were nominal.

Postal Life Insurance and monthly allowances.

56. A separate report has been submitted, as usual, on the operations of the schemes under which the Post Office issues life insurance policies and contracts for monthly allowances in favour of servants of the postal and telegraph departments. The scheme for monthly allowances is practically inoperative, and there were only eight contracts in existence at the close of the year. On the other hand the popularity of the life insurance scheme continues, and 195 new policies for the aggregate amount of R2,52,550 were issued during the year. In the 12 years since the scheme was started on the 1st February 1884, 2,452 lives have been insured, and at the close of the year under report there were 2,073 active policies in existence, 1,646 of which were held by Post Office servants and 427 by servants of the Telegraph Department. Nineteen claims amounting in all to R42,400 were paid during the year on the deaths of insurants, and the aggregate sum insured at the end of the year was R29,16,550. In the year under report, as in the preceding one, no advantage was taken by the women employed by the postal and telegraph departments of the extension of the benefits of the schemes to them. No life annuities were purchased during the year under Article 867 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Payment of Military pensioners through the Post Office.

57. The system of paying the pensions of pensioners of the Native Army through the agency of the Post Office in the Punjab continued to work satisfactorily. The total number of pensioners paid during the year was 23,485 and the amount paid to them was R16,74,896-14-8. The commission on ordinary money orders falls at the rate of about R1 per cent., and for this special class of money orders the Post Office receives payment from the Military Department at the rate of 12 annas per cent.

Section XI.—Financial Results.

58. The receipts and charges of the year, as shown in the Post Office accounts, are given in detail in Appendix X under two main heads, Postal Service Proper and Non-Postal branches, and a summary will be found in the statement below :— Receipts and expenditure according to departmental accounts.

	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
1. Postal Service Proper . .	1,59,82,170	1,67,65,772	1,20,13,543	1,24,33,085
2. Non-Postal Branches—				
(*a*) Mail cart, Parcel van, Passenger and Goods Service . . .	2,45,223	2,75,990	2,45,223	2,75,990
(*b*) Mail Steamer subsidies	...	...	6,57,504	6,20,772
(*c*) Contributions from Native States . . .	6,000	6,000	...	...
TOTAL .	1,62,33,393	1,70,47,762	1,29,16,270	1,33,29,847

Under Postal Service Proper the net receipts after deducting the amounts due to the British, Colonial and other Post Offices were ₹7,83,602 in excess of those for 1894-95, while the charges rose by about 4½ lakhs. The improvement in the receipts was due to an increase of ₹5,62,169 from the sale of ordinary postage stamps, to an increase of ₹68,355 in the revenue derived from service postage stamps, and to an increase of ₹2,52,242 in the income obtained from money order commission and postage paid in cash. There was a decrease of ₹9,002 in the miscellaneous receipts of the Department, and an increase of ₹90,162 in the payments made to the British and other Post Offices. Under the head of "Non-Postal branches" the receipts were ₹30,767 more than in the preceding year. None of the items of postal expenditure call for any special notice. Altogether the receipts exceeded the charges by ₹37,17,915.

59. In Appendix XI is given a comparative abstract of the receipts and charges of the Post Office for the year including under a distinct head (III) certain receipts and charges which find a place in the Finance and Revenue accounts but not in the Post Office accounts. The entries under this head are quoted in the margin, and if these totals be added to the total given in the preceding paragraph the entire receipts of the year amount to ₹1,71,29,619 and the entire charges to ₹1,64,33,167. There was thus a surplus of ₹6,96,452 on the year's transactions, as shown in the Finance and Revenue accounts. The charge on account of District Post establishment has, however, to be excluded, as it is entirely met by grants from District Post Funds, which with the exception of the item of ₹81,857 shown in the marginal table, are not credited to the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue accounts. The actual accounts of the year, therefore, show a surplus of ₹18,40,845. In order, however, to bring out the Financial position of the Post Office.

Receipts 1895-96.	₹	Charges 1895-96.	₹
District Post collections, including zemindary dâk receipts in Bengal.	81,857	District Post establishment including zemindary dâk in Bengal .	12,86,250
		Stores from England . . .	4,60,660
		Payments under postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury.	6,06,000
		Exchange on charges in England .	8,10,410
TOTAL .	81,857	TOTAL .	31,03,320

complete financial results of the year in the usual way, the net balance of the items shown in the margin must be deducted from the surplus just noted and the net financial result is a surplus of R10,29,230 as compared with R6,89,526 in 1894-95 and with R4,62,385 in 1893-94. In this estimate of the financial position of the Post Office no allowance has been claimed on account of the services rendered by the Department to Government in the management of the Post Office Savings Bank and in carrying official correspondence at exceptionally low postage rates. The financial position of the Post Office of India is steadily improving every year and this constitutes a further justification for improving the pay and position of the officers of the Department, whose work and responsibility have been materially increased of late. Some of the measures that have been taken in this direction have already been referred to in this report.

	Details.	Total.
	R	R
Add—Railway free service estimated	75,394	
Rent of Government buildings	3,95,091	
Gratuities	3,202	
Leave allowances paid out of India	52,532	
Pension (being the average of five years capitalised at 10·165 years' purchase)	4,70,506	9,96,725
Deduct—Share of marine subsidies which should strictly have been borne by the Military, Political, and other Departments	1,50,935	
Postage on unpaid official correspondence sent from India to the United Kingdom (formerly collected and brought into account)	34,175	1,85,110
Net amount to be added		8,11,615

Section XII.—Notice of Post Office Officials.

Mention of special services.

60. I have much pleasure in again bringing to the special notice of Government the excellent work of Mr. K. J. Badshah as Deputy Director General. I am mainly indebted to his energy, ability and grasp of detail, for the carrying out of the principal administrative measures of the year. In a separate report to Government on the postal arrangements for the Chitral Relief Force, I have stated that the chief credit for their acknowledged success was due to the admirable organization and control of the whole arrangements by Mr. Sheridan, the Post-Master General, Punjab, but in a review of the year's work, it is right that his name should again be prominently mentioned. Mr. A Franks Ryan was specially named in the final Despatch of the General Officer Commanding the Force, as the chief postal officer with the force, and the efficient manner in which the onerous duties of the Postal Department were performed, was expressly acknowledged in Government Notification No. 998, dated the 27th September 1895. In addition to his name, I now wish to place before Government in connection with the same operations, the names of Mr. C. C. Sheridan and Rai Bahadur Salig Ram who held superintendents' charges in the field, and of Mr. Appleby, the postmaster of the base office, all of whom rendered valuable service. I also wish to bring to notice the good work of Mr. Stowell who was left in sole charge of the postal arrangements for the troops retained for the garrison of Chitral and the occupation of the lines of communication. The services of the following officers, whose names have been brought to notice by the Heads of Circles, also deserve recognition:—Mr. L. C. Byrne, superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, for his efficient management of the Madras division, the extent of which was enlarged at the beginning of the year: Mr. J. P. Barker, superintendent in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for valuable work in connection with carrying out the local audit of money orders in the combined provinces; Rai Bahadur Anantha Charlu, superintendent attached to the office of the Post-Master General, Madras, and Mr. Sufder Husain, superintendent of the Coconada

division, the first for special work in connection with mail arrangements, and the second for the good judgment and energy with which he dealt with serious difficulties caused by breaches in the East Coast Railway: Mr. E. K. Karanjavala, superintendent of the Kathiawar division, for successful work in dealing with a heavy charge including the supervision of the local sections of the Railway Mail Service; Rai Bahadur Daulat Ram for his efficient arrangements for carrying out a revised system of through booking of goods and parcels, and the continued success of his management of the Simla line, and Mr. W. T. Van Someren, superintendent of the Rawal Pindi division, for exceptionally good administrative work. It may be added that during the year the Post Office lost the services, by retirement or death, of several officers among whom Rai Bahadur Muddun Mohun Bysack, who retired after 35 years' service, may be specially named. His zeal and ability in the discharge of his duties as manager of the Calcutta Dead Letter Office had been specially recognized by Government.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director-General of the Post Office of India.

SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEAM SERVICES (1895-96).

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

(1) Bi-weekly direct communication between Calcutta and Rangoon.	
(2) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk-Phyu, and Sandoway.	
(3) Weekly direct communication between Madras and Rangoon.	
(4) Weekly communication between Madras and Rangoon *viâ* the N. E. Coast ports.	
(5) Tri-weekly communication between Rangoon and Moulmein.	
(6) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy and Mergui.	Under contract with the Post Office for ten years, from 1st May 1894, on an annual subsidy of ₹5,05,500.
(7) Bi-weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karachi.	
(8) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi *viâ* the Coast ports.	
(9) Weekly communication between Karachi and Basrah *viâ* the Persian Gulf ports.	
(10) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Tuticorin and Colombo.	
(11) Additional services between any of the ports served by the above-mentioned lines, and between Burma and the Straits.	
(12) Fortnightly service from Negapatam to the Straits.	Under contract with the Post Office so long as the service is actually used, on payment of a special additional subsidy at the rate of ₹6,000 per annum.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

(13) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.	The consideration is not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores: the contract is for five years, from 1st January 1895, and is terminable after the five years by a notice of six months.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

(14) A daily service between Mandalay and Myingyan to and fro each way (except on Saturdays).	
(15) A daily service between Myingyan and Pokôkku to and fro each way (except on Sundays).	
(16) A daily service between Prome and Thayetmyo to and fro each way (except on Sundays).	Under contract with the Local Administration originally for five years from the 1st January 1891 to the 31st December 1895, but the contract has been extended up to 31st March 1896. The subsidy is ₹9,000 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹3,500 per mensem.
(17) A bi-weekly service between Thayetmyo and Pokôkku to and fro each way.	
(18) A weekly service between Pokôkku and Kindat to and fro each way.	
(19) A weekly express service between Mandalay and Bhamo to and fro each way.	
(20) A tri-weekly service between Thayetmyo and Minbu to and fro each way.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st January 1890 to the 31st March 1899 but terminable at any time by 30 days' notice from either party. Monthly subsidy ₹1,000 per mensem.
(21) A tri-weekly service between Rangoon and Bassein.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st January 1896, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy being ₹1,250 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹250.
(22) A bi-weekly service between Bassein and Henzada.	
(23) A bi-weekly service between Rangoon and Pyapon.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st October 1882, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party. The subsidy is ₹400 per mensem.
(24) A daily service between Rangoon and Kyauktan, and Thongwa and *vice versâ*.	The service is under contract with the Post Office from 1st September 1892; period not fixed, but terminable at any time by two months' notice. Monthly subsidy is ₹125.
(25) A weekly service between Sinbo and Myitkyina, and *vice versâ*.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st April 1894, and to continue in force until 1st April 1896, but terminable at any time by 30 days' notice from either party. Monthly subsidy is ₹1,000.
(26) A weekly service between Bhamo and Sinbo, and *vice versâ*.	

By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

(27) Weekly communication on the River Tigris between Basrah and Bagdad.	Under contract for ten years, from the 1st May 1894, with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Subsidy R1,000 per annum: steamers to run in connection with line No. 9.

By Messrs. Apcar & Co., Calcutta, and Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hong-Kong.

(28) Communication at irregular intervals between Calcutta and the Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated mainly with reference to the Calcutta opium sales	No subsidy.

By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

(29) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching occasionally at Madras. (30) Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo.	Non-contract lines maintained by the Company in connection with the China and Australian mail services. The Post Office pays by weight for the conveyance of mails sent by these non-contract steamers.

By other Agencies.

(31) By River Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Jatrapur and Dibrugarh on the Brahmaputra River.	Under contract with the Post Office from the 1st May 1893 to the 1st May 1898. Annual subsidy R75,000, towards which the Bengal Government and the Assam Administration contribute R40,000.
(32) By River Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Goalundo and Pambari *viâ* Serajganj.	No contract was entered into with the company, but they have been carrying the mails since the 1st March 1890. Monthly postal subsidy is R150, of which the Bengal circle contributes R50 and the Eastern Bengal circle R100.
(33) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Naraingani and Silchar. (These steamers, however, only run as far as Lenchugani from 1st November to 15th May and as far as Karimganj during the month of October.)	Under contract with the Post Office for five years from 1st January 1892 on an annual subsidy of R20,000, of which the Assam Administration pays half.
(34) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Barisal and Kartikpur *viâ* Madaripur.	Under contract with the Post Office, terminable at any time by one month's notice. Monthly postal subsidy R200, of which the Imperial Post Office contributes R83.
(35) By India General Steam Navigation Company. Bi-weekly communication between Calcutta and Cuttack *viâ* Chandbali.	Under contract with the Post Office from the 14th September 1887; period not fixed but terminable at any time by one calendar month's notice. Monthly postal subsidy is R300.
(39) By Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s Steamers.—Daily communication between Bombay and Goa.	Under contract with the Local Government, from 1st October 1895 to 31st May 1896. The monthly subsidy is R3,000, towards which the Post Office contributes R900 and the Portuguese Government R200.
(37) By Bengal Central Flotilla Company.—Daily communication between Khulna and Barisal.	Under contract with the Post Office from 1st July 1894 to 30th June 1897, but terminable at any time by six months' notice. Monthly postal subsidy R350, of which the Imperial Post Office contributes R183.
(38) By Bengal Central Flotilla Company.—Four times a week between Barisal and Taktakhah.	No contract has been entered into with the Company, but they have been carrying the mails since 1st April 1892 on a monthly subsidy of R100.
(39) By Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.—Daily communication between Calcutta and Midnapore.	No contract was entered into with the Company, but they have been carrying the mails since December 1882. Subsidy R60 a month.
(40) By Mr. G. E. L. Dawson of Mandalay.—A tri-weekly steamer service between Buthidaung and Akyab and *vice versâ* from 1st October to 30th April in each year and during the remaining months of each year a bi-weekly service.	Under contract with the Local Administration for five years from 5th May 1891, but terminable at any time by either party giving six months' notice. Subsidy R15,000 a year.
(41) By Mr. G. E. L. Dawson of Mandalay.—A bi-weekly steam launch service between Akyab and Paletwa and *vice versâ* throughout the year.	
(42) By Messrs. Dawson and Thompson of Moulmein.—A daily steam launch service (except on Sundays) from Moulmein to Duvinzeik and *vice versâ* and a tri-weekly service from Moulmein to Shwegon and *vice versâ*.	Under contract with the Local Administration, from 1st May 1891 to 1st May 1895, on a monthly subsidy of R500, and the service continued to be used on the terms of this contract until the 31st March 1890.
(43) By Russul Bux.—A tri-weekly steam launch service from Thanatpin to Winpadaw and back from Winpadaw to Kyaikto.	Under contract with the Local Administration, from 1st August 1894 to 31st July 1897, on a monthly subsidy of R105.

Statement showing the numbers of Post Offices and Letter-Boxes (excluding those at post offices) opened, and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1895-96 and the total numbers at the end of the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

[This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1895.			Opened or Entertained in 1895-96.			Total of 1895-96.			Closed or Struck off in 1895-96.			Balance on 31st March 1896.			Increase or Decrease.					
	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.		Letter-Boxes.		Village Postmen.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.		No.	
Bengal	1,275	4,174	419	95	103	12	1,370	4,277	431	22	42	8	1,348	4,234	423	Increase	73	Increase	60	Increase	4
Bombay	1,415	2,732	725	11	151	14	1,426	2,883	739	10	93	19	1,416	2,790	720	,,	1	,,	58	Decrease	5
Madras	1,897	2,136	890	102	352	88	1,999	2,488	978	32	129	13	1,937	2,359	965	,,	70	,,	223	Increase	75
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,283*	2,133	532†	62	197	59	1,345	2,330*	591	8	53	4	1,337	2,280	587	,,	54	,,	147	,,	55
Punjab	1,067	1,094	548	136	374	52	1,203	1,468	600	60	46	30	1,173	1,332	570	,,	76	,,	328	,,	22
Assam	230	208	221	14	17	9	244	225	230	4	1	13	240	224	217	,,	10	,,	16	Decrease	4
Bihar	481	551	218	13	31	23	494	582	241	11	28	58	483	554	183	,,	2	,,	3	,,	35
Burma	184	226	30	18	44	3	202	270	33	13	23	4	180	247	35	,,	5	,,	21	,,	1
Central Provinces	559	397	289	40	23	2	599	420	291	17	22	3	582	398	288	,,	23	,,	1	,,	1
Eastern Bengal	388	1,007	99	17	68	1	405	1,075	100	...	8	1	405	1,067	99	,,	17	,,	60	...	
Rajputana	285	192	103	11	9	9	296	201	112	2	2	2	294	199	110	,,	9	,,	7	Increase	7
Sind and Baluchistan	178	141	64	8	16	3	186	160	67	2	16	2	184	144	65	,,	6	...		,,	1
Railway Mail Service	...	93	...	...	20	...	...	113	...	...	19	...	...	99	...	...		,,	1	...	
TOTAL	9,242*	15,002	4,144†	527	1,405	275	9,769	16,407	4,419	181	480	157	9,588	15,927	4,262	Increase	346	Increase	925	Increase	118

* One more shown in 1894-95. † One less shown in 1894-95.

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the distances over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats, and Steamers during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

[This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Railway.								Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, &c.		Runners and Paths.		Steamer Services, Sea and River.		Total.	
	Under Local Control.		Under Inspector of Railway Mail Services.				Total.									
			Served by Railway mail guards under weight-mileage system.		Served by mail guards.		Served by Railway Mail Service Sorting Section.									
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal	..	31	70	73	139	147	1,043	1,043	1,201	1,294	118	133	4,671	4,806	3,003	3,733	9,713	9,966
Bombay	466	466	19	19	247	247	1,710	1,710	2,442	2,442	488	488	9,004	8,919	(b) 3,233	(b) 3,233	15,167	15,082
Madras	...	...	171	165	125	134	3,621	3,740	3,920	4,039	533	496	10,602	10,861	2,377	2,377	17,492	17,773
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	48	48	303	316	2,657	2,644	3,008	3,008	607	720	2,052	2,060	...	...	5,797	5,788
Punjab	...	...	131	131	...	95	1,949	1,949	2,080	2,175	1,448	(c) 1,451	6,581	6,008	...	...	10,109	10,624
Assam	110	110	...	...	...	..	...	..	110	110	63	63	1,792	1,763	731	731	2,596	2,660
Bihar	...	...	54	54	29	29	1,033	1,033	1,116	1,116	4	4	1,121	1,103			2,241	2,223
Burma	799	825	...	...	...	...	...	...	799	825	617	363	1,616	2,294	3,484	3,583	6,506	7,065
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	135	180	1,467	1,467	1,602	1,647	362	362	3,378	3,433	..	...	5,342	5,442
Eastern Bengal	..	...	..	...	...	..	86	86	86	86	...	...	1,745	1,760	255	327	2,086	2,173
Rajputana	...	...	..	...	174	264	1,036	1,036	1,210	1,300	322	321	2,966	2,919	...	...	4,528	4,540
Sind and Baluchistan	...	.	...	...	...	...	829	829	829	829	(a) 572	(c) 558	619	600	...	...	2,020	1,987
TOTAL	1,375	1,432	505	490	1,152	1,412	15,431	15,537	18,463	18,871	5,214	4,959	46,177	47,509	13,743	13,984	83,597	85,323

(a) Exclusive of Political Lines in Baluchistan 702 miles in 1894-95 and 775 miles in 1895-96. (b) There are sorting services at sea between Bombay and Karachi. (c) Exclusive of 452 miles of Military Lines.

Appendix

Statement showing the estimated* numbers of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels, and the actual Madras, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Assam, Bihar, Burma, Central Provinces,

	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Letters, paid	21,037,189	22,089,227	31,521,105	32,778,512	32,846,324	33,489,011	20,124,927	20,817,592	17,908,801	19,241,366
,, unpaid	4,002,024	4,775,217	3,040,294	3,096,138	2,636,578	2,544,936	5,009,755	5,023,280	2,121,849	2,427,276
,, registered	1,160,674	1,148,108	931,271	982,815	1,808,210	1,837,410	1,136,075	1,174,518	860,105	901,472
,, insured	27,760	27,531	14,710	14,574	41,480	30,165	17,520	18,224	8,492	11,237
,, value-payable	33,397	42,392	21,248	23,151	41,765	49,040	53,707	61,633	42,601	40,749
,, service privileged	907,677	906,101	1,721	2,868	1,741,856	1,781,252	1,747,283	1,755,207	705,601	797,447
Post-cards	22,651,025	24,704,660	31,977,207	33,317,852	22,412,199	23,948,819	18,709,515	18,915,265	18,705,070	20,970,241
Reply post-cards	728,410	822,449	568,548	671,498	769,055	1,185,233	703,147	799,637	637,785	733,153
Total	51,178,162	54,515,775	68,196,184	70,890,508	62,300,468	64,865,896	47,424,827	48,565,336	41,110,219	45,125,941
Newspapers	4,143,584	4,096,473	4,874,784	5,057,466	4,955,788	4,977,661	3,606,457	3,718,307	3,118,638	3,625,988
Book and Pattern Packets. Unregistered	2,289,593	2,823,614	2,262,035	2,540,771	3,461,686	3,525,405	1,884,234	2,219,617	1,676,015	1,690,654
Book and Pattern Packets. Registered	51,074	43,539	24,299	29,487	35,457	58,534	22,500	26,436	26,410	35,092
Book Packets. Value-payable, registered	10,533	14,000	9,151	9,099	22,341	21,353	21,925	18,250	13,615	18,589
Book Packets. ,, unregistered	166,466	179,371	104,859	119,094	161,486	177,129	117,556	121,310	132,710	139,665
Registered Parcels, paid	125,378	119,668	156,820	148,477	129,080	129,184	112,272	131,214	193,972	221,475
,, unpaid	81,473	72,270	51,595	43,27	63,510	57,618	65,28.	64,370	61,894	76,155
,, insured	24,403	23,308	49,301	37,699	40,150	43,565	19,866	19,919	17,444	21,978
,, value-payable	154,160	166,466	70,628	66,508	124,367	144,201	132,704	108,718	86,531	89,998
Unregistered Parcels †	..	7,056	...	15,553	...	4,466	.	5,712	..	8,394
Total	58,224,826	62,061,540	75,709,656	78,962,941	71,204,355	73,985,612	53,475,055	54,999,219	46,179,506	51,056,979
Money orders, Inland	2,358,317	2,457,307	925,291	993,022	1,211,047	1,301,952	1,364,068	1,424,581	789,618	960,695
Grand Total	60,583,143	64,518,847	76,634,880	79,955,963	72,505,402	75,286,904	54,830,723	56,423,800	47,259,744	52,017,674
Deduct—Number of articles returned undelivered	958,646	592,774	2,266,885	2,431,905	1,760,082	1,787,509	1,019,341	1,167,870	1,328,825	1,465,290
Net actually delivered	59,624,497	63,526,073	74,368,004	77,523,968	70,745,320	73,499,455	53,840,482	55,255,930	45,930,919	50,552,384
Add—Number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices	671,444	737,933	674,336	700,219	326,584	326,672	545,372	570,512	367,742	467,764
Total	60,295,941	64,264,006	75,042,340	78,224,187	71,071,904	73,826,127	54,385,854	55,826,442	46,298,661	51,020,148

). III.

nber of Money Orders received in the Post Offices (both Imperial and District Post) under the Bengal, Bombay, stern Bengal, Rajputana, and Sind and Baluchistan Postal Circles, during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Assam.	Bihar.		Burma.		Central Provinces.		Eastern Bengal		Rajputana.		Sind and Baluchistan.		Total.	
ıber given out for delivery.	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
2,964,791	6,135,859	6,320,157	6,808,449	6,770,307	7,019,732	7,111,816	5,291,014	5,713,528	5,471,617	5,409,743	4,805,199	4,867,301	161,735,774	167,573,351
793,145	2,265,659	2,269,622	3,496,987	3,578,929	1,370,471	1,373,521	888,488	882,805	862,782	815,879	497,999	470,928	27,523,789	28,051,656
115,288	321,252	333,766	232,714	233,287	337,318	323,364	117,947	130,800	185,785	180,414	172,045	165,840	7,366,273	7,527,082
3,233	4,015	4,276	9,490	1,561	8,030	4,432	2,816	3,024	2,190	2,346	939	965	139,587	121,571
20,466	42,001	47,346	11,067	10,507	26,436	21,118	4,789	6,205	13,088	14,730	4,537	5,475	310,693	342,812
149,963	493,219	495,931	401,221	361,479	505,708	459,665	241,812	250,807	16,972	19,528	313	313	6,967,016	6,983,651
1,989,653	4,959,491	5,255,087	835,902	851,623	4,884,769	5,394,283	5,761,421	6,680,546	3,840,864	4,102,000	2,140,438	2,185,229	138,673,095	148,305,288
56,037	287,765	312,153	74,225	75,320	213,212	216,132	261,288	270,074	58,843	71,019	36,005	41,740	4,433,682	5,262,595
6,104 626	14,417,161	15,038,338	11,872,955	11,886,016	14,365,696	14,904,331	12,569,505	13,917,789	10,461,161	10,615,659	7,657,466	7,737,791	347,149,859	364,168,006
954,136	923,145	976,896	2,136,684	1,962,501	1,256,825	1,264,178	841,846	896,805	661,015	736,727	714,592	661,484	28,144,707	28,928,622
565,307	449,889	566,324	1,051,930	1,227,573	592,056	642,974	314,030	402,804	248,774	256,804	352,668	387,369	15,005,514	16,854,216
4,771	5,018	7,900	17,755	14,105	5,788	5,501	6,544	8,030	2,372	3,937	5,866	5,449	208,311	222,781
4,145	4,536	6,541	8,313	9,855	5,906	7,039	3,139	5,814	4,197	2,712	2,216	2,008	109,003	119,40
32,876	49,666	53,238	34,753	38,038	43,475	47,528	43,096	45,338	25,107	28,939	16,920	17,598	924,831	1,000,124
18,771	31,937	27,192	53,420	49,327	20,400	26,541	19,553	18,067	33,172	28,861	21,014	19,840	953,877	941,647
20,544	18,993	20,049	46,764	46,199	23,030	20,727	14,939	12,671	21,000	21,092	17,650	14,600	485,807	469,571
3,624	4,648	7,587	6,752	7,430	11,107	10,559	3,181	3,259	25,889	23,142	5,176	6,101	213,056	209.171
73,235	49,562	51,335	95,786	83,712	49,901	51,830	39,759	38,325	22,682	17,207	14,965	16,295	908,772	907,260
980	...	966	...	397	...	1,945	...	1,079	...	1,627	...	656	..	48,831
7,783,015	15,957,148	16,756,369	15,124,812	15,325,183	16,382,243	16,983,153	13,855,582	15,349,981	11,505,209	11,737,707	8,808,433	8,869,191	394,103,797	413,870,240
343,709	600,256	619,804	488,997	508,689	434,534	462,104	506,706	531,483	221,271	238,542	202,082	213,148	9,422,105	10,055,036
8,126,724	16,557,404	17,376,173	15,813,809	15,833,872	16,816,777	17,445,257	14,362,288	15,881,464	11,726,543	11,976,249	9,011,175	9,082,339	403,525,902	423,925,276
232,687	348,031	364,400	1,837,723	2,001,973	500,440	633,849	285,717	331,968	292,421	296,510	313,601	318,176	11,110,131	12,024,951
7,894,037	16,229.373	17,011,773	13,976,086	13,831,899	16,316,337	16,811,408	14,076,571	15,549,496	11,434,022	11,679,739	8,697,574	8,764,163	398,415,771	411,900,325
95,091	373,358	162,404	255,840	300,229	134,434	152,985	71,527	80,712	119,894	146,404	53,859	62,939	3,479,794	3,803,864
7,989,128	16,402,731	17,174,177	14,231,926	14,132,128	16,450,771	16,964,393	14,148,098	15,630,208	11,553,916	11,826,143	8,751,643	8,827,102	395,895,565	415,704,189

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Numbers of Articles received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Ajmere, 1894-95 and

		Ajmere.		Bombay.		Calcutta.		Dinapur.		Karachi.	
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Received from Post Offices	Registered Articles.	277	256	5,487	6,667	2,367	2,356	836	975	496	626
	Parcels	10	27	372	450	118	171	12	19	14	19
	Letters	108,532	129,949	542,758	563,242	730,000	800,114	160,318	150,381	45,807	53,379
	Newspapers	7,513	11,149	63,223	63,169	59,460	73,300	8,443	8,126	4,148	5,290
	Packets	3,562	5,023	62,491	66,691	16,418	37,795	3,749	2,900	3,198	3,625
	Total	119,894	146,404	674,136	700,219	*824,475	913,736	173,118	162,401	53,839	62,939
Received from other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles.	80	9	976	1,195	85	181	47	87	14	24
	Parcels	1	1	2	3	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Letters	43,449	49,588	72,652	111,377	117,515	126,705	160,929	172,616	14,983	16,680
	Newspapers	1,712	2,588	26,349	27,067	41,008	46,068	2,029	3,207	225	140
	Packets	178	368	48,452	56,653	11,335	14,540	248	248	441	345
	Total	45,350	52,554	148,431	196,295	170,543	187,502	163,253	176,158	15,003	17,189
Total Number of Articles received in the Dead Letter Office.		165,244	198,958	822,747	896,514	995,018	1,101,238	336,611	338,562	68,922	80,128
Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles.	16	17	1,593	1,922	231	291	100	117	33	40
	Parcels	3	8	7	11	29	17	4	4	9	7
	Letters	49,875	61,803	148,284	156,191	270,944	319,601	47,170	49,484	24,802	29,568
	Newspapers	6,095	9,014	4,564	36,036	7,145	9,009	6,562	6,319	3,546	4,082
	Packets	3,031	3,872	75,780	73,051	20,937	23,079	2,105	1,743	2,945	3,078
	Total	58,022	74,714	260,184	269,721	299,488	351,997	55,941	57,697	31,335	36,775
Balance remaining to be disposed of		107,222	124,244	562,563	626,793	699,730	749,241	280,670	280,865	37,587	43,353
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices. By re-direction or re-transmission to their addressees.	Registered Articles.	14	13	667	757	182	150	227	271	13	16
	Parcels	1	5	154	224	20	40	3	2	...	..
	Letters	18,469	18,970	90,115	118,708	72,276	87,536	39,483	35,399	8,072	11,097
	Newspapers	285	612	3,852	4,472	6,108	5,572	1,404	1,328	222	250
	Packets	326	639	19,881	26,448	4,577	4,716	999	688	382	476
	Total	19,095	20,239	114,666	150,609	83,165	98,014	42,129	37,688	8,983	11,939
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices. By return to their senders.	Registered Articles.	102	156	3,676	4,568	1,679	1,697	414	507	81	510
	Parcels	2	6	91	75	28	50	...	3	3	2
	Letters	67,156	76,983	243,889	251,976	359,930	363,576	166,005	166,368	22,628	24,857
	Newspapers	2,834	4,111	51,115	47,366	87,815	101,767	2,521	3,488	505	990
	Packets	151	730	15,184	23,753	21,203	23,218	239	238	441	359
	Total	70,635	81,986	313,955	330,738	470,775	493,158	169,189	170,604	24,048	26,718
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.	Registered Articles.	95	79	587	615	358	399	102	167	83	84
	Parcels	5	9	125	143	54	72	5	10	2	10
	Letters	17,181	21,781	133,122	141,534	144,472	156,306	68,520	71,719	4,384	4,537
	Newspapers	11	...	76	62	...	...	115	168	10	8
	Packets	200	150	92	92	906	1,292	604	479	71	57
	Total	17,492	22,019	134,002	145,446	145,790	158,069	69,352	72,573	4,550	4,696
GRAND TOTAL		107,222	124,244	562,563	626,793	699,730	719,241	280,670	280,865	37,587	43,353
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.	Registered Articles.	22	22	230	301	231	301	111	112	22	43
	Parcels	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Letters	5,099	4,174	45,141	45,419	50,055	49,601	20,032	24,601	976	681
	Newspapers	...	4	3	15	167	207	20	31	...	2
	Packets	...	3	4	13	208	198	17	21	3	...
	Total	5,121	4,204	45,378	45,748	50,672	50,308	20,180	21,768	1,001	927

D. IV.

mbay, Calcutta, Dinapur, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, and Rangoon, during the years 95-96.

Lahore.		Lucknow.		Madras.		Nagpur.		Rangoon.		Total.			
Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1,329	1,346	2,366	2,537	3,871	4,012	749	755	739	733	18,517	20,263	...	...
130	175	136	179	86	159	18	22	61	95	970	1,316	...	...
317,035	404,858	496,584	513,733	282,054	278,946	121,063	138,712	232,751	276,084	3,036,977	3,309,401	...	...
30,684	39,070	29,432	35,417	27,854	29,010	8,693	10,188	12,558	13,381	253,012	228,700	...	...
18,504	21,715	16,754	18,646	12,719	14,545	3,922	3,308	9,747	9,936	171,318	184,184	...	...
367,743	467,764	545,272	570,512	326,584	326,672	134,434	152,985	255,840	300,229	3,479,794	3,803,864	75·77	74·45
67	94	145	219	1,046	1,262	...	...	42	50	2,432	3,121	...	...
1	3	...	1	34	19	...	...	1	...	39	35	...	...
86,824	95,776	308,240	389,667	79,128	82,153	35,986	39,761	17,293	16,575	936,299	1,100,898	...	...
13,260	16,906	10,887	11,812	6,285	9,607	419	461	104	165	102,858	118,021	...	...
2,815	3,172	4,154	4,434	3,048	3,115	211	270	281	294	71,163	83,439	...	...
102,967	115,951	323,426	406,133	89,541	93,156	36,516	40,492	17,721	17,084	1,112,791	1,305,514	24·23	25·55
470,709	583,715	868,698	976,645	416,125	422,828	170,950	193,477	273,561	317,313	4,592,585	5,109,378	100	100
24	88	392	493	323	362	33	35	106	129	2,843	3,491	...	...
2	2	36	20	33	27	1	5	...	2	124	103	...	...
72,972	98,744	132,885	143,575	42,421	47,878	50,646	58,011	91,633	92,269	930,932	1,057,334	...	...
11,573	14,112	17,245	24,349	16,853	16,920	7,007	8,112	8,426	9,146	119,027	139,429	...	...
12,336	14,474	9,653	10,813	5,353	8,750	2,520	1,754	5,593	5,659	140,261	146,273	...	...
96,907	127,420	159,012	179,250	64,983	73,937	60,257	67,917	105,758	107,205	1,192,287	1,346,633	25·96	26·36
373,802	456,295	709,686	797,395	351,142	348,891	110,693	125,560	167,803	210,108	3,400,298	3,762,745	74·04	73·64
160	195	132	187	89	77	35	40	84	66	1,553	1,772	...	...
47	61	33	41	10	31	2	5	21	44	278	453	...	...
89,587	103,069	93,781	92,414	31,709	33,710	10,883	16,910	57,784	97,095	514,536	615,908	...	...
3,641	3,865	2,166	2,507	1,305	2,178	718	1,569	3,353	3,518	23,354	25,971	...	...
4,644	4,885	3,795	3,663	1,262	1,777	1,382	1,569	2,908	2,770	40,156	47,631	...	...
98,079	113,075	100,197	98,812	36,465	37,773	13,020	20,093	64,134	103,493	579,879	691,735	17·05	18·38
755	697	1,142	1,160	3,429	3,664	401	513	305	322	12,434	13,794	...	...
30	53	29	43	14	38	6	4	23	16	226	290	...	...
150,897	188,308	367,885	418,934	198,137	183,061	77,184	87,377	47,285	46,825	1,701,346	1,811,065	...	...
27,882	36,577	19,503	20,373	15,981	19,519	1,010	968	810	797	209,936	238,976	...	...
4,399	5,528	6,747	6,318	4,454	6,167	231	255	1,350	1,434	54,609	68,030	...	...
183,963	231,163	395,306	446,828	222,015	212,419	78,832	89,117	49,773	49,394	1,978,551	2,132,155	58·19	56·67
457	460	845	916	1,076	1,171	230	167	286	266	4,119	4,324	...	...
58	62	48	76	63	82	9	8	18	33	381	505	...	...
90,403	109,513	210,873	248,477	86,825	96,450	18,236	16,175	53,338	56,470	827,360	925,992	...	...
848	2,022	1,104	...	...	...	306	...	83	85	2,551	2,345	...	...
...	...	713	2,286	4,698	966	...	...	171	367	7,45[illegible]	5,683	...	...
91,760	112,057	213,583	251,755	92,662	98,669	18,781	16,350	53,896	57,221	841,868	938,855	24·76	24·9
373,802	456,295	709,086	797,395	351,142	348,891	110,693	125,560	167,803	210,108	3,400,298	3,762,745	100	10
58	67	204	229	518	370	66	73	53	47	1,511	1,565	...	...
2	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...
16,973	27,992	18,771	24,956	32,134	22,137	12,868	12,275	6,225	9,480	224,4[illegible]	221,519	...	...
61	62	214	...	175	87	3	2	38	69	680	479	...	...
52	73	32	...	88	53	3	...	27	34	434	395	...	...
	28,198	19,221	25,185	32,915	22,650	12,940	12,350	6,343	9,630	225,[illegible]	223,966	5·87	7·93

Appendix

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Stamps of each denomination sold in

...MBER OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	½-anna Inland Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1-anna Foreign Post-cards.	2-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	½-anna Wrappers	1-anna Wrappers.	½-anna Enve-lopes.	½-anna Enve-lopes, square.	1-anna Enve-lopes.	Soldiers' 1-anna Enve-lopes.	1-anna Enve-lopes, square.	1-anna small Re-gistration Enve-lopes.	2-anna large Re-gistration Enve-lopes.	TWO AND HALF-ANNA ENVE-LOPES.		4-anna Envelopes.
														Old.	New.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
. . .	16,112,423	2,575,456	19,434	552	44,876	8,368	10,046,400	26,608	365	14,224	8,160	84,623	3,592	1,856	61,296	...
...y . . .	28,161,984	1,940,411	42,681	4,612	52,551	15,329	14,869,602	21,424	2,960	12,496	5,696	71,503	7,528	20,563	45,856	...
... . . .	17,117,526	1,938,304	29,456	2,072	50,348	13,303	14,544,691	44,776	544	14,368	15,296	205,936	6,904	18,820	78,912	...
...-Western Provinces Oudh . . .	12,275,902	1,124,264	11,760	1,277	15,125	2,561	6,919,456	35,728	7,056	22,101	8,288	47,362	3,889	7,632	44,496	...
...b	13,242,460	2,441,896	18,384	2,488	30,044	8,442	7,621,424	50,464	4,861	4,105	17,296	72,784	3,928	18,968	76,010	...
...n	1,246,304	200,064	3,248	176	13,366	12,342	1,055,440	12,640	192	...	2,400	15,664	608	896	14,004	...
. . . . .	3,256,159	610,912	2,704	160	8,718	2,988	2,638,704	9,072	176	96	1,184	22,192	968	1,808	11,532	...
...a	446,003	32,012	4,656	272	87,158	23,204	1,551,416	14,480	5,903	3,808	4,384	6,288	1,200	6,480	16,200	...
...al Provinces . .	3,286,752	502,896	3,040	272	7,812	2,592	3,033,664	14,027	856	1,040	3,344	24,560	1,352	9,904	9,792	...
...ern Bengal . .	3,672,432	402,816	880	48	1,062	390	1,594,560	2,016	...	...	264	10,768	640	1,520	2,052	...
...ntana . . .	3,021,328	453,096	2,160	208	3,744	1,818	3,723,021	6,448	..	2,913	1,096	12,064	864	2,048	4,980	...
...and Baluch stan .	1,705,808	225,296	3,408	168	10,584	2,340	2,685,776	8,112	1,008	1,864	2,168	11,520	968	5,852	5,016	...
...l of 1895-96 . .	203,545,082	28,447,423	241,811	12,305	385,388	93,677	70,291,359	245,794	24,014	77,125	69,576	585,264	32,441	97,347	370,146	...
...l of 1894-95 . .	87,143,161	11,173,219	133,367	7,446	...	...	68,496,757	238,970	12,304	91,118	57,744	544,000	30,791	202,697	294,032	3

* The total value of stamps shown in this return does not quite agree with the aggregate of the values of the different denominations

Gross value of ordinary stamps as per this statement 1
Ditto ditto as per Appendix X . . . . . .

Difference

Telegraph revenue realised in stamps deducted from sale of Postage Stamps in the Postal Accounts . . . . . .
Refund of Customs duty deducted from sale of Stamps in the Postal Accounts . . . . . .
Value of Stamps made over to the Zanzibar Government in October, November and December 1895, not credited in Civil Accounts
Stamp balance in hand of postmasters increased . . . . . .
Short credits in Civil Accounts in adjustment of excess credits in previous years . . . . . .
Short credits in Civil Accounts under reference . . . . . .
Refund of value of stamps deducted in Civil Accounts, but not in stamp returns . . . . . .

Deduct—

Credits in Civil Accounts for which stamp returns have not been received from the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta . . .
Ditto ditto ditto Punjab . . .

Excess credits in Civil Accounts in adjustment of short credits in 1894-95 . . . . . .
Excess credits in Civil Accounts adjusted in 1896-97 . . . . . .
Excess credits in Civil Accounts under reference . . . . . .
Sale proceeds of 240 ½-anna labels received by the Director General, from the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, but not included
Excess realisations on account of value of Stamps credited in Civil Accounts but not included in Stamps return . . . .

Discount as per this statement . . . . . .
Ditto as per Appendix X . . . . . .

Difference

Discount on stamps affixed to Telegraph messages . . . . . .
Refund of discount deducted in Civil Accounts but not in Stamp returns . . . . . .
Short debits in Civil Accounts under reference 927

Deduct—

Debits in Civil Accounts for which returns have not been received from the Superintendents of Stamps (Bengal and Punjab)
Excess debits in Civil Accounts under reference . . . . . .

No. V.

each postal ci

½-anna Stamps.	o-pie Stamps.
No.	No.
9,579,673	14,873
10,934,519	7,924
11,575,067	2,200
4,492,048	9,075
4,188,361	17,905
955,519	52
1,382,735	270
1,782,279	1,619
1,215,465	185
777,929	244
823,512	608
1,054,923	189
48,732,030	55,234
48,282,160	658,056

stamps owing to retu

that officer's return

Appendix No. VI.

Statement showing the number of Service Postage Stamps of each denomination sold in each postal circle and the gross value thereof during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Names of Postal Circles.	½-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Square Envelopes.	1-anna Square Envelopes.	2-anna Large Registration Envelopes.	½-anna Stamps.	1-anna Stamps.	2-anna Stamps.	4-anna Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	1-rupee Stamps.	Gross Value.
...eal of 1894-95											

Bengal	316,952	8,784	4,324	3,232	1,264,312	2,052,069	178,253	123,650	53,397	14,627	2,68,000
Bombay	145,198	4,992	5,112	1,376	1,622,379	3,888,474	358,210	168,302	62,411	15,341	4,30,203
Madras	415,205	18,846	14,448	832	2,938,626	3,672,650	348,787	99,983	30,256	13,452	4,27,140
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	146,824	12,688	11,120	3,624	1,370,305	1,937,774	202,776	93,383	39,447	3,058	2,38,313
Punjab	390,865	17,248	17,900	11,432	834,209	4,091,257	314,498	255,264	183,129	43,254	5,29,725
Assam	33,474	2,256	2,144	792	97,362	325,250	26,631	15,322	4,558	908	34,673
Bihar	76,570	3,280	1,816	6,872	368,667	511,806	33,445	21,203	5,830	313	58,827
Burma	42,440	2,848	2,456	1,096	412,844	990,981	76,151	33,274	6,650	1,265	98,813
Central Provinces	45,151	14,736	8,032	800	753,083	833,764	81,673	33,100	17,552	2,746	1,04,768
Eastern Bengal	60,096	1,664	384	1,992	132,067	300,467	13,308	9,359	2,924	189	29,494
Rajputana	12,896	2,608	2,816	1,776	200,128	280,803	19,994	8,691	3,557	566	31,846
Sind and Baluchistan	60,552	17,360	13,208	2,360	475,318	799,066	69,900	27,642	8,414	1,656	89,311
Total of 1895-96	1,746,523	107,310	83.760	36,184	10,469,300	19,684,361	1,723,626	889,173	418,125	97,375	23,41,113*
TOTAL OF 1894-95	2,084,911	8,944	6,080	20,588	10,624,847	19,571,948	1,723,346	990,354	534,652	7,621	23,30,731

* The total value of stamps shown in this return does not quite agree with the aggregate of the values of the different denominations of stamps owing to returns of number and value furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, not being yet completely adjusted.

	R	R
Sale of Service Postage Stamps as per Appendix X		24,47,053
Ditto ditto as per this statement		23,41,11
Difference		1,05,94
Credits in Civil Accounts for which returns have not been received from Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta	96,251	
Ditto ditto Punjab	14	
	96,265	
Value of stamps supplied to the Kashmir State received from the Accountant General of that State, but not included in the return of the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta	10,000	
Value of stamps supplied to the Government, Khorasan, credited in Civil Accounts but not included in the return of the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta	50	
Value of stamps recovered from a clerk in the Collector's Office, Karachi, but not included in the return of the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay	2	
Excess credits in Civil Accounts under reference	330	
	1,06,647	
DEDUCT—	R	
Short credits in Civil Accounts under reference	675	
Refund of value of stamps deducted in Civil Accounts but not in Stamp returns	32	
	707	1,05,940

Appendix No. VII.

Statement showing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Names of Postal Circles.	Articles received from the Imperial Post or from the District Post for delivery by the District Post.								Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post.								Articles returned by the District Post to the Imperial Post undelivered.							
	Paid.					Unpaid.			Paid.					Unpaid.			Paid.					Unpaid.		
	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	Total.	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	Total.	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	45,913	26,139	1,275,230	103,772	7,992	197,676	13,782	1,670,504	88,415	15,225	1,200,529	24,335	1,442	168,040	1,684	1,499,670	1,699	2,608	19,619	4,079	660	25,628	1,116	55,409
Bombay	31,608	29,442	1,472,292	88,836	5,904	174,420	1,758	1,804,260	2,880	4,278	713,364	4,392	174	63,060	150	788,298	1,278	8,364	30,918	1,536	630	24,036	270	67,032
Madras	60,424	127,696	1,954,246	134,262	21,069	321,332	11,066	2,630,095	12,021	31,168	1,081,885	34,484	1,152	161,108	3,304	1,325,122	6,182	31,917	49,092	3,312	3,869	55,735	1,513	151,620
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	379,976	120,482	2,372,142	65,504	22,248	882,026	16,696	3,859,074	103,609	36,398	1,543,457	33,984	1,656	809,812	15,204	2,544,120	16,722	14,846	60,671	2,918	1,116	110,157	948	207,378
Punjab	148,920	118,188	2,722,064	44,804	18,108	309,848	11,602	3,373,534	19,914	44,658	1,891,560	12,783	1,735	308,744	2,599	2,281,993	10,405	25,072	101,912	4,554	1,878	58,350	1,080	203,251
Assam	12,168	4,932	328,728	38,082	3,627	63,110	6,504	457,151	11,298	2,820	267,958	9,008	552	60,270	2,191	354,097	678	468	9,270	1,338	372	13,050	570	25,746
Bihar	53,148	15,768	451,914	22,524	4,200	189,330	3,102	739,986	38,718	8,784	410,040	7,218	888	220,374	912	686,934	2,586	2,094	10,560	1,194	252	24,882	216	41,784
Burma	5,304	11,178	352,590	48,726	3,894	304,998	8,592	735,282	20,712	8,274	331,128	9,372	1,368	198,090	2,094	571,038	258	936	9,018	1,890	258	45,618	486	58,464
Central Provinces	3,687	26,660	278,179	25,685	2,424	73,304	4,811	414,750	10,468	9,117	204,741	14,006	2,657	40,334	2,058	283,381	623	5,484	9,492	881	390	16,623	834	34,327
Eastern Bengal	9,804	4,770	546,048	19,992	2,586	59,622	5,646	648,468	46,638	5,280	529,134	9,216	882	58,176	2,544	651,870	552	246	6,570	546	222	8,808	426	17,370
Rajputana	582	2,394	42,210	2,694	120	5,919	114	54,033	708	1,242	39,210	1,620	18	4,363	24	47,190	42	330	1,590	108	...	1,026	6	3,102
Sind and Baluchistan	21	57	4,152	142	14	97	5	4,488	66	28	4,172	53	4	145	2	4,470	6	11	50	2	4	42	2	117
Total of 1895-96	751,555	487,706	11,799,795	595,023	92,186	2,581,682	83,678	16,391,625	355,447	167,272	8,217,178	160,471	12,528	2,092,521	32,766	11,038,183	41,031	92,376	308,762	22,358	9,651	383,955	7,467	865,690
Total of 1894-95	630,527	413,783	10,060,540	550,787	64,116	2,539,611	65,261	14,324,625	380,160	156,708	7,242,831	122,783	9,614	2,010,242	18,729	9,941,067	39,522	73,351	229,203	17,272	5,345	346,595	5,557	707,845

Names of Postal Circles.	Number of Legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	Total.
Bengal	18	29	47
Bombay	7	8	15
Madras	25	29	54
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	31	9	40
Punjab	16	2	18
Assam	11	3	14
Bihar	6	6	12
Burma	7	4	11
Central Provinces	11	22	33
Eastern Bengal	6	5	11
Rajputana	3	5	8
Sind and Baluchistan	8	24	32
Railway Mail Service	2	2	4
Total of 1895-96	151	148	299
Total of 1894-95	186	127	313

Note.—The figures in this Appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a Post Office servant. Besides the 299 cases shown above, there were 66 cases in which offences were apparently established against postal servants, but in which no punishment was imposed owing to the cases not being concluded or to the death or escape of the offenders.

Appendix No. IX.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks, and other servants of the Imperial Post Office in British India on the 31st March 1895 and 1896.

	Director-ate.		Office of Accounts		Bengal.		Bombay		Madras.		N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Assam.		Bihar.		Burma.		Central Provinces.		Eastern Bengal.		Rajputana.		Sind and Baluchistan.		Railway Mail Service.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	3	3	...	...	53	56	36	41	61	65	66	66	42	44	9	10	18	18	18	18	15	18	11	12	13	13	6	6	60	59	411	429
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	...	...	...	...	782	786	626	627	722	720	944	936	503	512	188	196	371	374	160	164	233	238	231	236	196	198	95	90	...	...	5,054	5,077
Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Station Masters, etc.	...	...	...	...	515	503	796	793	1,162	1,233	359	424	661	788	41	43	116	118	26	29	330	346	163	181	90	97	85	96	...	...	4,314	4,741
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	70	77	839	850	833	852	854	881	691	701	566	560	503	524	108	113	181	185	273	275	201	210	157	158	138	138	84	84	1,543	1,517	7,091	7,135
Postmen and other servants	35	38	64	64	2,549	2,583	1,953	2,088	1,725	1,788	2,106	2,412	1,492	1,557	179	196	856	933	416	422	467	401	599	612	350	360	190	185	872	608	13,853	14,338
Village Postmen	...	...	...	...	419	423	725	720	890	965	531*	587	548	570	221	217	218	183	36	35	289	288	99	99	103	110	68	65	...	...	4,143*	4,262
Road Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks, and Booking Agents, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen, Bearers, and others	...	...	...	...	1,734	1,767	2,057	1,971	2,810	2,705	607	602	1,798	1,896	635	743	314	315	170	168	810	822	705	549	696	683	146	149	...	...	12,482	12,370
Combined Offices.																																
Signallers	...	...	...	...	45	45	97	104	153	165	79	90	118	119	19	20	50	52	25	29	41	54	27	32	23	24	11	12	...	...	680	746
Messengers and other servants	...	...	...	...	97	102	87	104	202	202	114	117	78	83	17	17	36	43	26	25	51	56	25	33	21	25	12	12	...	...	766	819
Total	113	123	907	927	7,028	7,208	7,232	7,331	8,117	8,545	5,673	5,795	5,744	6,094	1,418	1,556	2,168	2,222	1,151	1,166	2,438	2,524	2,018	1,923	1,632	1,649	694	702	2,176	2,185	48,805	49,839

Appendix No. X.

nparative Statement showing Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Heads of Receipts.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service.				
*Postage realised in Cash and Commission.**				
ıgal	8,86,966	9,48,241	61,275	...
mbay	4,63,410	4,76,182	12,772	...
ıdras	4,78,906	5,15,740	36,834	...
ırth-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,40,500	6,56,139	15,639	...
njab	3,38,333	4,19,268	80,935	...
sam	1,23,157	1,34,966	11,809	...
ıar	2,50,594	2,53,333	2,739	...
rma	3,00,589	3,12,833	12,244	...
ntral Provinces	1,90,340	1,94,851	4,511	...
stern Bengal	1,79,134	1,86,056	6,922	...
ıjputana	1,16,394	1,21,280	4,886	...
ıd and Baluchistan	87,781	89,457	1,676	...
Total	40,56,104	43,08,346	2,52,242	...
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.†				
ıgal	18,90,770	20,19,630	1,28,860	...
ombay	21,05,405	22,28,629	1,23,224	...
adras	20,28,651	21,77,817	1,49,166	...
orth-Western Provinces and Oudh	12,63,777	13,09,260	45,483	...
unjab	11,74,528	13,03,147	1,28,619	...
ssam	2,72,196	2,87,476	15,280	...
ihar	3,69,100	3,86,388	17,288	...
urma	4,92,659	5,22,592	29,933	...
antral Provinces	3,90,508	3,99,898	9,390	...
astern Bengal	2,48,779	2,72,661	23,882	...
ajputana	3,60,584	3,92,601	32,017	...
ind and Baluchistan	3,03,180	3,26,283	23,103	...
	1,09,00,137	1,16,26,382	7,26,245	...
Deduct—Postage Stamps used for Telegraph Message Revenue	...	...	...	...
Bengal	1,19,192	1,39,048	19,856	...
Bombay	1,98,961	2,30,053	31,092	...
Madras	2,71,105	3,02,608	31,503	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,61,837	1,65,756	3,919	...
Punjab	1,56,505	1,65,726	9,221	...
Assam	57,519	62,048	5,429	...
Bihar	53,234	51,512	...	1,722
Burma	74,651	82,437	7,786	...
Central Provinces	65,356	78,158	12,802	...
Eastern Bengal	39,095	55,961	16,866	...
Rajputana	55,475	73,937	18,462	...
Sind and Baluchistan	74,964	83,826	8,862	...
Total	13,27,894	14,91,970	1,65,798	1,722
	95,72,243	1,01,34,412	5,60,447	—1,722
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,50,932	1,57,606	6,674	...
Net Total	94,21,311	99,76,806	5,53,773	—1,722

* This includes—
(*a*) Commission realised on issue of Money Orders and other Money Order receipts.
(*b*) Commission realised on sale of British Postal Orders.
(*c*) Postage on privileged publications.

† Includes sale of Stamps used for Telegraph messages.

Heads of Receipts.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Postal Service—*contd.*				
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
ıgal	3,04,370	3,02,502	...	1,868
nbay	4,39,953	4,30,240	...	9,713
dras	4,13,327	4,27,139	13,812	...
rth-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,72,139	2,80,138	7,999	...
ıjab	5,01,437	5,39,725	38,288	...
am	35,797	37,796	1,999	...
ar	56,776	61,139	4,363	...
ma	1,08,546	1,12,913	4,367	...
ıtral Provinces	1,00,320	1,04,775	4,455	...
tern Bengal	30,426	30,078	...	348
putana	28,835	31,333	2,498	...
d and Baluchistan	86,772	89,275	2,503	...
Total	23,78,698	24,47,053	80,284	11,929
mount due from the British Post Office on account of mails.				
nbay	71,395	73,784	2,389	...
yments by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
nbay	26,415	27,566	1,151	...
Total	97,810	1,01,350	3,540	...
Miscellaneous.				
ıgal	35,075	26,991	...	8,084
nbay	6,470	6,720	250	...
dras	19,097	11,408	...	7,689
rth-Western Provinces and Oudh	10,160	11,517	1,357	...
ıjab	15,007	17,632	2,625	...
ıam	1,648	3,645	1,997	...
ıar	1,849	1,345	...	504
rma	3,341	3,825	484	...
ıtral Provinces	1,620	1,924	304	...
stern Bengal	594	816	222	...
jputana	1,170	1,026	...	144
ıd and Baluchistan	994	1,174	180	...
Total	97,025	88,023	7,419	16,421
Total Postal Service.				
ngal	29,97,989	31,58,316	1,60,327	...
mbay	29,14,087	30,13,068	98,981	...
ıdras	26,68,876	28,29,496	1,60,620	...
rth-Western Provinces and Oudh	20,24,739	20,91,298	66,559	...
njab	18,72,800	21,14,046	2,41,246	...
ıam	3,75,279	4,00,935	25,656	...
ar	6,25,085	6,50,693	25,608	...
rma	8,30,484	8,69,726	39,242	...
ıtral Provinces	6,17,432	6,23,290	5,858	...
stern Bengal	4,19,838	4,33,650	13,812	...

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE—*concld.*				
jputana	4,51,508	4,72,303	20,795	...
id and Baluchistan	4,03,763	4,22,363	18,600	...
	1,62,01,880	1,70,79,184	8,77,304	...
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,50,932	1,57,606	6,674	...
NET TOTAL	1,60,50,948	1,69,21,578	8,70,630	...
DEDUCT—*Amount due to the British Post Office.*				
ombay	2,03,353	2,57,367	54,014	...
Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	16,314	55,922	39,608	...
Madras	43	123	80	...
TOTAL	2,19,710	3,13,412	93,702	...
Net Amount.				
Bengal	29,97,989	31,58,316	1,60,327	...
Bombay	26,94,420	26,99,779	5,359	...
Madras	26,68,833	28,29,373	1,60,540	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	20,24,739	20,91,298	66,559	...
Punjab	18,72,800	21,14,046	2,41,246	...
Assam	3,75,279	4,00,935	25,656	...
Bihar	6,25,085	6,50,693	25,608	...
Burma	8,30,484	8,69,726	39,242	...
Central Provinces	6,17,432	6,23,290	5,858	...
Eastern Bengal	4,19,838	4,33,650	13,812	...
Rajputana	4,51,508	4,72,303	20,795	...
Sind and Baluchistan	4,03,763	4,22,363	18,600	...
	1,59,82,170	1,67,65,772	7,83,602	...
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,50,932	1,57,606	6,674	...
NET AMOUNT	1,58,31,238	1,66,08,166	7,76,928	...

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Non-Postal Branches.				
Rail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service Receipts.				
ngal	554	359	...	195
njab	2,44,310	2,75,372	31,062	...
rma	357	255	...	102
stern Bengal	2	4	2	...
Total	2,45,223	2,75,990	31,064	297
Contributions from Native States.				
njab	6,000	6,000	...	...
Total Non-Postal Branches.				
ngal	554	359	...	195
njab	2,50,310	2,81,372	31,062	...
rma	357	255	...	102
stern Bengal	2	4	2	...
Total	2,51,223	2,81,990	31,064	297

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
POSTAL SERVICE.				
Fixed Establishment and Charges.				
·ector General of the Post Office	1,52,22'	1,54,738	2,517	...
mptroller, Post Office	4,52,247	4,55,131	2,884	...
ngal	11,85,574	12,14,625	29,051	...
mbay	12,75,400	12,80,109	4,709	...
dras	10,17,505	10,48,297	30,792	...
rth-Western Provinces and Oudh	8,98,154	9,07,082	8,928	...
njab	7,11,367	7,89,906	78,539	...
sam	2,54,438	2,60,684	6,246	...
ar	3,36,353	3,38,836	2,483	...
rma	4,42,207	4,38,105	...	4,102
ntral Provinces	3,55,344	3,52,786	...	2,558
stern Bengal	2,74,159	2,82,828	8,669	...
jputana	2,67,598	2,69,867	2,469	...
nd and Baluchistan	1,65,278	1,67,523	2,245	...
ailway Mail Service	8,00,618	7,93,037	...	7,581
TOTAL	85,88,263	87,53,554	1,79,532	14,241
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.				
irector General of the Post Office	30,509	33,904	3,395	...
omptroller, Post Office	11,705	14,547	2,842	...
BENGAL — Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	66,803	69,599	...	...
BENGAL — Payments to Guaranteed Railways	10,260	10,260	...	...
BENGAL — Payments to State Railways	420	280	...	...
BENGAL — Compensation for lost insured articles	1,037	582	...	...
BENGAL — Law Charges	—23	198	...	...
BENGAL — Other Charges	2,06,650	1,95,441	...	...
BENGAL — TOTAL	2,85,147	2,76,360	...	8,787
BOMBAY — Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	71,931	73,588	...	...
BOMBAY — Payments to Guaranteed Railways	15,617	13,978	...	...
BOMBAY — Compensation for lost insured articles	545	1,928	...	...
BOMBAY — Law Charges	3	...	...	...
BOMBAY — Other Charges	1,36,911	1,38,783	...	...
BOMBAY — TOTAL	2,25,007	2,28,277	3,270	...
MADRAS — Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	56,425	57,400	...	...
MADRAS — Compensation for lost insured articles	114	615	...	...
MADRAS — Law Charges	357	532	...	...
MADRAS — Other Charges	1,10,600	1,16,638	...	...
MADRAS — TOTAL	1,67,496	1,75,185	7,689	...

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.		1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
		₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*contd.*					
Miscellaneous and Contingencies—contd.					
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	51,303	53,262	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	—548	1,004	...	...
	Law Charges	2	...	...	...
	Other Charges	1,07,534	1,10,118	...	...
	Total	1,58,291	1,64,384	6,093	...
Punjab	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	36,944	41,908	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	539	—1,551	...	...
	Law Charges	293	—36	...	...
	Other Charges	1,06,298	1,09,930	...	...
	Total	1,44,064	1,50,251	6,187	...
Assam	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	7,431	7,982	...	...
	Payments to Guaranteed Railways	5,405	5,410	...	...
	Payments to State Railways	...	4,500	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	...	50	...	...
	Law Charges	...	80	...	...
	Other Charges	27,864	37,644	...	...
	Total	40,700	55,666	14,966	...
Bihar	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	21,007	21,405	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	...	—55	...	...
	Other Charges	26,852	27,692	...	...
	Total	47,859	49,042	1,183	...
Burma	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	19,998	21,236	...	...
	Payments to State Railways	32,126	38,870	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	1,216	1,200	...	...
	Law Charges	2	...	...	...
	Other Charges	96,111	1,04,230	...	...
	Total	1,49,453	1,65,536	16,083	...

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*contd.*				
***Miscellaneous and Contingencies*—concld.**				
Central Provinces. — Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	20,353	21,664	...	...
Compensation for lost insured articles	—32	—4	...	...
Other Charges	33,875	36,031	...	...
Total	54,196	57,691	3,495	...
Eastern Bengal — Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	10,041	10,557	...	...
Payments to Guaranteed Railways	..	163	...	...
Law Charges	46	202	...	...
Other Charges	26,573	29,576	...	...
Total	36,660	40,498	3,838	...
Rajputana — Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	14,503	14,480	...	...
Payments to State Railways	6,315	6,289	...	...
Compensation for lost insured articles	—350	1,000	...	...
Law Charges	1	...	...	...
Other Charges	24,942	26 513	...	...
Total	45.411	48,282	2,871	...
Sind and Baluchistan. — Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	9,207	9,366	...	...
Compensation for lost insured articles	120	50	...	...
Other Charges	14,873	17,771	...	...
Total	24,200	27,187	2,987	...
Railway Mail Service. — Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	41,301	35,331	...	...
Payments to Guaranteed Railways	1,68,271	1,59,562	...	...
Payments to State Railways	7,29.890	7,09,860	...	...
Special Train hire	79,461	1,42,177	...	...
Law Charges	...	1	...	...
Other Charges	1,21,865	1,22,764	...	...
Total	11,40,788	11,69,695	28,907	...
GRAND TOTAL	25,61,486	26,56,505	1,03,806	8,787
Stationery and Printing.				
Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	1,65,017	2,43,728	...	...
Printing at Jail and Government Presses	1,02,379	1,13,667	...	...
Printing at Private Presses	16	130	...	...
Other Charges	1	...	...	...
Total	2,67,413	3,57,525	90,112	...

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE—*contd.*				
Stationery and Printing—contd.				
BOMBAY . . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	39,604	56,112	...	...
Printing at Jail and Government Presses . . .	70	101	...	...
Printing at Private Presses .	210	...	...	...
Other Charges . . .	6,468	7,848	...	...
TOTAL .	46,352	64,061	17,709	...
MADRAS . . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	5,552	13,658	...	...
Printingl at Jail and Government Presses . . .	3,020	2,857	...	...
Other Charges . . .	92	20	...	...
TOTAL .	8,664	16,535	7,871	...
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH. Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	81,531	98,737	...	...
Printing at Jail and Government Presses . . .	237	235	...	...
Printing at Private Presses .	239	59	...	...
Other Charges . . .	6,456	6,012	...	...
TOTAL .	88,463	1,05,043	16,580	...
PUNJAB . . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing .	2,172	1,246	...	...
Printing at Private Presses .	1,577	484	...	...
Other Charges . . .	101	22	...	...
TOTAL .	3,850	1,752	...	2,098
ASSAM . . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing .	312	1,050	...	...
Printing at Jail and Government Presses . . .	50	...	...	...
Printing at Private Presses .	546	781	...	...
TOTAL .	908	1,831	923	...
BIHAR . . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing .	113	322	...	...
Printing at Private Presses .	311	401	...	...
TOTAL .	424	723	299	...

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*contd.*	₹	₹	₹	₹
Stationery and Printing—concld.				
Burma . . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing .	834	1,592	...	...
Printing at Jail and Government Presses . . .	3,957	4,421	...	...
Printing at Private Presses .	...	36	...	...
Total .	4,791	6,049	1,258	...
Central Provinces . . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing .	777	1,674	...	...
Printing at Private Presses .	116	1,224	...	...
Other Charges . . .	10	27	...	...
Total .	903	2,925	2,022	...
Eastern Bengal . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing .	431	590	...	...
Printing at Private Presses .	585	553	...	...
Total .	1,016	1,143	127	...
Rajputana . . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing .	243	277	...	...
Printing at Private Presses .	552	600	...	...
Total .	795	877	82	...
Sind and Baluchistan . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing .	161	99	...	...
Printing at Jail and Government Presses . .	91	9	...	...
Printing at Private Presses .	481	258	...	...
Total .	733	366	...	367
Railway Mail Service . Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing .	5,386	5,044	...	...
Printing at Private Presses .	332	3,279	...	...
Total .	5,718	8,323	2,605	...
GRAND TOTAL .	4,30,030	5,67,153	1,39,588	2,465
Deduct—Printing charges debitable to the Telegraph Department— North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	18,810	21,293	2,483	...
Total .	4,11,220	5,45,860	1,37,105	2,465

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Postal Service—*concld.*				
Mail-cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service (after deducting Non-Postal charges.)				
Bengal	4,407	5,773	1,366	...
Bombay	37,627	37,571	...	56
Madras	34,605	40,738	6,133	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	37,861	41,251	3,390	...
Punjab	1,09,289	1,12,586	3,297	...
Assam	12,384	12,384	...	...
Bihar	613	485	...	128
Burma	7,574	6,692	...	882
Central Provinces	24,492	25,768	1,276	...
Eastern Bengal	—2	—2	...	...
Rajputana	4,416	3,996	...	420
Sind and Baluchistan	4,557	4,955	398	...
TOTAL	2,77,823	2,92,197	15,860	1,486
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	—821	...	...	—821
Bombay	1,727	2,437	710	...
Madras	1,354	61	...	1,293
Burma	121	193	72	...
TOTAL	2,381	2,691	782	472
Construction and Repairs of Post Office Buildings.				
Bengal	10,727	11,039	312	...
Bombay	177	87	...	90
Madras	198	1,512	1,314	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,278	1,366	88	...
Punjab	188	219	31	...
Assam	2,539	3,595	1,056	...
Bihar	942	1,030	88	...
Burma	409	917	508	...
Central Provinces	297	745	448	...
Eastern Bengal	4,520	3,873	...	647
Rajputana	94	30	...	64
Sind and Baluchistan	2	...	...	2
Railway Mail Service	67	259	192	...
TOTAL	21,438	24,672	4,037	803
Total Postal Service.				
Director General of the Post Office	1,82,730	1,88,642	5,912	...
Comptroller, Post Office	4,63,952	4,69,678	5,726	...
Bengal	17,52,447	18,65,322	1,12,875	...
Bombay	15,86,290	16,12,542	26,252	...
Madras	12,29,822	12,82,328	52,506	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11,65,237	11,97,833	32,596	...
Punjab	9,68,758	10,54,714	85,956	...
Assam	3,10,969	3,34,160	23,191	...
Bihar	3,86,191	3,90,116	3,925	...
Burma	6,04,555	6,17,492	12,937	...
Central Provinces	4,35,232	4,39,915	4,683	...
Eastern Bengal	3,16,353	3,28,340	11,987	...
Rajputana	3,18,114	3,23,052	4,938	...
Sind and Baluchistan	1,94,770	2,00,031	5,261	...
Railway Mail Service	19,47,191	19,71,314	24,123	...
TOTAL	1,18,62,611	1,22,75,479	4,12,868	...

Appendix No. X—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*
Non-Postal Branches.				
Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service.				
Bengal	554	359	...	195
Punjab	2,44,310	2,75 372	31,062	...
Burma	357	255	...	102
Eastern Bengal	2	4	2	...
Total	2,45,223	2,75,990	31,064	297
Subsidy Payments.				
British India Steam Navigation Company (Bengal)	5,14,417	5 11,500	...	2,917
River Steam Company and Ferries in Bengal	4,926	5,248	322	....
Bengal Central Flotilla Company (Bengal)	2,196	2,196	...	...
Ditto ditto (Eastern Bengal)	1,200	1,200	...	...
Tigris and Euphrates Steam Navigation Company (Bombay)	30,000	...	...	30,000
Irrawaddy Flotilla Company (Burma)	48,000	47,500	...	500
River Steam Navigation Company for service between Jatrapur and Dibrugarh (Bengal)	34,343	35,173	830	...
River Steam Navigation Company for service between Jatrapur and Dibrugarh (Assam)	4,309	...	...	4,309
India General Steam Navigation Company for service between Narainganj and Silchar (Bengal)	10,833	10,000	...	833
Steam service between Goa and Bombay	7,155	7,955	800	...
Subsidy to Ceylon Government (Madras)	125	...	...	125
Total	6,57,504	6,20,772	1,952	38,684
Total Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	5,67,269	5,64,476	...	2,793
Bombay	37,155	7,955	...	29,200
Madras	125	...	...	125
Punjab	2,44 310	2,75,372	31,062	...
Assam	4,309	...	...	4,309
Burma	48,357	47,755	...	602
Eastern Bengal	1,202	1,204	2	...
Total	9,02,727	8,96,762	31,064	37,029

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

Post Office Receipts.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
I.—Postal Service.				
Cash Receipts.				
Postage on Letters and Parcels, etc.	12,60,879	13,08,720		
Cash realised on privileged Newspapers	2,98,476	3,47,390		
Receipts on account of Money Orders	25,02,627	26,55,103		
Ditto ditto British Postal Orders . . .	2,257	3,005		
	40,64,239	43,14,218		
Deduct—				
Refund of Postage Collections	8,135	5,872		
			40,56,104	43,08,346
*Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps (Gross Value)** . .	...	...	95,72,243	1,01,34,412
Ditto Service ditto . .	...	...	23,78,698	24,47,053
Miscellaneous Receipts (i.e., *sale of waste papers, etc*).—				
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets	9,513	10,402		
Other petty receipts	88,390	79,479		
	97,903	89,881		
Deduct—				
Refund of Window Delivery Tickets . . .	5	...		
Refund of petty receipts	873	1,858		
	878	1,858	97,025	88,023
			1,61,04,070	1,69,77,834
Deduct—				
Amount due to the British Post Office . . .	1,31,958	1,83,583		
Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations .	—10,058	28,479	1,21,900	2,12,062
Total .	...	...	1,59,82,170	1,67,65,772

No. XI.

Postal Department during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Post Office Expenditure.		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
		R	R	R	R
I.—Postal Service.					
Salaries and Establishments.					
Chief Office, Calcutta.	Director General's Office, Salaries	97,814	99,194		
	Establishment	54,407	55,544		
	Comptroller's Office, Salaries	36,904	38,212		
	Establishment	4,15,343	4,16,919		
Presidency and District Offices.	Postmasters General, Deputy Postmasters General, and Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, Salaries	2,02,731	2,23,033		
	Presidency Postmasters, Superintendents and Inspectors, Salaries	7,77,871	7,58,376		
	Establishment	59,51,194	60,70,657		
Conveyance of Mails.	Road Establishment	9,02,967	10,02,802		
	Ferry and Boat Establishment	26,592	27,066		
	Railway Charges	5,389	6,169		
Stationery and Printing	Printing Establishment	41,021	40,851		
Post Office, Miscellaneous	Aligarh Workshop Establishment	16,030	14,731		
				85,88,263	87,53,5
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges—					
Chief Office, Calcutta.	Director General's Office. Temporary Establishment	1,474	1,744		
	Director General's Office. Travelling Expenses and Allowances	10,318	9,031		
	Director General's Office. Hill Journey Allowance	5,514	7,031		
	Director General's Office. Office Expenses	13,203	16,098		
	Comptroller's Office. Temporary Establishment	47	2,011		
	Comptroller's Office. Travelling Expenses and Allowances	4,452	4 256		
	Comptroller's Office. Office Expenses	7,206	8,280		
Presidency and District Offices.	Experimental and Temporary Establishment	23,175	21 262		
	Travelling Expenses and Allowances	4,44,413	4,64,779		
	Construction and repair of Post Office	21,438	24,672		
	Office Expenses	9,00,276	9,33,040		
Conveyance of Mails.	Road Establishment, Temporary	4,521	6,509		
	Ferry and Boat Establishment, Temporary	48	114		
	Ditto Contingencies	5·724	1,340		
	Contingent Road Charges	79.239	78,258		
	Payments to P. and O. Company	4,335	...		
	Ditto to Guaranteed Railways	1,99.553	1,89,373		
	Special Train Hire	79.461	1,42,176		
	Payments to State Railways	7,68,751	7,59,799		
	Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service Charges	4,51,147	5,68,187		
	Deduct—Non-Postal Charges	1,73,324	2,75 990		
		2,77,823	2,92,197		
	Bounty Money	2,381	2,691		
Stationery and Printing	Printing, Miscellaneous	4,11,219	5,45,860		
Post Office, Miscellaneous.	Aligarh Workshop Charges	651	848		
	Other Miscellaneous Charges	9,126	10,556	32,74,348	35,21,925
Discount on sale of ordinary postage stamps		...	...	1,50,932	1,57,606
	Total	...	...	1,20,13,543	1,24,33,085

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

Post Office Receipts.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
II.—Non-Postal Branches.	₹	₹	₹	₹
Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service Receipts	2,45,269*	2,76,076	...	...
Deduct—Refund of Passenger and Goods Service Collections	46	86	...	...
Total	...	...	2,45,223	2,75,990
Contribution from Native States	...	...	6,000	6,000
Total Revenue as per Post Office Account	...	...	1,62,23,393	1,70,47,762
III.—Receipts not shown in Post Office Accounts, but credited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.				
District Post collections, including Zemindary Dâk receipts in Bengal	...	...	84,067	81,857
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,63,17,460	1,71,29,619

* Includes Bullock Train . . 71,899
Mail cart . . . 1,73,324

No. XI—*concld.*

Postal Department during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96—concld.

Post Office Expenditure.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
II.—Non-Postal Branches.	R	R	R	R
Conveyance of Mails. { Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service	...	...	2,45,223*	2,75,990
Conveyance of Mails. { Subsidies	...	...	6,57,504	6,20,772
Total	...	...	9,02,727	8,96,762
Total Expenditure as per Post Office Account	...	...	1,29,16,270	1,33,29,847
III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department, but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.				
District Post Establishments, including Zemindary Dâks in Bengal	...	...	12,42,686	12,26,250
Stores from England	...	...	4,31,880	4,60,660
Payments under Postal Arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	...	...	6,06,000	6,06,000
Exchange on Charges in England	...	...	8,63,500	8,10,410
Total	...	...	31,44,066	31,03,320
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,60,60,336	1,64,33,167

* Includes Bullock Train . . 71,899
Mail cart . . 1,73,324

Appendix

Accounts showing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, Net Revenue, etc.,

[NOTE.—The figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

YEAR.	POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER.			Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realised in cash.	POSTAL FACILITIES AT THE END OF EACH
	Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, etc.									Post Offices.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		No.
. . .	...	24,71,176	19,99,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,454	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,58,755	...	...
stimated) .	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	645
. . .	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,456	32,11,186	15,90,544	29,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,957	...	753
. . .	8,70,610	18,62,005	9,04,934	1,69,710	38,07,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	...	779
. . .	8,51,500	18,51,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	35,03,034	17,49,814	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,034	...	810
. . .	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,032	1,93,230	51,43,201	49,40,14	24,14,952	35,20,002	14,20,640	11,05,140	...	835
. . .	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,15,683	92,250	55,21,99.	53,30,245	25,92,23	37,37,011	16,01,334	11,45,678	...	852
. . .	15,9 ,749	27,84,711	12,23,860	83,560	52,91,805	51,19,011	27,34,2	38,00,798	12,58,215	11,26,510	..	889
. . .	17,50,920	28,68,833	12,51,835	62,760	59,16. 39	56,73,67	28,04,84	37,00,755	18,73,934	9,91,909	...	943
. . .	18,91,089	31,92,98	13,30,874	50,555	64,25,561	62,11,6	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,10,853	...	1,011
. . .	21,00,107	35,68,545	14,41,410	35,588	71,17,651	67,65,501	32,07,045	38,76,262	28,89,439	6,69,117	..	1,091
. . .	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,745	51,970	78,22,63.	74 17,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191
. . .	24,46,105	50,08,00	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85 67,271	35,59,268	41,88,028	43,78,646	6,29,377	...	1,538
11 months) .	23,18,930	26,56,260	11,95,468	40,136	64,30,094	60,21,873	31,66,61	40,23,481	19,03,392	6,63,86	...	1,719
. . .	25,42,261	23,95,839	15,12,952	61,124	64,48,180	6 8 ,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,706	9,80,153	...	2,205
. . .	28,59,802	27,55,016	16,25,,76	41,224	72,85,018	6 ,2 ,7	41,05,704	51,70,201	14,90,51	12 64,40	..	2,389
. . .	26,90,557	29,87,627	16,11,3 3	67,550	72,59,. 17	68,16,010	39,28,193	53,06,779	12,19,231	16,68,195	...	2,629
. . .	27,25,220	42, 9,121	17,80,0 0	56,444	88,70,858	79, 2,895	37,43,771	51,77, 67	26,0 ,328	14,33,796	...	2,736
. . .	28,04,628	34,05,56	18,57,037	47,820	82,04,954	78,34,332	41,18, 63	50,07,6 5	27,35,6 7	7,58,932	...	2,884
. . .	29,73,417	10,61,947	18,86,9 0	1,08,770	60,30,003	55,10,109	44,52,262	52,32,089	2,8 ,420	7,8 ,427	31'96	3,006
. . .	31,44,210	10,54,291	19,05,331	88,107	61,92,661	55,78,656	45,24,362	51,81,251	1,57,405	8,96,849	31'23	3,178
. . .	33,77,6 5	10,93,570	20,35,126	38,074	65,24,178	59,48,732	48,56,162	51,70,869	3,77,864	7,04,705	31'23	3,408
. . .	35,08,306	11,44,901	21,28,247	36,,82	69,07,831	63, 5,301	51,90,400	5 ,30,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30'97	3,631
. . .	37,13,288	12,06,284	21,8 ,6 4	37,183	71,18,256	66,84,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30'71	3,852
. . .	41,22,910	12,8 ,136	22,44,94	53,815	77, 7,879	72,97,171	60,11,035	6 ,82,704	13,14,467	7 ,669	29'33	4,107
. . .	45,00,921	12,63,017	20,91,107	42,730	78,97,765	74,72,592	62,00,575	65,57,308	9,15,284	3,47,733	29'62	4,393
. . .	48,37,899	13,48,574	20,17,28	61,822	82,67,884	73, 9,726	66,40,852	68,93,435	10,9 ,291	2,72,5 1	29'86	4,610
. . .	48,83,567	1 ,41,149	25,11, 00	53,354	87,89,1 0	85,33,595	71,92,44	74,14,135	11,19,470	2, ,679	29'74	4,831
. . .	43,91,285	13,84 92	21,16,1 1	98,800	90,15,11	87,01,259	73,15,330	79,58,765	7,45,494	6,43,435	35'17	4,810
. . .	44,50,471	14 99,8 2	33,77, 92	53,297	93,71,072	91,05,535	75,16,133	85,49,226	5,57,709	9,33,0 1	36'24	5,310
. . .	47,92,161	1 ,72,739	15,21,817	57,815	99,47,569	96,62,300	80,89,514	80,42,790	7,19,510	8,51,246	35'64	5,879
. . .	50,24,3 4	16,17,614	35,47,102	43,630	1,02,72,670	99,80,660	83,72,055	90,72, 50	9,17,319	7,0 ,205	35'07	6,488
. . .	64,08,218	17,19,768	26,88,929	96,317	1,09,13,232	1,06,05,220	88,85,452	94,26,282	11,78,938	5,40,810	34'86	6,840
. . .	66,66,849	17,42,153	28,12,0 5	86,791	1,13,44,827	1,10,82,590	91,33,438	97,26,901	13,55,689	3,93 463	34'98	7,097
. . .	70,85,553	18,11,053	29,68,07	82,011	1,19,47,601	1,16,65,355	98,54,297	99,78,684	17,07,271	1,01,787	35'02	7,363
. . .	73,88,092	18,98,749	31,66,820	1,11,102	1,25,86,772	1,23,05,004	1,04,06,365	99,30,673	23,05,311	Surplus, 4,66,552	35'43	7,533
. . .	75,19,0 8	19,51,452	32,31,025	78,977	1,26,01,432	1,25,01,060	1,05,49,608	1,01,44,047	20,58,111	1,05,561	35'39	8,103
. . .	80,08,707	20,55,416	35,34,333	75,790	1,36,54,266	1,34,95,888	1,14,60,452	1,06,34,219	28,61,669	8,26,233	36'02	8,394
. . .	81,95,186	21,33,510	36,60,171	86,018	1,40,75,685	1,39,08,199	1,18,64,689	1,13,60,551	26,17,648	5,04,138	36'16	8,619
. . .	85,11,101	22,56,204	37,18,934	66,546	1,45,72,875	1,44,10,502	1,21,54,298	1,14,21,225	29,89,277	7,33,073	35'63	8,833
. . .	90,53,872	23,22,703	34,26,538	80,144	1,58,83,357	1,51,03,208	1,27,89,595	1,16,35,891	34,67,407	11,44,704	35'16	8,978
. . .	94,21,311	23,78,698	40,56,104	97,035	1,59,53,238	1,58,31,238	1,34,52,510	1,18,62 ,11	39,68,627	15,89,020	35'58	9,243
. . .	90,76,806	24,17,053	41,08,346	88,023	1,68,30,228	1,66,08,186	1,41,61,113	1,22,75,470	43,32,687	18,85,634	35'74	9,588

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting discount to vendors.

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters, packets, etc.,) from that year to 1872-73, and afterwards at a low privile d letter rate of one anna for (about 4 oz.).

Column 8.—The figures in this column show the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence mentioned in the note regarding

e Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1895-96.

ant of conveyance of passengers or of any of the non-postal branches of the administration.]

EP-EN D AR.	[In addition to those at post office.] Village Postmen.	Postal Lines. Railway.	Mail-cart, horses, camels, etc.	Runner or boat lines.	Steamer services, sea and river.	Total mileage.	Total Number of Articles given out for Delivery. Letters.*	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Money orders.	Total.	Articles finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Offices. Number.	Percentage on total in column 26.	Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	European Letters. Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., viz., of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipts.
4	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
o.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				No.	No.	£.
							Three digits omitted in these columns.											
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,280	1,824	396	93	...	19,473						
.	...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	26,392	2,624	463	133	...	29,615						
.	...	146	5,697	30,470	...	36,313	29,593	3,133	477	172	...	33,295						
	...	No information available for this year.					33,863	3,772	492	173	...	38,302						
.	...	273	5,508	31,152	...	36,933	37,453	5,272	533	177	...	43,441						
.	...	532	5,766	31,272	..	39,530	45,741	6,326	625	241	...	52,938						
.	...	711	5,862	32,765	...	39,738	42,637	5,262	504	368	...	48,771						
.	...	1,046	5,740	36,784	...	43,570	42,981	4,652	563	292		48,490						
.	...	1,798	4,722	39,014	...	45,554	42,147	4,329	561	321	...	47,459						
.	...	2,382	5,247	34,328	5,137	47,084	44,240	4,558	556	341	...	49,702						
	...	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,648	556	349	...	52,462						
.	...	2,904	5,319	33,120	5,732	46,875	51,069	4,917	571	391	...	56,968						
.	...	3,275	4,947	31,311	5,444	45,697	54,797	5,114	579	402	...	60,913						
.	...	3,658	4,851	33,975	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	672	493	...	59,842						
	...	3,995	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	62,567	5,411	651	525	...	69,154						
	...	4,335	5,460	34,971	5,611	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	...	75,987						
22	...	4,413	5,133	35,498	5,611	50,877	76,867	6,165	764	736	..	84,534	...	..	..	.	...	73,110
08	...	4,991	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,203	77,503	6,505	674	1,127	...	85,809	...	...	.	...	...	69,156
85	...	5,065	4,278	35,929	6,167	51,637	80,630	6,840	675	1,499	...	89,561	...	...	430	...	..	68,110
90	...	5,168	3,915	31,406	6,167	49,656	83,127	7,928	653	1,446	...	93,157	...	...	478	...		61,072
54	...	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,628	54,616	98,531	8,772	605	1,136	...	109,835	1,035,440	·94	542	...	...	54,770
38	1,463	6,118	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	104,353	9,365	702	1,608	...	116,110	922,001	·79	610		...	57,170
47	1,665	6,549	4,176	32,612	13,687	57,044	107,570	9,421	851	1,618	...	119,470	787,487	65	633			53,125
54	1,950	6,978	4,333	33,422	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,880	930	1,619	...	122,541	691,361	·56	644	(a) 2,678,592	(a) 2,548,725	66,685
74	2,242	7,338	3,761	33,157	13,687	57,943	115,089	10,929	901	1,827	...	128,826	677,170	·51	683	2,626,264	2,978,519	70,749
67	2,561	8,123	3,209	32,873	13,687	57,944	115,599	10,276	998	2,032	...	128,899	635,301	·48	...	2,862,213	2,873,819	71,051
26	2,792	8,605	3,042	32,284	14,308	58,240	134,567	11,251	1,074	2,085	...	148,977	658,068	·46	...	3,021,980	3,037,403	88,160
20	2,837	9,455	3,020	31,977	14,308	58,760	143,539	11,943	1,083	2,105	...	158,670	673,168	·43	...	2,767,431	3,128,473	71,051
90	3,241	9,745	3,303	32,321	14,308	59,677	153,097	12,527	1,152	2,187	2,645	171,608	621,451	·36	...	3,243,017	3,176,12	70,000
36	3,670	9,901	3,648	34,115	14,520	61,304	165,551	14,074	1,112	3,113	2,556	186,020	578,606	·31	...	3,272,630	3,17 ,926	70,000
26	3,841	10,671	3,550	34,8051	14,520	61,536	179,450	15,848	1,286	3,691	3,035	203,340	608,987	·29	.	3,335,127	3,271,653	70,000
31	4,039	11,612	4,049	34,482	10,725	60,868	191,513	17,507	1,338	4,435	3,550	220,343	639,369	·29	...	3,531,071	3,120,855	70,000
56	4,256	11,862	4,227	35,381	11,117	62,487	211,983	20,342	1,476	5,119	4,103	243,023	672,076	·28	...	3,[illegible]8,270	3,316,681	68,000
84	4,455	12,710	3,933	35,729	11,083	64,055	225,811	21,607	1,580	5,752	4,821	260,571	708,817	·27	...	3,752,148	3,635,964	68,000
94	4,725	14,043	3,963	36,471	12,483	68,960	238,692	21,833	1,621	6,740	5,512	274,398	707,552	·26	..	4,411,729	4,127,507	68,000
87	3,497	15,073	3,976	36,530	12,438	68,026	254,161	22,696	1,798	8,102	6,137	292,894	718,170	·24	...	4,416,392	4,560,870	50,000
93	3,693	15,730	3,980	39,189	12,224	71,121	271,159	24,287	1,883	8,701	6,759	311,988	776,602	·24	...	4,653,919	4,644,823	40,000
99	3,707	16,514	4,826	41,476	12,277	74,193	280,741	24,935	1,902	10,175	7,126	325,279	759,703	·23	...	4,771,870 (b)	6,8[illegible],18 (b)	45,000
68	3,757	17,196	4,192	44,019	12,331	77,738	300,620	25,910	2,109	10,711	7,783	347,133	775,577	·22	...	3,926,354	4,214,469	59,000
92	3,837	17,540	4,650	45,732	12,550	80,472	311,014	26,638	2,170	12,149	8,238	360,209	717,568	·19	..	4,252,400	4,452,058	60,600
75	3,970	18,099	4,959	44,805	12,603	80,306	328,162	26,364	2,339	14,703	8,755	379 023	769,526	·20	...	4,376,415	4,098,267	60,600
93	4,143	18,463	5,214	46,177	13,743	83,597	347,150	28,145	2,561	16,248	6,422	403,526	841,868	·20	...	4,486,[illegible]42 (c)	4,035,809 (c)	60,600
27	4,260	18,871	4,959	47,509	13,984	85,323	364,168	28,939	2,577	18,196	10,955	423,925	938,855	·22	...	3,782,[illegible]15	3,9[illegible],[illegible]75	60,600

Column 12.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3, and 4. The comparison comes with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.

Columns 21 to 26.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

Columns 27 and 28.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.

Column 29.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and ended in 1877-78.

(a) Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places east of Suez.

(b) Revised so as to show the number of articles exchanged with the United Kingdom instead of the number of postage rates.

* Including post-cards from 1879-80.

† 2,712 miles of line under this head have in 1883-83 been included in column 10.

(c) Revised so as to show the number of letters conveyed by P. and O. contract steamers to and from Europe and Egypt only.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 26th, 1896.

At the commencement of the week gradients were very steep over North Bombay and a shallow low pressure area lay off the North Konkan coast. Weather was fine and cool over the whole of Northern and Central India, and cloudy with excessive heat over the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. The rainfall was confined to the extreme south of the Peninsula and was light in amount. The depression off the Konkan coast was transmitted eastwards during the next 24 hours to Khandesh and Gujarat, where it remained stationary until the 22nd, without, however, exercising any appreciable influence on the weather. Weather was hence fine throughout India during this period. The chart of the 23rd showed that the depression although unchanged in position was slightly deeper than on the preceding two days, and that it was beginning to influence the weather. It intensified considerably during the day, and marching eastwards passed on to the southern districts of the Central Provinces. Its advance eastwards was accompanied by the formation of a secondary depression over East Rajputana. Under the influence of the double disturbance skies became heavily clouded in the Central Provinces, Central India, Bihar, and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and light but favourable showers of rain occurred in these areas on the 24th and 25th. The largest amount reported on these days was 1·20 inches at Lucknow. The secondary or Rajputana depression drifted slowly east-south-eastwards across Bundelkhand on the 25th, at the same time filling up. Weather hence cleared up in Bihar, the North-Western Provinces and Central India, and the only rainfall reported in these districts on the 26th was a light shower at Purnea. The primary or Central Provinces depression occupied almost the same position as on the 24th, but was more diffused and filled up almost entirely during the day. It, however, occasioned light showers in Berar and the Bombay Deccan during the day, the heaviest of which was 0·30 inch at Belgaum.

During the whole of this period temperature was excessive over the Central Provinces and the Peninsula and, more or less in defect in Northern India—a contrast of frequent occurrence during the cold weather.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 20th December.*—Pressure had given way slightly to briskly in the Punjab and had increased over the remainder of India. Pressure was in slight defect in the west coast districts and the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces, and normal elsewhere. Gradients were unusually steep over North Bombay, and a slight low pressure area existed off the North Konkan coast. The air movement was of the ordinary cold weather type. General rain had been received in Southern India and Ceylon, and local showers of little value in Mysore and the Bombay Deccan. The principal falls were 2·02 inches at Colombo and 1·16 inches at Wellington. Fine clear and much drier weather than usual prevailed over North-West and Central India, and very low humidities were recorded at the hill stations. The lowest reported 8 A.M. humidity was 19 per cent. at Mount Abu. Skies were partially clouded in the Central Provinces, but were almost clear over the Gangetic Plain, Bengal and Burma. Temperature was below the average over Northern and Central India, due to unusually low night temperature. It was, on the other hand, in moderate to large excess over the Peninsula, chiefly due to large excess in the night temperature. The lowest night temperature recorded in India was 29°·9 at Rawalpindi.

Monday, 21st December.—The low pressure area noticed off the Konkan coast on the previous day had been transferred to Khandesh and Gujarat, where pressure had fallen very slightly. A slight fall had also occurred in Sind and Baluchistan. Over the remainder of India and Burma the barometer had continued to rise slightly to briskly. Winds exhibited an irregular cyclonic circulation in the depression area. The westerly current down the Gangetic Plain was slightly less marked than on the preceding day, and several stations in that area reported calms. Skies were clearing in the south of the Peninsula and

no rain had fallen in that area beyond light showers at Trevandrum and Tinnevelley. Moderate to heavy rain had again occurred in Ceylon.

Tuesday, 22nd December.—Pressure was stationary over India except in the Central Provinces, where it had given way slightly. The depression over Gujarat and Khandesh was unchanged, both in position and character. Winds were practically unaltered. Weather was fine over the whole of India and Burma with much cloud in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. Light rain had fallen in Ceylon, the heaviest amount being 0·80 inch at Trincomalee. The distribution of temperature with respect to the normal was unchanged, temperature remaining excessive over the Peninsula and below the average over Northern India. Very low night temperatures were recorded at several stations in the Punjab, the more noteworthy being 29°·9 at Rawalpindi, 31° at Khushab and Umballa, and 31°·4 at Peshawar. The night temperatures at the neighbouring hill stations, on the other hand, ranged between 36° and 45°.

Wednesday, 23rd December.—The pressure changes of the previous 24 hours were generally small in amount except in Kashmir, where the barometer had fallen rapidly. The distribution of pressure was unaltered, pressure remaining highest in the North-West Punjab and lowest over the south of the Bay and Ceylon. The slight depression over Khandesh and Gujarat was better defined than on the preceding two days, and had occasioned a few drops of rain at Indore, Gadhechi and Jhansi. Humidity was increasing generally, and there was much cloud in the south of the Peninsula, Kashmir, Gujarat and Central India, and moderate cloud in the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces. Showers had fallen in the south of the Peninsula and in Ceylon, the principal amounts being 2·15 inches at Trincomalee and 0·95 inch at Negapatam. Temperature was stationary in the Punjab and the Peninsula, but had risen generally elsewhere.

Thursday, 24th December.—The depression in Khandesh had advanced eastwards into the southern districts of the Central Provinces and had occasioned a brisk to rapid fall of the barometer over the Central Provinces and Berar. A brisk fall of the barometer had also occurred in Rajputana and the adjacent districts of the North-Western Provinces, and a secondary depression had formed over East Rajputana. Pressure was in slight to moderate defect in the areas of depression, and more or less in excess in other parts of the country. Winds were irregularly cyclonic around the depressions, but elsewhere they blew from about normal directions. Skies were heavily clouded in the Central Provinces and Central India, and light showers (less than a tenth of an inch in amount) had fallen in these areas. Skies were clear at the majority of stations in North-Western India, but were moderately clouded in the eastern districts of the North Western Provinces and Bihar. Showers had again fallen in the south of the Peninsula. Mangalore had obtained 1·72 inches, and Colombo 1·52 inches. Temperature had fallen rapidly in Baluchistan, and was, during the previous 24 hours, 7° below the average at Quetta. The high temperature conditions over Bombay had extended northwards into the Central Provinces, and the mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was about 6° above the average in these areas.

Friday, 25th December.—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly in North-Western India, and was stationary or had fallen in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces. The Rajputana depression had drifted slowly east-south-eastwards, and was probably central near Nowgong. Pressure was unchanged over the Peninsula and Burma, but had risen slightly in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the greater part of the Central Provinces, and the depression in the Central Provinces had filled up. Fairly normal winds prevailed except over the area covered by the secondary depression, where the directions were feebly cyclonic. Thundershowers had occurred in the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, and the adjacent districts of Central India and the Central Provinces. The falls were less than a tenth of an inch in amount at the majority of stations. The largest amount was 1·20 inches at Lucknow. Hardly any rain had fallen in the Peninsula.

Saturday, 26th December.—Pressure had increased over nearly the whole of India, rapidly over the area covered by the secondary depression on the previous day, and slightly to briskly elsewhere. The depression had probably filled up. Pressure was in considerable to large excess over Northern and Central India, and in slight excess on the west and south of the Peninsula. Very steep gradients prevailed over North Bombay. In this respect the conditions over North Bombay resembled those of the 20th, when a low pressure

area existed off the Konkan coast. North-westerly winds had set in over the Gangetic Plain. The air was considerably damper in Gujarat, Central India and the Central Provinces. Skies were clearing in Bihar but were heavily clouded in the Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan, and light showers had fallen at Purnea, Belgaum, Bijapur and Amraoti. The most noteworthy feature of the weather was the excessive and increasing heat over the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was 6° above the average in the former, 4½° in the latter area.

Temperature.—The temperature conditions of the week differed considerably from the normal over the greater part of the country. The mean temperature was steadily below the average in Northern India and persistently above it in the Peninsula—an illustration of the opposition between the conditions in Extra Tropical and Tropical India, of frequent occurrence in the cold weather. The decreased temperatare in the former area was due chiefly to low night temperature, and the increased temperature in the latter area to slightly higher day temperature and much higher night temperature than usual. The following gives mean temperature variation data for the week :—

Province.	December 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	
Burma	—1·6	—0·3	—1·6	+0·3	—1·1	+1·0	+0·3	—0·1
Bengal and Assam	—2·3	—3·1	—2·7	—1·8	+0·2	+1·1	+1·4	—1·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—1·5	—3·1	—3·0	—1·2	—1·2	+1·0	—1·8	—1·5
Punjab	—2·7	—3·9	—3·7	—3·7	—3·5	—3·3	—2·9	—3·4
Bombay	+5·0	+5·5	+4·6	+5·0	+5·9	+3·1	+4·0	+4·8
Central Provinces and Berar	+1·3	+1·1	+1·5	+3·7	+5·5	+2·5	+6·1	+3·1
Central India and Gujarat	—1·0	—1·2	+0·2	+4·0	+2·	—1·8	—2·7	0
Sind and Rajputana	—1·7	—4·2	—4·1	—1·5	—0·3	—3·2	—3·0	—2·7
Madras	+2·7	+2·4	+2·5	+1·7	+1·3	+4·3	+4·9	+2·8
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	—0·2	—0·8	—0·7	+0·8	+1·3	+0·5	+0·6	+0·2

The statement shows that the mean temperature of the whole country did not depart to any extent from the normal except on the 24th, when it was over 1° in excess.

Rain.—As already stated the weather was fine and settled over the greater part of India during the first four days of the week. Local showers occurred almost daily in the extreme south of the Peninsula during this period, but they were in almost all cases light in amount and of little value. A very slight depression covered Gujarat and Kathiawar on the 21st and 22nd, but was exercising no influence on the weather beyond giving cloud to the surrounding districts. It developed on the 23rd, and advancing eastwards passed into the southern districts of the Central Provinces on the 24th. At the same time a secondary depression formed in East Rajputana. The double disturbance occasioned favourable rain in Oudh, and light local showers in Central India, the Central Provinces, Berar, the North-Western Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Bihar on the 24th and 25th. The largest fall in these areas was 1·20 inches at Lucknow on the 25th. Both depressions filled up on the 25th, but local showers continued in Berar and the Bombay Deccan during the next 24 hours.

The accompanying rainfall statement shows that rain was received in twenty-two of the rainfall divisions, and that in thirteen of these divisions the total fall of the week was less than a tenth of an inch in amount. The divisions which obtained effective rain, *i.e.*, average fall of over a tenth of an inch were South Oudh, North Oudh, the North-Western Provinces Hills, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Madras (South Central), Coorg and East Coast (South). The rainfall in these divisions ranged between 0·14" and 0·46", and was slightly heavier than usual in the first six divisions.

The seasonal rainfall up to date shows some improvement in the case of Bihar and Oudh.

The more noteworthy totals were 1·60 inches at Hansot (Broach), 1·32 inches at two stations in the Unao district, 1·20 inches at Lucknow, 1·12 inches at Tasgaon (Satara), and 1 inch at Tarabganj (Gonda).

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending December 26th, 1896.			Rainfall data from October 18th to December 26th, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Oct. 18th to Dec. 26th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	3·87	3·06	+ 26
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0·04	—0·04	4 88	5·53	— 12.
	3. Central do.	0	0·01	—0·01	2·91	3·17	— 8
	4. Upper do.	0·01	?	?	1·15	?	?
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	1·91	6·28	— 70
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0 01	—0·01	0·06	3·13	— 98
	7. Assam (Surma)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·76	2·67	— 72
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	0	0 07	—0 07	0·53	2 74	— 82
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0	0·06	—0 06	1·18	1·76	— 33
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0 01	—0·01	0·03	1·70	— 98
	11. Central do.	0	0 01	—0·01	0·05	1·16	— 96
	12. North do.	0	0 01	—0·01	0·62	1·26	— 51
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·03	—0 03	1·55	2 19	— 29
	14. Orissa	0	0·03	—0 03	0 07	3·21	— 98
	15. Chota Nagpur	0 01	0 02	—0·01	0 41	1·38	— 70
	16. Bihar (South)	0·06	0·03	+ 0 03	0·42	1·19	— 65
	17. Do. (North)	0·10	0·03	+ 0·07	0 20	0 89	— 78
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	0·03	0·04	—0·01	0·52	0·91	— 43
	19. Oudh (South)	0·35	0·11	+ 0 24	0 63	0·70	— 10
	20. Do. (North)	0·29	0·05	+ 0·24	0 77	0·52	+ 48
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·03	0·07	—0·04	0·47	0·50	— 6
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·03	0·38	+ 66
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	0	0 03	—0 03	0·16	0·69	— 77
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	0	0·10	—0·10	0·36	0·54	— 33
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	0·15	0 14	+ 0·01	1·05	0 86	+ 22
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·03	—0·03	0 38	0·33	+ 15
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0 09	0·32	— 72
	28. Do. (Central)	0·01	0·09	—0·08	0·12	0 59	— 80
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0	0·11	—0 11	0·13	0 67	— 81
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·22	—0 22	0·65	1·47	— 56
	31. Do. (North)	0	0 28	—0·28	0·88	1 36	— 35
	32. Do. (West)	0	0 04	—0·04	0 06	0·26	— 77
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar Coast	0·40	0 16	+ 0·30	11 21	7·24	+ 55
	34. Madras (South Central)	0·44	0·63	— 0·19	11·95	8·38	+ 43
	35. Coorg	0·14	0 14	0	6 82	6·31	+ 8
	36. Mysore	0·04	0 14	—0·10	3 42	4 70	— 27
	37. Konkan	0 01	0 03	—0 02	0 99	2·45	— 60
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·14	0·10	+ 0·04	1 73	3·10	— 44
	39 Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·13	—0·13	0·61	1·93	— 68
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0·03	0·10	—0 07	0·79	1·99	— 60
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·74	1·43	— 48
	43. Central Provinces (Central)	0·06	0·06	0	0·25	1·18	— 28
	44. Central Provinces (East)	0	0·09	—0·09	1·39	1·41	— 1
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0 09	0·01	+ 0·08	0·07	0·49	+ 37
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·01	—0 01	0 80	0·32	+ 150
	47. Sind	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·22	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·10	—0 10	0·97	0·84	+ 15
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0·08	0·03	+ 0 05	0·40	0·60	— 33
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·92	0·46	+ 100
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·25	0·21	+ 19
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0	0·00	—0 06	0·80	7·18	— 89
	52(a). Do. (do.) (a)	0	0·21	—0·21	0·19	4·19	— 95
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0 03	—0·03	2·10	0·08	+ 116
	54. Madras (Central)	0·01	0·08	—0 07	2·94	4·08	— 28
	55. East Coast (Central)	0	0·11	—0·11	10·46	10 10	+ 3
	56. Do. (South)	0·35	0·67	—0·32	26 18	17·14	+ 53
	57. Madras (South)	0	0·47	—0·47	19·38	11·72	+ 68

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SIMLA, *the 31st December 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd January.*—No rain on the West Coast, Circars and Deccan, except a few small showers in the eastern part of Cuddapah. Showers fell in parts of the Carnatic, North Arcot and Trichinopoly, but there was no rain in the remainder of the Central Districts. There were considerable falls in the Southern Districts. Scarcely any rain has fallen during December in the Deccan Districts to supplement a late rainfall of November, and none in the affected portion of the Circars. Water-supply in the Southern Districts and Carnatic and in most parts of the Central Districts is ample and also under Godavari and Kistna works and Kurnool and Cuddapah canals; otherwise it is scanty or bad except in wells which are scarce in the affected tracts. Sowings still continue in the southern half of the Presidency and to a small extent under irrigation elsewhere. The standing crops are withering or lost in many parts of the Circars and Deccan, and in the latter tracts crops sown with November rainfall are unlikely to mature. Harvest of the early crops is progressing with poor outturn in the Circars and Deccan, but fair elsewhere. Pasturage is very scanty in the Deccan and Circars, but ample elsewhere. Fodder supplies are generally low and in parts of Deccan cattle are already suffering, though elsewhere their condition is good. The prices of rice are easier almost throughout the Presidency and the prices of staple dry grains on which people chiefly depend are slightly cheaper generally, except in the Deccan Districts, Vizagapatam and Ganjam. The price of cholam in seers per rupee is: Kurnool 15, Bellary and Anantapur 14½, and Cuddapah 14. The food supplies of the Presidency are believed to be adequate for requirements, and large stocks are held especially by ryots in the affected districts, but trade appears inactive owing chiefly to uncertainty of the outlook in other parts of India. The numbers employed on relief works are:—Kurnool five works employing 3,538; Bellary twelve works employing 13,462; Anantapur one work employing 334; Cuddapah three works employing 2,209; total relief workers 19,543. The decrease is due to employment being available on temporary field work and to the organization of weavers' relief. The number of kitchens open and the numbers fed are as follows:—Kurnool 3, inmates 88; Bellary 10, inmates 947; Anantapur 1, inmates 26; Cuddapah 3, inmates 109. No poor-houses have been opened and no other gratuitous relief is yet given; but 852 weavers in Bellary and 4,765 in Cuddapah, total 5,617, are relieved at their handicraft. Test works were open during December in Ganjam and one was opened on the 4th current in Vizagapatam but failed to attract workers.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th January.*—Rain fell in Kaira, Panch Mahals, Kanara and in affected districts; Khandesh 35 cents, Kolaba 4 cents, Ahmednagar 45 cents, Sholapur 27 cents, and Belgaum 21 cents. The fall was beneficial to the spring crops in Khandesh and Ahmednagar; more rain is urgently wanted for crops recently sown in Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Dharwar. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in one taluka of Karachi; they are withering for want of rain in Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur; and are unsatisfactory in Thana. Spring crops in Sindh, Gujarat and Kolaba promise well, and are also fairly good in Dharwar; elsewhere they are indifferent. Sowings of late crops have been completed except in the Upper Sindh Frontier, Khandesh, Ratnagiri and Kanara. The autumn harvesting is nearly finished except in Khandesh and Dharwar. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Karnatak, Shikarpur and Baroda; it is dear in Kaira. The grain-supply is generally sufficient in the affected districts. Cotton-picking continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Kathiawar and Wadhwan, and is almost completed in Khandesh. The condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar. Stock are healthy elsewhere except in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Khandesh, Ratnagiri and Kanara. Prices are rising in parts of Surat and Ratnagiri, falling in Upper Sindh Frontier, Belgaum and parts of Broach, Surat, Ratnagiri, Poona, Sholapur; stationary in Thar and Parkar, Panch Mahals, Nasik, Bijapur, Kathiawar, and parts of Broach, Surat and Poona. The prices in seers per rupee of the staple grain upon which famine wages are based are as follows:—Dharwar 12¼, Belgaum 12, Sholapur 11, Bijapur 10½, Poona, Ahmednagar 10, Nasik 9¾, Khandesh 9½, Satara 9¼, Kolaba 9. The number of relief works open in the

affected districts is: Sholapur 21, Ahmednagar 15, Bijapur 15, Nasik 10, Khandesh 9, Poona 5, Satara 5. The number of test works is:—Belgaum 8, Khandesh 8, Nasik 8, under Local Boards; Bijapur 4, under Local Boards and Municipalities. No poor-houses have yet been opened: one kitchen is open in Satara. The numbers employed on relief works are:—Sholapur 40,257, Ahmednagar 27,547, Bijapur 44,542, Nasik 14,553, Khandesh 6,827, Poona 13,064, Satara 9,042, Belgaum 1,999. Non-working children:—Sholapur 19,133, Ahmednagar 11,008, Bijapur 14,100, Nasik 7,318, Khandesh 2,933, Poona 6,865, Satara 2,574, Belgaum, 680. On gratuitous relief:—Sholapur 1,722, Bijapur 2,274, Poona, 2,811, Ahmednagar 4, Satara 1, Belgaum 103, Nasik 2. The test works opened in Dharwar have been closed again owing to absence of demand for employment.

Bengal.—*For week ending 4th January.*—There has been slight rain in the districts of the Patna, Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur, and Rajshahi Divisions. There was no rainfall that could be registered in the other Divisions, except a slight shower (·15 inch) at Jangipur in Murshidabad. The rain has been of great benefit to the *rabi* and poppy crops in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, but in Bengal Proper (except in the north of the Rajshahi Division) and in Orissa the *rabi* crops (and also the sugarcane) are withering for the want of it. In spite of the rain, the prices of food-grains continue to rise in the distressed districts of North Bihar as well as in the Patna district. The winter rice harvest is still proceeding, and has been completed in some districts, but prices have only fallen in a very few districts, and there very slightly. Cattle-disease is reported from a few districts only. A scarcity of water is reported from Pabna, parts of Nadia and Bankura. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 10 seers, Khulna (common rice) 9½ seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (not reported), Saran (maize) 10½ seers, Champaran (maize) 10½ seers, Muzaffarpur (maize) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 8½ seers. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, 2nd January 1897, are shown in the following statement:—

Numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Number of relief works	Number of test works.	Number of poor-houses.	Number of kitchens.	Reported adequacy or inadequacy of food-stocks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
RELIEF WORKS					
Nadia (31st December) 2,385	2 open	1 open and 2 more are being opened.	...	...	Inadequate.
Khulna (ditto) 111	...	2 open (2 first opened and then closed).	...	...	Adequate.
Patna 311 (men 169, women 70, children 60).	...	4 open (2 first opened, then closed).	...	...	Adequate.
Shahabad 1,145 (men 453, women 482, children 210).	1 open (1 first opened, then closed).	...	...	...	Adequate for the present.
Saran 3,655 (men 979, women 1,473, children 1,203).	17 open	*Nil*	4	*Nil*	Sufficient.
Champaran 48,684 (men 19,896, women 16,746, children 12,042).	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur 2,358 (men 1,417, women 504, children 437).	7 open	...	1 sanctioned	No kitchens yet required.	Sufficient so far.
Darbhanga 19,168 (men 11,112, women 5,762, children 2,294).	23 open	*Nil*	1	*Nil*	Adequate to date.
Total for the whole province. 77,817, against 52,135 in the previous week.					
GRATUITOUS RELIEF—					
Saran 1,770 (men 420, women 1,104, children 246).					
Champaran 2,424 (men 521, women 1,172, children 731).					
Darbhanga 9,399 (men 2,212, women 4,775, children 2,412).					
Total for the whole province. 13,593 against 7,439 in the previous week.					

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 2nd January.*—More rain has fallen throughout the Province, but few districts have recorded much more than half an inch. In portions of the Almora and Dehra Dun districts the rainfall exceeded two inches. The rain has greatly benefited the crops which are generally reported to be doing well. Cane-pressing is in active progress in most districts. The *arhar* crop has been somewhat damaged by frost in portions of a few districts. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 2nd January 1897, in twelve districts officially recognized as distressed, were as follows:—Banda 98,112, Cawnpore 18,462, Hamirpur 24,888, Allahabad 94,914, Jhansi 16,520, Jalaun 26,731, Jaunpur 19,333, Lucknow 26,430, Unao 10,367, Rae Bareli 29,849, Sitapur 21,314, Hardoi 38,924, total 425,844. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—Employed on relief works 279,428, relieved as dependants 77,645, relieved in poor-houses 29,227, relieved under other provisions of the Code 39,544, total 425,844. The numbers relieved in 24 districts, which are under observation but are not yet officially recognised as distressed, were on the same date as follows:—Relieved on test works 53,165, relieved in poor-houses 15,121, relieved under other provisions of the Code 2,749, total 71,035. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 496,879. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices are still high but show a tendency to fall in a few districts. The prices of staple food-grains in seers per rupee on which the famine wages are based are as follows in the districts officially recognised as distressed:—Hamirpur, Lucknow, Unao and Sitapur 10, Jhansi and Jalaun 9⅝, Cawnpore 10¼, Allahabad 9¾, Hardoi 9¼, and Rae Bareli 10¼.

Punjab.—*For week ending 5th January 1897.*—Rain has fallen in Jullundur and parts of Umballa, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan, Gurgaon, Kurnal, and Gujranwala. The fall though beneficial has been scanty, in no case amounting to an inch, and in only two cases exceeding half an inch. Prices are rising in Shahpur, slightly falling in Rohtak, and high elsewhere but stationary. Prices are high in Hisssar; wheat 8, bulrush millet 9, gram 9½, great millet 10¼ seers per rupee. Pending the anticipated winter rains wheat is selling from 7½ to 9½ seers, bulrush millet 9 to 10, gram 8 to 10, maize 9½ to 1 ½ and great millet 10 to 11 seers per rupee. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearly completed; cotton-picking and sugarcane-pressing continue; sowings of spring crops on irrigated lands are still going on in some districts. The recent rains have been too slight to allow of any considerable spring sowings, and the sowing season has now practically passed away. The condition and prospects of the standing spring crops are generally fair to average on irrigated and poor on unirrigated lands. Recent rain has benefited the crops in Umballa and Ferozepore. In Hissar the spring crops have not been sown on dry land for want of rain; the sowing season has passed; the recent rain has benefited canal crops; the water-supply in canal is deficient; prospects not encouraging; grain and fodder stock are exhausted; the grain supply being imported from Sind. More rain is wanted throughout the Province. The stock of food-grain is insufficient in parts of Jullundur and with the cultivators of Amritsar and Gujranwala. The young wheat was in places injured by the severe night frost, but the effects of this have been removed by the slight showers. The sugarcane crop is also reported to have been injured by frost in Amritsar and Sialkot Cattle are generally in poor condition in all districts except Delhi, where they are in fair condition. The well cattle are feeling severely the strain of incessant work. Fodder is insufficient or scarce in all districts except Umballa, Peshawar and Rohtak, where it is reported to be sufficient for present needs. The average daily numbers employed on relief works are:—Umballa 1,167, Ferozepore 2,833, Mooltan 107, Karnal 2,950, and Gujrat 30,518, including 8,027 non-working children. Hissar reports 11,043 and 1,96 non-working children. The numbers on test works are:—Delhi 152, Sialkot 284, Lahore 600, Rawalpindi 226, Rohtak 819, Gujranwala 297, and Ludhiana 116. The number on test works is still very small and shows no tendency to increase appreciably. Prices of the staple grain on which famine wages is reckoned are:—Delhi (bulrush millet) 8¾ seers, Umballa (maize) 10 seers, Ferozepore (wheat and flour of maize) 9 seers,

Mooltan (wheat, second quality) 9 seers, Rohtak (gram) 10 seers, Karnal (maize and gram) 8½ to 9½ seers, Gujrat (wheat flour) 7½ seers, and Ludhiana (maize) 11 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th January.*—The weather was cloudy in the early part of the week with good rain in the Northern and Eastern districts and lighter showers in the Nagpur country Saugor and Narsinghpur report one inch, Hoshangabad, Damoh, Sambalpur and Raipur over an half inch. Hail storms have visited parts of Nagpur, Narsinghpur and Saugor, but the areas affected are small. The prospects of the spring crops especially those sown late have been improved by the rain. This condition is now generally favourable but some damage has been caused by the clouds to crops in flower such as linseed and tur (*Cajanus indicus*) Caterpillars and other insects have got into the gram and peas. Clear weather has now supervened and with cold nights the insects should die off. Rust has disappeared in Nimar The cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Hoshangabad and the Bargarh tahsil of Sambalpur. Hoshangabad now reports material benefit to spring crops from recent rain, and prices are falling. Much damage has been caused by hail in the Sehora Tahsil of Jubbulpore. Caterpillars are ravaging the pulse crops of Chhindwara. The numbers employed on relief works are:—Saugor, four works employing 24,509 persons; Damoh, eleven works employing 11,057; Jubbulpore, five works employing 30,300; Mandla, four works employing 12,512; Seoni, 6,107; Narsinghpore, 7,333; Hoshangabad, six works employing 21,256; Nimar, one work employing 558; Betul, two works employing 2,935; Chhindwara, five works employing 3,000; Nagpur, four works empolying 3,288; Bandara, five works employing 7 109; Balaghat, seven works employing 7,500; Raipur, three works employing 8,550; total fifty-six works, employing 146,881 relief workers. The numbers of test works are:—Hoshangabad 2; Nimar 1; Wardha 1, employing 227 persons; Chanda 1, employing 640 persons. When the number of persons on test works is not separately given, they are included in those shown as on relief works. No test works have been closed from absence of demand for employment. The number of poor-houses and their inmates is:—Saugor five with 3,110 inmates; Damoh four with 1,315; Jubbalpore three with 5,777; Mandla two with 221; Hoshangabad two with 2,558; Chhindwara two with 358; Wardha one with 23; Nagpore two with 920; Bhandara three with 524; Balaghat three with 500; Raipore five with 2,109; Bilaspur four with 700. The number of dependants fed gratuitously is:—Seoni 489, Nimar 295, Narsingpur 1,397. Total number of poor-houses 36, with 20,308 relieved. No kitchens have been opened. The following numbers have also been employed on railway and other ordinary works in four districts, namely:—Saugor 12,360, Damoh 9,167, Nimar 1,800, Jubbalpore 6,500, total 29,027. The number of relief centres open is:—Saugor 8, Jubbalpore 13, Mandla 17. The prices of the staple grain on which famine wages are based are:—Nagpur, Chanda, 15; Chhindwara 13½; Wardha 12½; Bilaspur 11½; Nimar 11; Hoshangabad 10½; Jubbalpore, Seoni, Narsingpore, Betul, Bhandara, Raipur 10; Saugor, Mandla 9; Damoh, Balaghat, 8½ seers per rupee. No complaint has as yet been received of the inadequacy of food supplies except in Balaghat and the remoter portions of the Chhindwara jagirs. Stocks appear generally sufficient for serveral months in most districts, but there is a considerable import into Saugor and Jubbalpore and thence to Damoh. Near Tumsar in the Bhandara district there are 4,000 persons on relief works, but local supplies have hitherto been sufficient without imports from outside. In Nagpur and Chanda the fall of the price of jowar from 11 seers on the 15th November to 15 seers per rupee since the new crops came in is a satisfactory sign. The cold weather jowar, which has been largely sown in Bhandara, Chanda and Nagpur, and is at present doing remarkably well, should afford cheap food to the poorer classes in the south of the provinces. In many other districts if present prospects are realized, the spring crops should adequately replenish the food-supply. Exports of rice are still fairly extensive, but wheat exports have contracted considerably since October.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd Janaury.*—LOWER BURMA: The Akyab crop is now estimated at 13 annas. Reaping has been completed in Prome and

is progressing elsewhere. UPPER BURMA: Standing miscellaneous crops in Mandalay are withering for want of rain; island crops are generally in fair condition. Reaping of wet weather paddy and cultivation of dry weather crops continue. The price of paddy has decreased largely in Amherst and Mandalay; considerably in Bassein and Tavoy; slightly in Henzada and Pakokku; elsewhere stationary. The only relief work is the Meiktila-Myingyan railway, containing 4 sections, 2 in Myingyan and 2 in Meiktila. The daily average numbers on works are: Meiktila 14,691, Myingyan 10,036. The numbers on gratuitous relief are: Meiktila 2,447, Myingyan 2,643, Yamethin 317. No test works are now open in any district; there are no poor-houses or kitchens; there is no district in which works have been opened and closed again on account of absence of demand for employment. The arrangements for relief are adequate, and food supplies are ample. The price of rice has fallen owing to the new crop coming in. In the 3 southern townships of Myingyan foddera nd water for cattle are very scarce. Reports from Meiktila and Myingyan not received.

Assam.—*For week ending 5th January.*—The weather is seasonable. Reaping of late rice is nearly finished. Outturn of late rice is average in the Surma Valley, good in Upper and poor in Lower Brahmaputra Valley. Prices:—common rice—Silchar 8, Sylhet 10½, Gauhati 10, Tezpur 10, Sibsagar 8½ seers per rupee. Scarcity of fodder is reported from Cachar and the Khasi Hills. The water-supply is sufficient except in Cachar.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th January.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are in good condition. Harvesting of ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) and paddy continues. Prices have slightly risen in Tumkur and Chitaldroog, but have fallen in Kolar.

COORG: Harvesting of rice and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food-grains remain stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th January.*—BERAR: Weather cool and cloudy. Rain has fallen during the week and is reported to have benefited the winter crops in the Buldana and Ellichpur districts. Cotton-picking and cutting of jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) continue. The wheat crop in most places is in poor condition owing to insufficient moisture. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails in all districts except Basim and Ellichpur. There has been no material change in the high prices for food-grains. Relief works appear likely to be necessary by the end of the current month.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall during the week ended 2nd January was ·46 cents. Agricultural prospects in the Aurangabad Division have improved slightly. The spring crop is in good condition, but more rain is required in the Gulburga Division. Scarcity of fodder exists. Water-supply is decreasing. Prices:—Wheat 7½, coarse rice 7, white jowari 8¼, yellow jowari 12½, gram 9, and tur 11 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th January.*—36 cents of rain fell in Bundelkhand during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in one district of Bundelkhand and are in progress in other agencies. The spring crops are good in Malwa, fair in Bhopal and in parts of Bundelkhand, below average in Gwalior, and indifferent in Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good in Malwa and in parts of Gwalior, fair in Bhopal, but indifferent elsewhere. Prices are high in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and Malwa, rising in one and falling in four districts of Gwalior, steady elsewhere. Opium is in fairly good condition. The numbers employed on famine relief works were 14,055 in Gwalior, 3,978 in Bundelkhand, and 9,122 in Baghelkhand; on gratuitous relief 1,789 in Bundelkhand and 1,932 in Baghelkhand. The prices in seers per rupee of the staple food-grain on which famine wages are based are 10 to 10½ in Gwalior, 9¾ in Baghelkhand, not reported from Bundelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th January.*—Rainfall above 1 inch in Pertabgarh; above ½ inch in Deoli, Bundi, Tonk, Bhurtpore and Ulwar; slight in Marwar, Meywar, Kotah, Ajmere, Kishengarh, Kerowli, Dholepur. Sowing of

the spring crops is in progress in Meywar and has been completed in Jaisulmere. Agricultural operations are satisfactory, except in Dholepur. The standing crops are poor in Dholepur, good elsewhere. Prospects of harvest are below average in Haraoti, good in Jeypur, fair in Bhurtpur. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition. Pasturage or fodder is generally sufficient, but scarce in places in Meywar, Tonk, and in some districts of Jeypur, and failing in Dholepur and Bhurtpur. Prices are rising in Pertabgarh, falling in Meywar, Jhallawar, Kotah, Jeypur, Bikanir, are high in Haraoti, and steady elsewhere. The numbers on relief works are Marwar 5,446, Kotah 1,039, Dholepur5, 284, Bhurtpur 10,830, Bikanir 12,554, Jaisulmere 245 ; on gratuitous relief: Marwar 1,037, Bhurtpur 99, Bikanir 1,715, Jaisulmere 5. The prices in seers per rupee of the staple food-grain on which famine wages are based are: Marwar 8 to 7, Kotah 14½, Dholepur 11¼, Bhurtpur 9 to 5, Bikanir 8½ to 8¼, Jaisulmere 8¾ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 5th January.*—Snow during week. Prices continue below normal ; 24 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Sufficient rain has fallen in Udhampore and Bhimber; slight in Jammu and Jasrota. Prices stationary. Relief works are in progress, and 547 persons were employed. The price of the cheapest staple food-grain is 10 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 2nd January.*—Rain 0·54. Weather cold, cloudy, and showery. The prospects of the crops are good. Price of common rice 8 seers, better sort 7 seers per rupee.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1898.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM; *the 11th January, 1898.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Excellency General Sir GEORGE STEWART WHITE, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM; *the 11th January, 1898.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS

OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:

To be a Knight Commander.

The Honourable Sir FRANCIS WILLIAM MACLEAN, KT., Q.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal—Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 15th January, 1897.

No. 36.—Mr. Apparanda Mandanna is appointed to be Second Assistant Commissioner of Coorg, on probation, and until further orders, *vice* Mr. M. Belliappa, deceased.

SANITARY.

The 12th January, 1897.

No. 24.—The following rules for quarantine against plague which have been made by the Government of Bengal in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I, of 1870, with in Council, are published for general information.

The rules have effect from the 6th January, 1897, as a temporary measure, at the Port of Calcutta:—

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft arriving from Karachi, shall on arrival at the Sandheads hoist a yellow flag, and indicate by signal the port from which she has come, and shall keep such flag and signal flying until permitted to take it down as hereinafter provided. The pilot on going alongside a vessel from Karachi shall direct the flag prescribed above to be hoisted if it has not already been done.

II.—The Commander shall not, without first having obtained permission as hereinafter provided, allow any communication except orally with

boat, excepting only with the boat supplying the Pilots* from the Pilot Brig, and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the Pilot, his Leadsman, servant and baggage.

* *N.B.*—Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels over 100 tons in the Port of Calcutta.

III.—If there is any case of sickness on board, and the Pilot has reason to believe that it is plague, he shall telegraph to the Port Officer from Saugor, and not proceed beyond Diamond Harbour without the permission of the Port Officer.

IV.—If the Pilot has no reason to believe that there is any one suffering from plague on board, he shall bring the vessel up the river to Mateeabrooj, and shall anchor it there till the Health Officer has visited it.

V.—The Health Officer, as soon as he has received information of the arrival of the vessel at Mateeabrooj, shall visit it, and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander or the Medical Officer on board, or other sources of information, whether any person on board is suffering or has suffered from plague.

VI.—If the Health Officer is satisfied that no one is suffering from plague, or has suffered from plague since the vessel left Karachi, and if the vessel has been allowed pratique at any intermediate port including Colombo, he shall allow the passengers to land, but shall detain the vessel at Mateeabrooj till such measures have been taken for the disinfection of the mails and cargo and hold as he may consider necessary.

VII.—When he is satisfied that the necessary measures have been taken for the disinfection of the mails, cargo and hold, he shall allow the mails and cargo to be landed and shall by writing under his hand, to be delivered to the Commander, permit such vessel to haul down the yellow flag, and to proceed upwards in the Port, and to hold free communication with the shore and with vessels and boats in Port.

VIII.—If the vessel has not been allowed pratique at Colombo or other intermediate ports, or if through her not carrying a qualified Medical Officer, or for other reasons, the Health Officer is not satisfied that no one on board has suffered during the voyage from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage at Mateeabrooj or elsewhere duly appointed by the Port Officer, there to remain for a period of eight days from the date of arrival in harbour. The Health Officer shall also direct the Commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for, between such vessel and the shore or other vessels or boats in the harbour.

IX.—If the Health Officer, as the result of the enquiry made under paragraph V above, shall have reason to believe, at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour, that any person on board is suffering from plague, or if during the time the ship is in quarantine at Mateeabrooj under Rule VIII, any case of the disease breaks out, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage at Diamond Harbour or elsewhere duly appointed by the Port Officer, there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour; and shall further direct that during such fifteen days, intercourse between the vessel detained under this Rule, or Rule III, and the shore or other vessels or boats in the harbour, shall be prohibited as provided in Rule II.

X.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid, any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rule IX.

XI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Port Officer as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of eight days if under Rule VIII, or if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

XII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine, to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

The 14th January, 1897.

No. 28.—The following rules for quarantine against plague which have been made by the Chief Commissioner of Burma in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

The rules have effect from the 1st January, 1897, as a temporary measure, in the port of Rangoon :—

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including junks or other native craft arriving from Karachi, shall, on arrival at the pilot brig, hoist a yellow flag and indicate by signal the port from which she has come.

II.—Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication either with the shore or with any other vessel or boat except with the boat supplying a pilot from the pilot brig, and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the pilot, his servant, if any, and baggage.

III.—The Pilot shall not take such vessel higher than Elephant Point, but shall anchor it there until the Health Officer of the Port has visited it and ascertained by enquiry from the Commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague. If the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, the Health Officer *may*, by writing under his hand to be delivered to the Commander, permit such vessel to haul down the yellow flag and proceed upwards in the port and hold free communication with the shore and with vessels and boats in port. Provided that, if the vessel has undergone since leaving Karachi a quarantine, which is properly proved, for not less than eight days at Colombo, or some other British port, the Health Officer *shall* grant such permission as aforesaid.

If the vessel has not undergone eight days' quarantine at Colombo or some other British port since leaving Karachi, the Health Officer *may* direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage and there to remain for a period of eight days from the date of arrival in the harbour. In such case the Health Officer shall also direct the Commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for between such vessel and the shore, or other vessels and boats in the harbour.

IV.—If the Health Officer shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour; and shall further direct that during such fifteen days intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited as provided in Rule III.

V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rules III and IV.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Chief Commissioner as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of eight days, or, if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Conservator of the Port to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine or such supplies of provisions, stores, and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at Rangoon, which may have communicated with any vessel coming from Karachi, shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at Rangoon from Karachi unless the communication was held after the vessel from Karachi was released from quarantine.

No. 29.—The following telegram dated 8th January 1897, from the British Ambassador, Constantinople, is published for general information :—

"No. 1 Commercial. Fifteen days' quarantine with rigorous disinfection imposed on all pilgrim ships coming from India including Karachi. Should a case of plague occur on voyage or at Lazaret the ships either return or undergo twenty days' quarantine from the date of the last case. Property of persons dying of the plague and all suspected objects will be burnt."

The 15th January, 1897.

No. 33.—The following rules for quarantine against plague which have been made by the Government of Madras in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

The rules have effect from the 6th January 1897, as a temporary measure, at the Port of Madras :—

I.—The Commander of every vessel arriving from Karachi shall, before entering the port, indicate his arrival by signal.

II.—Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, either with the pilot boat, except orally, or with the shore, or with any other vessel or boat in the port.

III.—Immediately on any such arrival being signalled, the Health (or other Medical) Officer of the port shall go alongside the vessel and ascertain by inquiry from the Commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague. If there is no case of plague on board pratique may be granted at the discretion of the Health Officer whether the vessel carries a qualified Medical Officer or not. Pratique granted at Colombo will be recognised.

IV.—If the Health Officer shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the port that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the port; and shall further direct that, during such fifteen days, intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited.

V.—If, during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid, any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in rule IV.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores or other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine, to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at the port which may have communicated with infected vessels coming from Karachi shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving from Karachi with plague on board.

POLICE.

The 13th January, 1897.

No. 36.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police :—

Captain F. G. Batten, 1st Madras Pioneers.

Lieutenant F. G. C. Humfrey, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant A. W. N. Taylor, 10th Madras Infantry.

No. 39.—The services of Lieutenant A. Hay, 7th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Assistant Commandant in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 15th January, 1897.

No. 20.—The Reverend H. Menzies, a Probationary Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, with effect from the 1st January 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 12th January, 1897.

No. 36 *F.*—28-2.—On return from the privilege leave granted him in the notification of

this Department No. 1043-F.—226-5, dated the 26th November last, Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Conservator of Forests, resumed charge of the Pegu Circle in Lower Burma from Mr. G. F. Prevost, Officiating Conservator of the Tenasserim Circle, with effect from the 4th instant.

The 15th January, 1897.

No. 51-*F.*—24-3.—The following promotions are ordered in consequence of the retirement from the service of Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, with effect from the 8th December, 1896:—

(i) Mr. P. J. Carter, Conservator, 3rd grade, Burma (on furlough), to the 2nd grade.

(ii) Mr. C. F. Elliott, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, Punjab, is confirmed in that grade, and will officiate in the 2nd grade until further orders.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 14th January, 1897.

No. 114—2-2.—Mr H. H. Hayden, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed Curator of the Geological Museum, with effect from the 1st January 1897, in place of Mr. T. H. Holland, who is posted on duty to Madras.

AGRICULTURE.

The 15th January 1897.

No. 65—8-2.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. S. Hoare Collins, Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, by Notification No. 812—44-2, dated the 22nd May, 1896, was extended to the 31st May 1896

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 11th January, 1897.

No. 123-*I. A.*—*Erratum.*—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3289-I. A., dated the 23rd October, 1896, for "Gambot" read "Gambat" and for "Nurwah" read "Mirwah."

The 12th January, 1897.

No. 65-*G.*—With reference to Notification, No. 549-G. dated the 2nd April, 1896, M. Léon Dossogne, Consul-General for Belgium at Bombay, has resumed charge of his office.

The 14th January, 1897.

No. 76-*G.*—The following promotions are made in the Infantry Branch of the Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from the 27th December, 1896:—

Jemadar Panna to be Subadar, *vice* Sumer Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

Jemadar-Adjutant Rup Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Srinath, transferred to the pension establishment.

Havildar Choga to be Jemadar, *vice* Panna, promoted.

Havildar Bhur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Rup Singh, promoted.

Havildar Rora to be Jemadar, *vice* Jawanna, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 82(A).—*E. A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Indian Majority Act (IX of 1875) to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, so far as they may be suitable.

Provided that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactment hereby applied any Court in the said territories may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Provided also that references to British India shall be read as referring to the said territories.

The 15th January, 1897.

No. 181*I-A.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36 of the Cotton Duties Act, (II of 1896), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 476 I., dated the 3rd February 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to Rule 7 (1) of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 716 I., dated the 20th February 1896, namely:—

'He shall also furnish a return in Form D with respect to such goods, at the same time and to the same authority as is required by Rule 6 in the case of goods exported by him direct."

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 11th January, 1897.

No. 150-*Gl.*—Mr. P. Sheridan, Post Master General of the 2nd grade, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of Post Masters General, with effect from the 11th December, 1896.

The 13th January, 1897.

No. 184-*Gl.*—Mr. D. J. Burbridge is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 4th January, 1897.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 14th January, 1897.

No. 225-*A.*—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December, 1896, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

Circles of issue.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	11,27,84,145	2,31,09,696	...	2,31,09,696
Allahabad	1,13,31,110	79,85,255	...	79,85,255
Lahore	1,58,86,715	2,17,20,715	...	2,17,26,715
Bombay	6,77,62,495	3,38,63,003	...	3,38,63,003
Kurrachee	85,09,960	52,62,600	...	52,62,600
Madras	3,02,38,895	2,44,72,495	...	2,44,72,495
Calicut	15,31,590	42,83,850	...	42,83,850
Rangoon	45,14,155	3,21,55,505	...	3,21,55,505
Total	25,25,59,065	15,28,59,119	...	15,28,59,119
Deduct—Amount received at Calcutta but not paid at Bombay				1,00,000
Amount received at Calcutta but not paid at Rangoon				2,00,000
Net Total				15,25,59,119
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under section 19 of the Act				9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL				25,25,59,065

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th January, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 49.—Colonel S. E. Rolland, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter Master General, Head Quarters, Madras Command, to command a second class district in India with the temporary rank of Brigadier General while so employed, *vice* Brigadier General J. H. Prendergast, Indian Staff Corps, who has vacated. Dated 31st December, 1896.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 50.—Surgeon-Colonel R. H. Carew, Army Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel R. P. Ferguson, transferred to the home establishment. Dated 21st December, 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 51.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenant Louis Ridley Vaughan, officiating wing officer, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—11th December, 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 52.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 22nd December, 1896, page 7,946.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
22nd December, 1896.

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list :—

Colonel George Atkins. Dated 6th December, 1896.

Colonel Thomas R. Byng. Dated 9th December, 1896.

Colonel Charles H. Ewart. Dated 11th December, 1896.

Colonel William S. Brooke. Dated 11th December, 1896.

The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army :—

Major John C. Swann. Dated 2nd September, 1896.

Major William S. Birdwood. Dated 5th September, 1896.

Major George W. Maxwell. Dated 11th October, 1896

The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental seconds-in-command, Indian Army :—

Captain Arthur Phayre. Dated 13th July, 1896.

Captain Charles A. S. Montogmery. Dated 2nd September, 1896.

Captain George de S. De Lisle. Dated 5th September, 1896.

Captain Edward A. Kettlewell. Dated 31st August, 1896.

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel George E. Reade is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 5th December, 1896.

* * * * *

Deputy Assistant-Commissary James Campbell, Madras Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 12th October, 1896.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 53.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army:—

Major John Lamb,—17th November, 1896.

No. 54.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as Regimental second-in-command, Indian Army:—

Captain Rullion Hare Rattray,—17th November, 1896.

No. 55.—In G. G. O. No. 1328 of 1896, granting Captain R. Wapshare, the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as Regimental second-in-command, Indian Army; *for* "10th November, 1896," *read* "10th November, 1895."

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 56.—*(The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides Infantry*—

Color Havildar Shahi Jan to be Subadar, *vice* Sadr-dín, deceased, with effect from the 25th September, 1896.

No. 57.—*The Body Guard of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay*—

Ressaidar Yákúb Áli Khán to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Suhel Singh, from the 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Hanumant Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1896.

No. 58.—*10th Regiment (1st Burma Gurkha Rifles) of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Rám Sing to be Subadar, and Havildar Gajbir Ále to be Jemadar, *vice* Moti Lál Khawás, deceased, with effect from the 11th October, 1896.

Havildar Major Mahendar Sing Bisht, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chankia Thápa, deceased, with effect from the 2nd April, 1896.

No. 59.—*4th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (1st Battalion, Rifle Regiment)*—

Color Havildar Pat Rám Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subhán Khán, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October, 1896.

No. 60.—*23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry (2nd Battalion, Rifle Regiment)*—

Havildar Budha Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Manajirao Sinde, transferred to the 17th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, with effect from the 16th November, 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 61.—Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Woodforde Finden, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 21st December, 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 62.—Surgeon Captain Townsend Wharton Shaw, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign the service, with effect from the 2nd December, 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 63—*Rangoon Naval Volunteers*—

Philip John de la Taste, Gentleman, to be Sub-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 64.—*Rangoon Volunteer Artillery*—

George Scoones, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 65.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer, Rifle Corps*—

Thomas Samuel Earl, Esq., to be Captain *vice* Cox, resigned.

No 66.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

James Ryder Heap, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* MacDonald, promoted.

No. 67.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Anthony William Ulysses John, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 7th January, 1897, to complete the establishment.

No. 68.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

George Bell MacIntosh, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Macdonald, resigned.

PROMOTIONS

No. 69.—*Ghazipur Light Horse*—

Lieutenant Herbert Harry Sandilands to be Captain, *vice* Aitchison, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 70.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Robert Ross MacDonald to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 71.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Second-Lieutenant Robert Glen to be Lieutenant, *vice* Hill, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 72.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Sir William Erskine Ward, K C.S.I., Honorary Colonel, resigns his appointment.

No. 73.—*Calcutta Light Horse*—

Captain J. H. Apjohn resigns his commission.

No. 74.—*Ghazipur Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant W. H. T. Howey resigns his commission.

No. 75.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Hugh Henry Swan, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

No. 76.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain G. B. Lambert, unattached list, resigns his commission.

No. 77.—*Bellary Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain W. J. Evans, supernumerary list, resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 2.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Lieutenant A. R. S. Warden, Royal Indian Marine, for six months.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India on medical certificate under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II, with effect from the 11th December, 1896 :—

Mr. J. Brown, Chief Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, for six months.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 4.—Commander E. R. Shopland, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th March, 1897.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th January, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 9th and the 15th January, 1897 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (2nd Regiment, Central India Horse).	Lieutenant J. D. Cadell	12th January, 1897.	Jodhpore.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 2nd and the 15th January, 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Harold Deane Ozzard (*a*).	Captain	1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.	19th October, 1896.	Intestate	524 10 9	...	14th March 1897.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—
Mother—Mrs. Ozzard.
Address—Lea Bank.
West Kirby, Cheshire.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1897.

No. 15.—Mr. W. C. Boyce, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of the East Coast Railway, during the absence of Mr. A. W. U. Pope, on leave, or until further orders.

The 11th January, 1897.

No. 16.—With reference to Notification No. 299, dated the 4th July, 1896, Mr. T. Siddle, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, class I, *temporary rank*, reverted to his substantive appointment in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, with effect from the 2nd January, 1897.

The 12th January, 1897.

No. 17.—Mr. Walter Teeling Rabbitt, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner, class II (new classification).

The 13th January, 1897.

No. 19.—Mr. G. T. St. A. Nixon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, retired from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th November, 1896.

The 14th January, 1897.

No. 20.—Major G. F. Wilson, R.E., Officiating Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted special leave under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter V, paragraph 20, for seven days in extension of that sanctioned in Public Works Department Notification No. 487, dated the 25th November, 1896.

No. 21.—*Corrigendum*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 535, dated the 23rd December, 1896, for *2nd December, 1896*, read *forenoon of the 30th November, 1896*.

No. 23.—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, furlough for six months in extension of that granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 198, dated 23rd April, 1896.

No. 24.—Mr. W. Giles, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No 2873-G., dated 2nd November, 1893, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd December, 1896.

The 15th January, 1897.

No. 26.—Mr. G. F. Mathew, C I E., Manager, Burma State Railway, in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year, under Article 343, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st January, 1897, or such subsequent date as he avails himself of it.

The 13th January, 1897.

No. 18.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 31 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1897.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated, for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways Calcutta, No. 4956, dated the 22nd December 1896, forwarding letter from the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, No. 67 S. B., dated the 16th December 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the East Indian Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British

India, which were published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated 22nd May 1896, which was published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to the South Behar railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application to the South Behar railway, from such date as the said railway may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods, of the General Rules which may, for the time being, be in force on the East Indian railway.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance.

TELEGRAPH.

The 14th January, 1897.

No. 22.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified :—

NAME.	From	To	Date.
Mr. R. Meredith . . .	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	2nd December, 1896.

The 15th January, 1897.

No. 25.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified :—

NAME.	From	To	Date.
Mr. H E. Chappel . . .	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade.	27th November, 1896.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 152 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 9th January 1897:—

No. 5 of 1897.—Thomas Miller, assistant to Messrs. Geo. Henderson and Co., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta, for developing photographic negatives without the aid of a dark room.

No. 6 of 1897.—Gavin Sibbald Jones, civil engineer, of Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces, for an improved sugarcane crushing mill.

No. 7 of 1897.—The Anglo-French Motor Carriage Company, Limited, of Digbeth, Birmingham, for improvements in self-propelling vehicles.

No. 8 of 1897.—Henry W. Henneberg, mechanic, of 485, Wells Street, Chicago, state of Illinois, United States of America, for improvements in velocipedes.

No. 9 of 1897.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, consulting engineer and patent agent, of 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for improved sugar evaporating and concentrating pots and pans, and improved evaporating appliances.

No. 10 of 1897.—James Mark Barr and Charles Edmund Stanley Phillips, electrical engineers, both of Castle house, Shooters hill, in the county of Kent, for an improvement in telegraph cables and their connections.

No. 153 P.—An application for an extension of the term of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention has been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act:—

No. 174 of 1883.—George Francis Horbury, engineer, A. M. I. C. E., Bombay, for an improved privy for the use of natives.

No. 154 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 363 of 1895.—Joseph Lindsay, engineer, of Blackness foundry, Dundee, for improvements in baling presses. (Specification filed 5th January 1897.)

No. 47 of 1896.—Hari Anandrao Kulkarni, Vatandor, Chandanpuri, Bombay presidency, for an improved warping mill. (Specification filed 16th November 1896.)

No. 125 of 1896.—Messrs. Shanks & Co., as assigns of John Shanks, sanitary engineer, of Tubal Works, Barrhead, in the county of Renfrew, for improvements in water closets and urinals. (Specification filed 5th January 1897.)

No. 158 of 1896.—Thomas Henry Bradbury, mechanical engineer, of Johannesberg, in the district of Heidelberg, in the South African Republic, for a new or improved method or process for sharpening rock drills, and apparatus employed therein. (Specification filed 5th January 1897.)

No. 194 of 1896.—John Fraser, miner, of Malua street, Brighton, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in and connected with fuse lighters. (Specification filed 5th January 1897.)

No. 281 of 1896.—James Thompson, mechanical engineer, Morarji Goculdas mills, of Parel, Bombay, and Vishnu Vamana Sahoni, mechanical engineer, of Zaubas Wadi, Thakordwar, Girgaum, Bombay, for improvements in humidifiers. (Specification filed 31st December 1896.)

No. 319 of 1896.—Albert Tudor Rogers, at present an apprentice in the Seebpore Engineering College, Howrah, for automatically locking, protecting, and proclaiming the state of railway points to the station officers—the invention to be called "Rogers combined safety swivel points locker and protector." (Specification filed 31st December 1896.)

No. 155 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 1D. of 1897.—Isaac Benjamin, proprietor, the Bombay Art Furnishing Establishment, Gowalia Tank road, Bombay, for a centrement consisting of an hexagonal cabinet having three seats and three jardinières.

No. 156 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 129 of 1888.—Sandford James Kilby, late Superintendent of the customs preventive service and salt department, Calcutta, for improved means for facilitating the hoisting, weighing and discharging of salt, coal, metals, grain or any other articles. (From 9th January 1897 to 9th January 1898.)

No. 114 of 1889.—Sydney Lawrence, ophthalmic optician, of 4, Hare street, Calcutta, for an optician's apparatus for testing defective vision with accuracy by day or by night. (From 29th November 1896 to 29th November 1897.)

No. 263 of 1892.—Levi Judson Odell, manufacturer, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and state of Illinois, United States of America, for improvements in type-writing machines. (From 6th January 1897 to 6th January 1898.)

No. 282 of 1892.—Felix Bernhard Fremercy, civil engineer, of Galveston, in the county of Galveston, and state of Texas, United States of America, for improvements in machinery for decorticating jute, ramie, and other fibrous plants. (From 17th January 1897 to 17th January 1898.)

No. 3 of 1893.—The Pneumatic Tyre and Booths Cycle Agency, Limited, of Dublin, for improvements in rubber tyres, and metal rims or felloes of wheels for cycles and other light vehicles. (From 21st February 1897 to 21st February 1898.)

No. 157 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

No. 195 of 1892.—Thomas Toussaint Watson's invention for an improved method of arranging and suspending punkahs, whereby a rocking motion is imparted to punkahs in addition to the ordinary pendulum swing. (Specification filed 7th October 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for the said invention.

No. 140 of 1891.—Edward Seitz's invention for an improved centrifugal pump. (Specification filed 8th October 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(*b*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th January, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	73,40,658	5	5			
Public Deposits at Branches	68,47,752	12	0	1,41,88,411	1	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,71,60,037	5	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.				5,84,681	3	8
Sundries				15,87,608	11	7
RUPEES				10,11,20,738	6	4

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities				47,37,553	0	0
Other authorised Investments				77,28,400	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,22,23,407	13	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,13,48,836	11	1
Bills discounted and purchased				1,51,38,481	6	7
Balances with other Banks				7,25,373	6	1
Bullion				2,603	13	4
Dead Stock				13,11,550	0	4
Stamps				8,749	14	6
Sundries				10,89,753	6	0
				7,43,14,776	1	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,21,68,510	6	11			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,46,37,451	13	11	2,68,05,962	4	10
RUPEES				10,11,20,738	6	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 14th January, 1897.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 36·4.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December, 1896.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
ce of 15th December, 6	83,88,200	2,23,84,700	18,54,69,200	3,10,41,500	1,51,02,300	29,16,800	29,100	25,69,43,600	8,427	17,900	16,400	46,900	92,600	12,700	1,94,927	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,57,81,927
ount of 3½, 1853-54 and 93-94, transferred to 3° o, 96-97 in London	9,37,600	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,37,600
ount enfaced at Madras tween 16th and 31st ecember, 1896	1,00,000	...	50,000	1,500	...	...	..	51,500	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,51,500
ount enfaced at Bombay tween 16th and 31st ecember, 1896	...	...	40,300	1,000	...	.	...	41,300	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	41,300
ount enfaced at Calcutta tween 16th and 31st ecember, 1896	...	1,500	1,45,000	3,500	...	...	...	1,49,000	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,49,000
	94,25,800	2,23,86,200	18,57,04,500	3,10,46,500	1,51,02,300	29,16,800	29,100	25,71,85,400	8,427	17,900	16,400	46,900	92,600	12,700	1,94,927	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,70,41,327
ount written off in the ndon Registers	...	5,500	33,35,500	15,000	6,000	9,37,000	600	43,99,600	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	43,99,600
on 31st December, 1896	94,25,800	2,23,80,700	18,23,69,000	3,10,31,500	1,50,96,300	29,79,800	28,500	25,28,85,800	8,427	17,900	16,400	46,900	92,600	12,700	1,94,927	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,27,41,727

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Oct., 1896, enfaced from India, 9,553 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,245 lakhs.
" 1st Nov., 1896, " 15th Nov., " ditto 19 " ditto 5 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 6 " ditto 18 "
" 1st Dec., " " 15th Dec., " ditto 23 " ditto 33 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 3 " ditto 33 "
9,609 lakhs. 8,335 lakhs.
8,335 "
Balance against India . 1,274 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 6th January, 1897.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 5th January, 1897.

No. 6—65.—It is hereby notified that the Courts and Offices under the Chief Commissioner in Ajmere-Merwara will be closed on the days named in the list below as public holidays in the year 1897 :—

Number.	Names of holidays.	Dates.	Days of the week.	Number of days.
		Christian Holidays.		
1	New year's day	1st January, 1897	Friday	1
2	Good Friday	16th April, 1897	Friday	1
3	Empress' Birthday	24th May, 1897	Monday	1
4	Christmas	25th to 31st December, 1897	Saturday to Friday	7
				10
		Hindu Holidays.		
1	Shive Ratri	1st March, 1897	Monday	1
2	Holi	18th and 19th March, 1897	Thursday and Friday	2
3	Silsatmi Fair	25th March, 1897	Thursday	1
4	Raksha Bandhan	12th August, 1897	Thursday	1
5	Janam Ashtami	20th August, 1897	Friday	1
6	Savitri Fair	4th September, 1897	Saturday	1
7	Tejaji Fair	6th September, 1897	Monday	1
8	Jaljhulni Ekadashi	7th September, 1897	Tuesday	1
9	Anant Chowdas	9th September, 1897	Thursday	1
10	Daschra	4th and 5th October, 1897	Monday and Tuesday	2
11	Dip Malika	25th and 26th October, 1897	Monday and Tuesday	2
12	Pushkar Fair	5th to 9th November, 1897	Friday to Tuesday	5
				19
		Muhammadan Holidays.		
1	Shab-i-Barat	19th January, 1897	Tuesday	1
2	Id-ul-Fitar	5th March, 1897	Friday	1
3	Id-ul-Zuha	13th May, 1897	Thursday	1
4	Moharram	10th to 12th June, 1897	Thursday to Saturday	3
5	Bara Wafat	12th August, 1897	Thursday	1
6	Urs Khwaja Sahib	29th November to 1st December, 1897.	Monday to Wednesday	3
				10

N.B.—(1) All Sundays in the year 1897.

(2) For English and Vernacular Offices, where there are no arrears of work, the last Saturday in every month.

(3) The last day of every month will be observed as a holiday in the Treasury Office, Ajmere, instead of last Saturday.

(4) Muhammadan holidays depend on the moon being visible and fall on the day following such event.

(5) Local holidays may be granted for great festivals or fairs at the discretion of the Commissioner when there are no arrears of work.

(6) The Civil Court Vacation commences on 1st of August and ends on the 30th September, 1897. No fresh suits shall, during that time, be instituted unless they be of an urgent character, but the Courts will be open for the purposes of clearing up cases instituted before 15th July, and for disposal of any urgent work.

No. 8—65.—Under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare the following days to be public holidays during the year 1897 :—

Number.	Names of holidays.	Dates.	Days of the week.	Number of days.
		Christian Holidays.		
1	New year' day	1st January, 1897	Friday	1
2	Good Friday	16th April, 1897	Friday	1
3	Empress' Birthday	24th May, 1897	Monday	1
4	Christmas	25th to 31st December, 1897	Saturday to Friday	7
				10
		Hindu Holidays.		
1	Shive Ratri	1st March, 1897	Monday	1
2	Holi	18th and 19th March, 1897	Thursday and Friday	2
3	Silsatmi Fair	25th March, 1897	Thursday	1
4	Raksha Bandhan	12th August, 1897	Thursday	1
5	Janam Ashtami	20th August, 1897	Friday	1
6	Savitri Fair	4th September, 1897	Saturday	1
7	Tejaji Fair	6th September, 1897	Monday	1
8	Jaljhulni Ekadashi	7th September, 1897	Tuesday	1
9	Anant Chowdas	9th September, 1897	Thursday	1
10	Dasehra	4th and 5th October, 1897	Monday and Tuesday	2
11	Dip Malika	25th and 26th October, 1897	Monday and Tuesday	2
12	Pushkar Fair	5th to 9th November, 1897	Friday to Tuesday	5
				19
		Muhammadan Holidays.		
1	Shab-i-Barat	19th January, 1897	Tuesday	1
2	Id-ul-Fitar	5th March, 1897	Friday	1
3	Id-ul-Zuha	13th May, 1897	Thursday	1
4	Moharram	10th to 12th June, 1897	Thursday to Saturday	3
5	Bara Wafat	12th August, 1897	Thursday	1
6	Urs Khwaja Sahib	29th November to 1st December, 1897.	Monday to Wednesday	3
				10

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 6th January, 1897.

No. 43-G.—First Class Hospital Assistant No. 283 Niranjan Das returned on the 25th December, 1896, from the leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 4769 G., dated 9th November, 1896.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 10th January, 1897.

No. 243.—Brevet-Colonel N. F. F. Chamberlain, of the Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for 60 days from such date as he may avail himself of it.

A. B. DRUMMOND,

Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1897.

No. 25.—Offices reported opened and closed during December, 1896 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.		1896.	
Baijnath (Kangra)	Punjab . .	21st Dec.	Opened.
Barpathar . .	Assam . .	4th ,,	Ditto.
Calcutta Race Stand.	Bengal . .	12th ,,	Ditto.
Datta Khel .	Tochi Valley .	13th ,,	Ditto.
Garhi Artillery Camp.	Punjab . .	7th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto .	Ditto . .	22nd ,,	Closed.
Islampur (Satara)	Bombay . .	25th ,,	Opened.
Kalmunai . .	Ceylon . .	4th ,,	Ditto.
• Mahlaing .	Burma . .	8th ,,	Ditto.
Mashobra . .	Punjab . .	2nd ,,	Closed.
Meerut B. P. R. A. Camp.	North-West Provinces.	6th ,,	Opened.
Ditto .	Ditto . .	18th ,,	Closed.
Rawalpindi Race Course.	Punjab . .	17th ,,	Opened.
Ditto .	Ditto . .	22nd ,,	Closed.
Shujabad . .	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Opened.
• Taungtha .	Burma . .	12th ,,	Ditto.
Waingman .	Ditto . .	15th ,,	Closed.
Railway Telegraph Offices.		1896.	
Balrampur .	Bengal North Western Railway.	15th Dec.	Opened.
Bhagalpur . .	Ditto . .	15th ,,	Ditto.
Damuda Block Hut	East Indian Railway.	15th ,,	Ditto.
Gangpur Block Hut.	Ditto . .	19th ,,	Ditto.
Gogra . .	Bengal North-Western Railway.	15th ,,	Ditto.
Intia Thoke .	Ditto . .	15th ,,	Ditto.
Jangal Motipur .	Ditto . .	15th ,,	Ditto.
Koredwar . .	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	21st ,,	Ditto
Lundo . .	Kotri-Rohri Railway.	21st Nov.	Ditto.
Rahoki . .	Ditto . .	16th ,,	Ditto.
Rai Bojha . .	Bengal North-Western Railway.	15th Dec.	Ditto.
Salimpur . .	Ditto . .	15th ,,	Ditto.
Sanal Road .	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	21st ,,	Ditto.

• Famine relief Camp.

NOTE.—The Railway Telegraph Office hitherto known as Khairpur, on the North Western Railway, is now called Daharki.

F. KINSMAN,
for *Director-General of Telegraphs.*

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th January, 1897.

No. 49.—Mr. T. Y. Johnstone, Superintendent, has been permitted, by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to retire from the service, with effect from 1st May, 1896.

No. 50.—In consequence of the return from leave of Dr. T. F. Odling, C.M.G., the following reversion in the Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, have been sanctioned with effect from the dates noted against each :—

NAME.	From	To	Date.
Dr. D. Scully .	Officiating Medical Superintendent.	Medical Assistant Superintendent.	16th December, 1896.
Assistant Surgeon Francis Joseph P. Salts.	Officiating Medical Assistant Superintendent.	Military Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class.	4th December, 1896.

Assistant Surgeon F. J. P. Salts was relieved of his duties in the Indo-European Telegraph Department on the afternoon of 3rd December, 1896.

F. E. GODFREY,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sibi, the 4th January, 1897.

No. 81-C.—With reference to Foreign Department letter No 2961.-F., dated the 30th October, 1896, Lieutenant F. C. Webb Ware, I.S.C., on transfer made over charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Upper Zhob, to Sheikh Abdul Rahman, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob, in the forenoon at 11-30 o'clock on the 12th November, 1896.

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Second Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Sibi, the 4th January, 1897.

No. 84-C.—Under the provisions of section 556 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan is pleased to declare that Urdu shall be deemed to be the language of the Criminal Courts in British Baluchistan.

No. 86-C.—With reference to sections 44 and 47 of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe Urdu as the language of the Civil Courts in British Baluchistan.

No. 88-C.—Under the provisions of section 357 of Ac X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that, throughout British Baluchistan, in all proceedings before a Court of Session or a Magistrate, the evidence of each witness shall, in the cases referred to in section 356 of the said Code, be taken down by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand, and in either the English or the Urdu language.

Quetta, the 14th January, 1897.

No. 373-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to extend to British Baluchistan the provisions of the Indian Majority Act (IX of 1875).

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Second Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Sibi, the 4th January, 1897.

No 85-C.—Under the provisions of section 556 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to declare that Urdu shall be deemed to be the language of the Criminal Courts within the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent.

No. 87-C.—With reference to sections 44 and 47 of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to prescribe Urdu as the language of the Civil Courts within the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent.

No. 89-C.—Under the provisions of section 357 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that, throughout the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent in all proceedings before a Court of Session or a Magistrate, the evidence of each witness shall, in the cases referred to in section 356 of the said Code, be taken down by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand, and in either the English or the Urdu language.

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Second Assistant.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 11th January, 1897.

No. 77.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. Abdul Rahman, Khan Bahadur, 2nd Magistrate and officer in charge of the Resident's Treasury, Bangalore, in this office Notification No. 3098, dated the 5th November, 1896, is extended by one month.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Resident.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 13th January, 1897

No. 1.—The transfers of the following Assistant Examiners of Accounts are ordered :—

(1) Mr. G. B. Goyder from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(2) Mr. P. T. R. Kellner from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, to that of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

(3) Mr S. C. Tomkins from the office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway.

(4) Mr. W. English from the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Accountant General.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 9th Company, E. D, Royal Artillery, dated at Chingri Khal, this 13th day of January, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 4322, Gunner James R. Tracy.	Place of Enlistment,—Islington, London.
Age,—26 years 7 months.	Parish and County in which born,—Islington, London.
Height,—5 feet 8¼ inches.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—7th January, 1897.
Colour of Complexion,—medium; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Station Hospital, Calcutta.
Trade,—Glazier's diamond-maker.	Marks,—Dots, forearm.
Date of Enlistment,—9th June, 1894.	Under 3 years.

T. H. CHAMBERLAIN, *Captain, R. A.*,
Comdg. 9th Company, E. D., Royal Artillery.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th January, 1897.

No. 2.—Mr. E. Rose, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade (Provincial Establishment), is transferred from the East Coast Railway to the Bezvada-Madras Railway.

The 15th January, 1897.

No. 3.—Mr. C. Thomson, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, and Engineer-in Chief, Frontier Section of the North-Western Railway, is granted furlough for two days, *viz*, the 26th and 27th November, 1896, in extension of that granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 133, dated the 9th March, 1896.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on the 26th day of August, 1896, treasure consisting of three stone idols of Hindu deities, valued at R35, were found hidden underneath the ground in Survey Field No. 555 Channel Poramboke in the village of Kodali in the Udayonpalayam Taluk, Trichinopoly District, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Trichinopoly at his office at Trichinopoly on Monday, the 17 day of May, 1897, with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BAITEN,
Acting Collector.

TRICHINOPOLY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
The 12th December, 1896.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1897.

No. 8887.—Babu Dina Nath Mozumdar is appointed to be Postmaster, Mymensingh, with effect from the 6th January, 1897.

No. 8907.—Mr. Dinsha Kharshedji Sukhia, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 24th December, 1896.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir. Gent of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 12th January, 1897.

Alexander, D. Col.
Anderson, E. C. (late of Nagpur P. O.).
Bart, E. J.
Bennett, C. F.
Bianchi King & Co.
Bidenlph, C. E.
Bowyer Sowden & Co.
Boyde, W. F.
Braddon, Mrs.
Bradshaw & Son.
Colvin & Sons.
Fde J. E.
Fernhelma, F.
Herkes, A.
Hickmott, H. C. W.
James, E. R. (C. S.)
Jones & Co.
Le Loir, A. C.
Moll, D. (Photographer,.
Newton Bros.
Rowbotham, H. M.
Shircore, S. M. (of Rangoon).
Stokes, Miss Phelps.
Tubb oron, H. C.
Vanderlip, W. B. (Vanderlips Dramatic Co.).
Williams, Mrs. (Chicago Tourist Co.).
Woodfall Brown, Mrs. J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allan, W. A. R.
Allen, C. H.
Altounian Vartan.
Armstrong, T. W.
Bacson, Gene.
Barnes, Miss K.
Barrett, C. J.
Barrett, John.
Barrows, Dr. J. H.
Beresford, C.
Beresford, Sam.
Birch, J. W.
Blaneche, Miss A.
Brocco, A
Brown, C. E. (Overseer).
Brown, J.
Brown, J, Nesbit.
Brown, Miss M.
Brown, Mrs. W.
Burnslow, E. O.
Burt, W.
Carpenter, Miss L. M.
Cavanagh, J.
Chardi, J. F.
Charlton, A. (of Manchester).
Clarke, W. W.
Cochran, R. C.
Cognian, H.
Corey, T.
Conway, T. J.
Cooper, H. D.
Cotta, J. M.
Cottan & Co., J. M.
Coulter, R. T.
Crasier, Major I. C. B.
Crisp, W.
Cross, Mrs.
Curtis, Miss L.
Dalwood, Mr.
D'Paiva, J. L.
DeBeurmann, Baron.
Delhunsen, M.
Deruze, Mrs. H.
DeLuze Raymond.
Desilva, W. S.
DeSouza, J. F. (care of Roland Seeger).
Dick, R.
Dillon, Rev. F.
Dillon, Mrs. F. C.
Dowler, H. M.
Dumas, Miss H.
Eckstein, W.
Falkiner, Mrs.
Foss, Mrs. K.
Francis, J
Freeman, Miss B.
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Gallois, Eugene.
Garrette, Leom, Miss.
George, D.
Given, W. Scott.
Goudie, J.
Goodwin G. A.
Gotting, Mrs.
Greenwood, Mrs. K.
Groves, W. P.
Guillam, E.
Hancox, H. W., Capt.
Hansz, M. B.
Hartom, Mina.
Houstmann, H.
Ivey, A.
Jordan, Mrs. H.
Keny, J.
Kennedy, I. A.
Kerr, J.
King, J. G.
Kmal, H.
Lackerstein, A.
Lampard, P.
Lebur, A. C.
Le per, R. S.
Letts, H.
Lincoln, I. (Booksellers).
Lanoonin L. K.
Lesser, F O
Lockhart, Mrs.
Lopez o, Mrs. F.
Luszczeuski, A.
Lynch C. C.
Lyons, Mrs. H. P.
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Maret, Julien.
Martin, Mrs C. N.
Marum, J. M.
Mercer, Mrs.
McNawi, I.
Meikle J
Moorhead, Miss V.
Mungatroyd, C. P. C.
Norton, Mrs.
Norwood, Miss E.
O'Brien, G. W.
Odgers, Mrs. M. L.
O'Grady, W.
Olman, I.
Palomino-de Castro.
Parker, E.
Paton, Mrs.
Pell, Mrs.
Randall, A
Randolph, C.
Rees, Mr. Stanley.
Regnault, E., Le Baron.
Renton, A L.
Robertson, Wm.
Robinson, E.
Robinson, Rev. J. E.
Ross, Mrs. P.
Rowley, J. D.
Rowling, Capt. A.
Ryan E.
Semone d, Miss Kate.
Snaples, Miss R
Simpson, H R, Mrs.
Smalley, Mrs.
Smith, Arthur.
Spence, Lieut. A. H. O.
Spraggs, A.
Staperfeldt, Fritz.
Stewart, Lil and Will.
Stiller, B. Lig.
Street, H.
Storry, Mrs. E.
Stowell, Mr.
Sykes, Mrs.
Talbot, A.
Thomas, W.
Thornton, Ellie.
Tonsett, A. H.
Travat, H.
Vallance, Mrs. F.
Wakefield, E., Miss.
Wakefield, Mrs.
Walesby, R. N.
Walshet, H. J.
Webb, Chas.
Webb, I. H.
Weld, Mrs. C. C.
Weymans, J.
Whitnall, S. E.
Wickenfeld, A.
Wilcons, Erwin.
Wilson, Miss M. E. G.
Winter, A. L.
Winters, Mrs. N.
Wirth, M. M. (Pacific Circus).
Wise, A. G. H.
Woods, W. C.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Baron DeBonnet de Meantry.
Brown, Miss Maud.
Ord, E.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Adams, Vety. Lt.-Col. A. V. D.
Abel, H. F.
Blewett, C. F., Major, R.A.
Bloomfield, J. G.
Baller, Henry, Mrs.
Balfour, M.
Cocks, G. A.
Decroix, Henry.
Dunell, C.
David, Lieut. (Staff Regt.).
Edulji Jamsetji.
Evans, H. E.
Grant, J. Col.
Griffin, Robert.
Hall, E., Mrs.
Hogg, Hubert.
Hawse, C.
Hall, W.
Joe Ahmed.
John M. A.
Keilly, H. P., Mrs.
King, L. W.
Lambjubhoy Rustomji Bhimanna.
Lawrence, G.
Lawsen, H.
McVittie, Donald.
Mysterew, Michel.
Mortimer, E., Rev.
Nawab Mohsenuddaula but Mohsinul awla.
Niven Sarah, Miss.
O'Connor, T.
Pillay, Sam.
Pears, Andrews.
Rogers, Col., R. E.
Requebourg, Rosel.
Ryder, H.
Roberts, Frank.
Stowcock, F.
Sullivan, Arthur.
Shelthom, J. W.
Trent, J. H.
Tancock, O. K., Capt., R.A.
Tucker.
Venji Narayanji.
Varley, Cecilia, Miss.
Vaz, J.
Watson, J. W.
Walker, G. Stanley, Mrs.
Wallace, E. A.
Warbrick, A.
Walters, F. A., Mrs.
Wilkins, R. E.
Wood Walter, S.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Karachi Post Office on the 9th January, 1897.

Key, G. H.
Osburne, W.
Saunders, J. B.

The 16th January, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Seychelles, Madagascar, Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	20th Jan.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	19th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	22nd ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	22nd ,,	Per French Str. *Bridan.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	19th ,,	Per Steamer *Chelydra.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	21st ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	18th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	16th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	17th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	20th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	21st ,,	Per Steamer *Shahjehan*
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, and Nossi Be.	16th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	19th ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Aglaja.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *via* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

CANTONMENT COMMITTEE OFFICE, MHOW.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, in accordance with sections 6 and 7 of the Mhow Cantonment Taxation Regulations, that the Valuations of all houses in the Cantonment of Mhow (Bazaars and Bustees) for 1896-97 will also hold good for 1897-98, and that the Assessment Book containing the particulars thereof may be inspected at the Office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee at Mhow any day (except Sunday and other public holidays) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

2. Also that on the 8th to 15th day of February, 1897, at 10 A.M., the Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow will proceed to hear any complaints against such valuations which should be made in writing and will be received at his Office at least three days before the aforesaid date.

A. S. ROOKE, *Captain*,
Cantonment Magistrate.

MHOW,
The 11th January, 1897.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by anyone taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنی تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پوند تک ليے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی — يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هی — يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه؛ يک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

یہہ دوا کلکتہ نے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی بکتی ھی - ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا نے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R18, or, post free, R18-12.
½ „ R 9, „ R9-8.
¼ „ R4-8, „ R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৮৲০
½ আধ „ „ ৯৲ „ ৯৲০
¼ সিকি „ „ ৪৲৮ „ ৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিনকোনী-ডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার সার্টিফিকেট দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্ট কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Fifty-ninth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Dalhousie Institute, on Saturday, the 30th January, 1897, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Auditors under Rules 5 and 8, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

F. W. DE MONTE,
Offg. Secretary.

Calcutta, the 31st December, 1896.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1897.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th January, 1897, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. I OF 1897.

An Act to amend Act XXXVII of 1850 (for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants*); it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title of Act XXXVII, 1850.

1. The said Act XXXVII of 1850 may be called the Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850.

Amendment of preamble to Act XXXVII, 1850.

2. In the preamble to the said Act, after the word "removable" the words "from their appointments" shall be inserted, and for the words "the East India Company" the word "India" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 2, Act XXXVII, 1850.

3. In section 2 of the said Act, for the words "the East India Company, not removable from his office without the sanction of the same Government," the words "the Government, not removable from his appointment without the sanction of the Government," shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 23, Act XXXVII, 1850.

4. For section 23 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Powers of Government under this Act by whom exercisable.

"23. The powers of the Government under this Act may in all cases be exercised by the Governor General in Council, and when the person accused can be removed from his appointment by the Local Government, those powers may also be exercised by the Local Government."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 14th January, 1897.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.
His Excellency Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble H. E. M. James.
The Hon'ble Sir A. S. Lethbridge, K.C.S.I., M.D.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Alan Cadell, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble G. P. Glendinning.
The Hon'ble Sir Lakshmishwar Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga.
The Hon'ble P. Playfair, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

ACT XXXVII OF 1850 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Report of the Select

Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants*) be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PROVIDENT FUNDS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 28th January, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 14th January, 1897.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January, 2nd, 1897.

The most important feature of the meteorology of the week under review was the timely commencement of the winter rains in Northern and Central India and the consequent partial termination of the prolonged and severe drought prevailing in that area ever since the end of August.

A brisk to rapid fall of the barometer occurred over North-Western India and Baluchistan on the 27th and a very shallow ill-defined depression appeared in Kathiawar. It advanced slowly eastwards during the next 24 hours and gave rise to a moderately deep secondary depression in Rajputana. The secondary depression filled up as rapidly as it had formed during the next 24 hours, whilst the primary depression continued to drift very slowly eastwards. It passed through the western and central districts of the Central Provinces on the 29th and 30th and apparently filled up in the eastern districts of that province on the 31st. Rajputana obtained moderate rain on the 28th, the North-Western Provinces and the South and East Punjab from the 28th to the 31st, and the Central Provinces and the greater part of Central India from the 29th to the 31st. Light rain fell in Bihar and Chota Nagpur on the 31st and 1st, and showers in West and North Bengal and Upper Assam on the 1st. The disturbance gave moderate to heavy snow in the North-West and Kashmir Himalayas and the snow-line descended to about 6,000 feet.

It may be noted that the disturbance differed in one or two important respects from those of the cold-weather type. Not only was there no warm wave in front of the primary depression and a cool wave in its rear but it travelled along a much more southerly course than is usually taken by storms of the cold-weather months.

The temperature conditions of the week were even more abnormal than during the preceding week. Temperature was throughout the week in excess of the normal in Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma. In the Central Provinces, temperature, although very excessive during the first five days, was reduced below the normal on the last two days by the rainfall of the period. Temperature varied irregularly from the normal in Upper India and the Gangetic Plain until the 30th, after which it was in steady considerable to large defects.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 27th December.*—The changes of pressure were generally small in amount except in North-Western India and Baluchistan where pressure had given way briskly to rapidly. Pressure was in slight to moderate defect locally in Cutch and Kathiawar and more or less in excess of the normal over the remainder of India. The excess was small in the Peninsula but was considerable to large in Northern and Central India and Burma. Gradients were steep over North Bombay and South Rajputana and a feeble depression lay over Kathiawar. Pressure was very uniform in Northern India and light variable winds and calms prevailed in that area. Moderate to strong south-easterly winds obtained in the Deccan, easterly winds in Rajputana and southerly to easterly winds in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Skies were moderately clouded in North-Western and Central India, the Central Provinces and the Peninsula and cloud was extending eastwards into the North-Western Provinces and Bihar. Light to moderate rain had been received in the extreme south of the Peninsula and Ceylon. Trincomalee reported 2·45 inches and Negapatam 1·48 inches. Light local showers had also occurred at Ahmednagar and Indore and a few drops at Malegaon and Khandwa. Temperature was in considerable defect in Sind and Rajputana, in slight defect in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, and above the average in the remaining districts. The excess was considerable over the whole of the Peninsula and was largest over the area defined by the stations of Poona, Malegaon, Khandwa and Akola, where it ranged from 8° to 11°.

Monday, 28th December.—Pressure had increased slightly to briskly in Cutch, Kathiawar and the Konkan and had decreased over the remainder of the country. The decrease was brisk to rapid over the greater part of Northern India and very rapid in Rajputana and Kashmir, where it ranged between two and three-tenths of an inch in amount. The depression passing through Kathiawar on the previous day was central midway between Ahmedabad and Indore. It was, however, obscured by the formation of a moderately deep secondary depression over Rajputana Pressure was about an eighth of an inch below the normal at Ajmere and Sambhar. Winds were cyclonic in direction over North-Western India. They were light in force at the level of the plains in the depression area. Mount Abu, on the other hand, reported strong winds. Skies were overcast over the whole of North-Western India (excepting Sind) and the North-Western Provinces and heavily clouded in the Central Provinces, Central India and the Peninsula. The double disturbance had occasioned light to moderate, and fairly general, rain in Rajputana, the East and South Punjab and the adjacent districts of the North-Western Provinces, and a few scattered showers in Central India and the Central Provinces. The heaviest falls were 0·64″ at Neemuch, 0·61″ at Jeypore, and 0·59″ at Bickaneer. Showers continued to be received in the Peninsula. Temperature had risen generally except in Bengal and Madras, and was higher than usual over the whole Indian area with the exception of Sind and Rajputana. The excess was due almost solely to the unusually high night temperature.

Tuesday, 29th December.—The secondary or Rajputana depression had filled up as rapidly as it had formed, and the barometer had hence risen slightly to rapidly over North-Western India. The primary depression was passing eastwards through the western districts of the Central Provinces. A slight to brisk decrease of pressure had occurred in North-Eastern India, Burma and the Peninsula, and pressure was normal over a large part of the country except in Berar and the Central Provinces where it was in slight defect. High pressure conditions were re-established over Upper India and calms and light breezes were reported from the greater part of Northern India. South-easterly winds continued over the Deccan and the eastern half of the Central Provinces.

Abnormal North-westerly winds prevailed over the western districts of the Central Provinces and northerly winds in Gujarat and North Bombay. Skies were clear in Burma and North Bombay, and more or less heavily clouded in the remainder of India. Fairly general rain had fallen in the North-Western Provinces, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and the South and East Punjab, and a few showers in the Central Provinces. The falls were in the majority of cases less than half an inch in amount. Heavy rain and snow had fallen in the North-West Himalayas and Kashmir, Minimarg reporting 2·32 inches and Simla 1·55 inches. Some showers had occurred in the extreme south of the Peninsula, but the rainfall in that area was steadily falling off both in amount and extent. The rainfall had caused a very rapid reduction in the day temperature in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab which was hence from 7° to 11° below the average in these areas. The night temperature, on the contrary, remained in large excess. The temperature conditions continued very abnormal in the Central Provinces (due to unusually high night temperature) where the mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was as much as 7½° above the average.

Wednesday, 30th December.—Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and Kashmir, and slightly in the North-Western Provinces and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces and Central India. Over the remainder of India the barometer had risen. The primary depression lay over the area defined by the stations of Sutna, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Khandwa. Pressure was in slight defect in the depression area and in slight to moderate defect in the Punjab. A feeble and irregular cyclonic movement existed around the depression. Exceedingly variable winds prevailed in Northern India and the interior of the Peninsula, northerly winds over the Bay and easterly winds in the West Coast districts. Skies were overcast in the North-West Himalayas and light snow had fallen in that area. Moderate rain had fallen over the Central Provinces and the eastern districts of Central India and a few drops in the North-Western Provinces. The principal falls were 1 inch at Saugor and 0·75 inch at Pachmarhi. The high temperature conditions had extended eastwards to Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and the mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was from 4° to 9° above the average over a large area including the Central Provinces, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, the North Deccan, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. Temperature was in considerable defect in Sind and Gujarat, and in large defect in the North-West Himalayas. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was 11½° below the average at Murree.

Thursday, 31st December.—The feeble depression had shifted slightly eastwards and at 8 A.M. covered the eastern districts of the Central Provinces where the barometer had fallen slightly. Pressure had increased over nearly the whole of the remainder of India—briskly to rapidly over the greater part of North-Western and Central India, and slightly elsewhere. Pressure was normal within the depression and above the average in other parts. The excess was small in the Peninsula, Bihar and Chota Nagpur and moderate over the greater part of Northern and Central India. Light showers had occurred over the North Western Provinces, the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces and Central India, Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The amounts were less than a tenth of an inch at the great majority of stations, but exceeded half an inch at Hazaribagh (0·56") and Bahraich (0·70"). Snow and sleet had fallen in the North-West Himalayas. The fall was heavy in the Kumaon and Garwhal Himalayas where Chakrata reported 1·44 inches (melted snow) and Ranikhet 1·06 inches. A very rapid reduction of temperature had occurred in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Central India and the greater part of the Central Provinces. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours averaged 5° below the average in Sind and Rajputana, and 4° below in the Punjab. The day temperature in these areas was from 5° to 14° below the normal.

Friday, 1st January.—The barometer had continued to rise generally except in Burma, Assam, the greater part of Bengal and the south and west of the Peninsula, where it had fallen slightly. The depression in the eastern districts of the Central Provinces had probably filled up. Pressure was in considerable excess over nearly the whole of North-Western and Central India, and normal in the Peninsula and Ceylon and hence the pressure difference between the region of maximum pressure in the north and of minimum pressure in the south was

considerably greater than usual. Winds blew from the ordinary cold-weather directions. Light rain had fallen in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, North Bengal and Assam, and a few drops at Raipur and Rawalpindi. The heaviest amount reported was 0·40" at Ranchi. Heavy rain had occurred on the eastern flanks of Ceylon. The mean temperature remained very low for the time of year in Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat, the Punjab and the western half of the North-Western Provinces. It considerably exceeded the normal in Burma, Madras, the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, Orissa and West Bengal.

Saturday, 2nd January.—Pressure was unchanged in Burma and North-Eastern India, but had given way slightly to briskly in the remainder of India. A slight depression had appeared over the Western Desert, where winds were feebly cyclonic in direction. Light variable winds and calms obtained over the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, but elsewhere the wind directions were the same as on the preceding day. A few scattered showers of no importance had occurred in the Peninsula, and heavy rain had fallen locally at Nellore (3·28 inches) and Trincomalee. Light snow was reported from Kashmir. Temperature had increased briskly in the Punjab, but in other respects the temperature conditions were not much changed.

Temperature.—The temperature conditions of the week were very marked and unusual over the whole of India and Burma. As during the preceding week temperature was excessive throughout the week over the Peninsula as well as in Bengal and Burma, due chiefly to large excess in the night temperature.

The Central Provinces also shared in this abnormal excess of heat during the first five days after which temperature decreased rapidly in that area and fell slightly below the normal. Temperature was very unsteady in North-Western and Central India and the North-Western Provinces until the 30th, when the disturbed weather occasioned a very rapid reduction in the day temperature.

The mean temperature of the last three days of the week in that area was hence more or less considerably in defect.

The following table gives variation data for the week in illustration :—

Province.	December 1896.					January 1897.		Mean variation of week.
	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	
Burma	+0·2	+1·6	+2·6	+3·0	+4·1	+4·4	+4·5	+2·9
Bengal and Assam	+1·5	+0·5	+1·6	+2·2	+2·5	+2·3	+1·3	+1·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—2·0	+1·3	—0·9	+3·1	—0·4	—2·7	—2·5	—0·6
Punjab	—1·6	+1·3	—2·7	—0·2	—4·0	—3·3	—0·6	—1·6
Bombay	+5·1	+4·6	+2·8	+2·3	+1·6	+1·0	+2·3	+2·8
Central Provinces and Berar	+4·1	+6·1	+7·4	+0·3	+4·5	—0·6	—0·5	+3·9
Central India and Gujarat	—0·7	+0·8	—1·1	—0·8	—3·0	—4·7	—5·3	—2·1
Sind and Rajputana	—3·8	—1·9	—0·4	—3·1	—4·8	—4·2	—3·2	—3·1
Madras	+3·8	+2·0	+2·6	+2·3	+2·7	+3·2	+4·4	+3·0
Mean for whole of India	+0·7	+1·8	+1·3	+1·7	+0·4	—0·5	+0·1	+0·8

Rain.—The week under review was very interesting from a meteorological point of view, as it witnessed the commencement of the winter rains over Northern and Central India and the final withdrawal of the retreating south-west monsoon from the extreme south of the Peninsula and of the Bay of Bengal.

A feeble ill-defined depression appeared over Kathiawar on the 27th and, advancing slowly eastwards during the next three days, filled up in the eastern districts of the Central Provinces on the 31st. Whilst passing eastwards through Gujarat during the 27th it gave rise to a moderately deep secondary depression in Rajputana which however filled up with great rapidity during the 28th. The double disturbance occasioned a moderate burst of rain over the greater part of Northern and Central India during the period from the 28th

December to the 1st January. The rainfall occurred in Khandesh chiefly on the 27th, in Rajputana on the 28th, in the Punjab on the 28th and 29th, in the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Central India on the 29th and 30th, in Chota Nagpur on the 31st and 1st, and in Berar on the 30th. The fall was most general and heaviest in the North-Western Provinces. The daily falls were, in the majority of cases, light, but exceeded 1 inch at Dhulia (1·28″) and Hoshiarpur (1·05″). Moderate to heavy snow fell in the Kashmir Himalayas on the 29th and in the North-West Himalayas on the 29th and 31st. The fall was heaviest at Minimarg, where it measured over two feet in depth on the 29th. In the Peninsula light rain was received in the extreme south on the 27th and 28th and one or two thundershowers on the 29th, after which no rain fell beyond a heavy local shower at Nellore on the 2nd. The retreating south west monsoon rains of 1896 in the Peninsula hence terminated on the 28th.

The concluding rainfall statement shows that effective rain, *i. e.*, over a tenth of an inch in amount, was received over the whole of Bihar, Chota Nagpur, North Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab (excepting the western districts) Khandesh, Berar, the western and central divisions of the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, South Madras and the Coromandel Coast districts. In other divisions there was either no rain throughout the week or there were only a few drops. The total fall of the week in the area of effective rainfall ranged between 0·15 inch and 2·74 inches, while the anticipated rainfall in the same area varies between 0·02 inch and 0·35 inch. There was hence a very large excess over the greater part of the area, some divisions obtaining over ten times the normal fall.

With the present week ends the period of the autumnal rains. The chief features of the rainfall distribution of the period with respect to space may be summed up as follows :—

(1) The rainfall was practically normal in Burma, the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, the Submontane, South and North Punjab, the Central and Eastern districts of the Central Provinces, Sind, Baluchistan and the central coast districts of Madras.

(2) It was in slight to moderate excess in South Oudh, South-Central Madras, Gujarat and the eastern districts of Central India.

(3) It was in considerable to large excess in North Oudh, the Central, Western, Submontane and Hill districts of the North-Western Provinces, the South-Eastern and Hill districts of the Punjab, Malabar, Kathiawar, East Rajputana, the Western districts of Central India, Hyderabad (South), South Madras and the southern coast districts of Madras.

(4) It was in slight to moderate defect in the Assam Valley, North Bengal, Bengal Hills, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, the western districts of the Central Provinces and Central Madras.

(5) It was in considerable to large defect in Arakan, East Bengal, Cachar, Assam Hills, Deltaic and Central Bengal, Orissa, Central and West Punjab, Konkan, Berar, Ganjam and Circars.

It may be noted that the greater part of the rainfall of the period in Northern and Central India was received on two occasions, *viz*, from the 23rd to the 25th November and from the 24th December to the 1st January, and hence its distribution with regard to time was very abnormal and irregular.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 2nd, 1897. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 18th, 1896 to January 2nd, 1897. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Oct. 18th to Jan. 2nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	3·87	3·06	+ 26
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0·04	—0·04	4·88	5·57	— 12
	3. Central do.	0	0·01	—0·01	2·91	3·18	— 8
	4. Upper do.	0	?	?	1·15	?	?
	5. Arakan	0	0·02	—0·02	1·91	6·29	— 70
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·13	—0·13	0·06	3·26	— 98
	7. Assam (Surma)	0	0·14	—0·14	0·76	2·81	— 73
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	0·05	0·12	—0·07	0·58	2·86	— 80
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·09	0·15	—0·06	1·27	1·91	— 34
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·11	—0·11	0·03	1·81	— 98
	11. Central do.	0·10	0·07	+0·03	0·15	1·22	— 88
	12. North do.	0·15	0·02	+0·13	0·77	1·28	— 40
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·05	—0·05	1·55	2·24	— 31
	14. Orissa	0	0·05	—0·05	0·07	3·26	— 98
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·55	0·09	+0·46	0·90	1·48	— 35
	16. Bihar (South)	0·30	0·05	+0·31	0·92	1·18	— 22
	17. Do. (North)	0·29	0·06	+0·23	0·53	0·97	— 45
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	0·26	0·04	+0·22	0·79	0·94	— 16
	19. Oudh (South)	0·43	0·06	+0·37	1·06	0·76	+ 39
	20. Do. (North)	0·54	0·03	+0·51	1·31	0·55	+ 138
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·46	0·08	+0·38	0·93	0·57	+ 63
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	0·66	0·06	+0·60	1·40	0·45	+ 211
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	0·33	0·06	+0·27	0·49	0·74	— 34
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	0·70	0·15	+0·55	1·07	0·68	+ 57
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	1·06	0·32	+0·74	2·11	1·18	+ 79
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0·34	0·02	+0·32	0·84	0·32	+ 163
	27. Do. (South)	0·29	0·07	+0·22	0·38	0·39	— 3
	28. Do. (Central)	0·16	0·14	+0·02	0·28	0·73	— 62
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·69	0·19	+0·50	0·86	0·90	— 3
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	2·72	0·35	+2·37	3·30	1·81	+ 86
	31. Do. (Nort.)	0·39	0·24	+0·15	1·55	1·92	— 19
	32. Do. (West)	0·03	0·04	—0·01	0·10	0·25	— 60
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar Coast	0·03	0·09	—0·06	11·24	7·33	+ 53
	34. Madras (South Central)	0	0·12	—0·12	11·95	8·50	+ 40
	35. Coorg	0	0·09	—0·09	6·82	6·40	+ 7
	36. Mysore	0	0·03	—0·03	3·42	4·73	— 28
	37. Konkan	0	0·07	—0·07	1·00	2·52	— 60
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·09	0·05	+0·04	1·82	3·15	— 42
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·62	0·06	+0·56	1·23	1·98	— 38
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0·20	0·15	+0·11	1·05	2·14	— 51
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0·46	0·07	+0·39	1·20	1·51	— 21
	43. Central Provinces (Central)	0·61	0·07	+0·54	1·40	1·25	+ 17
	44. Central Provinces (East)	0·01	0·07	—0·06	1·41	1·48	— 5
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0·07	0·50	+ 34
	46. Kathiawar	0·01	0	+0·01	0·81	0·32	+ 153
	47. Sind	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·23	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·02	0·28	—0·26	0·99	1·12	— 12
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0·40	0·03	+0·37	0·00	0·03	+ 27
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)	0·36	0·02	+0·34	1·28	0·48	+ 167
	51. Rajputana (West)	0·31	0·02	+0·29	0·50	0·23	+ 143
	52. East Coast (North)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·80	7·21	— 89
	52(a). Do. (do.) (a)	0	0·07	—0·07	0·19	4·45	— 95
Madras	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	2·10	1·01	+ 108
	54. Madras (Central)	0·04	0·01	+0·03	2·98	4·09	— 27
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·51	0·08	+0·43	10·97	10·17	+ 7
	56. Do. (South)	0·60	0·23	+0·37	20·78	17·37	+ 54
	57. Madras (South)	0·82	0·20	+0·62	20·20	11·92	+ 69

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SIMLA, *the 7th January 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 9th January.*—Showers have fallen generally in the Carnatic, in parts of the Southern districts and at a few stations in Vizagapatam. No rain elsewhere. Water-supply is sufficient in the Carnatic, and in the Central and Southern districts and under large works elsewhere, but is generally poor or bad in the Deccan and the Circars. The sowings continue in the southern half of presidency and under irrigation elsewhere. The standing crops over the former area are generally good but are indifferent or bad in the Deccan and the Circars except under irrigation. The harvest continues in the latter districts with poor or bad yield, except under large irrigation works, but in the southern half of the presidency and on the west coast, that of the early crops is yielding fairly. Pasture and fodder in the Circars and in the Deccan are scarce, elsewhere the former is sufficient, but of the latter supplies are at present short. The cattle are generally in good condition but are suffering in parts of the Deccan districts. Prices are slightly easier or stationary, except in Ganjam where they are rather dearer. *Cholam* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in Kurnool 16, in Anantapur 15, in Cuddapah 14½, and in Bellary 14 seers per rupee. The numbers relieved were:—Relief workers 19,937, inmates of kitchens 1,293, weavers 5,913; all in the Deccan districts. The increase in workers is chiefly in Bellary and of weavers in Cuddapah. Two test works were opened in Vizagapatam during the week, but they failed to attract workers.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th January.*—Rain is urgently wanted for crops lately sown in the affected districts. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in two talukas of Shikarpur and in one of Karachi, and the Upper Sind Frontier; they are withering for want of rain in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Dharwar; are unsatisfactory in Thana, thriving in Sind, Gujarat, and Kolaba, and are indifferent elsewhere. The sowing of the late crops has been completed, except in Khandesh and Ratnagiri The autumn harvesting is almost finished in Khandesh and Dharwar Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Karnatak and Shikarpur. The grain-supply is generally sufficient in the affected districts. Cotton-picking is almost completed in Khandesh and continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Kathiawar, Wadhwan and Baroda. The condition of the agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar but is healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Ratnagiri, Kanara and Kaira. Prices are rising in Panch Mahals, and in parts of Ratanagiri, Poona and Sholapur; are falling in the Upper Sind Frontier and in parts of Broach, Surat, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur; are stationary in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Nasik, Kaira and in parts of Broach, Surat and Poona. Prices of the cheapest staple grain in the affected districts are:—Dharwar 13, Belgaum 12½, Sholapur 10¾, Bijapur 10½, Poona 10¼, Ahmednagar 10, Nasik, Khandesh and Satara 9½, Kolaba 9 seers per rupee. The average daily numbers employed on relief works were:—Bijapur 46,499, Sholapur 33,521, Ahmednagar 23,462, Poona 14,254, Nasik 12,614, Satara 16,228, Khandesh 10,834, and Belgaum 1,969. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Bijapur 3,060, Sholapur 2,585, Ahmednagar 7, Poona 2,571, Nasik 2, Belgaum 80.

Bengal.—*For week ending 11th January.*—There was no rain during the week, with the exception of a few slight showers in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. The harvesting of the winter rice is still proceeding. In Bihar (except in the Madhubani Sub-division of Darbhanga) the spring crops are generally doing well; in parts of North and East Bengal these crops are fair; elsewhere they are reported to be very poor and in need of rain. In Bihar and Hazaribagh the prospects of the poppy crop are favourable. Transplantation

of spring rice is going on, but rain is required for it in some districts. No important change in the price of common rice is reported except from Darbhanga and Purnea, where it fell from 8½ and 9 seers to 9½ and 10 seers, respectively, and from Balasore, where it rose from 13 to 11 seers a rupee. The price of maize has risen in Champaran from 10½ to 10 seers per rupee, and in Saran from 10½ seers to 10 seers 3 chittaks. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 10 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (maize) 10 seers, Saran (maize) 10 seers 3 chittaks, Champaran (maize) 10 seers, Muzaffarpur (maize) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9½ seers. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 9th January, were—Relief works—Nadia (8th January) 2,485 (men 1,471, women 292, children 722), Khulna (6th January) 282, Patna 609 (men 203, women 270, children 136), Shahabad 1,480 (men 560, women 626, children 294), Saran 4,496 (men 1,101, women 1,949, children 1,446), Champaran 79,054 (men 31,014, women 27,483, children 20,557), Muzaffarpur 2,441 (men 1,620, women 385, children 436), Darbhanga 46,132 (men 21,187, women 17,659, children 7,286); total for the whole Province 136,979 against 86,898 in the previous week. Gratuitous relief—Saran 3,769 (men 782, women 2,259, children 728), Champaran 3,407 (men 744, women 1,460, children 1,203), Muzaffarpur 275 (men 50, women 137, children 88), Darbhanga 17,163 (men 3,650, women 8,740, children 4,773), Nadia 54 (men 9, women 40, children 5); total for the whole Province 24,668 against 13,593 in the previous week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending the 9th January.*—Save for some light showers in the districts of Garhwal, Almora and Dehra Dun, there was no rain during the week. The crops are generally reported to be doing well. Cane-pressing continues and irrigation is being carried on in some districts. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 9th January 1897, in sixteen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 5,623, Etawah 7,730, Banda 109,633, Cawnpore 39,031, Hamirpur 33,972, Allahabad 1,40,622, Jhansi 20,865, Jalaun 35,316, Jaunpur 25,911, Gorakhpur 6,805, Lucknow 38 140, Unao 17,632, Rae Bareli 35,750, Sitapur 25,816, Hardoi 48,680, Bara Banki 13,192; total 605,548. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—employed in relief works 384,944, relieved as dependants 128,996, relieved in poor-houses 37,568, relieved under other provisions of the Code 54,040. The numbers relieved in twenty districts which are under observation, but not yet officially recognised as distressed were, on the same date, as follows:—relieved on test-works 30,087, relieved in poor-houses 12,466, relieved under other provisions of the Code 14,591; total 57,144. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 662,692. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices remain high, but show a tendency to fall in some districts and to rise in others. The prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wages are based are as follows in the districts officially recognised as distressed:—Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jaunpur, Lucknow, Bara Banki, and Unao 10 seers; Allahabad, Hamirpur, Sitapur and Jalaun 9¾; Hardoi 9¼; Banda 10½ and Rae Bareli 10¾ seers per rupee.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th January.*—Rain has fallen in Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and parts of the Umballa, Ferozepore, Lahore, Dera Ismail Khan, Karnal, and Gujranwala districts, but the fall has been very slight exceeding one-tenth of an inch only in Rawalpindi and Peshawar where it was over half an inch. In Hazara, Kohat, Kangra and other districts not specially reported on, the rainfall has been more abundant, but the Central and Southern districts have as yet received no general rain. Cotton-picking and sugarcane-pressing are still going on in some districts. The sowing of the spring crops has been nearly completed, except in the northern districts where it is believed the recent rains have enabled the people to continue their sowings. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally reported fair to average, but poor in parts of Rawalpindi and in the dry tracts of Amritsar and Gujranwala. The recent rain has benefited the standing crops in most districts, but they are still suffering from drought in Mooltan. The unirrigated crops have dried up in Lahore. More rain is wanted throughout the province. Much of the dry land is lying unsown owing to the failure of timely

rains. The stock of food-grain is insufficient in Hissar and parts of Jullunder, and with the cultivators of Amritsar, Lahore and Gujranwala. Grain is being imported from Sindh into Hissar. The sugarcane crop has been injured by frost in Amritsar which has also lessened the outturn of this crop in Sialkot. The cattle are generally in poor condition owing to overwork and scarcity of fodder; their condition is said to be good to fair in Delhi, Umballa, Peshawar and parts of Amritsar. Pasturage and fodder are insufficient or scarce in all districts except Umballa, Peshawar and Rohtak; in Gujranwalla they are reported to be unprocurable. The average number of persons employed on famine relief works is:—1,033 in Delhi, 1,789 in Ferozepore, 31,924 in Gujrat, 3,397 in Karnal (including 151,282, 9,521 and 92, respectively, gratuitously relieved), 926 in Umballa and 152 in Mooltan, 17,529, including 2,750 non-working children in Hissar, and that on test works:—is 871 in Lahore, 722 in Rawalpindi, 1,178 in Rohtak, 400 in Gurgaon, 223 in Gujranwalla, 102 in Ludhiana and 298 in Sialkot. 1,100 men are also employed on ordinary works from the District Fund in Gurgaon. The total number on relief and test works is about 60,534 against 39,000, last week. Prices are slightly falling in all districts except Amritsar, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan, as a result of the partial rainfall, but they are still high everywhere. Wheat is selling from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee; gram 9 to 11, great millet 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, bulrush millet $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10, and maize $9\frac{3}{8}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Prices of the staple food-grains on which famine wage is reckoned are:—Delhi (bulrush millet) 9 seers, Umballa (maize) 10 seers, Ferozepore (maize) 11 seers, Mooltan (wheat) 9 seers, Rohtak (gram) 10 seers, Gurgaon (bulrush millet) 10 seers, Ludhiana (maize) 11 seers, and Lahore (wheat and flour of maize) $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th January.*—The weather has been generally clearer and is getting warmer with high winds. Bilaspur received sixty cents of rain. The spring crops are coming into ear and are on the whole in fair condition. Some slight damage is reported to pulse from frost in Mandla, and to gram and pulse from caterpillars and insects in Seoni and Nagpur. Fodder and water are sufficient except in Hoshangabad and in parts of Seoni, Nagpur, and Sambalpur. The numbers employed on relief works from eleven districts which have sent in reports are:—Saugor 26,507, Jubbulpore 51,090, Damoh 9,328, Mandla 13,448, Seoni 6,409, Narsinghpur 11,141, Hoshangabad 19,952, Nimar 989, Wardha 275, Nagpur 2,912, Bilaspur 3,107, including 21,335 gratuitously relieved, total 145,168. There were also 19,119 employed on railway work in Saugor and Jubbulpore. A test work was opened on the 9th January in Chanda and attracted 1,054 persons. Prices of the staple food-grains on which the famine wages are based are:—Saugor $8\frac{3}{4}$, Damoh 9, Mandla $8\frac{1}{2}$, Seoni $9\frac{3}{4}$, Narsinghpur 10, Hoshangabad 10, Nimar 11, Wardha $11\frac{3}{4}$, Nagpur 15, and Bilaspur 11 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th January.*—In Lower Burma reaping and threshing are progressing and in Upper Burma the cultivation of dry-weather paddy is in progress. The standing crops in Mandalay are withering from want of rain. The crops on irrigated lands in Minbu which have not failed are estimated at 14 annas. The paddy on lands irrigated by the Meiktila and Minhla lakes in the Meiktila district is almost an entire failure. The crops in the Lower Chindwin are generally poor. The price of paddy has decreased largely in Toungoo and Mandalay, considerably in Bassein, and slightly in Thongwa, Thayetmyo and Pakokku, elsewhere it is stationary. The numbers employed on relief works are:—Meiktila 16,407 and Myingyan 7,669; on gratuitous relief:—Meiktila 3,034 and Myingyan 2,663. The price of rice in Meiktila is 8 seers 13 chittacks and in Myingyan 9 seers 5 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 12th January.*—The weather is seasonable. The reaping of the late rice is nearly finished, the outturn being average in the Surma Valley, good in the Upper Brahmaputra Valley and poor in the Lower Brahmaputra Valley. Prices of common rice are:—Silchar 8 seers 3 chittacks, Sylhet $10\frac{1}{2}$, Gauhati 10, and Tezpur 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Scarcity of fodder is being felt in Cachar and the Khasia hills. The water-supply is sufficient except in Cachar and parts of Nowgong.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th January.*—MYSORE:—Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects are good. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) and paddy have been harvested. Prices have fallen in Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore; and have risen in Chitaldroog and Hassan.

COORG: Harvesting of rice is nearly completed; picking of coffee continues. Prices of food-grains stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 13th January.*—BERAR:—The weather is cool. Standing crops are in poor condition. Cotton picking and cutting of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) are almost finished. Breaking up of land for the next monsoon crop has commenced in Akola and Basim. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails. High prices for food-grains continue and relief works appear likely to be necessary by the end of the current month.

HYDERABAD: No rain. More rain required in the Gulbargah division for the improvement of the standing crops; other divisions report the spring crop to be in good condition. Prices are:—wheat $7\frac{1}{8}$, coarse rice $7\frac{3}{16}$, white *jowari* $10\frac{7}{8}$, yellow *jowari* $9\frac{3}{8}$, gram $9\frac{1}{2}$, and *tur* $10\frac{7}{8}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th January.*—No rain fell in the Central India Agency during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in four districts of Bundelkhand and are in progress in all other Agencies. Spring crops are good in one district of Gwalior and one of Bundelkhand; fair in four districts of Gwalior and one of Bundelkhand and in Bhopal; bad in remaining districts of Bundelkhand; indifferent elsewhere. Agricultural stock and pasturage good in two districts of Gwalior; fair in Bhopal; and indifferent elsewhere. Prices are high in Bundelkhand, and Baghelkhand; steady elsewhere. Opium is in fair condition. The numbers of persons employed on famine relief works were:—Gwalior 7,753; Bundelkhand 7,270; Baghelkhand 16,583; and on gratuitous relief:—Bundelkhand 1,736; Baghelkhand 1,998. Prices of staple grains on which famine wages are based, were:—In Gwalior 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$, and Baghelkhand $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Rajputana—*For week ending 13th January.*—Rainfall: Bikanir 39 cents, no rain elsewhere. Agricultural operations are satisfactory in Kherwara, Jhallawar, Kotah, Ajmere, Jeypur and poor in Dholepur. The spring crops are fair in Bikanir; sowings completed in Meywar and Jaisulmere. Standing crops are generally good except in Dholepur. Harvest is good in Jeypur and Bhurtpur; below average in Haraoti; and average in Ajmere-Merwara. Crops have been slightly damaged by frost in Meywar. Agricultural stock generally good except in Bhurtpur. Pasturage or fodder are sufficient except in Tonk, and in some tehsils of Jeypur, Dholepur, and Bhurtpur. Prices are rising in Pertabgurh and Meywar; falling in Jhallawar, Ajmere, Ulwar, and Bikanir; high in Haraoti; and are steady elsewhere. The numbers of persons employed on relief works were:—Marwar 6,768; Kotah 964; Dholepur 5,155; Bhurtpur 11,002; Bikanir 12,093; Jaisulmere 643; and on gratuitous relief:—Marwar 1,119; Bhurtpur 315; Bikanir, 1,486; Jaisulmere 9. The prices of staple grains on which famine wages are based were:—Marwar $8\frac{1}{3}$; Kotah $14\frac{1}{2}$; Dholepur $11\frac{1}{4}$; Bhurtpur 10; Bikanir 8 seers 13 chittacks to 8 seers $4\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks; and Jaisulmere $8\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 13th January.*—Light showers of rain. Prices stationary. Fodder scanty. Relief works in progress and 952 persons employed. Price of the staple food-grain is 10 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 12th January.*—Snow has fallen. Prices continue below normal. Price twenty-four seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 9th January.*—No rain has fallen but the weather has been cold and cloudy. Prospects good. Prices 7 and 8 seers per rupee.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

REPORTS ON AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

The following papers are published for general information :—

1.—Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Government of India, No 91, dated 9th January 1897.

2.—Telegram from the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 10th January 1897.

1.—From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 91, dated Allahabad, the 9th January 1897.

In this Government's letter No. 196, dated the 23rd November 1896, the Government of India was informed of the agricultural situation and prospects of these provinces as then ascertained, and an estimate was given of the area and population affected by the failure of the *kharif* harvest, the anticipated deficiency in the area of the forthcoming *rabi* crop, and the number of people for whom it would be necessary to provide relief. That letter had scarcely been despatched when reports of rainfall in varying amounts were received from many parts of the Province, and the Lieutenant-Governor thought it advisable to call for reports from his District Officers as to the alteration which the rain had made in the situation. The Government of India was informed of this in the end of November, and in my official letter No. 417, of the 15th December, it was stated, on the strength of provisional information received from Commissioners of divisions, that the Lieutenant-Governor had reason to hope that with fair winter rains the numbers who might be expected to come on relief would be less by about 25 per cent. than the 100,000,000 units for one day which His Honour had previously estimated. The reports of District Officers and the revised estimates of the Divisional Commissioners have now come in, and they have been supplemented by a special return of the *rabi* area sown in each district up to the 15th December, obtained by field-to-field inspections of the village *patwaris*. The Lieutenant-Governor has further informed himself, in the course of a recent tour through the Bundelkhand districts and in the west of Oudh, of the state of those portions of the Province in which the failure of the crops has been greatest and distress is most general and pronounced. The present report, though it has been delayed beyond the date which His Honour had originally fixed for its submission, has gained thereby in fullness and accuracy, and may be regarded as a final survey of the situation as determined by the present condition of the people and the prospects of the *rabi* crop now on the ground.

2. All officers are agreed that the rainfall of the last week of November was too late to materially benefit such *kharif* crops as were still on the ground, except *arhar* (a species of pulse) and sugarcane, and also too late to enable *rabi* sowings to be completed under ordinary conditions. They are equally agreed that in whatever locality the fall exceeded one-quarter of an inch the *rabi* already sown was greatly benefited, and further *rabi* sowings effected over an additional area. The peculiarity of the rainfall was its uneven and capricious distribution. In the Meerut Division, which, owing to the canals and the good *kharif* harvest, was already beyond the risks of scarcity, the fall was generally good, varying in most districts from one-quarter to four-fifths of an inch. In this division consequently the *rabi* area will be little short of the normal, varying from 69 per cent. in the Saharanpur district to 94 per cent. in Bulandshahr. In the Rohilkhand Division the average fall exceeded two-fifths of an inch, and was highly beneficial to the sandy tracts which characterize parts of the Budaun, Pilibhit, Moradabad, and Bareilly districts. In the Agra Division rain was heaviest in the tracts which already were best off and lightest in the worst tracts. But its general effect was to change the suitation in this division from one of very considerable gravity to one of distinct hope. Passing

over into Oudh, the submontane districts are found to have received the heaviest rainfalls, the district of Bahraich, in particular, having so benefited thereby as to have brought 86 per cent of the normal *rabi* area under sowings. In Southern Oudh, comprising portions of both divisions (Fyzabad and Lucknow) the rainfall was slight but the natural moisture of the soil and the humidity of the climate have done even more than was anticipated, and these advantages were supplemented by extraordinary resort on the part of the peasantry to the construction of temporary wells and to every form of irrigation. In the Gorakhpur Division fairly good rain fell in the Basti district, placing it beyond the reach of crop failure, and in the northern part of the Gorakhpur district. The southern and part of the central portion of the latter district and the district of Azamgarh were practically untouched by the rain, and this tract had all along been regarded with considerable apprehension. But here also the natural qualities of the soil and climate have helped the cultivator, and two-thirds of the normal *rabi* area have been sown. In the Benares Division serious difficulties were not apprehended even in the absence of rain in November. Most of the districts received a fair amount of rain, and in the division as a whole nearly four-fifths of the normal area have been sown. There remains the Allahabad Division, which from the first has been regarded by the Lieutenant-Governor as the weakest area in the Province. In these districts good rain fell in the greater part of Hamirpur and in part of Fatehpur, Cawnpore, and Jhansi. Elsewhere it was too slight to materially improve the *rabi* prospects. Banda and Allahabad, in particular, were practically unaffected by the very light showers which they received. The result is seen in a *rabi* which in the whole division is only 44 per cent. of the normal area, and falls to only 25 per cent. in Banda against the November estimate of about 50 per cent. It may be doubted whether in Banda more than 20 per cent. will yield a crop.

3. The prospects of the *rabi* according to the forecast given in paragraph 7 of the letter of the 23rd November and as now ascertained compare as follows:—

Division.	Normal *rabi* areas in acres.	*Rabi* area for 1896-97 according to November estimate.	Percentage on normal area.	*Rabi* area for 1896-97 as now ascertained.	Percentage on normal area.
Meerut	2,918,714	2,177,247	71	2,374,651	81·3
Rohilkhand	2,443,802	1,823,556	75	1,840,495	75·5
Gorakhpur	2,411,085	1,466,855	60	1,606,035	66·5
Benares	1,793,390	1,035,168	59	1,444,755	80·5
Allahabad	3,017,173	1,263,078	42	1,342,104	44·5
Agra	2,194,587	1,273,910	58	1,476,170	67·2
Lucknow	2,472,714	1,002,832	41	1,540,949	62·5
Fyzabad	2,804,092	1,511,848	54	2,040,784	72·7
Total	20,051,158	11,568,498	58	13,677,943	68·2

The area actually sown is thus more than two million acres greater than what was anticipated, and as sowings were still going on in some districts at the date the *patwáris* made their field inspection, the return represents somewhat less than the real facts.

4. As regards the condition of the crops, they may be said to be generally promising. They are backward as compared with ordinary years, and it is now uncertain what effect this noticeable backwardness may have on the outturn. The cultivators, however, are hopeful, and seem to expect in most districts an average crop over the irrigated area, and with favourable rain within a month, a moderate crop on unirrigated and on late sown lands. This expectation the Lieutenant-Governor himself shares. During the last week in December rain fell in most districts in good amounts, varying from one-half to one and a half inches, and wherever the fall amounted to half an inch the *rabi* is, at all events for the present month, secure. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that with ordinary good fortune, by which he means a further fall of rain within a month and immunity from severe frosts and hail-

storms, the *rabi* harvest will make such addition to the existing stocks in the Province as to carry us over to the next *kharif* harvest. High prices must be expected, and if a great drain were made on these provinces, the situation might be altered; but the general opinion of grain-dealers appears to be that unless the *rabi* falls altogether short of anticipations, prices will not rise higher than they now are. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that, with a fairly good *rabi*, prices should decline after March.

5. Passing now to the question how far the ascertained prospects of the *rabi* affect the estimate which in paragraph 10 of its letter of the 23rd November this Government made of the number of persons likely to require relief under the provisions of the Famine Code, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has now ascertained beyond all doubt that the necessities of Bundelkhand, of the portion of the Allahabad district lying south of the Jumna, and of the Hardoi district in the Lucknow Division, are greater than he had hoped would be the case. In all these regions, except Hardoi, large tracts had little or no rain to speak of either in November or December. As regards the Bundelkhand districts, the situation, as it presented itself to the Lieutenant-Governor in the course of his recent tour through them, is described in this Government's Resolution No. 551, dated 30th December 1896, of which a copy has already been submitted to the Government of India. Briefly, in none of these districts do the *rabi* sowings represent 50 per cent. of the normal area. In Hamirpur the percentage is 46, in Jhansi 37, in Jalaun 27, and in Bánda only 25. On much of the land which has been sown the crops will be poor. This, following a succession of bad harvests, has quite broken the Bánda and Jalaun districts, and very seriously crippled the other two. The state of southern Allahabad is no better than the state of Bárda. The pressure on the relief works has begun at least two months earlier than last year, and there are at the present time on the relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief as many persons (166,000) as in the middle of April last. In the Bánda district 14 per cent. of the entire population are already in receipt of relief, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers the Collector's estimate, that in the time of maximum pressure before the rains 25 or even 30 per cent. of the population will require relief, is not excessive. The total number relieved (reduced to units relieved for one day) in the relief operations in these Bundelkhand districts which closed in September last, was 18½ millions. It will not be safe to count on less than 40 millions of units (for one day) as likely to require relief in these districts during the present scarcity. The most recent information as to the southern portion of the Allahabad district which the Lieutenant-Governor has received shows that its state is as bad as that of Bánda, and large relief measures are found to be necessary. For the Allahabad Division as a whole the Commissioner, following the District Officers, estimates the numbers that will require relief at 57 millions of units for one day. Precision in such a matter is unattainable; but, having regard to the rapidity with which the numbers on relief are increasing in his division, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that the estimate can be reduced under 50 millions.

6. In the Lucknow Division the most seriously distressed district is Hardoi. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently passed through it on tour, and is satisfied that as regards the labouring and the low caste population famine exists in all parts in an acute form; that relief works must be kept open till the rains on a large scale; and that gratuitous relief will have to be afforded to large numbers in villages who are unable to work. The Deputy Commissioner estimates that from 10 millions to 15 millions of persons (reduced to units of one day) will require to be relieved, and the Lieutenant-Governor would not place the figure at less than 10 millions of units. Of the remaining five districts of the Lucknow Division, four have been formally recognised as distressed, and relief measures under the Code are in progress. For the Lucknow Division, as a whole, the Commissioner's revised estimate is 22¾ million units, while the estimates of the District Officers reach 27 millions. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that 25 million units for one day may be taken as the approximate limit to which relief in this division may run.

7. As regards the rest of the Provinces, the reports received from local officers give for each division the following revised estimates of the number of

persons (reduced to units for one day) expected to come on relief up to the harvesting of the *kharif* crop next September :—

Agra Division		5,000,000
Rohilkhand Division		4,000,000
Benares	,,	5 000,000
Gorakhpur	,,	10,000.000*
Fyzabad	,,	5,000,000
TOTAL		29,000,000

This gives a total of 113,000,000 units for one day for the entire Province according to the revised estimates of the local officers. And as these estimates are based on a far more precise knowledge of facts and probabilities than was obtainable last November, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that they may be accepted. The estimate does not differ widely from the estimate of 100,000,000 units for one day, which, with the knowledge possessed in November, seemed to Sir Antony MacDonnell to be a probable measure of the difficulty to be met. If since the circumstances have been improved by the rain of November in certain of the affected divisions, they have become much worse in Bundelkhand and Allahabad, which have had no rain to speak of in November, and parts of which have fared badly in respect of the December rain. Here the low estimate of *rabi* sowings made in November has not even been verified, and the prospects have accordingly become more gloomy.

It is hardly necessary to observe that these numerical estimates are not put forward with the object of restricting relief within definite limits. The only limitation to the relief to be given will be the necessities of the people.

8. In paragraph 17 of this Government's letter No. 196 of 23rd November, mention was made of the heads under which the relief system falls. I am now to say that the arrangements in force under these heads have hitherto been generally sufficient. Plain indications, however, appearing that distress would rapidly grow, the organization of relief, both by means of public works and by village relief, has been largely expanded, and it is believed that the system is now capable of meeting the strain to which it will be subjected. There will be need in the near future for reinforcement of the provincial Public Works establishment, and, as pointed out in paragraph 25 of the letter of the 23rd November, the services of some young military officers for inspection purposes would be very useful. On these points the Government of India is being separately addressed.

9. The condition of the people in the affected tracts is, with the exception of a few districts, fair, and the same may be said in regard to the condition of labourers on relief works. In the worst districts the people now coming on works exhibit signs of privation, but, so far as has been ascertained, there is no evidence of any exceptional mortality from want of food. The system of village relief in the distressed districts is now being so extended as to take account of every individual resident in a village, and by winnowing the indigent from those who have means, to save the former from distress either by providing them, if able to work, with work, or, if unable to work, with gratuitous relief. I am to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of instructions recently issued in this connection. It will be an object with the relief administration later on to obtain suitable work from those gratuitously relieved at their homes.

10. The vast majority of the persons receiving relief come from the labouring classes and the poorer cultivators, mostly of low caste. But latterly people of the better cultivating classes who have sown their *rabi* are coming for employment, on relief works. There may be here and there persons who could do without Government help but they are comparatively very few. From enquiries which the Lieutenant-Governor during his present tour has made on several relief works, he is satisfied that these people, though in good condition, are in need of relief. They generally state that if the *rabi* harvest is fair, they will leave the works in March and not return again. And it may be assumed that men of their class

* The information from Gorakhpur is numerically indefinite.

would not undergo the privations and hardships incident to labour on relief works at a famine wage without being compelled by necessity. On the whole, it may be said that distress is now touching a higher stratum of the cultivating classes.

11. In addition to what has been already said in paragraph 3 above, regarding a sufficiency of food supplies, it may be added that on relief works supplies are everywhere adequate, the grain-sellers following the works with their grain stalls without any official inducements.

12. I am to attach to this letter a statement showing, under various heads of the Famine Code, the numbers on relief in each district in these provinces on the 2nd instant. The statement is divided into two parts: (1) districts declared to be distressed, and (2) districts under observation. Since the date of the statement some of the districts have been transferred from the latter to the former list.

Statement showing the rabi sowings for the year 1896-97.

District.	Rabi area for 1896-97 (in acres).			Average rabi area (in acres).			Percentage of rabi area for 1896-97 to average rabi area.
	Under food crops.	Under non-food crops.	Total.	Under food crops.	Under non-food crops.	Total.	
Dehra Dun	36,859	4,519	41,378	44,323	5,836	50,159	82·49
Saharanpur	382,459	7,964	390,423	554,502	11,457	565,959	68·98
Muzaffarnagar	346,470	3,160	349,630	433,991	4,462	438,453	79·74
Meerut	517 830	11,995	529,825	673,894	15,065	688,959	76·90
Bulandshahr	542,328	10,230	552,507	561,933	23,791	585,724	94·33
Aligarh	501,812	9,016	510,828	577,914	11,846	589,460	86·66
Total, Meerut Division	2,327,758	46,983	2,374,051	2,846,257	72,457	2,918,714	81·35
Muttra	254,060	17,353	271,413	373,676	9,897	383,573	70·75
Agra	206,040	1,428	207,468	400,102	12,484	412,586	50·28
Farukhabad	207,501	13,093	220,594	357,933	19,419	377 352	58·45
Mainpuri	239,628	12,719	252,347	359,024	14,867	374,491	67·38
Etawah	238,013	10,486	249,099	313,320	8,150	321,770	77·41
Etah	268,138	7,111	275,249	386,220	7,616	393,836	69·88
Total, Agra Division	1,413,080	62,190	1,476,170	2,190,875	72,733	2,263,608	65·21
Bareilly	335,167	21,074	357,141	435,083	26,239	462,222	77·26
Bijnor	234,631	6,178	240,809	288,543	17,855	306,398	78·59
Budaun	434,642	15,283	449,925	489,887	19,594	509,481	88 31
Moradabad	375,027	6,177	381,204	513,844	13,570	557,414	68·38
Shahjahánpur	263,473	15,588	279,061	430,703	10,408	456,111	01·18
Pilibhit	135,200	3,140	138,355	215,842	12,896	228,738	60·48
Total, Rohilkhand Division	1,778,140	68,340	1,846,495	2,413,802	106,062	2,520,364	73·26
Cawnpore	350,437	9,474	368,011	460,126	4,705	473,921	77·84
Fatehpur	179,134	4,545	183,679	323,520	9,028	332,548	55 23
Bánda	125,445	2,307	127,752	475,749	28,131	5 3,880	25·35
Hamirpur	176,313	5,576	181,889	347,742	49,342	397,084	45 80
Allahabad	251,098	8,250	259,948	648,252	39,000	688,152	37·77
Jhánsi	116,667	756	117,723	297,109	21,406	318,575	30 95
Jalaun	98,272	3,930	102,202	301,625	76,388	378,013	27·03
Total, Allahabad Division	1,307,266	34,838	1,342,104	2,863,983	228 990	3,092,173	43·40
Benares	206,137	6,434	212,571	240,442	10,793	260,235	81 68
Mirzapur	345,230	24,520	340,750	450,964	58,744	500,708	68·61
Jaunpur	287,415	3,354	290,769	369,390	6,755	373,145	77·92
Gházipur	281,649	19,077	300,726	376,335	20,893	387,228	77·66
Ballia	283,939	7,000	290,939	325,200	11,055	336,32	86·50
Total, Benares Division	1,384,370	60,385	1,444,755	1,758,307	108,240	1,806,637	77·39
Gorakhpur	676,172	65,381	741,553	1 026,327	176,710	1,203,037	61·64
Basti	506,243	55,765	562,008	636,754	80,752	717,326	78 34
Azamgarh	298,140	4,334	302 474	443,300	14,809	458,109	66 02
Total, Gorakhpur Division	1,480,555	125,480	1,606,035	2,106,381	272,091	2,378,472	67·52
Lucknow	120,146	5,970	126,116	192,333	10 202	202,625	62·24
Unao	221,502	6,183	227,685	379,417	7,803	387,280	58·79
Rae Barch	196 255	17,701	213,956	310 980	22 981	330,961	02·93
Sitapur	368,146	24,987	393,133	540,994	33,232	574,226	68·40
Hardoi	204,449	15,440	30 ,895	577,417	15,487	592,904	52·20
Kheri	254,626	21,538	276,164	386,311	31 302	417,703	66·11
Total, Lucknow Division	1,455,124	91,825	1,546,049	2,303,482	121,217	2,514,699	61·51
Fyzabad	270,605	9,838	280,443	399,754	18 809	418,563	67·00
Gonda	416,630	67,446	484,076	63 ,930	100,690	735,020	65·80
Bahraich	443,765	64,012	507,777	507,844	82,835	590,679	85·96
Sultanpur	266,272	4,684	270,956	352,644	8,381	361 025	75·05
Partabgarh	104 512	4,726	109,238	290,922	16,385	313,307	54·01
Bara Banki	310,544	11,750	328,294	452,120	22,723	474,843	69·13
Total, Fyzabad Division	1,878,328	162,456	2,040,784	2,644,214	249,823	2,894,037	70·51
GRAND TOTAL.	13,025,530	652,413	13,677,943	19,216,591	1,232,113	20,448,704	66·88

Note.—The normal area shown in this statement is the average of the three years ending 1894-95. It is slightly in excess of the normal area given in paragraph 7 of this Government's No. 196, dated 23rd November 1896, which was based on a ten years' average.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT: TABULATION SHEET FOR SATURDAY, THE 2ND JANUARY 1897.

Statement showing number of persons in receipt of relief in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on 2nd January 1897.

I.—DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

Serial number.	District.	Numbers on relief works.		Numbers in poor-houses.	Numbers relieved otherwise.	Total.	Number of relief works open.	Number of poor-houses.
		Workers.	Dependants.					
1	Bánda	67,140	18,192	5,299	7,481	98,112	9	7
2	Cawnpore	11,945	2,910	1,576	2,031	18,462	2	4
3	Hamírpur	15,056	3,592	3,547	2,693	24,888	4	5
4	Allahabad	59,184	23,601	6,707	5,422	94,914	8	5
5	Jhánsi	11,329	2,075	2,047	1,069	16,520	3	4
6	Jalaun	17,704	4,663	1,013	3,351	26,731	5	4
7	Jaunpur	14,825	3,919	485	104	19,333	7	3
8	Lucknow	14,251	1,658	2,079	8,442	26,430	5	3
9	Unao	8,028	961	1,031	347	10,367	4	4
10	Rae Bareli	21,351	6,930	1,567	1	29,849	5	2
11	Sitapur	18,190	2,617	347	160	21,314	6	2
12	Hardoi	20,425	6,527	3,529	8,443	38,924	6	4
	Total	279,428	77,645	29,227	39,544	425,844	64	47

II.—DISTRICTS UNDER OBSERVATION.

Serial number.	District.	Numbers on test works.	Numbers in poor-houses.	Numbers relieved otherwise.	Total.	Number of test works open.	Number of poor houses and kitchens open.
1	Muttra	3,399	156	...	3,555	1	1
2	Agra	4,807	247	...	5,141	6	3
3	Farukhabad	1,174	807	..	1,981	4	3
4	Mainpuri	77	77	90	244	1	1
5	Etáwah	4,846	61	718	5,625	1	1
6	Etah	1,000	116	480	1,596	9	2
7	Bareily	518	110	...	628	1	1
8	Bijnor	251	453	...	704	1	4
9	Budaun	668	106	...	774	3	1
10	Moradabad	107	134	...	241	3	2
11	Sháhjahánpur	753	858	698	2,309	4	3
12	Pilibhít	...	396	...	396	...	3
13	Fatehpur	199	803	135	1,137	3	1
14	Benares	318	604	...	922	2	3
15	Mirzapur	1,400	795	...	2,195	4	1
16	Gorakhpur	2,024	3,117	...	5,141	9	5
17	Basti	515	670	...	1,185	5	4
18	Azamgarh	9,627	1,075	8	10,710	7	4
19	Kheri	230	19	...	249	1	2
20	Fyzabad	1,947	1,096	84	3,123	4	3
21	Gonda	2,163	1,480	...	3,643	4	3
22	Sultánpur	2,661	702	536	3 899	7	4
23	Partábgarh	3,632	428	...	4,060	6	3
24	Bara Banki	10,763	811	...	11,574	9	7
	Total	53,165	15,121	2,749	71,035	95	65

2.—Telegram, dated 10th January 1897, from the Government of India, to the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

YOUR telegram of first—Famine. Figures for each Province given below. In Bengal, Burma, and Madras actual distress is confined at present to portions of affected districts, while in remaining provinces, parts of some affected districts are unaffected. But high prices severely trying poorer classes throughout Northern and Central India even where no failure of crops, especially in the towns.

Punjab has 28 relief works with 30,489 workers and 10,278 children, besides 353 others on gratuitous relief in five districts; area 16,800 square miles; population 4,139,000. Also has 36 test works with 4,391 workers and dependants open in ten districts; area 30,100 square miles; population 6,559,000. Numbers on test works not increasing, and 13 of above works in two districts, area 6,800 square miles, population 2,007,000, about to be closed, while test works in three other districts, area 6,800 square miles, population 1,974,000, already closed as premature.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh have 64 relief works with 279,428 workers and 77,645 dependants, and 47 poor houses open with 29,227 inmates, besides 39,544 others on gratuitous relief in 12 districts; area 26,200 square miles; population 11,273,000. They also have 92 test works with 53,165 workers and dependants, and 65 poor-houses open with 15,121 inmates, besides 2,749 others on gratuitous relief in 24 other districts; area 50,600 square miles; population 26,013,000.

Bengal has 87 relief and three test works with 86,476 workers and dependants, including 18,000 children, open in six districts; area 16,600 square miles; population 13,546,000. And five test works with 422 workers open besides three closed as premature in two other districts; area 4,200 square miles; population 2,948,000. Total area severely affected at present 6,700 square miles, population 5,281,000. Eight poor-houses open and 13,593 on gratuitous relief.

Burma has four relief works with 24,727 workers open in three districts; area 11,200 square miles; population 767,000; and 5,407 on gratuitous relief. Area severely affected at present 2,600 square miles; population 212,000.

Madras—in four Deccan districts, area 27,100 square miles, population 3,699,000—has 21 relief works with 19,543 workers and dependants and 17 poor-houses open with 1,170 inmates and 5,617 weavers employed in weaving. Total area at present affected 8,500 square miles; population 1,206,000. Test works in two northernmost districts, area 25,600 square miles, population 4,700,000, closed as premature.

Bombay has eighty relief and twenty test works with 165,833 workers and 63,931 dependants, open in seven districts; area 43,000 square miles, population 7,009,000. Eight test works with 2,679 workers and dependants, open in Belgaum; area 4,700 square miles, population 1,013,000. Total numbers on gratuitous relief 6,917. Test works in Dharwar, area 4,600 square miles, population 1,051,000, closed as premature.

Central Provinces—fourteen districts; area 60,200 square miles; population 7,824,000—have 99 relief and three test works, open with 149,062 workers and dependants, besides 29,027 employed on ordinary railway works. Two more districts, area 13,200 square miles, population 1,019,000, have two test works open with 867 workers. In twelve of above districts 61 poor-houses open with 16,027 inmates and in three of them 38 centres of village relief established.

In all provinces classes on relief are mainly low castes and labourers, with many weavers in Madras, Bombay, and Central Provinces specially employed in weaving. Few cultivators yet on relief, except in Burma, where distinction unimportant, and in districts of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Central Provinces, which have suffered from several bad harvests in succession, where small cultivators already on relief and even some of better classes beginning to come. General condition of people fairly good or good in affected tracts. But where weakened by several bad harvests in succession, especially in parts of North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Central Provinces, they exhibit manifest signs of privation when first coming on relief works or into poor-houses. And everywhere great suffering exists among classes reluctant to claim Government relief till last resources exhausted. Fodder is scarce in many affected tracts, and in parts people are disposing of their cattle often at nominal prices. Health and condition of relief workers everywhere satisfactory. Relief arrangements adequate in connection with the present distress. Machinery previously elaborated has worked well. Owing to suddenness of demand for relief over large area, test conditions not always strictly enforced at first, but this now remedied and organization being rapidly expanded to meet growing demands. Numbers on relief will now increase rapidly and continue to grow till reaping of spring harvest in March-April gives employment, and must remain large until autumn crops reaped in September. Landlords, often assisted by Government loans, doing much for their tenants, and private charity active, especially in larger towns. Advances are being freely given by Government generally without interest for construction and repair of wells and embankments, to extend and secure spring crops and for employment of famine-stricken in agricultural improvements. Stamp duty remitted in case of all loans, public or private, for relief of distress. Government forests thrown open to grazing and extraction of jungle products and surplus grass sent as fodder to affected tracts. Food-stocks reported ample in Burma; adequate in Madras where raiyats of affected tracts hold large stocks;

sufficient for a year in affected districts of Bombay ; generally sufficient in Punjab where dealers of one affected district said to be holding up enormous stocks though south-eastern districts importing from Sind ; sufficient for the present in North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Central Provinces where spring crops are expected to carry them on to autumn harvest ; and, except in one district, sufficient for the present in Bengal where rice can be promptly imported from Burma. Adequate arrangements have been made locally for supply of relief camps. Inland railway rates for grain have been reduced. Government has publicly proclaimed its rigid policy of non-interference with private enterprise and abstention from purchase on its own account, save possibly in definite tracts under special conditions of difficulty. At very rough estimate Government already spending well over one lakh of rupees daily in actual relief of famine-stricken.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1895, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second-half of 1895.	Last 10 days of December 1895.			Last 12 days of December 1896.			Earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1895.	Earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1896.	Increase.	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	566	1,734	15,57,606	898	1,734	19,56,000	1,128	2,55,44,216	2,62,35,000	6,90,784	
Bengal-Nagpur	107	802	2,04,057	237	862	2,50,000	297	24,07,067	25,78,000	1,70,933	...
Indian Midland (*a*)	116	752	1,28,812	171	752	1,07,000	221	22,73,644	25,97,000	3,23,356	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extension)	190	21	7,464	355	21	4,300	205	1,06,100	63,400	...	42,7
Bezwada-Madras (Mad.-Ennúr sec.)	...	...	...	...	9	1,600	178	...	35,000	35,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	214	1,789	6,38,872	357	1,815	6,86,000	378	99,75,413	88,16,000	...	11,59,4
Pálanpur-Deesa	34	17	1,032	61	17	1,700	100	15,091	20,600	5,509	...
South Indian	160	1,042	3,05,207	293	1,042	2,83,000	272	44,84,059	43,21,000	...	1,63,0
Máyavaram-Mutupet	89	54	7,278	135	54	6,600	122	1,24,543	1,24,000	...	5
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	107	1,165	1,83,941	159	1,165	2,02,000	173	32,37,657	32,34,000	...	3,0
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	122	750	1,46,011	193	810	1,08,000	207	23,95,226	25,01,000	1,05,774	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	61	224	21,930	98	224	32,300	144	3,25,354	3,38,000	12,646	...
Assam-Bengal	64	130	13,305	103	286	16,400	57	2,14,426	2,56,000	41,574	...
TOTAL	230	8,546	32,15,635	376	8,791	37,80,900	430	5,11,02,826	5,11,19,000	16,174	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	238	2,548	8,64,106	339	2,797	10,04,000	359	1,57,86,051	1,37,39,000	...	20,47,05
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	203	797	3,10,239	397	815	2,90,000	303	42,15,624	37,79,000	...	4,36,62
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	388	813	4,62,085	568	814	5,14,000	631	82,07,751	88,46,000	6,38,249	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	159	125	24,138	193	125	28,300	226	5,16,479	5,19,000	2,521	...
East Coast (state)	83	427	70,744	166	500	1,02,000	204	8,97,515	11,45,000	2,47,485	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	128	834	1,75,221	210	886	3,07,000	347	27,78,803	32,53,000	4,74,197	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	65	28	1,781	64	28	3,300	118	47,093	57,900	10,807	...
Cherra-Companygunj (state provl.)	57	8	754	94	8	800	100	11,953	12,000	647	...
TOTAL	224	5,580	19,21,118	344	5,973	22,55,400	378	3,24,61,269	3,13,51,500	...	11,09,76
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	365	1,490	12,08,381	811	1,491	10,58,000	710	1,41,48,998	1,34,44,000	...	7,04,99
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	502	401	4,84,323	1,051	401	4,99,000	1,082	67,28,964	63,09,000	...	4,19,96
Madras	252	840	3,15,303	375	840	3,53,000	420	55,01,371	53,69,000	...	1,32,37
TOTAL	364	2,791	20,08,007	719	2,792	19,10,000	684	2,63,79,333	2,51,22,000	...	12,57,33
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	250	10,917	71,44,760	422	17,556	79,46,300	453	10,99,43,428	10,75,92,500	...	23,50,9
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	161	33,018	205	161	39,400	245	6,78,988	6,54,000	...	24,98
Tarkessur	229	22	6,841	311	22	8,600	391	1,32,389	1,42,000	9,611	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	113	66	5,018	76	66	7,200	109	1,92,887	2,05,000	12,113	...
Bengal Doors	166	30	7,233	201	36	11,400	317	1,50,956	1,61,000	4,044	...
Dibru-Sadiya	149	75	10,359	210	78	23,200	297	3,00,480	3,21,000	20,514	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	26,664	523	51	20,000	392	3,64,574	3,74,000	9,426	...
TOTAL	169	414	95,133	230	414	1,09,800	265	18,26,280	18,57,000	30,720	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	23	73	1,951	27	74	4,000	54	43,492	51,000	7,508	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	2	114	579	5	114	20,000	175	(*h*) 1,958	2,40,000	2,38,042	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	2,200	65	...	(*i*) 38,100	38,100	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	169	333	93,686	281	333	1,18,000	354	14,60,836	15,49,000	88,164	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	92	13	2,325	179	13	2,300	177	31,820	37,900	6,080	...
Rajpura-Bhátinda	183	108	26,592	205	108	21,700	201	5,14,069	3,78,000	...	1,36,269
Kolar Gold-fields	320	10	2,818	282	10	3,200	320	83,312	83,800	488	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*j*)	100	362	53,430	148	362	54,500	151	9,42,810	9,24,000	...	18,810
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	56	93	9,946	107	93	10,700	115	1,34,355	1,57,000	22,645	...
Kolhapur	74	29	3,039	105	29	4,600	159	55,908	57,000	1,092	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	7,198	100	72	5,700	79	90,696	85,900	...	4,796
Cooch Behar	43	22	2,212	101	22	2,400	109	24,779	30,300	5,521	...
TOTAL	114	1,229	2,05,770	167	1,264	2,44,300	197	33,84,263	36,32,000	2,47,735	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	84	334	61,160	183	334	66,100	198	7,24,035	7,20,000	...	4,035
Jetalsar-Rájkot	71	46	5,812	126	46	7,100	154	84,911	89,900	4,989	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	49	364	31,318	86	304	40,800	129	4,64,397	5,57,000	92,603	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*k*)	42	60	3,092	52	60	5,400	90	(*l*) 54,702	71,800	17,098	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	66	94	10,565	112	94	13,100	139	1,62,474	1,71,000	8,526	...
TOTAL	65	898	1,11,947	125	898	1,38,500	154	14,90,519	16,09,700	1,19,181	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	19,458	75,57,616	388	20,132	84,43,900	419	11,06,44,492	11,46,91,200	...	39,53,292

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*h*) Total earnings from 11th November to 31st December 1895.
(*i*) Total earnings from 15th July to 31st December 1896.
(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*l*) Total earnings from 1st August to 31st December 1895.

No. XXXVII of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Last 10 days of December 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open.	Last 12 days of December 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April to 31st December 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 31st December 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	£	Miles.	£	£	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,734	15,57,606	898	1,734	19,56,000	1,128	3,97,67,191	3,21,07,000	...	6,60,191
Bengal-Nágpur	146	802	2,04,057	237	802	2,56,000	297	43,97,039	41,46,000	...	2,51,039
Indian Midland (*a*)	120	752	1,28,818	171	752	1,67,000	222	35,20,826	39,32,000	4,11,172	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	7,404	355	21	4,300	205	1,54,954	1,03,000	...	51,954
Bezwada Mad. (Mad.-Ennúr sec.)	158	...	...	...	9	1,500	178	...	51,800	51,800	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,789	6,38,872	357	1,815	6,85,000	378	1,73,84,186	1,46,12,000	...	27,72,186
Pálanpur-Deesa	42	17	1,032	61	17	1,700	100	26,979	41,000	14,021	...
South Indian	107	1,042	3,05,467	293	1,042	2,83,000	272	68,67,947	67,55,000	...	1,12,947
Mayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	7,276	135	54	6,000	122	1,94,423	1,94,000	...	423
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	117	1,165	1,83,941	159	1,165	2,02,000	173	52,32,050	52,70,000	37,950	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	144	756	1,46,011	193	810	1,68,000	207	40,43,279	41,14,000	70,741	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	224	21,930	98	224	32,300	144	5,53,925	5,71,000	17,075	...
Assam-Bengal	76	130	13,305	103	286	10,400	37	(*e*)2,14,420	4,09,000	1,94,574	...
TOTAL	256	8,546	32,15,635	376	8,791	37,80,900	430	8,23,57,227	7,93,06,400	...	30,50,827
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (state) (*f*)	255	2,548	8,64,106	339	2,797	10,04,000	359	2,63,95,666	2,12,93,000	...	51,02,666
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	3,10,289	397	815	2,96,000	363	71,11,208	61,22,000	...	9,89,208
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	337	813	4,62,085	568	814	5,14,000	631	1,10,07,830	1,17,52,000	7,44,170	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	144	125	24,138	193	125	25,300	220	7,24,654	7,27,000	2,346	...
East Coast (state)	94	427	70,744	180	500	1,02,000	204	14,58,303	17,90,000	3,37,697	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	169	834	1,75,221	210	886	3,07,000	347	45,04,381	51,25,000	6,20,619	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	58	28	1,781	64	28	3,300	118	68,43	71,400	2,969	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	754	94	8	800	100	16,442	16,900	458	...
TOTAL	236	5,580	19,21,118	344	5,973	22,55,400	378	5,12,86,975	4,69,03,300	...	43,83,675
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	448	1,490	12,08,381	811	1,491	10,58,000	710	2,35,50,601	2,32,44,000	...	3,06,601
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	4,84,323	1,051	461	4,99,000	1,082	1,30,00,845	1,13,32,000	...	16,68,845
Madras	253	840	3,15,303	375	840	3,53,000	420	64,03,309	81,95,000	...	2,08,309
TOTAL	437	2,791	20,08,007	719	2,792	19,10,000	684	4,49,54,815	4,27,71,000	...	21,83,815
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	10,917	71,44,760	422	17,556	79,46,300	453	17,85,99,017	16,89,80,700	...	96,18,317
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	33,018	205	161	39,400	245	10,84,300	9,84,000	...	1,00,310
Tarkessur	205	22	6,841	311	22	8,600	391	2,21,080	2,30,000	8,314	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	117	66	5,018	76	66	7,200	109	3,25,175	3,50,000	24,825	...
Bengal Dooars	139	36	7,233	201	36	11,400	317	2,13,195	2,17,000	3,805	...
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	10,359	210	78	23,200	297	4,43,200	4,81,000	37,794	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	26,664	523	51	20,000	392	5,83,166	6,17,000	33,834	...
TOTAL	173	414	95,133	230	414	1,09,800	265	28,70,736	28,79,000	8,262	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	1,951	27	74	4,000	54	(*i*) 48,701	75,100	26,399	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	114	579	5	114	20,000	175	(*j*)1,958	3,52,000	3,50,042	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	..	...	34	2,200	65	...	(*k*)38,100	38,100	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	93,680	281	333	1,18,000	354	22,90,062	23,74,000	81,938	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	110	13	2,325	179	13	2,300	177	50,317	90,900	40,583	...
Rajpura-Bhátinda	195	105	28,592	265	105	21,700	201	7,80,554	7,12,000	...	74,554
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	2,818	282	10	3,200	320	1,20,750	1,18,000	...	2,750
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*l*)	98	362	53,430	148	362	54,500	151	13,92,710	12,82,000	...	1,10,710
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	68	93	9,946	107	93	10,700	115	2,39,188	3,34,000	94,812	...
Kolhápur	82	29	3,039	105	29	4,000	139	91,076	89,000	...	2,076
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	7,198	100	72	5,700	79	1,82,285	1,68,000	...	14,285
Cooch Behar	48	22	2,214	101	22	2,400	109	35,814	48,800	12,986	...
TOTAL	121	1,229	2,05,776	167	1,264	2,49,300	197	52,40,615	50,85,900	4,39,895	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	127	334	61,160	183	334	66,100	198	14,41,260	13,25,000	...	1,16,260
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	5,812	126	46	7,100	154	1,38,230	1,42,000	3,770	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	60	364	31,318	86	364	40,800	112	7,00,000	8,83,000	1,27,934	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*m*)	42	60	3,032	52	60	5,401	90	(*n*)54,702	1,05,000	50,298	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	10,565	112	94	13,100	139	2,85,164	2,91,000	5,836	...
TOTAL	85	898	1,11,947	125	898	1,38,500	154	26,79,422	27,51,000	71,578	...
GRAND TOTAL	250	19,458	75,57,010	388	20,132	84,43,900	419	18,93,95,192	18,02,96,600	...	90,98,592

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itárasi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1895.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st May to 31st December 1895.
(*j*) Total earnings from 11th November to 31st December 1895.
(*k*) Total earnings from 15th July to 31st December 1896.
(*l*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yeswantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*m*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*n*) Total earnings from 1st August to 31st December 1895.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 14th January 1897.*

No. 194 A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS and FINANCE.

Savings Banks.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1897.

READ again—

Resolution in this Department, No. 2270 A., dated the 18th May 1895, prescribing revised Rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that for Rule 43 of the above Rules, the following shall be substituted (the notes under the Rule remaining unaltered) :—

PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

43. Any depositor may invest the amount of his balance, or a portion of it, in Government securities through the Post Office. If the balance to be invested is that of a Public Account (Rules 39 and 40) or of a Regimental, Police, or other Conjoint Account (Rule 41), the notice of withdrawal prescribed in certain circumstances by Rule 39 (*f*) and Rule 41 (*e*) will be required before the investment is made. Any person, whether previously a depositor or not, may also purchase, through the Post Office, Government securities of the nominal value of ₹100 or any multiple thereof not exceeding ₹1,000 in one year and ₹3,000 in all, by tendering in cash the amount necessary for the purchase. An application on the form prescribed by the Director General should be presented, together with his pass-book, by a depositor desiring to make an investment under this rule. The application will then be forwarded to the Comptroller, Post Office, who will take the necessary steps for the purchase through the Comptroller General :—

(*a*) The paper purchased will be of one of the guaranteed 3½ per cent loans, or of the 3 per cent loan of 1896-97 as stated in the application: if no loan is specified in the application, the investment will be made in one of the 3½ per cent guaranteed loans, preferably, that of 1865.

(*b*) If the investor wishes to have the paper sent to him, he should make a special request to that effect: in the absence of such request, the paper will remain in the custody of the Comptroller General. If the paper remains in the custody of the Comptroller General, he will take steps as soon as convenient

to transfer it to the 3½ per cent loan of 1865, should it belong to one of the other guaranteed 3½ per cent loans. The investor may at any time apply through the local Post Office for the delivery to him of paper thus held by the Comptroller General. If the investor applies to have the paper sent to him, it will be enfaced for payment of interest at the local Treasury and forwarded to the Post Office for delivery to the investor.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Director General, Post Office, with reference to his letter No. 186 C., dated 11th November 1896, to the Comptroller and Auditor General, and to the Comptroller, Post Office.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*. for general information.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

No. 156-S. R., dated Calcutta, the 12th January, 1897.

ORDER—By the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

READ—

Customs Circular No. I of 1897.

ORDERED, that the circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. I of 1897.

From—The Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,
No. 5489 S. R., dated the 31st December 1896,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5924 S. R., dated the 11th December 1896, suggesting that machines for the cleaning of rice should be included in the exemption allowed in No. 14 (*d*) of Schedule IV to the Indian Tariff Act in respect of machinery for the milling of rice. The suggestion is made with reference to an appeal preferred * * against the levy by the Collector of Customs at Calcutta of import duty on a grain cleaning machine * *

2. I am to say that in the opinion of the Government of India the process which the machine in question is intended to perform may be regarded as included in the expression "milling of rice" as used in No. 14 (*d*), and the machine held to be exempt from duty.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 4.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 4.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd January, 1897.

No. 2.—His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by section 0 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), has been pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Sir Henry Thoby Prinsep, Kt., a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 20th January, 1897.

No. 72.—THE Governor General in Council hereby notifies that on the following days during 1897 which are not declared* by the Government of Bengal to be "public holidays" under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the offices directly subordinate to the Government of India at Calcutta, with the exception of—

* Notification No. 5731-Mis., dated the 28th November 1896.

(1) the office of Issue of the Paper Currency Department,

(2) the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General,

shall be closed :—

I.—Muhammadan Holidays.

Id-ul-fitr.—On the 6th March, but if the moon be visible on the 4th, then on the 5th March.

Iduz-Zuha.—On the 13th May, but if the moon be not visible on the 3rd May, then on the 14th May.

Muharram.—On the 11th and 12th June, but if the moon be visible on the 1st, then on the 10th and 11th.

Fátiha-e-Duázdahum.—On the 12th August, but if the moon be visible on the 30th July, then on the 11th August.

II.—Hindu Holidays.

Durga and Lakhi Pujas.—30th September, 1st, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th October.

III.—Other Holidays.

Two days preceding Christmas Eve.—22nd and 23rd December.

The 22nd January 1897.

No. 92.—THE following papers relating to the creation of Legislative Councils in the Punjab and Burma are published for general information :—

No. 87, dated Calcutta, the 21st January 1897.

From—J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

I AM now directed with reference to the correspondence ending with Mr. Fanshawe's letter No. 495, dated 14th April 1896, to say that the Secretary of State has, after communication with the Government of India, determined that a local legislature shall be created for the Punjab, in the initial form which the Statutes allow, and has left the Government of India to determine the date which they may deem expedient for the introduction of this measure.

2. His Lordship has decided that the Members of the Council shall in the beginning be simply nominated, as provided by the Indian Councils Act of 1861, and that the larger powers, which under the Act of 1892 may be conferred by regulation or rule, shall not be extended to the Council until further experience has been gained.

3. The Government of India are of opinion that the 1st May 1897 may suitably be fixed as the date from which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 touching the making of laws and regulations, shall take effect in the Punjab, and they propose to ask the Secretary of State to recommend Her Majesty to sanction under section 49 of the Act the making of the necessary proclamation by the Governor General in Council with effect from that date. The Governor General in Council now desires His Honour the Lieutenant-

Governor to consider what number of Councillors should be nominated for his assistance in making laws and regulations. It is desirable that His Honour's views upon this point should be communicated with as little delay as possible in order to admit of the number of Councillors being specified in the proclamation as required by section 44 of the Act. The number of Councillors specified in the proclamation constituting the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh to be a Province to which the provisions of the Act of 1861 touching the making of laws and regulations should apply, was nine, and it appears to the Governor General in Council, subject to the consideration of the views of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that this number would also be suitable to the Punjab.

4. After the proclamation has been issued His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will be further addressed with a view to the submission of draft rules of business under section 37 and the nomination of Councillors under section 45 of the Statute.

No 88, dated Calcutta, the 21st January 1897.

From—J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

I AM now directed, with reference to the correspondence ending with Mr. White's letter No. 450, dated 14th April 1896, to say that the Secretary of State has, after communication with the Government of India, determined that a local legislature shall be created for Burma, in the initial form which the Statutes allow, and has left the Government of India to determine the date which they may deem expedient for the introduction of this measure.

2. His Lordship has decided that the Members of the Council shall, in the beginning, be simply nominated, as provided by the Indian Councils Act of 1861, and that the larger powers, which under the Act of 1892 may be conferred by regulation or rule, shall not be extended to the Council until further experience has been gained.

3. The Government of India are of opinion that the 1st May 1897 may suitably be fixed as the date from which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations, shall take effect in Burma, and they propose to ask the Secretary of State to recommend Her Majesty to sanction, under section 49 of the Act the making of a proclamation by the Governor General in Council constituting Burma a new Province for the purpose of the Act with effect from that date. The number of Councillors will, as recommended by Sir Frederic Fryer, be nine, of whom four may be non-official members.

4. After the proclamation has been issued a further communication will be addressed to you regarding the submission of draft rules of business under section 37, and the nomination of Councillors under section 45 of the Statute.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 20th January, 1897.

No. 55.—The services of Mr. T. W. Holderness, of the Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

The 21st January, 1897.

No. 62.—Mr. F. Baker has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 5th December 1896.

MEDICAL.

The 21st January, 1897.

No. 36.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical service (Bengal) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the dates on which they may assume charge of their duties under that Government :—

Surgeon-Captain R. Heard, M.B., B. CH.
Surgeon-Lieutenant C. J. Milne, M.B., C.M.

SANITARY.

The 22nd January, 1897.

No. 80.—It is notified for general information that the Government of Bombay have, in con-

sequence of the existence of bubonic plague in the cities of Bombay and Karachi, declared that from the 1st February 1897, and until further orders, the ports of these cities shall not be places from which pilgrim ships may depart or proceed, as provided in section 7 (1) of the Pilgrims Ships Act, XIV of 1895. The Port of Calcutta remains open to pilgrim traffic.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 18th January, 1897.

No. 25.—The Reverend Joshua Alfred Rowland Brookes has been appointed to be a Chaplain, on probation, on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1897.

No. 181—213-23.—Mr. T. W. Holderness, C.S., is appointed temporarily to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Famine), with effect from the forenoon of the 18th January, 1897.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 19th January, 1897.

No. 115-*E. B.*—The following Order of Her Majesty in Council, which was published in the *London Gazette* of the 1st December, 1896, is republished for general information :—

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 27th day of *November*, 1896.

PRESENT :

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.
Lord President.
Lord George Hamilton.
Lord Arthur Hill.
Sir Horace Rumbold.

Whereas by the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1895, it was amongst other things enacted that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State ; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient.

And whereas a Convention was concluded on the twenty-seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, between Her Majesty and His Majesty the King of the Belgians amending certain Articles of the Extradition Treaty of the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Convention is in the terms following :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, being desirous to render more efficacious the provisions of Articles II and IV of the Treaty between Great Britain and Belgium of the 20th May, 1876, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Most Honourable Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquess of Salisbury, Earl of Salisbury, Viscount Cranborne, Peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privi Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c. ;

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, désirant rendre plus efficases les stipulations des Articles II et IV du Traité du 20 Mai, 1876, entre la Grande-Bretagne et la Belgique pour l'extradition réciproque des criminels fugitifs, ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires respectifs dans ce but, à savoir :

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, le Très Honorable Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis de Salisbury, Comte de Salisbury, Vicomte Cranborne, Pair due Royaume-Uni, Chevalier due Très Noble Ordre de la Jerretière, Membre du Très Honorable Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté, Principal Secrétaire d'État de Sa Majesté au Département des Affaires Étrangères, &c., &c.

And His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Baron Whettnall, Commander of the Order of Leopold, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory, Commander of the Order of Charles III of Spain, Knight of the second class of the Iron Crown of Austria, Commander of the Order of Villa Vicosa of Portugal, Commander of the Oaken Crown of Luxemburg, Knight of the Netherland Lion, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St James's, &c., &c. ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The text of Article II of the Extradition Treaty of the 20th May, 1876, is amended by the substitution of the words "a Magistrate" for the words "the police Magistrate who issued the warrant, or some other police Magistrate in London," in the first sentence of the third paragraph (fourth in French text) of section I, and by the omission of the word "police" in the second sentence of the said paragraph, and in both paragraphs of section II.

ARTICLE II.

The text of Article IV of the aforesaid Treaty is amended by the substitution of the words "a Magistrate" for the words "a police Magistrate in London."

ARTICLE III.

The text of Article VII of the aforesaid Treaty is amended by the omission of the word "police."

ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

It shall come into force ten days after its publication in the manner prescribed by law in the respective countries, and shall have the same force and duration as the Treaty to which it relates.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 27th day of August, 1896.

Et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, le Baron Whettnall, Commandeur de l'Ordre de Léopold, Grand Croix de l'Ordre de Saint Grégoire Commandeur de nombre de l'Ordre de Charles III d'Espagne, Chevalier de deuxième classe de la Couronne de Fer d'Autriche, Commandeur de l'Ordre de Villa Viçosa de Portugal, Commandeur de la Couronne de Chêne de Luxembourg, Chevalier du Lion Néerlandais, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté près la Cour d'Angleterre, &c., &c. ;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué réciproquement leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus de ce qui suit :—

ARTICLE I.

Le texte de l'Article II du Traité d Extradition du 20 Mai, 1876, est modifié par la substitution des mots "un Magistrat" aux mots "le Magistrat de police qui a lancé le mandat ou devant un autre Magistrat de police à Londres," dans la première phrase du 3e paragraphe du texte Anglais (du 4 paragraphe du texte Français) de la section I, et par la suppression des mots "de police" dans la seconde phrase du dit paragraphe, et dans les deux paragraphes de la section II.

ARTICLE II.

Le texte de l'Article IV du dit Traité est modifié par la substitution des mots "un Magistrat" aux mots "un Magistrat" de police à Londres."

ARTICLE III.

Le texte de l'Article VII du dit Traité est modifié par la suppression des mots "de police."

ARTICLE IV.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications en seront échangées aussitôt que possible.

Elle entrera en vigueur dix jours après sa publication dans les formes prescrites par la législation des pays respectifs et elle aura la même force et la même durée que le Traité auquel elle se rapporte.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé leur sceau.

Fait en double à Londres, le 27 Août, 1896.

(L.S.) SALISBURY.
(L.S.) BN. WHETTNALL.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Convention were exchanged at London on the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to her by the said recited Acts, doth order and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, the said Acts shall apply in the case of Belgium, and of the said Convention with His Majesty the King of the Belgians, and of the said Extradition Treaty as modified by the said Convention.

Provided always that the operation of the said Acts shall be and remain suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six and entitled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," shall continue in force there, and no longer.

C. L. Peel.

No. 90-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. Voigt as Vice-Consul at Calcutta for Sweden and Norway.

No. 93-*G*.—With reference to notification No. 640-G., dated the 26th April, 1894, Mr. Michael Halliday, Consul for the Netherlands at Akyab, has resumed charge of his office.

The 20th January, 1897.

No. 99-*G*.—With reference to notification No. 751-G., dated the 4th May, 1896, Mr. F. Müller, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab, resumed charge of his office on the 25th December, 1896.

No. 102-*G*.—With reference to notification No. 732-G, dated the 1st May, 1896, Mr. F. Müller, Consul for Germany at Akyab, resumed charge of his office on the 25th December, 1896.

The 21st January, 1897.

No. 108-*G*.—Mr. Sakharam Atmaram Adhikari, Clerk of the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad, and officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class, with effect from the 27th November, 1896, *vice* Mr. Shapurji Virji Kalapasi, deceased.

No. 110-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. Bachmann as Consul for Germany at Bassein.

The 22nd January, 1897.

No. 145*E*.-*B*.—The following Resolution of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL.

At a Meeting of the Council of India held on the 21st October, 1896, it was

Resolved—

That the provisions of section 1 of the Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, being "An Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India and for certain other purposes relating thereto," be and the same are hereby declared to be applicable to the Mokokchung Sub-division of the Naga Hills District of Assam from this date.

No. 119*G*.—The following appointments are made in and to the local corps in Rajputana and Central India, with effect from the dates of assuming charge :—

MEWAR BHIL CORPS.

Captain (temporary Major) R. A. Cole, Indian Staff Corps, from the Erinpura Irregular Force, to officiate as Commandant and as Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. F. Bignell, on leave.

Captain (temporary Major) C. H. Dawson, Indian Staff Corps, from the Bhopal Battalion, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in Command, and Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, *vice* Captain (temporary Major) Poingdestre, transferred to the Bhopal Battalion.

ERINPURA IRREGULAR FORCE.

Captain (temporary Major) G. G. J. S. Jones, Indian Staff Corps from the Deoli Irregular Force, to officiate as Squadron Commander and 2nd-in Command, *vice* Captain (temporary Major) R. A. Cole.

DEOLI IRREGULAR FORCE.

Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Captain (temporary Major) G. G. J. S. Jones.

BHOPAL BATTALION.

Captain (temporay Major) A Poingdestre, Indian Staff Corps, from the Mewar Bhil Corps, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Captain (temporary Major) C. H. Dawson.

No. 122*G*.— Lieutenant D. G. Peart, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer of the Bhopal Battalion, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Wing Officer of the Mewar Bhil Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

No. 125—*G*.—The following substantive promotions and appointments are made in and to the graded list of the Political Department :—

Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Fraser, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 13th September, 1896—

Mr. G. R. Irwin, of the Indian Civil Service, Political Agent of the 2nd Class (seconded), to be a Political Agent of the 1st Class (seconded).

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd Class (seconded), to be a Political Agent of the 1st Class (seconded).

Major H. M. Temple, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Major T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain J. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain S. H. Godfrey Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on augmentation, and with effect from the 26th October, 1896—

Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st Class, to be an additional Resident of the 2nd Class and Agent to the Governor-General of India in Khorassan and Seistan, and with effect from the 15th November, 1896—

Surgeon-Major Sir G. S. Robertson, K.C.S.I., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), British Agent at Gilgit, to be a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Consequent on augmentation, and with effect from the 15th November, 1896—

Captain A. H. McMahon, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain C. H. Prichard, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Major C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble A. F. Napier, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class (seconded).

Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Captain A. D'A. G. Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments held by any of the above-mentioned officers on the dates specified.

No 271-*I. A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Archibald William Lunel Vernede to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Travancore.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

No. 308-*S. R.*

Calcutta, the 19th January, 1897.

Read the following Orders of Her Majesty in Council, dated, respectively, the 11th August, 1884 and the 27th November, 1896, containing regulations for preventing collisions at sea and as to signals of distress :—

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*, the 11th day of *August*, 1884.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Order in Council made in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, and dated the fourteenth day of August, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, Her Majesty, on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, was pleased to direct that on and after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, the Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea contained in an Order in Council dated the ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three and the additions by an Order in Council dated the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, made thereto, should be annulled, and that there should be substituted therefor the new Regulations contained in the first schedule to the said first-named Order in Council, and that the same should from and after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, apply to ships of the countries mentioned in the said second schedule thereto, whether within British jurisdiction or not.

And whereas by the Orders in Council dated respectively the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, the twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, the eighteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that the operation of the Article numbered 10 of the New Regulations contained in the first schedule of the said Order in Council of the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, should be suspended from time to time.

And whereas the Admiralty and the Board of Trade have jointly recommended to Her Majesty that, so far as regards British ships and boats, the regulations hereinafter set forth shall be sub-

stituted for the regulations contained in the first schedule to the said Order in Council of the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council is pleased to direct that, on and after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, the regulations contained in the schedule, hereto shall, so far as regards British ships and boats be substituted for the regulations contained in the first schedule to the said Order in Council of the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Schedule referred to in this Order.

Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea.

Art 1. In the following rules every steam ship which is under sail and not under steam is to be considered a sailing ship ; and every steam ship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

Rules concerning Lights.

Art 2. The lights mentioned in the following Articles numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 and no others, shall be carried in all weathers, from sunset to sunrise.

Art. 3. A seagoing steam ship when under way shall carry :—

(*a*) On or in front of the foremast, at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the ship exceeds 20 feet, then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, a bright white light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the ship, *viz.*, from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.

(*b*) On the starboard side a green light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(*c*) On the port side a red light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(*d*) The said green and red side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least 3 feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

Art. 4. A steam ship when towing another ship shall, in addition to her side lights, carry two bright white lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than 3 feet apart, so as to distinguish her from other steam ships. Each of these lights shall be of the same construction and character, and shall be carried in the same position, as the white light which other steam ships are required to carry.

Art 5. (*a*) A ship, whether a steam ship or a sailing ship, which from any accident is not under command, shall at night carry, in the same position as the white light which steam ships are required to carry, and, if a steam ship, in place of that light, three red lights in globular lanterns, each not less than 10 inches in diameter, in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere at a distance of at least two miles ; and shall by day carry in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, in front of but not lower than her foremast head, three black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter.

(*b*) A ship, whether a steam ship or a sailing ship employed in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable, shall at night carry in the same position as the white light which steam ships are required to carry, and, if a steam ship, in place of that light, three lights in globular lanterns each not less than 10 inches in diameter, in a vertical line over one another, not less than 6 feet apart : the highest and lowest of these lights shall be red, and the middle light shall be white, and they shall be of such a character that the red lights shall be visible at the same distance as the white light. By day she shall carry in a vertical line one over the other not less than six feet apart, in front of but not lower than her foremast head, three shapes not less than two feet in diameter, of which the top and bottom shall be globular in shape and red in colour, and the middle one diamond in shape and white.

(*c*) The ships referred to in this Article, when not making any way through the water, shall not carry the side lights, but when making way shall carry them.

(*d*) The lights and shapes required to be shown by this Article are to be taken by other ships as signals that the ship showing them is not under command, and cannot therefore get out of the way. The signals to be made by ships in distress and requiring assistance are contained in Article 27.

Art. 6. A sailing ship under way, or being towed, shall carry the same lights as are provided by Article 3 for a steam ship under way, with the exception of the white light, which she shall never carry.

ART. 7. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red side lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, ready for use; and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, the screens containing them shall each be painted outside with the colour of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with proper screens.

ART. 8. A ship, whether a steam ship or a sailing ship, when at anchor in [illegible] where it can best be seen but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, shall exhibit where it can be seen all round the horizon, at a distance of at least [illegible] miles, a bright white light not less than 8 inch lens or its equivalent, and also, if a steam ship, a similar light at the stern, but at a lower elevation.

ART. 9. A pilot vessel, when engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall not exhibit the lights required for other vessels, but shall exhibit a white light at the masthead, visible all round the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

A pilot vessel, when not engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall exhibit lights similar to those of other ships.

ART. 10. Open boats and fishing vessels and vessels of less than 20 tons [illegible] when under way, when at anchor, and when not having way upon them, shall not be required to exhibit the lights hereinbefore mentioned, but shall have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other side, and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, show the proper light in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the light may not be seen across the bow. Provided that the Local Government may, if they think fit, require any such boats or vessels [illegible] to exhibit the lights mentioned in this Part of these Rules.

The following provisions shall have effect with respect to the lights which are to be carried by the vessels of fishing fleets [illegible]:—

(a) Any [illegible] vessel [illegible] may, instead of the lights mentioned in article 4, carry two white lights in the fore part of the vessel, in such a position that the one light shall be at least 6 feet and not more than 12 feet above the other light, and in such a manner that the lights may be seen all round the horizon, and that the lower light may be seen at a distance of at least [illegible] miles.

(b) A vessel [illegible] may, instead of the lights mentioned in article 4, carry a white light at the masthead, visible all round the horizon, and shall also carry a white light, which shall be carried at a distance of not less than 4 feet vertically below the masthead light, and so constructed as to show an uninterrupted light all round the horizon, and to be of such character as to be visible at a greater distance than the masthead light.

(c) A vessel [illegible] may, instead of the lights mentioned in article 4, carry a white light, which shall be carried at a height above the hull not exceeding 20 feet, and so constructed as to show an uninterrupted light all round the horizon, at a distance of at least [illegible] miles.

(d) Every vessel [illegible] may, instead of the lights mentioned in article 4, carry a white light, which shall be carried at a height above the hull not exceeding 20 feet, and so constructed as to show an uninterrupted light all round the horizon, at a distance of at least [illegible] miles.

(e) Every vessel [illegible] may, instead of the lights mentioned in article 4, carry a white light, which shall be carried at a height above the hull not exceeding 20 feet, and so constructed as to show an uninterrupted light all round the horizon, at a distance of at least [illegible] miles.

(f) In fog, mist, or falling snow, a vessel [illegible] shall not be required to exhibit the lights mentioned in article 4, but shall have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other side, and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, show the proper light in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the light may not be seen across the bow.

ART. 11. A ship which is being towed shall carry [illegible] mentioned in article 4, and also the [illegible] mentioned in article 10, as the circumstances of the case may require.

Sound Signals for Fog, &c.

ART. 12. A steam ship shall be provided with [illegible] whistle, a siren, and a fog horn, to be sounded by an engineer, and a steam ship shall be provided with a bell in addition to the whistle, siren, and fog horn to be sounded by the engineer. A sailing ship shall be provided with a fog horn and a bell.

In fog, mist, or falling snow, whether by day or night, the signals described in this article shall be used as follows; that is to say,—

(a) A steam ship under way shall sound [illegible] at intervals of not more than two minutes a prolonged blast.

* In all cases where the Regulations require a bell to be used, a drum may be substituted on board Turkish vessels.

(*b*) A sailing ship under way shall make with her fog horn, at intervals of not more than two minutes, when on the starboard tack one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abaft the beam three blasts in succession.

(*c*) A steam ship and a sailing ship, when not under way, shall at intervals of not more than two minutes ring the bell.

Speed of Ships to be moderate in Fog, etc.

Art. 13. Every ship, whether a sailing ship or steam ship, shall, in a fog, mist, or falling snow, go at a moderate speed.

Steering and Sailing Rules.

Art. 14. When two sailing ships are approaching one another, so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other, as follows, *viz.* :—

(*a*) A ship which is running free shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled.

(*b*) A ship which is close-hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled on the starboard tack.

(*c*) When both are running free with the wind on different sides, the ship which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(*d*) When both are running free with the wind on the same side, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.

(*e*) A ship which has the wind aft shall keep out of the way of the other ship.

Art. 15. If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, each shall alter her course to starboard, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

This Article only applies to cases where ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, in such a manner as to involve risk of collision, and does not apply to two ships which must, if both keep on their respective courses, pass clear of each other.

The only cases to which it does apply are, when each of the two ships is end on, or nearly end on, to the other; in other words, to cases in which, by day, each ship sees the masts of the other in a line, or nearly in a line, with her own; and by night, to cases in which each ship is in such a position as to see both the side lights of the other.

It does not apply by day to cases in which a ship sees another ahead crossing her own course or by night to cases where the red light of one ship is opposed to the red light of the other or where the green light of one ship is opposed to the green light of the other, or where a red light without a green light, or a green light without a red light, is seen ahead, or where both green and red lights are seen anywhere but ahead.

Art. 16. If two ships under steam are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

Art. 17. If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship and the other a steam ship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steam ship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

Art. 18. Every steam ship, when approaching another ship, so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed or stop and reverse, if necessary.

Art. 19. In taking any course authorised or required by these regulations, a steam ship under way may indicate that course to any other ship which she has in sight by the following signals on her steam whistle, *viz.* :—

One short blast to mean "I am directing my course to starboard."

Two short blasts to mean "I am directing my course to port."

Three short blasts to mean "I am going full speed astern."

The use of these signals is optional, but if they are used the course of the ship must be in accordance with the signal made.

Art. 20. Notwithstanding anything contained in any preceding Article, every ship, whether a sailing ship or a steam ship, overtaking any other, shall keep out of the way of the overtaken ship.

Art. 21. In narrow channels every steam ship shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the fairway or mid-channel which lies on the starboard side of such ship.

Art. 22. Where by the above rules one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course.

Art. 23. In obeying and construing these rules due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation, and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

No Ship, under any Circumstances, to neglect proper Precautions.

Art. 24. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen or by the special circumstances of the case.

Reservation of Rules for Harbours and Inland Navigation.

Art. 25. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of a special rule, duly made by local authority, relative to the navigation of any harbour, river, or inland navigation.

Special Lights for Squadrons and Convoys.

Art. 26. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any nation with respect to additional station and signal lights for two or more ships of war or for ships sailing under convoy.

Art. 27. When a ship is in distress and requires assistance from other ships or from the shore, the following shall be the signals to be used or displayed by her, either together or separately, that is to say :

In the daytime—

1. A gun fired at intervals of about a minute ;
2. The International Code signal of distress indicated by N C ;
3. The distant signal, consisting of a square flag, having either above or below it a ball, or anything resembling a ball.

At night—

1. A gun fired at intervals of about a minute ;
2. Flames on the ship (as from a burning tar barrel, oil barrel, etc) ;
3. Rockets or shells, throwing stars of any colour or description, fired one at a time, at short intervals.

C. L. PEEL.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 27th day of November, 1896.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Section 418 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, Her Majesty is empowered from time to time on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade by Order in Council to make regulations for preventing collisions at sea :

And whereas by Section 434 of the said Act Her Majesty is empowered from time to time by Order in Council to make rules as to signals of distress :

And whereas by an Order in Council dated the 11th day of August, 1884 and expressed to be made in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, and on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that, on and after the first day of September, 1884, the regulations contained in the Schedule thereto (being regulations for preventing collisions at sea and as to signals of distress) should be substituted for the regulations contained in the First Schedule to an Order in Council made under the same Act and on such joint recommendations as aforesaid and dated the 14th day of August, 1879 :

And whereas the Admiralty and the Board of Trade have jointly recommended to Her Majesty that the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea contained in the Schedule to the said Order in Council dated the 11th day of August, 1884, except the Article numbered 10 in such Regulations, should, on and after the 1st day of July, 1897, be annulled, and that the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea contained in Schedule I hereto annexed should, on and after the last-mentioned date be substituted therefor, with the exception aforesaid and come into operation as regards British ships and boats :

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that it is expedient that the Regulations or Rules as to signals of distress contained in the Schedule to the said Order in Council dated the 11th day of August, 1884, should, on and after the said first day of July, 1897, be annulled, and that the rules as to signals of distress contained in Schedule II hereto annexed should, on and after the last-mentioned date, be substituted therefor and come into operation as regards British ships and boats :

And whereas the provisions of Section one of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in Her by Section 418 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to direct that, on and after the 1st day of July, 1897, the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea contained in the Schedule to the said Order in Council dated the 11th day of August, 1884, except the Article numbered 10 in such Regulations, shall be annulled, and the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea contained in Schedule I hereto annexed shall be substituted therefor (with the exception aforesaid) and come into operation as regards British ships and boats :

And Her Majesty is further pleased, by virtue of the power vested in Her by Section 434 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct

that, on and after the 1st day of July, 1897, the Regulations or Rules as to signals of distress contained in the Schedule to the said Order in Council dated the 11th day of August, 1884, shall be annulled and the rules as to signals of distress contained in Schedule II hereto annexed shall be substituted therefor and come into operation as regards British ships and boats.

C. L. PEEL.

SCHEDULE I.

Preliminary.

These Rules shall be followed by all vessels upon the high seas and in all waters connected therewith, navigable by sea-going vessels.

In the following Rules every steam vessel which is under sail and not under steam is to be considered a sailing vessel, and every vessel under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a steam vessel.

The word "steam vessel" shall include any vessel propelled by machinery.

A vessel is "under way" within the meaning of these Rules, when she is not at anchor, or made fast to the shore or aground.

Rules concerning Lights, &c.

The word "visible" in these Rules, when applied to lights, shall mean visible on a dark night with clear atmosphere.

ARTICLE 1. The Rules concerning lights shall be complied with in all weathers from sunset to sunrise and during such time no other lights which may be mistaken for the prescribed lights shall be exhibited.

ART. 2. A steam vessel when under way shall carry—

(*a*) On or in front of the foremast, or if a vessel without a foremast, then in the fore part of the vessel, at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the vessel exceeds 20 feet, then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, so, however, that the light need not be carried at a greater height above the hull than 40 feet, a bright white light, so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the vessel, *viz.*, from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 5 miles.

(*b*) On the starboard side a green light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 2 miles.

(*c*) On the port side a red light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 2 miles.

(*d*) The said green and red lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least 3 feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

(*e*) A steam vessel when under way may carry an additional white light similar in construction to the light mentioned in subdivision (*a*). These two lights shall be so placed in line with the keel that one shall be at least 15 feet higher than the other, and in such a position with reference to each other that the lower light shall be forward of the upper one. The vertical distance between these lights shall be less than the horizontal distance.

ART. 3. A steam vessel when towing another vessel shall, in addition to her side lights, carry two bright white lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than 6 feet apart, and when towing more than one vessel shall carry an additional bright white light 6 feet above or below such lights, if the length of the tow, measuring from the stern of the towing vessel to the stern of the last vessel towed exceeds 600 feet. Each of these lights shall be of the same construction and character, and shall be carried in the same position as the white light mentioned in Article 2 (*a*), except the additional light, which may be carried at a height of not less than 14 feet above the hull.

Such steam vessel may carry a small white light abaft the funnel or aftermast for the vessel towed to steer by, but such light shall not be visible forward of the beam.

ART. 4. (*a*.) A vessel which from any accident is not under command shall carry at the same height as the white light mentioned in Article 2 (*a*), where they can best be seen, and, if a steam vessel, in lieu of that light two red lights, in a vertical line one over the other, not less than 6 feet apart, and of such a character as to be visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least 2 miles; and shall by day carry in a vertical line one over the other not less than 6 feet apart, where they can best be seen, two black balls or shapes each 2 feet in diameter.

(*b*) A vessel employed in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable shall carry in the same position as the white light mentioned in Article 2 (*a*), and if a steam vessel, in lieu of that light, three lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than 6 feet apart. The highest and lowest of these lights shall be red, and the middle light shall be white, and they shall be of such a character as to be visible all round the horizon, at a distance of at least 3 miles. By day she shall carry in a vertical line one over the other, not less than 6 feet apart, where they can best be seen, three shapes not less than 2 feet in diameter, of which the highest and lowest shall be globular in shape and red in colour, and the middle one diamond in shape and white.

(*c*) The vessels referred to in this Article when not making way through the water, shall not carry the side lights, but when making way shall carry them.

(*d*) The lights and shapes required to be shown by this Article are to be taken by other vessels as signal that the vessel showing them is not under command and can not therefore get out of the way.

These signals are not signals of vessels in distress and requiring assistance. Such signals are contained in Article 31.

ART. 5. A sailing vessel under way, and any vessel being towed, shall carry the same lights as are prescribed by Article 2 for a steam vessel under way, with the exception of the white lights mentioned therein which they shall never carry.

ART. 6. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels under way during bad weather, the green and red side-lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept at hand lighted and ready for use; and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side, nor, if practicable, more than 2 points abaft the beam on their respective sides.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, the lanterns containing them shall each be painted outside with the colour of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with proper screens.

ART. 7. Steam vessels of less than 40, and vessels under oars or sails of less than 20, tons gross tonnage, respectively, and rowing boats, when under way, shall not be obliged to carry the lights mentioned in Article 2 (*a*) (*b*) and (*c*), but if they do not carry them they shall be provided with the following lights:—

1. Steam vessels of less than 40 tons shall carry:
   (*a*) In the fore part of the vessel, or on or in front of the funnel where it can best be seen, and at a height above the gunwale of not less than 9 feet, a bright white light constructed and fixed as prescribed in Article 2 (*a*), and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 2 miles.
   (*b*) Green and red side-lights constructed and fixed as prescribed in Article 2 (*b*) and (*c*), and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 1 mile, or a combined lantern showing a green light and a red light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on their respective sides. Such lantern shall be carried not less than 3 feet below the white light.
2. Small steamboats, such as are carried by sea-going vessels, may carry the white light at a less height than 9 feet above the gunwale, but it shall be carried above the combined lantern, mentioned in sub-division 1 (*b*).
3. Vessels under oars or sails, of less than 20 tons, shall have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other, which, on the approach of or to other vessels, shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side.
4. Rowing boats, whether under oars or sail, shall have ready at hand a lantern showing a white light, which shall be temporarily exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision.

The vessels referred to in this Article shall not be obliged to carry the lights prescribed by Article 4 (*a*) and Article 11, last paragraph.

ART. 8. Pilot vessels, when engaged on their station on pilotage duty shall not show the lights required for other vessels, but shall carry a white light at the masthead, visible all round the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed 15 minutes.

On the near approach of or to other vessels they shall have their side-lights lighted, ready for use, and shall flash or show them at short intervals, to indicate the direction in which they are heading, but the green light shall not be shown on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

A pilot-vessel of such a class as to be obliged to go alongside of a vessel to put a pilot on board, may show the white light instead of carrying it at the masthead, and may, instead of the coloured lights above mentioned, have at hand ready for use a lantern with a green glass on the one side and a red glass on the other, to be used as prescribed above.

Pilot vessels, when not engaged on their station on pilotage duty, shall carry lights similar to those of other vessels of their tonnage.

ART. 9.*

ART. 10. A vessel which is being overtaken by another shall show from her stern to such last-mentioned vessel a white light or a flare-up light.

The white light required to be shown by this Article may be fixed and carried in a lantern, but in such case the lantern shall be so constructed, fitted, and screened that it shall throw an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 12 points of the compass, *viz.*, for 6 points from right aft on each side of the vessel, so as to be visible at a distance of at least 1 mile. Such light shall be carried as nearly as practicable on the same level as the side-lights.

ART. 11. A vessel under 150 feet in length, when at anchor, shall carry forward, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, a white light in a lantern so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least 1 mile.

A vessel of 150 feet or upwards in length, when at anchor, shall carry in the forward part of the vessel, at a height of not less than 20, and not exceeding 40, feet above the hull, one such light and at or near the stern of the vessel, and at such a height that it shall be not less than 15 feet lower than the forward light, another such light.

The length of a vessel shall be deemed to be the length appearing in her certificate of registry.

A vessel aground in or near a fairway shall carry the above light or lights and the two red lights prescribed by Article 4 (*a*).

ART. 12. Every vessel may, if necessary in order to attract attention, in addition to the lights which she is by these Rules required to carry, show a flare-up light or use any detonating signal that cannot be mistaken for a distress signal.

ART. 13. Nothing in these Rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any nation with respect to additional station and signal lights for two or more ships of war or

* *This Article will deal with regulations affecting fishing boats, and will be the subject of another Order, which will be submitted to Her Majesty for approval at a later date.*

that, on and after the 1st day of July, 1897, the Regulations or Rules as to signals of distress contained in the Schedule to the said Order in Council dated the 11th day of August, 1884, shall be annulled and the rules as to signals of distress contained in Schedule II hereto annexed shall be substituted therefor and come into operation as regards British ships and boats.

C. L. PEEL.

SCHEDULE I.

Preliminary.

These Rules shall be followed by all vessels upon the high seas and in all waters connected therewith, navigable by sea-going vessels.

In the following Rules every steam vessel which is under sail and not under steam is to be considered a sailing vessel, and every vessel under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a steam vessel.

The word "steam vessel" shall include any vessel propelled by machinery.

A vessel is "under way" within the meaning of these Rules, when she is not at anchor, or made fast to the shore or aground.

Rules concerning Lights, &c.

The word "visible" in these Rules, when applied to lights, shall mean visible on a dark night with clear atmosphere.

ARTICLE 1. The Rules concerning lights shall be complied with in all weathers from sunset to sunrise and during such time no other lights which may be mistaken for the prescribed lights shall be exhibited.

ART. 2. A steam vessel when under way shall carry—

(*a*) On or in front of the foremast, or if a vessel without a foremast, then in the fore part of the vessel, at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the vessel exceeds 20 feet, then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, so, however, that the light need not be carried at a greater height above the hull than 40 feet, a bright white light, so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the vessel, *viz.*, from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 5 miles.

(*b*) On the starboard side a green light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 2 miles.

(*c*) On the port side a red light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 2 miles.

(*d*) The said green and red side-lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least 3 feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

(*e*) A steam vessel when under way may carry an additional white light similar in construction to the light mentioned in subdivision (*a*). These two lights shall be so placed in line with the keel that one shall be at least 15 feet higher than the other, and in such a position with reference to each other that the lower light shall be forward of the upper one. The vertical distance between these lights shall be less than the horizontal distance.

ART. 3. A steam vessel when towing another vessel shall, in addition to her side-lights, carry two bright white lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than 6 feet apart, and when towing more than one vessel shall carry an additional bright white light 6 feet above or below such lights, if the length of the tow, measuring from the stern of the towing vessel to the stern of the last vessel towed exceeds 600 feet. Each of these lights shall be of the same construction and character, and shall be carried in the same position as the white light mentioned in Article 2 (*a*), except the additional light, which may be carried at a height of not less than 14 feet above the hull.

Such steam vessel may carry a small white light abaft the funnel or aftermast for the vessel towed to steer by, but such light shall not be visible forward of the beam.

ART. 4. (*a*.) A vessel which from any accident is not under command shall carry at the same height as the white light mentioned in Article 2 (*a*), where they can best be seen, and, if a steam vessel, in lieu of that light two red lights, in a vertical line one over the other, not less than 6 feet apart, and of such a character as to be visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least 2 miles; and shall by day carry in a vertical line one over the other not less than 6 feet apart, where they can best be seen, two black balls or shapes each 2 feet in diameter.

(*b*) A vessel employed in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable shall carry in the same position as the white light mentioned in Article 2 (*a*), and if a steam vessel, in lieu of that light, three lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than 6 feet apart. The highest and lowest of these lights shall be red, and the middle light shall be white, and they shall be of such a character as to be visible all round the horizon, at a distance of at least 2 miles. By day she shall carry in a vertical line one over the other, not less than 6 feet apart, where they can best be seen, three shapes not less than 2 feet in diameter, of which the highest and lowest shall be globular in shape and red in colour, and the middle one diamond in shape and white.

(*c*) The vessels referred to in this Article when not making way through the water, shall not carry the side lights, but when making way shall carry them.

(*d*) The lights and shapes required to be shown by this Article are to be taken by other vessels as signal that the vessel showing them is not under command and cannot therefore get out of the way.

These signals are not signals of vessels in distress and requiring assistance. Such signals are contained in Article 31.

ART. 5. A sailing vessel under way, and any vessel being towed, shall carry the same lights as are prescribed by Article 2 for a steam vessel under way, with the exception of the white lights mentioned therein which they shall never carry.

ART. 6. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels under way during bad weather, the green and red side-lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept at hand lighted and ready for use; and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side, nor, if practicable, more than 2 points abaft the beam on their respective sides.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, the lanterns containing them shall each be painted outside with the colour of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with proper screens.

ART. 7. Steam vessels of less than 40, and vessels under oars or sails of less than 20, tons gross tonnage, respectively, and rowing boats, when under way, shall not be obliged to carry the lights mentioned in Article 2 (*a*) (*b*) and (*c*), but if they do not carry them they shall be provided with the following lights:—

1. Steam vessels of less than 40 tons shall carry:

   (*a*) In the fore part of the vessel, or on or in front of the funnel where it can best be seen, and at a height above the gunwale of not less than 9 feet, a bright white light constructed and fixed as prescribed in Article 2 (*a*), and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 2 miles.

   (*b*) Green and red side-lights constructed and fixed as prescribed in Article 2 (*b*) and (*c*), and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 1 mile, or a combined lantern showing a green light and a red light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on their respective sides. Such lantern shall be carried not less than 3 feet below the white light.

2. Small steamboats, such as are carried by sea-going vessels, may carry the white light at a less height than 9 feet above the gunwale, but it shall be carried above the combined lantern, mentioned in subdivision 1 (*b*).

3. Vessels under oars or sails, of less than 20 tons, shall have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other, which, on the approach of or two other vessels, shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side.

4. Rowing boats, whether under oars, or sail, shall have ready at hand a lantern showing a white light, which shall be temporarily exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision.

The vessels referred to in this Article shall not be obliged to carry the lights prescribed by Article 4 (*a*) and Article 11, last paragraph.

ART. 8. Pilot vessels, when engaged on their station on pilotage duty shall not show the lights required for other vessels, but shall carry a white light at the masthead, visible all round the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed 15 minutes.

On the near approach of or to other vessels they shall have their side-lights lighted, ready for use, and shall flash or show them at short intervals, to indicate the direction in which they are heading, but the green light shall not be shown on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

A pilot-vessel of such a class as to be obliged to go alongside of a vessel to put a pilot on board, may show the white light instead of carrying it at the masthead, and may, instead of the coloured lights above mentioned, have at hand ready for use a lantern with a green glass on the one side and a red glass on the other, to be used as prescribed above.

Pilot vessels, when not engaged on their station on pilotage duty, shall carry lights similar to those of other vessels of their tonnage.

ART. 9.*

ART. 10. A vessel which is being overtaken by another shall show from her stern to such last-mentioned vessel a white light or a flare-up light.

The white light required to be shown by this Article may be fixed and carried in a lantern, but in such case the lantern shall be so constructed, fitted, and screened that it shall throw an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 12 points of the compass, *viz.*, for 6 points from right aft on each side of the vessel, so as to be visible at a distance of at least 1 mile. Such light shall be carried as nearly as practicable on the same level as the side-lights.

ART. 11. A vessel under 150 feet in length, when at anchor, shall carry forward, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, a white light in a lantern so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least 1 mile.

A vessel of 150 feet or upwards in length, when at anchor, shall carry in the forward part of the vessel, at a height of not less than 20, and not exceeding 40, feet above the hull, one such light and at or near the stern of the vessel, and at such a height that it shall be not less than 15 feet lower than the forward light, another such light.

The length of a vessel shall be deemed to be the length appearing in her certificate of registry.

A vessel aground in or near a fairway shall carry the above light or lights and the two red lights prescribed by Article 4 (*a*).

ART. 12. Every vessel may, if necessary in order to attract attention, in addition to the lights which she is by these Rules required to carry, show a flare-up light or use any detonating signal that cannot be mistaken for a distress signal.

ART. 13. Nothing in these Rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any nation with respect to additional station and signal lights for two or more ships of war or

* *This Article will deal with regulations affecting fishing boats, and will be the subject of another Order, which will be submitted to Her Majesty for approval at a later date.*

for vessels sailing under convoy, or with the exhibition of recognition signals adopted by shipowners, which have been authorized by their respective Governments and duly registered and published.

ART. 14. A steam vessel proceeding under sail only, but having her funnel up, shall carry in daytime, forward, where it can best be seen, one black ball or shape 2 feet in diameter.

Sound-Signals for Fog, etc.

ART. 15. All signals prescribed by this Article for vessels under way shall be given :

1. By "steam vessels" on the whistle or siren.

2. By "sailing vessels and vessels towed" on the fog-horn.

The words "prolonged blast" used in this Article, shall mean a blast of from 4 to 6 seconds' duration.

A steam vessel shall be provided with an efficient whistle or siren, sounded by steam or some substitute for steam, so placed that the sound may not be intercepted by any obstruction, and with an efficient fog-horn, to be sounded by mechanical means, and also with an efficient bell.* A sailing vessel of 20 tons gross tonnage or upwards shall be provided with a similar fog-horn and bell.

In fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rain storms, whether by day or night, the signals described in this Article shall be used as follows, *viz.* :—

(*a*) A steam vessel having way upon her, shall sound, at intervals of not more than 2 minutes, a prolonged blast.

(*b*) A steam vessel under way, but stopped and having no way upon her, shall sound, at intervals of not more than 2 minutes, 2 prolonged blasts, with an interval of about 1 second between them.

(*c*) A sailing-vessel under way shall sound, at intervals of not more than 1 minute, when on the starboard tack one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abaft the beam three blasts in succession.

(*d*) A vessel, when at anchor, shall, at intervals of not more than 1 minute, ring the bell rapidly for about 5 seconds.

(*e*) A vessel, when towing, a vessel employed in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable, and a vessel under way, which is unable to get out of the way of an approaching vessel through being not under command, or unable to manœuvre as required by these Rules shall, instead of the signals prescribed in sub-divisions (*a*) and (*c*) of this Article, at intervals of not more than 2 minutes, sound three blasts in succession, *viz.*, one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts. A vessel towed may give this signal and she shall not give any other.

Sailing-vessels and boats of less than 20 tons gross tonnage shall not be obliged to give the above-mentioned signals, but if they do not, they shall make some other efficient sound-signal at intervals of not more than 1 minute.

Speed of Ships to be Moderate in Fog, etc.

ART. 16. Every vessel shall, in a fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rain-storms, go at a moderate speed having careful regard to the existing circumstances and conditions.

A steam vessel hearing, apparently forward of her beam, the fog-signal of a vessel the position of which is not ascertained, shall, so far as the circumstances of the case admit, stop her engines, and then navigate with caution until danger of collision is over.

Steering and Sailing Rules.

Preliminary—Risk of Collision.

Risk of collision can, when circumstances permit, be ascertained by carefully watching the compass bearing of an approaching vessel. If the bearing does not appreciably change, such risk should be deemed to exist.

ART. 17. When two sailing vessels are approaching one another, so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other, as follows, *viz.* :—

(*a*) A vessel which is running free shall keep out of the way of a vessel which is close hauled.

(*b*) A vessel which is close-hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a vessel which is close-hauled on the starboard tack.

(*c*) When both are running free, with the wind on different sides, the vessel which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(*d*) When both are running free, with the wind on the same side, the vessel which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the vessel which is to leeward.

(*e*) A vessel which has the wind aft shall keep out of the way of the other vessel.

ART. 18. When two steam vessels are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision each shall alter her course to starboard, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

This Article only applies to cases where vessels are meeting end on, or nearly end on, in such a manner as to involve risk of collision, and does not apply to two vessels which must, if both keep on their respective courses, pass clear of each other.

The only cases to which it does apply are when each of the two vessels is end on, or nearly end on, to the other; in other words, to cases in which, by day, each vessel sees the masts of the other in a line, or nearly in a line, with her own; and, by night, to cases in which each vessel is in such a position as to see both the side-lights of the other.

* In all cases where the Rules require a bell to be used a drum may be substituted on board Turkish vessels, or a gong where such articles are used on board small sea-going vessels.

It does not apply, by day, to cases in which a vessel sees another ahead crossing her own course; or by night, to cases where the red light of one vessel is opposed to the red light of the other, or where the green light of one vessel is opposed to the green light of the other, or where a red light without a green light, or a green light without a red light, is seen ahead, or where both green and red lights are seen any where but ahead.

ART. 19. When two steam vessels are crossing, so as to involve risk of collision, the vessel which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

ART. 20. When a steam vessel and a sailing vessel are proceeding in such directions, as to involve risk of collision, the steam vessel shall keep out of the way of the sailing vessel.

ART. 21. Where by any of these Rules one of two vessels is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course and speed.

Note.—When, in consequence of thick weather or other causes, such vessel finds herself so close that collision cannot be avoided by the action of the giving-way vessel alone, she also shall take such action as will best aid to avert collision. (See Articles 27 and 29.)

ART. 22. Every vessel which is directed by these Rules to keep out of the way of another vessel shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other.

ART. 23. Every steam vessel which is directed by these Rules to keep out of the way of another vessel shall, on approaching her, if necessary, slacken her speed or stop or reverse.

ART. 24. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, every vessel, overtaking any other, shall, keep out of the way of the overtaken vessel.

Every vessel coming up with another vessel from any direction more than two points abaft, her beam, *i.e.*, in such a position, with reference to the vessel which she is overtaking, that at night she would be unable to see either of that vessel's side-lights, shall be deemed to be an overtaking vessel; and no subsequent alteration of the bearing between the two vessels shall make the overtaking vessel a crossing vessel within the meaning of these Rules, or relieve her of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken vessel until she is finally past and clear.

As by day the overtaking vessel cannot always know with certainty whether she is forward of or abaft this direction from the other vessel, she should, if in doubt, assume that she is an overtaking vessel and keep out of the way.

ART. 25. In narrow channels every steam vessel shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the fair-way or mid channel which lies on the starboard side of such vessel.

ART. 26. Sailing vessels under way shall keep out of the way of sailing vessels or boats fishing with nets or lines, or trawls. This Rule shall not give to any vessel or boat engaged in fishing the right of obstructing a fairway used by vessels other than fishing-vessels or boats.

ART. 27. In obeying and construing these Rules, due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation and collision, and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the above Rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

Sound Signals for Vessels in Sight of one Another.

ART. 28. The words "short blast" used in this Article shall mean a blast of about one second's duration.

When vessels are in sight of one another, a steam vessel under way, in taking any course authorized or required by these Rules, shall indicate that course by the following signals on her whistle or siren, *viz.*:—

One short blast to mean, "I am directing my course to starboard."
Two short blasts to mean, "I am directing my course to port."
Three short blasts to mean, "My engines are going full speed astern."

No Vessel under any Circumstances to neglect proper Precautions.

ART. 29. Nothing in these Rules shall exonerate any vessel, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look-out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

Reservation of Rules for Harbours and Inland Navigation.

ART. 30. Nothing in these Rules shall interfere with the operation of a special rule, duly made by local authority, relative to the navigation of any harbour, river, or inland waters.

SCHEDULE II.

Distress Signals.

ART. 31. When a vessel is in distress and requires assistance from other vessels or from the shore, the following shall be the signals to be used or displayed by her, either together or separately; *viz.*:—

In the daytime—
1. A gun or other explosive signal fired at intervals of about a minute;
2. The International Code signal of distress indicated by N C;
3. The distant signal, consisting of a square flag, having either above or below it a ball or anything resembling a ball;
4. A continuous sounding with any fog-signal apparatus.

At night—
1. A gun or other explosive signal fired at intervals of about a minute;
2. Flames on the vessel (as from a burning tar-barrel, oil-barrel, etc.);
3. Rockets or shells, throwing stars of any colour or description, fired one at a time, at short intervals;
4. A continuous sounding with any fog-signal apparatus.

Ordered that the Orders in Council be published in the *Gazette of India*.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 20th January, 1897.

No. 348-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries, in India.*

December 1896. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In December		To end of December		Whole Year.	
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1895-96.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,46	2,23	11,21	13,01	27,02	27,03
Opium	49	52	4,95	5,32	6,90	7,11
Salt	72	72	6,20	6 61	8,70	8,88
Stamps	39	39	3,53	3,53	4,73	4,73
Excise	47	49	4,15	4,17	5,75	5,73
Provincial Rates	30	38	1,93	2,18	3,67	3,73
Customs	34	37	3,24	3,58	4,48	5,02
Assessed Taxes	13	13	1,34	1,30	1,70	1,09
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	6	6	35	38	56	53
Registration	3	3	34	32	43	42
Tributes from Native States	2	2	31	33	89	78
Other Civil Revenue	22	27	2,59	2,49	3,73	3,53
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4,65	5,61	40,14	43,22	68,56	69,18
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—17	—15	—2,72	—2,60	—3,65	—3,72
Opium	— 4	—3	—2,34	—1,03	—2,59	—2,07
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,07	—1,88	—18,06	—17,70	—20,56	—25,46
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,28	—2,06	—23,12	—22,29	—32,80	—31,25
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	—14	—5	+1,18	+28	+1,78	+49
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	—1	+3	+18	+20	+32	+33
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+26	+37	+2,15	+2,05	+3,81	+3,73
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—42	—44	—60	—50
Military Receipts	+3	+7	+56	+54	+79	+77
Military Issues	—1,42	—1,37	—12,19	—12,90	—16,82	—17,48
Telegraph Receipts	+6	+6	+54	+60	+8	+85
Do. Issues	—6	—7	—52	—53		—75
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+1,02	+1,05	+9,40	+9,99		+13,70
" " Issues	—84	—83	—8,17	—7,20		—10,35
East Indian Railway Receipts	+44	+41	+3,73	+3,60	—1,78	+4,95
" " " Issues	—13	—15	—1,43	—1,38		—1,88
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+23	+18	+1,77	+1,21		+2,08
" " Issues	—60	—54	—5.12	—4,75		—7,17
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,22	—84	—8,28	—8,04	—12,54	—11,23
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more. — Receipts less, than payments)	+1 92	—4	+5,71	—40	+3,72	—58
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	+3	—13	—1	...	—1
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—38	—92	—7,83	—10,06	—12,02	—12,39
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at ₹10 per £	—23	—1,78	—11 72	—14,23	—16,50	—19,66
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—28	—10	—1,64	—5	—80	—9
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+1,03	—2,81	—15,61	—24,75	—25,60	—32,73
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+2,18	—10	—6,87	—11,86	—2,44	—6,03
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	7,45	10,77	16,50	22,53	16,50	22,53
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	9,63	10,67	9,63	10,67	14,06	16,50

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The 20th January 1897.

ENUMERATION RETURN.

No. 307-S. R.—*Return showing the estimated number of the several classes of articles given out for delivery in all Post Offices in India.*

	Half-year calculated on the Enumeration taken during the 2nd week of August, 1895.	Half-year calculated on the Enumeration taken during the 2nd week of February, 1896.	1895-96.	Half-year calculated on the Enumeration taken during the 2nd week of August, 1896.	Percentage of increase for August, 1896, compared with August, 1895.
Letters, unregistered	96,583,902	106,024,757	202,608,659	100,776,630	4·34
Letters, registered	3,837,636	4,153,830	7,991,466	4,103,174	6·92
Postcards	73,191,938	80,375,946	153,567,884	79,590,935	8·74
Registered Parcels	1,287,094	1,241 156	2,528,250	1,359,599	5·63
Unregistered Parcels	37,178	47,372	84,550	70,471	89·55
Newspapers	14,095,205	14,833,418	28,928,623	14,223,815	·91
Book and Pattern Packets, unregistered	8,654,202	9,200,138	17,854,340	9,296,654	7·42
Book and Pattern Packets, registered	158,775	183,412	342,187	208,937	31·59
TOTAL	197,845,930	216,060,029	413,905,959	209,630,215	5·95

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 20th January, 1897.

No. 342-S. R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879) the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the whole of the duties chargeable under the said Act on instruments, executed after this date and prior to the 1st of January 1898, for securing the repayment of loans made by landlords to their tenants or persons holding under their tenants for any of the objects specified in section 4 of the Land Improvements Loans Act (XIX of 1883) or in section 4 (1) of the Agriculturists' Loans Act (XII of 1884).

Provided that the exemption conferred by this Notification—

(1) shall extend only to such distressed areas as the Local Government may by notification in the Local Official Gazette declare in this behalf, and

(2) shall apply only to instruments in which—

(*a*) the object for which the loan is made is set forth in the body of the instrument, and

(*b*) the rate of interest reserved on the loan does not exceed four *per cent per annum*.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 22nd January, 1897.

No. 389.-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) and of all other powers in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing of rags and second-hand clothing by sea into any of the ports of Madras, Calcutta, and Rangoon, unless the Collector of Customs at Madras, Calcutta, or Rangoon, as the case may be, is satisfied that the said goods have not been exported from any port* with regard to which rules for quarantine against plague have been issued under section 1 of Act I of 1870.

* (NOTE.—The ports with regard to which such rules for quarantine have as yet been issued are Bombay and Karachi.)

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 22nd January, 1897.

No. 359.-Gl.—Mr. T. H. Biggs is appointed temporarily to officiate as Deputy Auditor General, with effect from the 18th January, 1897.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd January, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 78.—Major A. B. Fenton, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the District Staff, Madras Command, *vice* Major G B. Stevens, who has vacated. Dated 14th December, 1896

No. 79.—Major G. W. Maxwell, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 29th Regiment (7th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the District Staff, Madras Command, *vice* Major R. F. Clothier, who has vacated. Dated 19th December, 1896.

No. 80.—Major C. J. Blomfield, Lancashire Fusiliers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Poona District, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the District Staff, Bombay Command, *vice* Colonel W. E Hilliard, whose tenure has expired. Dated 10th January, 1897.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No 81.—Colonel W. Cooke, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Commissary General, *vice* Colonel E. A. Bruce, who has vacated. Dated 6th January, 1897.

No 82 —Captain D. Baker, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), to be Transport Officer, Malakand Brigade, *vice* Lieutenant A Menzies, on leave. Dated 8th January, 1897.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

4th Infantry.

No. 83 —Lieutenant J. S M. Harcourt, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, with effect from the 5th January, 1897.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 84.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenant appointed to the Bengal Establishment in G. G. O No. 1066 of 1896, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified :—

Bengal.

Albert Edwin Hayward Pin[illegible] December, 1896.

[illegible]P.

PERSON[illegible] R. de H. Smith,

No. 85.—Lieute[illegible]nt G. [illegible] Aide-de-Camp Central India Horse, officiating [illegible]lseley, K.C.B., to Major-General Sir G. B. W[illegible] confirmed in Commanding Lahore District, is [illegible]ber, 1896. that appointment. Dated 10th Decem[illegible]

STAFF CORPS.

No. 86.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenants—

Edward Charles Lloyd Wallace, officiating wing officer, 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—14th December, 1896.

George Alfred McWatters, officiating wing officer, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers),—14th December, 1896

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 87.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Kirkee the provisions of section 434, sub-section (*1*), and section 473 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act (III Bo. C. of 1888) in the modified form set forth below, namely :—

"(1) In the event of the Cantonment of Kirkee being at any time visited or threatened by an outbreak of any dangerous disease among the inhabitants thereof, the General Officer of the Command, if he thinks that the provisions of the law at the time in force are insufficient for the purpose, may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

(*a*) take such special measures, and

(*b*) by public notice, prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons,

as he may think necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof.

"(2) Whoever commits a breach of any such temporary regulation prescribed as aforesaid shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code."

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 88.—Colonel M. J. King-Harman, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department is granted leave out of India on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, from the 26th March to the 10th August, 1897. [illegible] service. 38th year commenced 2nd November, 1896.

ORGANISATION.

MOBILISATION.

No. 89.—Wilhelm Carl Waldemar Müller, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 90.—Conductor William Pannell, Ordnance Department, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th December, 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 91.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Joubert, M.B., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel G. Massy, retired. Dated 1st September, 1896.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 92.—Colonel Sir Benjamin Parnell Bromhead, *Bart.*, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 18th January, 1897.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Command.

No. 93.—Sergeant Alfred Mason, to be Sub Conductor, with effect from the 28th September, 1896, *vice* Sub-Conductor Charles Wigley, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 94.—*17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Ibráhím, to be Subadar, *vice* Imám Khán, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October, 1896.

No. 95.—*19th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Subadar Shaikh Husain, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Vittu Sawant, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1896.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 96.—*4th Regiment of Sikh Infantry*—

Havildar Gasaun, to be Jemadar, *vice* Garbha, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th October, 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 97.—Major Welby Francis Montresor, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, has been permitted, by the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th February, 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS

No. 98.—The undermentioned non commissioned officer, late of the Bengal Unattached List, is awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ended on 31st December, 1896:—

Sergeant John George Eaton, His Excellency the Viceroy's Band.

GOOD-SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 99.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good-service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:—

Madras.

In place of Colonel H. S Elton, Indian Staff Corps, succeeded to the colonel's allowance. Dated the 20th October 1896.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH RICHARD HOPE, C.B., GENERAL LIST, CAVALRY.

Dates of Commissions.

Cornet	4th November, 1860
Lieutenant	1st January, 1862
Captain	15th December, 1870.
Major	4th November, 1880.
Lieutenant-Colonel	4th November, 1886.
Brevet-Colonel	1st July, 1887.
Substantive Colonel	20th March, 1888
Major-General	10th September, 1895.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 1860-63.

Acting Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras, 1863.

Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras, 1863-64.

Regimental duty, 1864-76.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, 1876-81.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-quarters, Madras Army, 1882-86.

Regimental duty, 1887.

Deputy Adjutant-General, Head-quarters, Madras Army, 1888-91.

Secretary to Government of Madras, Military Department, 1891.

War Services.

Afghanistan, 1880.—(Medal).

Burma, 1886-89—(Mentioned in despatches; medal and two clasps; brevet of Colonel.)

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 100.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

James Grierson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 5th September, 1896, *vice* Edgar, resigned.

No. 101.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

John Blackmore Elphick, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Llewellyn, resigned

No. 102.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Frederick John Parrott, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Bertram Henry Hewett, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 103.—*Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Honorary Surgeon T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., (Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service), to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 2nd April, 1894.

No. 104.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

William Ogilvie Horne, Esq., to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Cowie, resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 105.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Surgeon-Lieutenant John Muspratt Comley to be Surgeon-Captain.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 106.—*Assam Valley Administrative Battalion*—

Sir William Erskine Ward, K.C.S.I., Honorary Colonel, resigns his appointment.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 107.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Nicholson Stuart resigns his commission, and is permitted, as a special case, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps on retirement.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 5.—Mr. C. Fuller, Chief Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Inspector of Machinery, Kidderpore Dockyard, with effect from the 20th December, 1896, *vice* Mr. F. T. Slater, who has retired.

No. 6.—The following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine have been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 1st December, 1896:—

To be Sub-Lieutenants.

Hubert Mackenzie Salmond.

Edward Russel Kyrle Money.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 7.—Mr. F. T. Slater, Chief Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, Inspector of Machinery, Kidderpore Dockyard, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 20th December, 1896.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd January, 1897.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 16th and the 22nd January, 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received.
Frank Oswald . .	Captain .	Indian Staff Corps (1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.)	25th February, 1896.	Will left .	*R a. p.* 365 11 8		

ERRATUM.—In notification of the death of Lieutenant M. G. Young, Indian Staff Corps (Meywar Bhil Corps), published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 15th August 1896, *for* "25th July," *read* "24th July".

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th January, 1897.

No. 27.—Mr. J. H Apjohn, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is permanently promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the 21st July, 1896, and to Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tempore*, as a supernumerary, with effect from the 8th September, 1896.

The 19th January, 1897.

No. 28.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 208, dated 29th April, 1896, Mr. M. P. Schembry, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, will continue to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent until further orders.

No. 29.—Mr. Victor Hope Boalth is appointed, under Covenant with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of Director General of Railways for employment on the North Western Railway.

The 20th January, 1897.

No. 30.—Mr. W. Innes, Traffic Superintendent in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Burma State Railway in class I, grade 1, of that establishment until further orders.

No. 31.—Mr. J. S. Partridge, Examiner of Accounts, lent to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, is permitted to revert to Government service and is granted furlough out of India for nineteen months and six days, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 21st January, 1897.

No. 34.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions in the Superintending Engineer class with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1896.
Martyn, G. V.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	8th September.
Dempster, J. I. R.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	2nd October.
Martyn, G. V.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	3rd October
Wallis, B. G.*	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Temporary.	22nd October
Perram, G. J.	Ditto ditto.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	2nd November
Hebbert, F. B.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, and	Permanent	2nd November.
	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary supernumerary	
Meares, W. E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	2nd November.
Spring, F. J. E., C.I.E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.		2nd November.
Barron, A. H.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	...	2nd November.
Horn, D. B.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	..	14th November.
Palmer, C. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	...	14th November.
Heinig, J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary	14th November.
Good, W.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	...	14th November.
Bagley, F. R.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	4th December.
Thomson, C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary	4th December
Heinig, J.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	...	4th December.
Curry, T.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	...	4th December.

* The reversion of Mr. Wallis from Superintending Engineer, class 2nd, temporary, to Superintending Engineer, class 3rd, temporary, from 3rd October, 1890, as gazetted in Notification No. 479, dated 12th November, 1896, is cancelled.

No. 35.—Mr. A. H. Barron, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 2nd November, 1896.

The 21st January, 1897.

No. 32.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 46 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 15th January, 1897.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 4952, dated the 21st December 1896, forwarding letter from the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, No. 1411 G., dated the 15th December 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the East Indian Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated 22nd May 1896, which was published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to the Moghal Sarai-Gya extension railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application to the Moghal Sarai-Gya extension railway, from such date as the said railway may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, of the General Rules which may, for the time being, be in force on the East Indian railway.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance.

The 22nd January, 1897.

No. 36.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 73 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 20th January, 1897.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules, therewith promulgated, for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, No. 92, dated the 12th January 1897, forwarding letter from the Resident Engineer and Agent, Barsi Light Railway, No. 66, dated the 8th January 1897.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Resident Engineer and Agent of the Barsi Light Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which were published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, which was published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to the Barsi Light railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 15th February 1897, the application of the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations to such portions of the Barsi Light railway as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, for information and guidance.

* TELEGRAPH.

The 21st January, 1897.

No. 33.—*Corrigenda.*—In the second column of Public Works Department Notification No. 526, dated the 21st December, 1896, *for* Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, *read* Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade.

In the second column of Public Works Department Notification No. 537, dated the 29th December, 1896, *expunge* the words "temporary rank".

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1605.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first eight months of the year 1896-97 as compared with the corresponding period of 1895-96.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to November.					Whole year.		April to November.			
Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						Revenue.						
						Principal Heads of Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	27,022,600	27,023,200	10,779,900	9,747,200	...	1,032,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	7,123,900	6,895,300	4,807,100	4,462,000	...	345,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,861,800	8,700,000	5,886,300	5,476,100	...	410,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,727,100	4,732,700	3,136,600	3,143,700	7,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,722,400	5,744,700	3,674,900	3,679,000	4,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	5,017,300	4,481,900	3,211,300	2,902,900	...	308,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,419,900	8,566,300	4,650,000	4,556,100	...	93,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Principal Heads	66,895,000	66,144,100	36,146,100	33,967,000	...	2,179,100
13,500	5,000	6,500	86,100	79,600	...	Interest	801,300	839,600	540,300	666,200	125,900	...
5,700	5,100	4,400	2,500	...	1,900	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,830,200	2,905,400	1,817,000	1,825,000	8,000	...
2,400	1,900	900	800	...	100	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,680,400	1,654,500	1,024,800	1,036,000	11,200	...
101,600	93,400	72,900	85,800	12,900	...	Miscellaneous	917,200	892,800	365,000	350,900	...	14,100
200	200	100	100	...	...	Railways	21,858,800	21,582,800	14,130,100	13,202,400	...	927,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,478,300	1,953,400	638,900	1,154,800	515,900	...
24,700	25,200	17,800	18,500	700	...	Buildings and Roads	670,300	620,600	399,700	383,200	...	16,500
75,300	43,300	36,800	38,800	2,000	...	Receipts by Military Department	845,500	803,600	526,100	531,400	5,300	...
223,400	174,100	139,400	232,600	93,200	...	Total Revenue	97,977,000	97,316,800	55,588,000	53,116,900	...	2,471,100
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	86,300	...	81,700	81,700	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	...	3,725,000	...	3,793,000	3,793,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	739,000	831,100	401,600	280,900	...	120,700
...	4,900	...	8,000	8,000	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	820,900	...	836,200	...	...	836,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	137,200	111,500	82,000	150,100	68,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	369,100	328,200	201,000	242,800	41,800	...
...	...	...	1,765,100	1,765,100	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	1,126,700	1,126,700	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	736,300	295,500	...	...	...	...
17,664,580	16,500,000	12,085,600	11,355,700	...	729,900	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,664,500	16,591,200	12,085,600	13,210,500	1,124,900	...	Total	2,802,500	5,291,300	1,520,800	5,593,500	4,072,700	...
17,887,900	16,765,300	12,225,000	13,443,100	1,218,100	...	Total Receipts	100,779,500	102,608,100	57,108,800	58,710,400	1,601,600	...
2,503,100	3,794,700	2,503,100	3,393,800	890,700	...	Opening Balance	22,529,500	16,500,500	22,529,500	16,500,600	...	6,028,900
20,391,000	20,560,000	14,728,100	16,836,900	2,108,800	...	GRAND TOTAL	123,309,000	119,108,600	79,638,300	75,211,000	...	4,427,300

Whole year.		April to November.				DISBURSEMENTS.	Whole year.		April to November.			
Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
48,700	52,900	30,000	29,200	...	800	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,270,900	11,064,600	6,642,100	7,085,600	443,500	...
2,622,800	2,656,600	1,989,200	1,992,800	3,600	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation works)	4,337,900	4,220,700	2,577,300	2,618,200	40,900	...
208,200	234,400	126,700	138,200	11,500	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,228,500	2,324,400	1,390,400	1,460,800	70,400	...
564,900	524,900	357,000	313,700	...	43,300	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,178,800	14,483,300	9,147,400	9,199,600	52,200	...
2,114,800	2,152,100	1,470,100	1,497,700	27,600	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,211,800	2,273,900	1,530,400	1,555,100	24,700	...
...	...	...	5,900	5,900	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	585,500	598,500	19,100	90,900	71,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	7,700	14,500	6,400	6,700	300	...
5,747,800	5,772,700	3,688,100	3,701,400	13,300	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,678,400	9,854,600	6,408,200	6,214,000	...	194,200
800	1,100	800	1,000	200	...	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,752,400	1,947,600	1,073,300	1,165,300	92,000	...
117,300	101,400	77,800	77,000	...	800	Buildings and Roads	5,604,000	5,963,600	2,783,100	2,950,300	167,200	...
4,135,800	4,408,500	2,777,500	2,823,000	45,500	...	Army Services	18,120,100	17,480,100	12,087,600	10,956,600	...	1,131,000
15,200	4,800	13,600	3,300	...	10,300	Special Defence Works	21,700	49,100	6,500	5,300	...	1,200
15,603,300	15,909,400	10,530,800	10,583,200	52,400	...	Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	68,998,700	70,274,900	43,671,800	43,308,400	...	363,400
...	...	...	...		...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	548,900	1,200	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	—169,800	—837,600	...	...	...	...
15,603,300	15,909,400	10,530,800	10,583,200	52,400	...	Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	69,377,800	69,388,500	43,671,800	43,308,400	...	363,400
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
683,200	1,247,100	432,800	762,700	331,900	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,885,000	4,080,000	1,942,000	1,857,600	...	84,400
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
1,600	...	1,600	..	...	1,600	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	584,800	...	358,700	...	...	358,700
...	...	...	2,000,000	2,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	..	...
2,500	...	400	...	...	400	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	411,900	...	445,100	445,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	211,600	53,600	139,600	146,700	7,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	533,200	793,200	352,300	562,800	210,500	...
50,800	628,100	41,900	...	...	41,900	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	135,200	1,526,400	55,900	...	...	55,900
655,800	311,000	424,400	24,900	...	399,500	Remittances (net)	...	...	356,100	2,109,600	1,753,500	...
..	..	...	...	..	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	18,742,200	16,503,400	12,233,100	11,432,100	...	801,000
...	..	..	..	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	14,338,700	12,296,600	9,762,000	7,894,900		1,867,100
710,700	939,700	468,300	2,024,900	1,556,600	...	Total	34,545,700	31,584,100	23,257,700	22,591,200	...	666,500
16,997,200	18,096,200	11,429,900	13,370,800	1,940,900	..	Total Disbursements	106,808,500	105,052,600	68,871,500	67,757,200	...	1,114,300
3,393,800	2,463,800	3,298,200	3,466,100	167,900	...	Closing Balance	16,500,500	14,056,000	10,766,800	7,453,800	...	3,313,000
20,391,000	20,560,000	14,728,100	16,836,900	2,108,800	...	GRAND TOTAL	123,309,000	119,108,600	79,638,300	75,211,000	...	4,427,300

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 234 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 16th January 1897:—

No. 11 of 1897.—Gustav Willibald Hansen, agriculturist, of 4, Hedwigstrasse, Halle-on-Saale, in the German Empire, for improvements in, and relating to, the manufacture of water-proof dubbing for leather and leather goods.

No. 12 of 1897.—Emile Sterné, civil engineer, of 3 bis, rue d'Athènes, Paris, for an improved process and apparatus for the manufacture of strong metal capsules or containers, capable of sustaining great internal pressure and provided with small necks having fine inlet apertures.

No. 13 of 1897.—Aerators, Limited, of Broad street avenue, London, for an apparatus for filling and closing metal capsules or containers submitted to great internal pressure and having fine necks with small inlet apertures.

No. 14 of 1897.—John Finley Wilts, merchant, of Montclair, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, United States of America, for improvements in box fasteners.

No. 15 of 1897.—James Shennan Kirkpatrick, railway officer, of 2, Commercial Chambers, Manse street, Dunedin, in the colony of New Zealand, for an improved starting, interlocking block semaphore.

No. 16 of 1897.—Robert William Rutherford, manufacturer, and John Alfred Jackson, cigarette manufacturer, both of 2, Commercial Chambers, Manse street, Dunedin, in the colony of New Zealand, for improvements in means for lighting cigars and cigarettes.

No. 17 of 1897.—Henry William Tickner Doggett, draper, and James McChesney, builder, both of 54, Lambton quay, in the city of Wellington, in the colony of New Zealand, for an improved checking apparatus to prevent horses from running away.

No. 17A of 1897.—Henry Thomas Freemantle, foreman platelayer, Perak State Railway, residing at Teluk Anson, Perak, Straits Settlements, for working punkahs without manual labour.

No. 18 of 1897.—Charles Lancelot Garland, gentleman, of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for an

improved chainless driving gear for cycles and like vehicles.

No. 19 of 1897.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, consulting engineer and patent agent, of No. 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for improvements in cart and other vehicle wheels.

No. 235 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No 390 of 1895.—Angus McEwan, engineer, and Daniel Miller, assistant, Tuticorin, for a door and window spring clip fastener. (Specification filed 14th August 1896.)

No. 53 of 1896.—William Phillips Hall, president of the Hall Signal Company, of No. 80, Broadway, New York city, in the county and state of New York, United States of America, for improvements in railway signalling systems. (Specification filed 8th January 1897.)

No. 184 of 1896.—George Ainsworth, Government pensioner, residing at the Hope Hall Estate, Mazagaon, Bombay, for fastening and sealing corked bottles, so that they cannot be uncorked and the contents extracted without seriously damaging the seal. (Specification filed 14th January 1897.)

No. 205 of 1896.—Messrs. Schnek and Kohnberger, of 1, Schottenring, 23, Vienna, in the Empire of Austria, for improvements in, or relating to, the manufacture of stays or corsets. (Specification filed 8th January 1897.)

No. 236 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 207 of 1889.—Robert Henry Cave, of Khawaspore factory, Gondwarrah concern, Purneah, Bengal, for improvements in, and connected with, indigo and other boilers. (From 6th February 1897 to 6th February 1898.)

No. 290 of 1889.—Alexander Stanley Elmore, electro-metallurgist, of Cockermouth in the county of Cumberland, for improvements in the electro-deposition of metals, and in apparatus used therein. (From 8th February 1897 to 8th February 1898.)

No. 82 of 1890.—Edwin Marsh, engineer, of Hull street, Green road, Leeds, for improvements in, or connected with, all kinds of fires, furnaces and steam boilers. (From 23rd January 1897 to 23rd January 1898.)

No 96 of 1890.—The Engelberg Huller Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of

West Virginia, United States of America, and having its principal place of business at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, and state of New York, United States of America, for a machine for hulling, cleaning, and polishing rice and other grain. (From 2nd March 1897 to 2nd March 1898.)

No. 158 of 1890.—Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagur, cotton spinner and weaver, of Grant road, Bombay, for an improved oil lamp or *batti*. (From 19th January 1897 to 19th January 1898.)

No. 240 of 1892.—Frederick Reilly, executive engineer, Public Works Department, North-Western Railway, Saharanpore, for rigidly connecting gates at road level crossings over railways. (From 18th November 1896 to 18th November 1897.)

No. 289 of 1892.—John William Fawcett, engineer's fitter, of Gooder lane, Rastrick, in the county of York, and Ernest Jones, wire card nailer, of Whitcliffe, Cleckheaten, in the county aforesaid, for improvements in appliances for securing card clothing to the flats of flat carding engines. (From 1st June 1897 to 1st June 1898.)

No. 237 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 252 of 1891.—William Frederick Peel's invention for improvements in attaching firearms to cavalry harness, and in manipulating and firing the same. (Specification filed 11th October 1892.)

No. 76 of 1892.—Charles Raleigh's invention for improvements in screens or sieves for use in stamp-batteries, and otherwise for the separation of ore and other substances. (Specification filed 14th October 1892.)

No. 134 of 1892.—Hamor Lockwood's invention for improvements in, or connected with, the purification of sewage, and other foul waters. (Specification filed 11th October 1892.)

No. 157 of 1892.—August Schuite im Hofe's invention for a new process of indigo manufacture. (Specification filed 10th October 1892.)

No. 158 of 1892.—Samuel Cleland Davidson's invention for improvements in the manufacture of tea leaf into black tea. (Specification filed 14th October 1892.)

No. 186 of 1892.—Walter Swain and William Philipson's invention for improvements in the construction of tyres for bicycles, tricycles, and other road vehicles. (Specification filed 11th October 1892.)

No. 237 of 1892.—James Charles Potter's invention for improvements in feeding mechanism for machinery for opening, cleaning, and preparing cotton or other fibrous material. (Specification filed 13th October 1892.)

No. 238 of 1892.—James Charles Potter's invention for improvements in feeding mechanism for machinery for opening and preparing cotton or other fibrous material. (Specification filed 13th October 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 30 OF ACT XII OF 1882.

(*The Indian Salt Act.*)

In exercise of the powers conferred by the 2nd paragraph of Notification No. 769, dated 11th February, 1888, issued by the Governor General of India in Council (in the Department of Finance and Commerce) under section 28 of Act XII of 1882, and published at pages 67—72 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 11th February, 1888, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras Presidency, under section 30 of Act XII of 1882, authorises each of the persons named below to exercise the powers of a Salt Revenue Officer :—

Locality.	Name.	Rank.	Powers to be conferred on each.	REMARKS.
Province of Orissa .	R. Padmanabhudu .	Sub-Inspector, 5th grade.	Salt Revenue Officer.	
Ditto .	Jonmy Joy Doss .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
Ditto .	Jugaraz Singh . .	Acting Sub-Inspector	Ditto.	
Ditto .	Ayodhya ramiah . .	Ditto .	Ditto.	

N. S. BRODIE,
Acting Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE:
(SEPARATE REVENUE),
Madras, 6th January, 1897.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January, 1897.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 18-9.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st December, 1896	94,25,800	3,23,80,700	18,23,69,000	3,10,31,500	1,50,95,300	19,79,800	28,500	25,28,85,800	8,427	17,900	16,400	46,900	92,600	12,700	1,94,927	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,27,61,727
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th January, 1897 . .	...	5,000	10,000	5,000	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th January, 1897. . .	...	9,000	3,26,000	26,100	...	...	...	3,61,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,61,100
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January, 1897 . .	5,00,000	3,000	3,24,000	1,13,500	2,000	..	...	4,42,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,42,500
	99,25,800	3,23,97,700	18,30,28,000	3,11,76,100	1,50,98,300	19,79,800	28,500	25,37,09,400	8,427	17,900	16,400	46,900	92,600	12,700	1,94,927	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,40,65,327
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	77,700	82,36,500	1,68,800	30,300	...	...	85,13,300	...	...	11,600	...	...	...	11,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,24,900
Balance on 15th January, 1897 .	99,25,800	3,23,20,000	17,47,92,500	3,10,07,300	1,50,68,000	19,79,800	28,500	24,51,95,100	8,427	17,900	4,800	46,900	92,600	12,700	1,83,327	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,55,40,427

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1896, to 15th Nov., 1895, enfaced from India, 9,577 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,251 lakhs.
" 16th Nov., 1896, " 30th " " ditto 6 " ditto 18 "
" 1st Dec., " " 15th Dec., " ditto 23 " ditto 33 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 3 " ditto 33 "
" 1st Jan., 1897, " 15th Jan., 1897, ditto 13 " ditto 85 "
9,622 lakhs. 8,420 lakhs.
8,420 "
Balance against India . 1,202 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 18th January, 1897.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the fourth quarter, 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of book and contents of the title page.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of this right.	REMARKS.
20	13th October, 1896.	Vidantidhwant Nivaran.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	S. Dayanand Suraswati.	Dispel the darkness of new Vedantis.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	M. Jaydayal Sharma, Officiating Manager.	25th September, 1896.	28 pages.	$3\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$.	Fourth.	1,000.	Printed.	One anna.	*Nil.*	
21	13th October, 1896.	Tesri Derjey ke Engineer Turner aur Filter ke sahayak.	Hindi.	S. Kunwerji Umarsu, Mechanical Engineer, Krishna Mill Co.	Dialogues and Mathematics about Engine and Boiler for Third Class Engineer, Turner and Filter.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	M. Jaydayal Sharma, Officiating Manager.	20th September, 1896.	92 pages.	$5'' \times 8''$.	First.	500.	Printed.	Twelve annas.	S. Kunwerji Umarsu.	
22	30th October, 1896.	Rajasthan Pushtakwala.	Hindi.	(1) S. Ganesh puri, (2) K. Gajjadhar, (3) Muraridan, (4) Ratusagar, (5) Kavi Brined.	Historical.	Rajisthan Press, Ajmere.	M. Samrath Dan.	1st October, 1896.	68 pages.	Royal Octavo.	First.	100.	Printed.	R3-6 for one year, including postage.	M. Samrath Dan.	

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the fourth quarter, 1896 —continued.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of the book and contents of the title page.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of this right.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
43	2nd November, 1896.	Ain ai Marfat, Par. III.	Urdu.	M. Harnam Sing.	Life of the Author.	Rasti Pasand Press, Ajmere.	Munshi Harnam Sing.	1st November, 1896.	336 pages.	6¼" × 4¼".	First.	500.	Lithographed.	Re.	M. Harnam Sing	
44	15th December, 1896.	Rajupat Depka.	Hindi.	P. Sitalpersad Tiwari.	Key to easy Sanskrit stories.	Bhargo Press, Ajmere.	B Ramjiwan.	9th December, 1896.	60 pages.	Royal Duo-decimo.	First edition.	500.	Printed.	Annas two and pies six	Pandit Sitalpershad.	

H. V. COBB,
Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

AJMERE;
The 5th January, 1897.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th January, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (₹ 89,41,598 9 7)			
Public Deposits at Branches (₹ 66,73,547 9 6)	1,56,15,146	3	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,75,67,363	13	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	5,24,795	9	5
Sundries	15,98,499	4	9
RUPEES	10,29,05,804	15	0

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities	50,34,470	0	0
Other authorised Investments	76,78,471	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,32,24,341	8	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,09,67,186	6	3
Bills discounted and purchased	1,51,18,394	11	0
Balances with other Banks	7,01,729	8	7
Bullion	2,879	13	4
Dead Stock	13,10,380	7	6
Stamps	9,754	10	0
Sundries	10,28,820	15	4
	7,51,36,429	4	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (₹ 1,33,25,633 8 0)			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (₹ 1,44,43,742 2 7)	2,77,69,375	10	7
RUPEES	10,29,05,804	15	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 21st January, 1897.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 36 8.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS
John Smollett	Civil Hospital, Allahabad.	26th November, 1896.	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 16th December, 1896.	The deceased left a Will in the custody of Revd. Geo. J. Chree, Chaplain of Allahabad, who has applied for Probate.
James Maurice Sweeny	Mozufferpore	30th November, 1896	The District Judge of Tirhoot, on 6th January, 1897.	The deceased died intestate, and Mr. Gerald Wilkinson Sweeny, the brother of the deceased, has applied for Letters of Administration.
Mrs. R. Eldred J. Eldred	Rawalpindi, Punjab Muirabad, Allahabad	25th September, 1887 2nd May, 1896	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 8th January, 1897.	The sons of the deceased, Messrs. J. M. Eldred and S. W. Eldred, have applied for Letters of Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, 22nd January, 1897.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd January, 1897.

No. 179.—Lieutenant-Colonel St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, having, on return from furlough, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of 5th October, 1896, the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date :—

Captain S. G. Burrard, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain P. J. Gordon, I.S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant C. W. H. Symonds, I.S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 180.—The services of Colonel T. H. Holdich, C.B., C.I.E., R.E., Superintendent, 1st grade, having been placed at the disposal of the Ceylon Government, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 13th October, 1896 :—

Mr. E. C. Barrett, Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain S. G. Burrard, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain P. J. Gordon, I.S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant C. W. H. Symonds, I.S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 181.—Captain A. J. Pilcher, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, having returned from leave on 1st December, 1896, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the same date, and the following consequent reversion is made from the same date :—

Lieutenant C. W. H. Symonds, I.S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 182.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 12th December, 1896, *vice* Mr. G. H. Cooke, Superintendent, 2nd grade, retired :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Wahab, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade (on furlough), to be Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain R. J. H. L. Mackenzie, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade (on furlough), to be Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain J. M. Burn, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 183.—The following temporary promotions are also made, with effect from the 12th December, 1896 :—

Mr. G. B. Scott, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. B. G. Gilbert-Cooper, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant C. W. H. Symonds, I.S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 184.—Colonel T. H. Holdich, C.B., C.I.E., R.E., Superintendent, 1st grade, having reverted to the Survey Department, with effect from the 21st December, 1896, the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date :—

Mr. E. C. Barrett, Officiating Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. G. B. Scott, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr B. G. Gilbert Cooper, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant C. W. H. Symonds, I.S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 185.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Hobday, I.S.C., Superintendent, 2nd grade, having assumed charge of his duties on return from furlough on the forenoon of the 18th January, 1897, the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date :—

Captain S. G. Burrard, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain P. J. Gordon, I.S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain A. J. Pilcher, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 186.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. G. H. Cooke, Superintendent, 2nd grade, on the 12th December, 1896, a fourth appointment is transferred from the Imperial to the Provincial Service. To fill this vacancy the following promotions are made :—

Mr. A. J. James, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. R. Todd, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. G. Campbell, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Maj.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th January, 1897.

No. 1-R. 48-5.—Mr. P. A. Peters, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st January, 1897, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

M. W. ROGERS, *Colonel, R.E.,*
for *Deputy Surveyor-General,*
In charge Revenue Branch.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 22nd January, 1897.

No. 2.—Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyer, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Accountant General.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sibi, the 9th January, 1897.

No. 254-C.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2053-G., dated the 30th December, 1896, Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Upper Zhob, in the forenoon of the 13th December, 1896.

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.,*
Second Assistant.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd January, 1897.

No. 4.—Mr. W. H. Price, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that Establishment, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd December, 1896, *vice* Mr. W. C. Boyce, appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent, East Coast Railway, or until further orders.

No. 5.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 78, dated 28th September, 1896, Mr. J. H. Murray, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of that Establishment, with effect from the 3rd October, 1896.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against *ex*-King Thibaw, or his property, are hereby informed that they may notify such claims in writing to the Committee appointed under section 3 of Act XX of 1895, at the Collector's Office, Ratnagiri, within six months of the first publication of this notice, *viz.*, 9th January, 1897, Attention is called to section 5, paragraphs (1). (2), (3) and 4 of the Act, *viz.* :—

"5 (1) Every person notifying any claim in accordance with the said notice shall along with his claim present full particulars thereof;

(2) Every document relied upon as the foundation of, or as evidence in support of, any such claim shall be delivered to the Committee along with such claim;

(3) If any such document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book before the Committee, together with a copy so the entry on which he relief. The Committee shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant;

(4) If any document in the possession, or under the control of any claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Committee along with the claim, the Committee may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the inquiry into the claim."

W. W. DREW,
Collector.

V. V. WAGLE,
First Class Sub.-Judge.

H. DEIGHTON,
Dist Supdt. of Police,
Officer in charge

Commissioners under the Act.

RATNAGIRI;
The 9th January, 1897.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Mooltan, this 14th day of January, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 4135, Private Wm. Martin.
Age,—27 years and 6 months.
Height,—5 feet 6¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Waiter.
Date of Enlistment,—29th June, 1893.
Place of Enlistment,—Southampton, Hampshire, England.
Parish and County in which born,—St. Mary's, Southampton.
Date of Desertion or absence,—10th January, 1897.
Place of Desertion or absence,—Mooltan, Punjab.
Marks,—Large scar on left wrist.
Under four years' service.

W. H. MOBERLY, *Colonel;*
Comdg. 1st Hampshire Regiment.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found buried in Survey No. 40K (dry) in the village of Deevammapatnam, Tirutturaippundi Taluk, while digging earth for the preparation of cement required for erecting a house for one Aiyadorai Mudaliyar of Vadapathimangalam, the owner of the land :—

Description.	Weight.	Value.		
		R	a.	p.
Golden pieces . .	2 1/16 Viraganedi	12	13	0
2 Copper bangles . .	3¼ seers .	0	8	0
181 stone beads (used by Byragis)	not known.			

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 31st day of May, 1897, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

J. ANDREW,
Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Vallam, 31st December, 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 19th January, 1897.

Agents of Messrs. Leath & Ross (Homœopathic Chemists).
Alexander, D., Col.
Anderson, E. C. (late of Nagpur P. O.).
Appenzeller, R.
Asharam, J.
Ballanthine & Co.
Banie & Co. (Ironmongers).
Bart, E. J.
Beddon, Mrs.
Bradford, C.
Brown Brothers, N. P.
Burr, Captain G. W.
Collingridge, H.
Cooke, A.
Coyde, W. F.
De Brandt, W., Prof.
Ede, J. E.
Evans & Co. (stationers, etc.)
Feinhelms, F.
Halsant, S.
Harris & Co.
Hickmott, H. C. W.
Jallippe, J. H., Dr.
Lane, G. R.
Moskomitz, Z.
Newton, E.
Park Davis & Co. (Chemists).
Reymouth Knight, A. (Publishing Agents).
Rhodes & Co.
Ricketts, H. H.
Sibaldi, E.
Smith Rodwell & Co.
Spencer, L. G. P.
Stonor, T. R.
Wildman, Miss.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allan, W. A. R.
Allen, C. H.
Altounian Vartan.
Anderson, A.
Armstrong, T. W.
Bacson, Gene.
Baker, Miss Noeline.
Barnes, Miss K.
Barrett, C. J.
Barrows, Dr. J. H.
Beresford, C.
Beresford, Sam.
Biddulp, L.
Birch, J. W.
Blaneche, Miss A.
Blyth, Miss.
Bolton, D. A.
Brocco, A.
Brown, J.
Brown, J., Nesbit.
Brown, Miss M.
Brown, Mrs. W.
Brownlow, E. O.
Burt, W.
Cartagene, H.
Cavanagh, J.
Chardi, J. F.
Chorlton, A. (of Manchester).
Clarke, W. W.
Cochran, R. C.
Coghlan, H.
Coley, T.
Conway, F. J.
Cooper, H. D.
Corbitt, W. L.
Cotta, J. M.
Cottah & Co., J. M.
Coulter, R. T.
Cross, Mrs.
Curtis, Miss L.
Curzon, Honb. Blanche.
Dalwood, Mr.
DeCruze, Mrs. H.
DeLuze Raymond.
DeSilva, W. S.
DeSouza, J. F. (care of Ruland Seeger).
Dick, R.
Dillon, Mrs. F. C.
Dillon, Rev. F.
Dowler, H. M.
D'Padua, J. L.
Dumas, Mrs. H.
Eaves, S. C.
Eckstein, W.
Edwards, J. T.
Evans, H.
Falkiner, Miss.
Fenn, R.
Forbes, J. D.
Foss, Mrs. K.
Francis, J.
Freeman, Miss B.
Friedman, S.
Galbraithe John, M. R.
Garrette, Leoni, Miss.
George, D.
Given, W. Scott.
Glaser, S.
Godlschmidt, E.
Goodie, J.
Goodwin G. A.
Gosling, D.
Gosling, Miss.
Greenwood, Mrs. K.
Grey, R.
Groves, W. P.
Guillam, E.
Hamnin, A.
Hancox, H. W., Capt.
Hansz, M. B.
Harrison, Mina.
Horstmann, H.
Hyland, C. P.
Ivey, A.
James, F. E.
Jones, Miss E.
Jones, F.
Kerr, Capt. F.
King, J. G.
Knoll, H.
Lackerstein, A.
Lelour, A. C.
Lepper, R. S.
Letts, H.
Lincoln, F. (Booksellers).
Lisser, T. O.
Lockhart, Mrs.
Lopezco, Mrs. F.
Luszczeaski, A.
Lynch C. F.
Lyons, Mrs. H. P.
Maitland, T.
Manager, Comical Cards.
Mariet, Julien.
Martin, Mrs. C. N.
Mathieson, A.
McCollum, E.
McManas, P.
McNawl, T.
Moorhead, Miss V.
Morse P. E.
Nickerk, J. Von.
Noailles, Mrs.
N Itenius, F. H.
Norwood, Miss E.
Olman, I.
Osborne, Rev. Father.
Palomino-de Castro.
Paton, Mrs.
Pell, Mrs.
Randall, A.
Randolph, C.
Rees, Mrs. Stanley.
Renard, M. L.
Renard, W. L.
Renton, A. L.
Richter, F. A.
Robertson, Wm.
Robinson, E.
Robinson, Rev. J. E.
Rosenberg, L.
Ross, Mrs. P.
Rowbury, J.
Rowbury, Miss G. M.
Rowbury, W.
Rowley, J. D.
Ryan, E.
Ryon, Mrs.
Schofield, Miss Kate.
Schwabe, F. S.
Schwarzmann, J.
Shapiera, Mr. S.
Sharples, Miss R.
Sibaldi, Signor E.
Simpson, H. R., Mrs.
Smith, Arthur.
Spence, Lieut. A. H. O.
Staff, G. E.
Stapelfeldt, Fritz.
Stewart, Lil and Will.
Storry, Mrs. E.
Stowell, Mr.
Sykes, Mrs.
Talbot, A.
Thomas, Miss Mary (care of T. Ryan).
Thomas, W.
Thompson, Miss Mary, (care of E. Ryan).
Thornton, Ellie.
Tomsett, A. H.
Traval, H.
Vallance, Mrs. F.
Wakefield, E., Miss.
Wakefield, Mrs.
Walesby, R. N.
Walsher, H. J.
Walton, H. B.
Webb, Chas.
Webb, J. H.
Weld, C. C.
Weymans, J.
Whitakind, Dr. Paul Von.
Whitnall, S. E.
Wiesenfeld, A.
Wilkins, Erwin.
Wilson, Miss M. E. G.
Winter, A. L.
Winters, Mrs. N.
Wirth, M. M. (Pacific Circus).
Wise, A. G. H.
Woolcott, Fed.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Baron DeBonnet de Meantry.
Bowen & Co., S. W. (Engineers and Contractors).
Johnstone, R.
Whitnall, E.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Adams, Vety. Lt.-Col., A. V. D.	Jacomb, Nurse.	Ramgurkha Tej.
Abel, H. F.	Keilly, H. P., Mrs.	Slowcock, F.
Blewett, C. T., Major, R.A.	King, L. W.	Sullivan, Arthur.
Bloomfield, J. G.	Limbjibhoy Rustomji Bilimoria.	Skelhorn, J. W.
Balfour, M.	Lawrence, G.	Trent, J. H.
Cocks, G. A.	Lawsen, H.	Tancock, O. K., Capt., R.A.
Decroix, Henry.	Laurue, G. H.	Tucker, E.
David, Lieut. (Staff Regt.).	McArthur, Donald.	Vihlein, Joseph E.
Edulji Jamsetji.	Mysterieace, Michel.	Virji Narayanji
Evans, H. E.	Mortimer, E., Rev.	Varley, Cecilia, Miss.
Grant, J., Col.	Monyaky, Madame.	Vaz, J.
Grifin, Robert.	Moffat, Douglas.	Walker, G. Stanley, Mrs.
Hall, E., Mrs.	Noble, M. J.	Wallace, E. A.
Hogg, Hubert.	O'Conner, T.	Warbrick, A.
Howse, C.	Pillay, Sam.	Walters, F. A., Mrs.
Hall, W.	Rogers, Col., R. E.	Winkins, R. E.
Joe Ahmed.	Riquebourg, Roser.	Wood, Walter, S.
John, M. A.	Ryder, H.	Zuckermann, Ewa.
	Roberts, Frank.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 18th January, 1897.

Key, G. H. Osburne, W., General. Saunders, J. B.

The 23rd January, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mozambique, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	27th Jan.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	26th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	29th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	26th ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	28th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	25th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	30th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto .	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	27th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	25th ,,	*Vid* Rangoon.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Madagascar, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	29th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

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JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The undermentioned monuments in the Multan Cemetery are in need of immediate repair and will be levelled unless put in order during the forthcoming annual repairs.

The sum required for repairs is placed after each name :—

(1) Mary Augusta Woodruffe,—R2.
(2) To the memory of the Sergeants of the Sussex Regiment,—R4.
(3) Son of Henry and Mary Ann Hein,—R2.
(4) T. Neville, Barrack Master,—R5.
(5) John Nichol,—R2
(6) Sergeant T. Adams, 88th Regiment,—R2.
(7) Sarah Brinkworth,—R4.
(8) Frederick Shedholme Ferris,—R3.
(9) Captain W. Wells, A.P.D., 88th Regiment,—R1.
(10) Private Wright, Warwickshire Regiment,—R1.
(11) Lance Corporal A. Mobbs, Warwickshire Regiment,—R1.
(12) Richard Seed, Border Regiment,—R1.
(13) Corporal Charles Kemp, Border Regiment,—R1.

R. A. STORES,
MULTAN, *Chaplain, Church of England.*
The 19th January, 1897.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by anyone taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates : per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنے تپ بهگانے والے سفکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعے کے پي باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک ليے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ديل خريد کرسکتا هی — يعے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه : ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ديل مل سکتي هی — يعے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ يک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت بارة روپيه *

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی بکتی ھی — ماسوائے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ *

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বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

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পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্ট কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের বোটানিক বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

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Hand-book of Rules and Government Circulars for the use of the Subordinates of the Public Works Department, Bengal. 4*a.* (2*a.*)

A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals, Second Edition, 1895. 4*a.* (3*a.*)

Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and Overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, Esq. R3-8. (4*a.*)

Supplement to the Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and Overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M. INST. C.E., with notes by W. B. BESTIC, ESQ., A.M., I.C.S., and by G. C. MACONCHY, ESQ. 4*a* (2*a*.)

Navigation Canals in India. Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April, 1895, at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Steam Launch Construction. Four lectures delivered at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College in April, 1895, by W. R. SIEELE, M.I N.A. R3-12 (2*a*.)

List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R10 (10*a*.)

Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division, revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R2 (3*a*.)

Ditto	ditto	Burdwan	Division.	R1 (2*a*.)
Ditto	ditto	Patna	,,	R4 (3*a*.)
Ditto	ditto	Bhagalpur	,,	R1-4 (2*a*.)
Ditto	ditto	Rajshahi	,,	R1 (2*a*.)
Ditto	ditto	Dacca	,,	R1 (2*a*.)
Ditto	ditto	Chittagong	,,	4*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto	ditto	Orissa	,,	R1-8 (2*a*.)
Ditto	ditto	Chota Nagpur	,,	R1 (2*a*.)

List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Bengal, by C R WILSON, ESQ., M.A, B. E. S. R3 (0*a*.)

A Book of Rules for the Orissa Canals, 1st Edition. 4*a*. (3*a*.)

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Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers, and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4*a* (1*a*.). (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto ditto, in Bengali. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Ditto ditto, in Hindi. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal for 1895-96 4*a*. (1*a*.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st October, 1896 R3 (4*a*.)

REVENUE.

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6*a*.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1895-96. 8*a*. (1*a*.)

The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2*a*.)

The Cess Manual, 1888. R1-8 (4*a*.)

Manual of Rules Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B.C.) of 1895 1*a*. 6*p*. (6*p*.)

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The Completion Report of Survey and Settlement for Kanika Wards' Estate, season 1889—94. R1-12 (3*a*.)

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Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1896. R1-8 (3*a*.)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the District of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5*a*.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4*a*. (1*a*). (Edition of 1896.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2*a*. (½*a*.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2*a*. (½*a*.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2*a*. (½*a*.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (3*a*.)

List of Trees, Shrubs, and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Report of the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1895-96. R3 (4*a*.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96. R1-8 (3*a*.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1894-95 R1-2 (2*a*.)

Notes on the Gauwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E H WHITLEY, S. P. G., RANCHI, 0*a*. (1*a*.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1-8 (5*a*.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2*a*.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6*a*.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5*a*.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3*a*.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1*a*. per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1*a*. per copy.

☞ *NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1897.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Quarter ending 30th April 1896, being the Fourth Quarter of the year 1895-96, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1894-95.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1896.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	1,29,27,144 14 7	1,25,86,430 3 4	3,40,714 11 3	.....
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1896 in the Widows' Fund	1,40,623 2 3	1,46,242 7 4	.....	5,619 5 1
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1896 in the Children's Fund	86,410 0 9	88,710 4 3	.....	2,300 3 6
Entrance fees and stamps	437 5 2	488 8 11	.....	49 3 9
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	927 5 0	328 8 0	598 13 0	.....
Amount of pensions with interest received from Government of India on behalf of incumbents who came upon the Fund in consequence of the Mutiny of 1857	1,523 15 2	1,616 3 10	.....	92 4 8
Amount of interest drawn from Government of India for the year 1895-96 and on subscriptions in arrear	7,727 7 13 0	7,553 10 3 3	19,101 9 9	.....
Amount of fine imposed on subscriptions in arrear under Rule 40A	80 5 6	7 8 0	72 13 6	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	19,37,211 14 10	9,95,409 11 7	19,773 4 3	8,061 1 0
GRAND TOTAL	1,39,34,356 13 5	1,35,81,929 14 11	A 3,60,487 15 6	8,061 1 0
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,24,011 0 11	1,19,732 14 10	4,778 2 1	.....
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	80,798 4 4	77,754 0 3	3,044 4 1	.....
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies	8,626 13 2	12,982 8 7	.....	4,355 11 5
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	20,349 13 5	26,358 13 1	.....	6,009 13 8
Commission paid for money-orders	571 15 0	540 3 0	31 12 0	.....
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2,34,358 0 10	2,36,808 7 9	B 7,854 2 2	16,364 9 1
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,36,99,998 12 7	1,33,45,061 7 2	C 3,53,633 13 4	2,303 8 1
GRAND TOTAL	1,39,34,356 13 5	1,35,81,929 14 11	3,60,487 15 6	8,061 1 0
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	92,597 4 0	88,096 12 0	4,500 8 0	.....

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widow Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,401	92	1,487	900	4	...	...	17
Ditto of incumbents	561	783	547	563	14	20	...	16
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,249	804	1,251	820	...	...	2	

	R a. p.
A.—Net increase in grand total of receipts	3,53,420 14 6
B.—Net increase in total disbursements	2,510 0 11
C.—Net increase in balance	3,54,037 5 5

LOVELOCK AND LEWIS, *Chartered Accountants,*
S. GEORGE, *Professional Accountant,* } *Auditors.*

F. W. DEMONTE,
Accountant.
FUND OFFICE,
No. 15, KYD STREET CALCUTTA,

Published by order of the Directors,
F. W. DEMONTE,
Offg. Secretary, U. S. F. P. Fund.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Fifty-ninth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Dalhousie Institute, on Saturday, the 30th January, 1897, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Auditors under Rules 5 and 8, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

F. W. DE MONTE,
Offg. Secretary.

Calcutta, the 31st December, 1896.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 4.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30th JUNE 1896.

No. 42 R. Stat., dated Calcutta, the 16th January 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Government of India order No. 242 R. Stat., dated the 9th July 1896.

Read also—

The following note by the Director General of Railways, No. 17 Stat., dated the 12th January 1897, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the six months ending with the 30th June 1896.

I.—Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.

Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., during the six months ending with the 30th June 1896, as shown under abstract No. 4, on pages 14 and 15 of the accompanying returns, caused the death of 20 and injury to 84 persons. The number of persons (both killed and injured) was above the figure reported during the corresponding period of the previous year, while the number of accidents also showed a heavy increase, as will be seen from the following table, which compares the total number of accidents and the casualties resulting therefrom with the corresponding period of the previous year under the heads "Standard gauge," "Metre gauge" and "Special gauges." The increase under the number of persons killed was mainly due to 11

passengers having been burnt in the accident on the East Indian railway on the 27th April ; and in the number injured to the fact that 32 passengers were injured in one accident on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway, standard gauge, on the 8th February 1896.

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890.)	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard gauge.									
Six months ending with the 30th June 1896	40	1,446	1,495	(a)16	(b)47	1	25	17	72
Corresponding period of 1895	46	1,334	1,380	(c) 9	(d)30	5	12	14	42
Metre gauge.									
Six months ending with the 30th June 1896	71	1,185	1,256	(e) 2	(f)8	1	3	3	11
Corresponding period of 1895	25	1,179	1,204	(e) 2	(b) 8	...	3	2	11
Special gauges.									
Six months ending with the 30th June 1896	7	28	35	...	...	...	1	...	1
Corresponding period of 1895	...	30	30	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total all gauges for the six months ending with the 30th June 1896	127	2,659	2,786	(d)18	(g)55	2	29	20	84
Corresponding period of 1895	71	2,543	2,614	(h)11	(i)38	5	16	16	54

2. It will be seen from the table below that with an increase of 3·81 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and a decrease of 3·09 per cent. in the train-mileage run during the six months ending with the 30th June 1896, the number of accidents increased by 172 or 6·58 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year :

	Increase or decrease, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.					
	Accidents.		Mean mileage.		Train-mileage.	
	No.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.
Standard	+115	+8·33	+382	+3·47	—891,476	—3·65
Metre	+52	+4·32	+339	+4·43	—218,296	—2·03
Special	+5	+16·67	+1	+0·38	+14,049	+5·82
Total	+172	+6·58	+722	+3·81	—1,095,723	—3·09

3. From the detailed classification it appears that, compared with the increase in the total number of accidents, there were large variations in the number of accidents of different classes on the standard and metre gauge rail-

(a) Of these, five were not passengers.
(b) Of these, four were not passengers.
(c) Of these, one was not a passenger.
(d) Of these, seven were not passengers.
(e) Not passengers.
(f) Of these, two were not passengers.
(g) Of these, six were not passengers.
(h) Of these, three were not passengers.
(i) Of these, eleven were not passengers.

ways, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, as will be seen from the following statement:

Gauge and classification.	Increase or decrease.			Percentage of increase or decrease
	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
Standard gauge.				
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	−3	−40	−43	−75·44
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails.	−12	−25	−37	−34·91
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	+1	+31	+32	+133·33
Trains running over cattle on the line	+2	+40	+42	+7·13
Trains running over obstructions on the line	−2	−22	−24	−36·36
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	−1	+40	+39	+62·90
The failure of machinery, springs, etc, of engines	...	+43	+43	+26·54
Fire in trains	...	+38	+38	+76·00
Under the head "Other accidents"	+5	+19	+24	+32·00
Metre gauge.				
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	−3	−19	−22	−88·00
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails.	+3	−15	−12	−18·75
Trains running over cattle on the line	+10	+50	+60	+9·33
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	+1	+32	+33	+41·25
Fire in trains	−1	−14	−15	−31·25

It will be observed from the foregoing, that the principal increases on the standard gauge lines occurred under "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," 32 accidents or 133·33 per cent., partly due to more accurate classification; under "Trains running over cattle on the line," 42 accidents or 7·13 per cent., partly due, it is stated, to the drought and consequent scarcity of fodder, villagers having in many cases driven their cattle on to the railway line to graze; under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," 39 accidents or 62·90 per cent; under "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 43 accidents or 26·54 per cent.; under "Fire in trains," 38 accidents or 76·00 per cent.; and under the head "Other accidents," 24 accidents or 32·00 per cent.; and on the metre gauge railways under "Trains running over cattle on the line," 60 accidents or 9·33 per cent., possibly due to the cause noted above and partly also to the opening of new lines; and under "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 33 accidents or 41·25 per cent.

4. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 218; next to that line comes the South Indian railway with 190, then the East Indian railway with 131, the North Western (state) railway with 108, the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 102, the Madras railway with 87, the Eastern Bengal (state) railway (standard gauge section) with 78, the Indian Midland railway with 46 and the Eastern Bengal (state) railway (metre gauge section) with 44.

In relation to the train-mileage run, the number was highest on the Oodeypore-Chitor railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 5,993 train-miles run; the Bengal Dooars railway coming next with an average of 1 in 6,123; then the Dibru-Sadiya, the Assam-Bengal, the Southern Mahratta and the Jodhpore-Bickaneer railways with averages of 1 in 6,730, 1 in 6,795, 1 in 8,210 and 1 in 8,996, respectively.

The lowest number recorded relatively to the train-mileage run was on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, *viz.*, 1 in 187,604 train-miles, the Dárjeeling-Himalayan railway coming next with 1 in 97,886, then the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway with 1 in 88,666, the Bengal-Nágpur railway with 1 in 52,496, the Gaekwar's Dabhoi railway with 1 in 51,488 and the East Indian railway with 1 in 45,961.

5. Under the head "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," the largest number, *viz.*, 31, occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula railway; under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," the largest number, *viz.*, 56, occurred on the Madras railway, next to that line comes the North Western (state) railway with 30 accidents; under "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," the largest number, *viz.*, 64, occurred on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, next to that line come the Great Indian Peninsula and the East Indian railways with 53 and 41 accidents on each, respectively; under "Fire in trains," the largest number occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, *viz.*, 34 accidents, next to that line comes the Madras railway with 24 accidents; and under the head "Other accidents," the largest number, *viz.*, 30, occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, next to that line come the North Western (state) and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railways with 20 accidents on each; under the head "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," although, as noticed above, the largest number of accidents occurred on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, standard gauge, *viz.*, 64, the metre gauge lines also showed an increase, the largest number on these railways having been on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 27.

In relation to the train-mileage run, the total number of accidents was highest on the Jorhát (state) railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 1,673 train-miles; next to that line comes the Dibru-Sadiya railway, with an average of 1 accident in 2,771 train-miles; then the Bengal Dooars, the Assam-Bengal, the Oodeypore-Chitor, the Southern Mahratta and the Rohilkund and Kumaon (including the Lucknow-Bareilly section) railways with averages of 1 in 3,499, 1 in 4,181, 1 in 4,795, 1 in 5,311 and 1 in 5,403, respectively.

The lowest number recorded relatively to the train-mileage run was on the Bengal-Nágpur railway, *viz.*, 1 in 24,704 train-miles, the East Indian railway coming next with 1 in 23,247, then the Great Indian Peninsula railway with 1 in 22,158, the Oudh and Rohilkhand (state railway with 1 in 21,871, the North Western (state) railway with 1 in 16,588 and the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 1 in 13,971.

II.—Accidents from other causes not involving accidents to trains, etc.

6. In addition to those included in Division I, the casualties to passengers, servants in the employ of railways or of contractors and to others, from causes not involving accidents to trains (which are detailed in Abstract No. 2) are compared, separately, for each gauge, with the corresponding period of the previous year in the table below.

Gauges.	Six months ending with the 30th June 1896.								Corresponding period of the previous year.							
	Passengers.		Servants.		Others.		Total.		Passengers.		Servants.		Others.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard	19	70	50	99	167	29	236	198	34	58	54	135	144	40	232	233
Metre	14	21	24	43	73	22	111	86	8	27	19	42	66	19	93	88
Special	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	1	1	1	5
Total	33	91	74	145	240	51	347	287	42	86	73	180	211	60	326	326

It will be seen from the foregoing table that, except under "Passengers—injured" and "Others—killed," the number of persons killed and injured compares favourably with that reported during the corresponding period of the previous year.

III.—Statistical results.

7. The following table gives certain statistical results for the period under review, comparing the number of passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains and from all causes with the number carried and the number of passenger units carried one mile. Comparative results for the corresponding period of the previous year are also given:

Particulars.	Six months ending with the 30th June 1896.				Corresponding period of the previous year.			
	Standard.	Metre.	Special.	Total.	Standard.	Metre.	Special.	Total.
Mean mileage worked . . . Miles.	11,387	7,91	26,	19,652	11,005	7,050	260	18,936
Train-mileage run . . . Miles.	23,549,80	10,521,47	255,23	34,326,581	24,441,343	10,733,773	241,180	35,422,304
Number of passengers carried . No.	48,494,494	29,658,45	524,14	78,677,073	44,949,901	27,75,,3 0	468,311	72,307,532
Number of passenger units carried one mile . . . . . No.	2,991,445,913	1,138,465,865	13,834,78	4,143,546,56	2,976,134,965	185,403,82	12,521,194	3,174,419,988
Number of accidents . . . No.	1,495	1,250	35	2,780	1,380	1,204	30	2,614
Do. do. per 100,000 train-miles run . . . . No.	6·35	11·94	13·71	8·12	5·65	11·21	12·44	7·38
Number of passengers killed by accidents to trains . . No.	11	...	...	11	8	...	...	8
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . . No.	1 in 4,408,590	...	..	1 in 7,152,461	1 in 5,500,238	...	...	1 in 9,038,441
Number of passengers injured by accidents to trains . . . No.	43	6	..	49	23	4	...	27
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . . No.	1 in 1,127,779	1 in 4,913,075	...	1 in 1,605,655	1 in 1,915,213	1 in 6,947,330		1 in 2,678,057
Number of passengers killed from all causes . . . . . No.	30	14	...	44	42	8	...	50
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . . No.	1 in 1,616,483	1 in 2,118,461	..	1 in 1,788,113	1 in 1,048,807	1 in 3,173,665	...	1 in 1,449,151
Number of passengers injured from all causes . . . . . No.	113	27	...	140	81	31	1	113
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . . No.	1 in 429,155	1 in 1,098,461	...	1 in 561,979	1 in 543,826	1 in 896,420	1 in 468,311	1 in 639,890
Number of passengers killed and injured from all causes . . No.	143	41	...	184	123	39	1	163
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . . No.	1 in 339,122	1 in 723,377	...	1 in 427,503	1 in 365,430	1 in 712,547	1 in 468,311	1 in 443,604
Proportion of passengers killed and injured from all causes to number of passenger units carried one mile . . . . . No.	1 in 16,024,097	1 in 27,702,582	...	1 in 18,714,927	1 in 16,879,140	1 in 27,832,496	1 in 12,521,194	1 in 19,474,969

It will be seen that the comparison is generally unfavourable, for the reasons explained in paragraph 1 (1) *ante*.

IV.—Number of persons killed and injured by accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., during the second quarter of 1896.

8. The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in abstract No. 4 of the returns, which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and shows the railways on which they occurred :

Railway.	Number of accidents reported during the 2nd quarter of 1896.	Passengers and others		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard gauge.							
East Indian	3	11	4	...	2	11	6
North Western (state)	4		1	...	3	..	4
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	1	1	1	..	...	1	1
East Coast (state)	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Great Indian Peninsula	4	2	1	1	2	3	3
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	2	...	2	...	2	...	4
Metre gauge.							
Bengal and North-Western	1	..	1	...	..	...	1
Eastern Bengal (state)	2	...	5	1	1	1	6
Total	18	15	15	2	10	17	25
Corresponding quarter of 1895	19	8	31	...	10	8	40

The increase in the total number of persons killed during the second quarter of 1896, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, is due to the occurrence of a fire in a passenger train on the 27th April 1896, on the East Indian railway, and the decrease in the number of persons injured to the occurrence of serious collisions on the 29th May 1895 on the North Western (state) and on the 14th April 1895 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railways.

9. A brief description of accidents which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, is given below :

East Indian railway.—On the 25th April 1895, a door of a compartment of a carriage attached to a down passenger train having remained open, collided with the open door of a wagon standing in a siding at Memári station. A cooly engaged in loading the wagon was injured.

On the 27th April 1896, while the up passenger train was running between Sikandarabad and Dádri stations, some fireworks, which were being surreptitiously carried by a third class passenger in his personal luggage for use at a marriage party, suddenly exploded. One third class and one composite third class and postal van and the mails in the latter were completely destroyed by the fire, and 15 passengers injured. Eleven of these passengers subsequently died.

On the 30th May 1896, a collision took place at Ásansol station between an up goods train and a pilot engine, owing to the latter having started without orders. A railway servant was injured.

North Western (state) railway.—On the 2nd April 1896, a travelling crane was derailed in the Piprí station yard, owing to its being out of order and not being manned by trained men. A cooly was injured.

On the 19th May 1896, an up mail train ran over a camel at the level-crossing at mile $\frac{595}{8}$ near Chak flag station. The accident was due to the absence of the gateman. The owner of the camel was injured.

On the 12th June 1896, at mile 1059 between Sarsáwa and Saháranpur stations, the door of a brake-van attached to a down goods train came in contact with the Jumna bridge. A railway servant was injured.

On the 14th June 1896, a sub-platelayer's trolly was run into by a down goods train at mile $\frac{1082}{13}$ between Bhuchchu and Rámpura-Phúl stations, owing to the trollymen not being able to take the trolly off the line in time. A trolly-man was injured.

Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railway.—On the 14th June 1896, an up mail train ran into a bullock cart at the level-crossing at mile 508. A boy was killed and a man injured.

East Coast (state) railway.—On the 24th May 1896, a bullock cart was run into by an up goods train at the level-crossing at mile 45—11 between Ellore and Bhímadól stations. The cartman was killed.

Great Indian Peninsula railway.—On the 15th April 1896, an up tranship train ran into a bullock cart at a level-crossing gate near Kalyán station, owing to the driver of the cart having probably opened the gate and got on to the line. The cartman was killed.

On the 21st April 1896, an up goods train ran over a cow at mile $\frac{93}{16}$ near Ghoti station, and a woman, in endeavouring to drive the animal off the line, was run over and killed.

On the 29th May 1896, at Igatpuri station, the door of a third class carriage having been opened by a passenger to answer a call of nature came in contact with the pillars of the station. The passenger was injured.

On the 23rd June 1896, a landslip occurred at the south wing No. 2 abutment of the Sukkur viaduct at mile 536½ near Gádarváda station. Three men were buried and seriously injured, one of whom subsequently died.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway.—On the 30th April 1896, the engine of an up mail train failed between the home and distant semaphore signals at Navsári station, and the engine of a goods train which had arrived from the opposite direction was sent to assist in backing the mail train on to the platform line. The brakes of the vehicles on the goods train not having been properly pinned down the rake ran forward, there being a decline of 1 in 500, and collided with the two engines. A railway servant was injured.

On the 13th May 1896, the engine of an up train which started from the platform siding at Bándra station without authoritative signals ran past two starting signals at danger, was derailed at points leading into the main line owing to their being set for the dock siding and collided with the empty rake of a down train which was being backed into the dock siding from the main line. Two passengers and a railway servant were injured.

Bengal and North-Western railway.—On the 3rd April 1896, an up mixed train ran into an *ekka* at a level-crossing between Sewan and Mairwa stations. The driver of the *ekka* was slightly injured.

Eastern Bengal (state) railway (metre gauge).—On the 6th May 1896, the engine of an up mixed train failed at mile 48 on the Dacca section, owing to a tube, the brazing of which was defective, blowing out of the boiler through the fire-box door on to the tender. The driver was injured and the fireman died subsequently from the effect of injuries received.

On the 9th May 1896, some empty wagons while being shunted on to the main line at Náráyanganj station were admitted into the station line and collided with an up mixed train, through the carelessness of the traffic staff. Four passengers were slightly injured.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above note, with the abstract returns and appendices thereto, be communicated for information to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.

Ordered, also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered, further, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the six months ending with the 30th June 1896.

Enclosure to Government of India Order No. 42R. Stat., dated the 16th January 1897.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

JMBER of PERSONS reported, during the SIX months ending with the 30th June 1896, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Standard gauge lines.		Metre gauge lines.		Special gauge lines.		Total all gauges.	
	Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
SSENGERS :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	11	43	...	6	...	...	11	49
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	19	70	14	21	...	...	33	91
ERVANTS :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	1	25	1	3	...	1	2	29
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	50	99	24	43	...	3	74	145
THER PERSONS :—								
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	6	2	6	4	...	...	12	6
Trespassers	115	25	52	18	...	...	167	43
Suicides	47	2	16	1	...	...	63	3
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	4	4	1	1	...	...	5	5
TOTAL	253	270	114	97	...	4	367	371

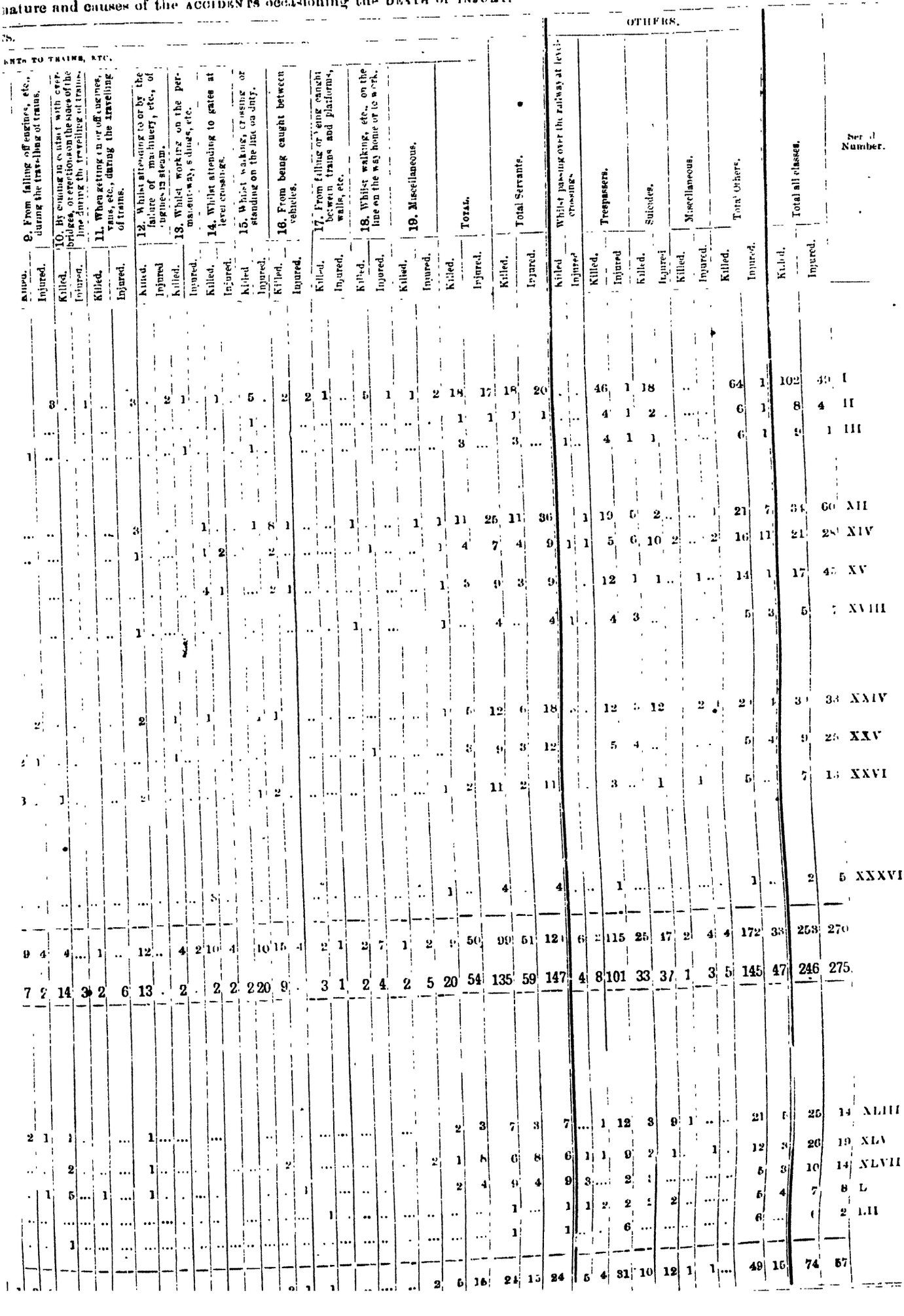
ABSTRAC

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the SIX months ending with the 30th June 1896, as KILLED or INJURED in INDI
PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable

Serial Number	RAILWAY	PASSENGERS																				SE									
		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.																		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAT							
				1. From falling between trains and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, in doors, etc., when getting into or out of trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		TOTAL.		Total Passengers.				1. Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles.		2. By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines.		3. Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting.		4. When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, wagons, etc., during shunting.		5. Whilst braking, sprague, or checking wheels.		6. Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc.		7. Whilst moving vehicles by capstans, turntables, props, etc.,	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.
	Standard gauge.																														
	State lines worked by companies.																														
I	East Indian (*a*)	11	4	2	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	15	3	..	9	24	20	28	.	3	1	..	...	.	.	..	.	1	..	..	.
II	Bengal-Nagpur	..	..	.	...	.	..	.	..	.	...	1	2	.	..	1	2	1	2	.	...	.	..	.	..	.	..	.	1	..	..	...
III	Indian Midland (*b*)	.	...	.	...	..	..	.	..	.	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	.	..	.	..	.	..	.	..	.	..	.	..	.
	State lines worked by the State.																														
XII	North Western (state) (*c*)	.	1	1	2	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	14	.	..	2	16	2	17	.	11	2	2	..	..	...	..	2	8	1	1	..	.
XIV	Oudh and Rohilkhand (state).	.	..	.	...	..	4	...	..	.	..	1	4	.	..	1	8	1	8	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
XV	Eastern Bengal (state) (*d*).	.	33	...	.	..	..	...	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	..	2	.	35	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	..	1	.
XVIII	East Coast (state)	.	...	.	.	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	...	.	..	...	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	..	...
	Lines worked by guaranteed companies.																														
XXIV	Great Indian Peninsula (*e*).	.	3	.	.	..	2	..	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	4	8	4	11	1	6	.	5	..	.	.	1	.	.	..	1	.
XXV	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (*f*)	...	2	...	2	..	1	...	.	..	.	1	4	.	.	1	7	1	9	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
XXVI	Madras (*g*)	.	.	.	.	..	1	...	.	...	.	1	.	..	2	...	2	.	.	.	...	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Line owned by native state and worked by company																														
XXXVI	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*h*).	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	...	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	..	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.
	TOTAL	11	43	3	7	1	14	.	...	.	12	49	3	..	19	70	30	113	1	25	3	9	...	..	.	..	2	19	..	1	2	1
	Total of the previous corresponding period.	8	23	5	2	9	11	2	1	..	31	1	30	4	11	34	58	42	81	5	12	2	18	.	4	.	5	2	10	.	6	2	4	2
	Metre gauge.																														
	State lines worked by companies.																														
XLIII	Bengal and North Western—																														
	Tirhoot section.	.	...	.	1	1	...	...	..	.	.	1	.	.	..	1	2	1	2	.	.	1	..	..	...	.	..	1	1	.	...	...	..
	Company's „																														
XLV	Rajputana-Malwa (*i*)	.	1	1	..	1	..	1	...	..	.	2	9	1	.	6	9	6	10	...	...	3	.	.	...	...	...	1	..	..	...	1	..
XLVII	Southern Mahratta (*j*)	.	...	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	1	.	...	1	2	1	2	..	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...
L	South Indian (*k*)	.	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	2	3	..	..	2	3	2	3	..	...	...	.	.	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..
LII	Assam-Bengal	.	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	.	...	..
	Carried over	..	2	1	2	2	..	1	...	.	..	5	14	1	..	10	16	10	18		...	5	..	.	...	.	.	3	1	..	1	..	

2.

he TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.



ABSTRAC

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the SIX months ending with the 30th June 1896, as KILLED or INJURED in INDI
PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicabl

PASSENGERS.

FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.

Serial Number.	RAILWAY.	From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		1. From falling between trains and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, badly-lit, etc., when getting into or out of trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		Total.		Total Passengers.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	Brought forward .		2	1		2	...	1				5	11	1		10	16	10	18
	Metre gauge—concld.																		
	State lines worked by the State.																		
LIII	Eastern Bengal (state) ( ) .		4				2	..		..		1				1	2		6
LIV	Burma (state) . .		..							..		1	2	1		2	2	2	2
	Assisted companies.																		
LVII	Deoghur . . .		..					..		..		..				..		..	
LVIII	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section) (*b*)		..			...				..		..				..		..	
LIX	Bengal Doars . .		..			...				..		..				..		..	
LX	Dibru-Sadiya . .			..						..		..				..		..	
	Lines owned and worked by native states.																		
LXVII	Jodhpore-Bickaneer—Jodhpore section .)																		
	Bickaneer „ .)			...						...	...	..	1	..		1	1	1	1
LXVIII	Oodeypore-Chitor . .			...		...		..		...		..		...				..	
LXIX	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar(*c*) .		...	..		..		..		...		..		..		..		..	
	TOTAL .	6	2	2	2	1	...	...	7	17	2	...	14	21	14	27			
	Total of the previous corresponding period	4	1	...	2	2	..	..	3	25	2	..	8	27	8	31			
	Special gauges.																		
	State line worked by the State.																		
LXXVII	Jorhât (2′ 0″) . .																		
	Assisted company.																		
LXXVIII	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2′ 0″).							...											
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																		
LXXX	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″).		...																
	Line owned by native state and worked by state railway agency.																		
LXXXII	Cooch Behar (2′ 6″)			..				..											
	Line owned and worked by native state.																		
LXXXIII	Morvi (2′ 6″) . .																		
	TOTAL . .																		
	Total of the previous corresponding period											1				1		1	
	GRAND TOTAL .	11	49	5	9	3	16	1	...	...	15	66	5	..	33	91	44	140	
	Grand total of previous corresponding period	8	27	6	2	11	13	2	1	..	3	17	36	6	11	42	86	50	113

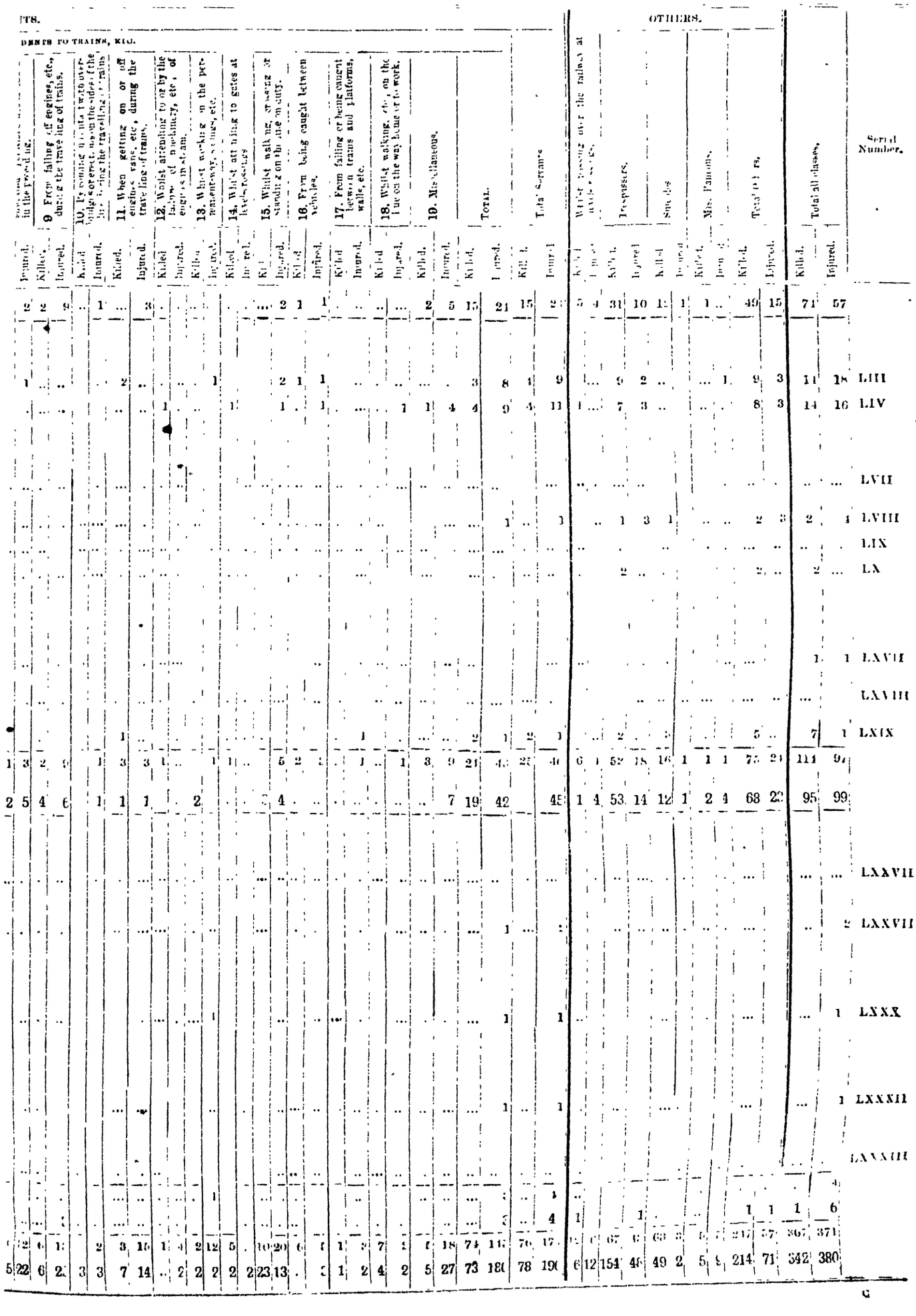
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FROM CAUSES OTHER THA

From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		1. Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles.		2. By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles, during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines.		3. Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting.		4. When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, wagons, etc., during shunting.		5. Whilst braking, spragging, or chocking wheels.		6. Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc.		7. Whilst moving vehicles by, capstans, turntables, props, etc.	
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
..	..	5	..	..	..	...	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	1	...	1	..	..	.	...	..	1	...	1	.	..	..	
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
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1	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
1	2	10	..	1	1	1	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	29	9	13	...	...	..	1	6	22	...	2	3	1	..	..
2	16	4	28	...	5	1	6	8	13	..	6	3	5	2	2

2—*concluded.*

the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY—*concluded.*



ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the six months ending with the 30th June 1896, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident.

STANDARD GAUGE.

	EAST INDIAN (a)									BENGAL NAGPUR.										INDIAN MIDLAND (b)										NORTH WESTERN (STATE) (c).									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 84 of the Indian Railways Act No IX of 1890.	Other accidents	Total.	Killed	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 84 of the Indian Railway Act, No IX of 1890	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	6	...	7
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	2	5	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	2
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	12	12	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	23	24	...	...	...	1	...	1
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	131	131	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	46	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	108	108	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	(d)1	...	1	...	2
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	3	3	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc, of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc, of engines	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	..	7	7	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	2	2	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	18	19	11	4	...	..	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	..	5	5	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	3	12	15	...	...	..	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
																														20	20	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	10	252	262	11	4	..	3	11	7	3	31	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	61	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	262	267	...	(e)2	...	11	...	13

(a) Including the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and Tarkessur railways.

(b) Including the Bhopal-Itarsi, the Bina-Goona and the Bhopal-Ujjain railways.

(c) Including the Hyderabad-Shadipalli, the Raipura-Bhatinda and the Jammu and Kashmir railways.

(d) Not a passenger.

(e) Of these one was not a passenger.

	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 84 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 84 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 84 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 84 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	..	..	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	4
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	1		...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	..	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	..	..	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	.	.	..		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...		..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	6	6	..	..	..	..	...		..	4	4	..	...	...	..	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	..	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	..	...	...	..	.	...	1	2	3	..		..	..	..		...	2	2	...	..	..	...	..	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	2	2	4	...	32	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	4	4	...	...	...	..	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	78	78	..	..	..	..	...		..	38	38	..	..	..	...	..	..	30	30	(a)1	...	...	...	1	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	2	3	1(a)	1(a)	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	...		...	1	1	(a)1	...	...	1	..	...	8	8	(a)1	...	...	...	1	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	...	..	...	...	.	..	..	...		...	2	2	...	..	..	...	...	...	7	7	...	..	..	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	..	..	...		...	.	.	...	...	..	..	..	..	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	3	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	53	53	...	..	...	1	...	1
14. The failure of tyres	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	.	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	.	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	.	..	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	.	..	..	...		...	.	.	..	...	..	..	..	..	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	.	.	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	.	...	.	..	..	...		...	.	.	..	...	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	...	...	3	3	...	..	..	..	...		...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	9	9	.	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	6	6	..	.	...	.	.	.	...	3	3	...	...	..	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...		...	3	3	...	...	...	..	..	..	4	4	...	...	...	..	...	..
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	.	.	..	..	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	1	2	1	2
23. Fire in trains	...	..	..	.	..	.	...	..	..	...	..	..	.	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	..	1	...	(a)2	...	..	..	2	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	...	..	..	..	...		..	3	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	(a)1	1	...	1	1	2
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	55	59	(a)1	(a)3	..	2	1	5	6	103	109	..	33	...	...	33		...	53	53	(a)1	...	...	...	1	...	4	250	254	(a)3	3	1	6	4	9

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the six months ending with the 30th June 1896, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*continued*.

STANDARD GAUGE—*continued*.

	BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA (a).									MADRAS (b).									THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE (c).									METRE GAUGE. BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN (THEIR OWN AND COMPANY'S SECTIONS).								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	...	2	.	1	.	3	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	2	..	...	..	1	..	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	1	1	..	..	...	..	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	4	...	4	..	..	...	..	..	...	2	..	2	.	.	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	..	.	..	..	..	...	1	1	.	.	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	2	2	.	.	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	..	3	3	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	5	5	.	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	4	4	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	.	...	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2	.	..	..	..	..	..	2	.	2	...	.	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	..	17	17	.	...	..	..	..	..	...	87	87	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	40	40	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	28	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	7	8	...	.	..	..	..	..	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	4	6	...	(d)1	...	.	...	1
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	..	...	.	.	..	4	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	...	(d)1	...	.	...	1
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	.	.	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	6	6	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	56	56	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	64	64	..	...	...	..	..	.	...	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	..	..	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	..	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	15	15	.	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	4	4	...	...	...	..	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	..	..	..	..	.	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	..	..	...	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	4	4	.	.	..	..	..	..	...	21	24	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	20	20	...	.	..	1	.	1	...	3	3	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
																															2	7	9	...	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	8	150	158	...	2	...	3	...	5	8	181	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	82	88	...	(d)1	...	...	...	1

OT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the six months ending with the 30th June 1896, as having occurred on the several railways open traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*continued.*

METRE GAUGE—*contd.*

	RAJPUTANA-MALWA (a).									SOUTHERN MARHATTA (c).										SOUTH INDIAN (b).										ASSAM-BENGAL.									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
isions between passenger trains or parts passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
isions between passenger trains and goods mineral trains, engines and vehicles																																					
anding foul of the line	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1
isions between goods trains or parts of oods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
lisions between light engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
senger trains or parts of passenger trains aving the rails	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, c., leaving the rails	...	5	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
ins or engines travelling in the wrong irection through points	1	8	9	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ins running into stations or sidings at too igh a speed	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
ains running over cattle on the line	2	100	102	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	215	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	187	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	9	11	(b)1	...	..	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
e bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	11	11	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
e failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	17	17	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of tyres	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of couplings	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
roken rails	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
he flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
re in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
ther accidents	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	8	200	208	(b)1	1	...	...	1	1	18	319	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	227	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	85	39	...	1	...	...	...	1

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the six months ending with the 30th June 1896, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*continued.*

METRE GAUGE—*contd.*

	EASTERN BENGAL (STATE) (a).									BURMA (STATE).									DHOORUS.									ROHILKUND AND KUMAON (COMPANY'S SECTION) (d).								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	..	...	.	..
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	..	.	...	..	..
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	..	..	..	..
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	.	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	.	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	4	4	8	...	4	...	..	...	4	1	7	8	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	41	41	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	29	29	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	...	...	...	..	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	1(b)	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	....	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	..	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	1	1	5	...	1(b)	1	1	1	2	...	20	20	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	..	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	5	5	..	...	...	.	...	...	6	12	18	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	7	68	75	...	5(c)	1	1	1	6	13	112	125	(b)1	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	42	46	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Including the Kaunia Dharlla 2' 6" gauge branch.

(b) Not a passenger.

(c) Of these one was not a passenger.

(d) Including the Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section).

	Bengal Doors.									Dibru-Sadiya.								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Ditto light engines	...		...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	..
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	2	2	...	..	..	...	..	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	..	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...							
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	4	4	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	14	14	..	...	..	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	..	...	...	...		...	..		...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	..	...		...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	..	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	7	7	...	..	..	..	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
23. Fire in trains	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	33	31	..	...	...	...	...	...

	Jodhpore-Bickaneer (Jodhpore and Bickaneer sections).							Oodeypore-Chitor.						
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.	Total all classes.	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.	Total all classes.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	.	1	1	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	20	20	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	1	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	..	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the six months ending with the 30th June 1896, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*continued*.

	METRE GAUGE—*concld.*										SPECIAL GAUGES.															
	BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGARH-PORBANDAR (a).										JODHAT (2' 0").										DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN (2' 0")									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..		3	2	5	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	.	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...		5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	6	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	

	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	other accident.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains																		
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line																		
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains																		
4. Ditto light engines																		
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails																		
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails																1	1	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points																		
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed		1	1															
9. Ditto over cattle on the line		1	1													12	12	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line																		
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings																		
12. The bursting of boilers of engines																1	1	
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines																		
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines		1	1													1	1	
14. Ditto of tyres																		
15. Ditto of wheels																		
16. Ditto of axles		1	1													1	1	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus																		
18. Ditto of couplings																1	1	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.											1	1						
20. Broken rails																		
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way																5	5	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments																		
23. Fire in trains																		
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts																		
25. Other accidents																		
TOTAL ALL CLASSES		4	4								1	1				14	14	

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and

	STANDARD GAUGE LINES.												METRE GAUGE									
	Corresponding period of 1895.			SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH JUNE 1896.									Corresponding period of 1895.			SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE						
				Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.					Number.			Number of passengers and others.			
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 25 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 25 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.		
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	5	6	2	..	2	...	4	..	3	..	7	2	1	3	1	2	3	...	...		
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	5	9	14	9	2	11	...	2	...	7	..	9	2	9	11	8	3	11	...	1		
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	5	52	57	2	12	14	..	...	...	3	..	3	3	22	25	...	3	3	..	...		
4. Collisions between light engines	..	10	10	...	6	6	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	3	3	...	3	3	..	..		
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	5	13	18	8	9	17	..	..	...	..	...	..	2	21	23	15	7	22	..	...		
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	13	93	106	1	68	69	..	..	..	1	..	1	...	64	64	3	49	52	..	..		
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	23	24	2	54	56	..	..	...	..	..	..	1	28	29	7	25	32	...	4		
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	5	5	5	9	14	..	32	..	..	...	32	...	4	4	...	8	8	..	...		
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	..	589	589	2	629	631	1 (a)	...	..	..	1	..	...	643	643	10	693	703	..	..		
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	6	60	66	4	38	42	3 (a)	2 (a)	..	2	3	1	4	29	33	9	29	38	2 (a)	1 (a)		
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	1	19	20	5	14	19	..	...	..	1	..	1	2	10	12	...	8	8	...	...		
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..		
12(a) The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	1	61	62	...	101	101	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	40	40	...	43	43	...	1		
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	162	162	...	205	205	..	...	...	..	..	1	...	80	80	1	112	113	...	1 (a)		
14. The failure of tyres	1	2	3	...	3	3	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	...	5	5	..	...		
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	..	2	2	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	..		
16. Ditto of axles	..	6	6	...	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	26	26	2	15	17	..	.		
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	2	2	...	1	1	..	...	..	..	..	.	...	2	2	...	1	1	..	...		
18. Ditto of couplings	1	46	47	...	39	39	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	62	62	3	59	62	..	..		
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		
20. Broken rails	...	21	21	...	17	17	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	19	19	...	14	14	..	..		
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	5	6	11	2	8	10	..	...	..	.	...	..	...	4	4	2	2	4	..	...		
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	5	5	...	13	13	..	..	1	2	1	2	...	3	3	2	...	2	...	..		
23. Fire in trains	1	49	50	1	87	88	11	4	..	..	11	4	1	47	48	...	33	33	..	..		
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	19	19	1	28	29	.. (a)	2	..	..	..	2	...	8	8	...	16	16	..	..		
25. Other accidents	...	75	75	5	94	99	1 (a)	1	..	1	1	6	8	46	54	8	54	62	..	..		
TOTAL FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH JUNE 1896	...	...	...	49	1,446	1,495	16 (b)	47 (c)	1	25	17	72	...	...	...	71	1,185	1,256	2 (a)	8 (f)		
Total for the corresponding period of 1895	...	..	..	46	1,334	1,380	9 (d)	30 (e)	5	12	14	42	...	..	...	25	1,179	1,204	2 (a)	8 (e)		

Mean mileage worked	11,387	7,998
Number of servants employed	131,246	50,812
Train-mileage of all descriptions	23,549,869	10,521,477
Number of passengers carried	48,494,494	29,658,453
Passenger-mileage	2,291,445,913	1,138,265,865
Per mile open—		
Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,068	1,316
Number of passengers carried	4,259	3,708
Passenger-mileage	201,233	142,318
Total passengers—		
Killed per million of passengers	0·227	.....
Injured per million of passengers	0·887	0·202
Killed per million of passenger-miles	0·005	.....
Injured per million of passenger-miles	0·019	0·005

h the 30th June 1896, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, ERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

S.			SPECIAL GAUGE LINES.												TOTAL ALL GAUGES.											
JUNE 1896.			Corresponding period of 1895.			SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH JUNE 1896.									Corresponding period of 1895.			SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH JUNE 1896.								
						Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.					Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
ber nts.	Total all classes.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 43 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 43 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
Injured.	Killed.	Injured.																							
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		..			...	.	3	6	9	3	2	5	...	4	.	3	...	7	1
..	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	.	...	.	.	7	18	25	17	5	22	...	3	..	7	...	10	2
...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	8	74	82	2	15	17	...	...		3	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	...	13	13	...	9	9	...	...	.	...	..	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	..	.	..	.	...	7	34	41	23	17	40	...	...	.	...	..	..	5
...	..	.	...	12	12	3	5	8	...	..	..	..	..	...	13	169	182	7	122	129	..	..		1	..	1	6
...	...	4	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..		2	51	53	9	79	88	..	4	..	..	..	4	7
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	.	...	9	9	5	17	22	..	32	..	..	..	32	8
...	...	..	...	4	4	1	3	4	.	..	..	...	...	..	...	1,236	1,236	13	1,325	1,338	1 (a)		...	..	1	..	9
1	2	2	...	3	3	1	3	4	...	.	.	1	..	1	10	92	102	14	70	84	5 (a)	3 (a)	..	4	5	7	10
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.		..	..	..	..	..	3	29	32	5	22	27	..	.	..	1	..	1	11
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..		..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	12
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	.	..	.	..	..	1	101	102	...	145	145	...	1 (a)	..	...	...	1	12 (a)
1	1	2	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	..	.	..	..	..	...	245	245	1	320	321	..	1	1	2	1	3	13
..	..	..	...	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	...	.	..	1	10	11	...	8	8	..	...	.	.	...	...	14
..	...	.	...	2	2	...	1	1	..	.	..	.	..	...	..	3	3	...	4	4	...	.	..	..	.	...	15
..	...	.	...	5	5	2	2	4	..	.	..	.	..	..	...	37	37	4	24	28	...	...	...	...	..	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	.	.	...	.	..	...	4	4	...	2	2	.	..	.	..	...	...	17
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	..	..	...	..	..	1	108	109	3	99	102	...	...	...	..	...	...	18
...	..	...	...	..	...	.	1	1		..	..	..	..	...	...	..	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	..	..	...	19
...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	..	.	.	.	.	..	...	...	41	41	...	31	31	..	...	...	..	...	...	20
	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	5	..	..	..	...	..	..	5	10	15	4	15	19	..	..	..	...	...	...	21
..	...	.	...	..	...	.	1	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	2	14	16	...	.	1	2	1	2	22
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	.	..	..	....	..	..	2	96	98	1	121	122	11 (a)	4 (a)	..	..	11	4	23
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	27	27	1	44	45	. (a)	2	..	...	..	2	24
...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	..	..	8	121	129	13	148	161	1 (a)	1	...	6	1	7	25
1	3	3	11	...	...	7	28	35	..	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	127	2,659	2,786	18 (c)	55 (g)	2	29	20	84	
...	3	2	11	...	...	...	30	30	..	..	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	71	2,543	2,614	11 (h)	38 (i)	5	16	16	54	
							267												19,652							
							1,582												192,140							
							255,235												34,326,581							
							524,126												78,677,073							
							13,834,782												3,443,546,560							
							956												1,747							
							1,963												4,004							
							51,816												175,226							
							.....												0·140							
							.....												0·023							
							.....												0·003							
							.....												0·014							

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	In the nine months, April to December, of									
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96	189 96-97.
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,63	1,68	1,73	2,02	2,39	2,41	2,51	2,35	2,44	2
Liquors:										
Spirit	33,52	35,51	35,01	39,,5	38,00	34,83	37,02	40,02	43,07	43,37
Other liquors	4,73	4,68	4,82	4,98	5 07	4,86	4,88	4,48	5,08	4,75
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,27	5,50	5,56
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,93	1,94	1,63
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10,09	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	47,63	39,05
„ white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	15,04	15,36
„ coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	17,75	10,07
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2,33	1,72
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,48	2,47	2,56
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,71	2,90	2,77
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,33	2,64	2,87
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,43	5,25	5,71
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,62	5,96	3,05
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,85	2,87	2,92
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,38	23,83	22,85
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,16	1,07	1,00
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,89	1,73	1,63
Oils: Petroleum	—	9 02	11,75	11,18	12,04	12,33	10,14	10,70	31,79	31,38
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,11	1,30	1,31
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,38	1,83	1,81
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,08	7,43	6,61
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,28	10,88	9,42
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,56	2,49	2,56
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,10	1,09	1,17
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,72	11,35	11,38
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,70	1,68	2,16
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,23	1,22	1,12
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	1,12	94
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,72	6,08	7,28
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,08	1,15	1,10
All other articles	2	3	2	3	3	2	18	17,36	17,97	17,72
TOTAL	39,01	50,03	54,24	57,97	58,23	50,45	61,64	1,80,92	2,97,87	2,72,54
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	30,17	31,82	41,10	54,53	46,75	39,27	40,44	55,26	53,39	42,06
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	79,08	82,75	95,34	1,12,50	1,04,98	89,72	1,02,08	2,30,20	3,51,26	3,14,60
TOTAL NET REVENUE	76,92	80,54	92,90	1,00,52	1,01,70	96,01	99,08	2,30,60	3,43,09	3,05,83
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.										
Bengal — Import	9,90	15,89	17,67	18,94	19,89	21,37	21,07	50,64	1,13,87	1,01,72
Bengal — Export	10,72	10,63	8,39	11,75	12,39	11,00	10,12	11,10	13,76	8,45
Bombay — Import	11,03	13,02	14,03	16,00	15,68	16,31	18,80	86,57	1,11,22	1,07,15
Bombay — Export	1,38	1,10	1,34	1,22	03	1,51	1,30	2,46	1,97	1,93
Sind — Import	3,67	4,48	4,60	5,41	5,67	4,67	4,92	9,70	16,53	17,22
Sind — Export	59	33	45	50	52	57	40	53	48	38
Madras — Import	7,54	8,45	8,18	9,22	8,53	8,00	8,06	16,82	26,75	20,27
Madras — Export	3,26	3,74	5,99	3,38	2,73	3,19	3,65	5,18	3,48	6,23
Burma — Import	6,69	7,09	8,16	6,03	7,28	7,43	6,30	12,80	22,47	18,67
Burma — Export	22,14	14,91	24,99	36,08	28,68	21,66	23,86	34,80	32,56	23,81

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
5 *January 21, 1897.*

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 9th, 1897.

The disturbances of the week under review were very feeble and ill-defined, and the weather was hence much less unsettled than is frequently the case at this time of year.

During the first two days of the week the atmosphere over India was in a feebly unsettled state, as indicated by the occurrence of light snow on the hills and local thundershowers in the plains. Pressure gave way briskly to rapidly on the North-West frontier on the 5th, and a cold-weather disturbance crossed into India from the Persian-Afghan region. It drifted eastwards along the Himalayas from the 6th to the 8th, and disappeared in Assam on the 9th. The disturbance was throughout its existence very faintly marked, but it gave light snow and rain in Kashmir, the Punjab Himalayas and the submontane districts of the Punjab on the 5th and 6th and in Baluchistan on the 6th and 7th. Fine weather prevailed generally in India during the remainder of the week. Weather was, on the other hand, slightly unsettled in Baluchistan during this period, due to the influence of a cold-weather storm advancing from Persia.

The variations of the mean temperature from the normal were generally small and unimportant, except in Burma, Bombay and Madras, where the air was from 3° to 4° warmer than usual.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 3rd January.*—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly in North-Western India and slightly in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Over the remainder of India and in Burma, on the other hand, there had occurred a slight fall of the barometer. Pressure was in general excess of the normal. The excess was small in amount except in North-Western and Central India, where it was considerable to large. The distribution of pressure was of the usual cold-weather type, pressure being highest in the Punjab and lowest in Malabar and Ceylon. Winds were more easterly than usual in the Central Provinces, light and variable in Burma, North-Eastern India and the Madras coast districts and from the usual cold-weather directions in other districts. Skies were more or less clouded over the greater part of India. Light snow had fallen in the Punjab and Kashmir Himalayas and a few scattered showers of rain of no importance on the plains of India.

The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was in very large defect of the normal in the North-West Himalayas, in moderate to considerable defect in North-Western and Central India, and in moderate to considerable excess in the remainder of India and in Burma.

Monday, 4th January.—The changes of pressure were generally small in amount, except in Kashmir, the Punjab and the adjacent districts of the North-Western Provinces, where pressure had given way briskly to rapidly. The area of highest pressure had been displaced southwards to Rajputana, but in other respects the distribution of pressure was similar to that of the 3rd. Pressure continued above the average, but the amount of excess was not so large as on the previous day. Winds were but little changed. There had been practically no rain beyond a few light local showers in the Central Provinces.

The low temperature conditions had extended eastwards to Bengal and Assam, where temperature had fallen rapidly. Temperature was below the average to the north of a line joining Bhuj and Barisal and in excess of the normal to the south of it.

Tuesday, 5th January.—Pressure had changed generally by small amounts, except in the Indus Valley and West Rajputana, where it had fallen briskly to rapidly, due to the approach of a wave of low pressure from the west. These changes had caused a further displacement of the area of maximum pressure which hence stretched from East Rajputana to Chota Nagpur. Pres-

sure was in slight local defect in Baluchistan, Upper Sind and the South-West Punjab and normal or slightly above it in the remainder of India. Winds had shifted to east and south-east in the Punjab and West Rajputana, but were practically unchanged in most other places. The force was generally light to moderate, but a gale prevailed at Murree. Light snow had occurred on the higher ranges in Kashmir. On the plains of India the only rainfall was a few drops at Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan and Vizagapatam. The distribution of temperature was unaltered.

Wednesday, 6th January.—The feeble wave of low pressure had apparently advanced eastwards to the north-western districts of the North-Western Provinces, where pressure had given way slightly. Pressure had, on the other hand, risen briskly to rapidly in the rear of the wave in Baluchistan and the Upper Indus Valley, thus re-establishing normal high pressure conditions in the Punjab. In other parts of the country the barometric changes had been slight, and did not affect the distribution of pressure to any extent. The air movement was approximately normal both in direction and intensity. Skies were almost free from cloud in Burma, Bengal, Central India, the Central Provinces and Gujarat, and more or less clouded in other districts. Slight snow had again fallen in Kashmir and the Murree Hills and light rain in Baluchistan and at a few stations at the foot of the Punjab Himalayas. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was in moderate defect in Bengal and Assam, normal in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Central India, and more or less in excess of the normal in other divisions. The excess was more than 5° in amount in the area, including the Deccan, Khandesh and the neighbouring districts of the Central Provinces, and was absolutely greatest in Baluchistan, where it averaged as much as 10° at Quetta.

Thursday, 7th January.—The changes of pressure were generally small and unimportant, with the exception of Upper Burma and of the submontane districts from Bareilly to Sibsagar, where pressure had decreased briskly. Pressure was in slight to moderate excess in Upper India and equally in defect in Burma, Upper Assam, North Bengal, North Bihar and the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces. Over the remainder of India the departures from the normal pressure conditions were insignificant. The wave of low pressure was passing eastwards through the Gorakhpur district. Important changes were in progress over the Persian-Baluchistan region, where pressure had fallen briskly to rapidly, and the weather was disturbed with much cloud and light showers of rain. Winds had shifted to south and east over Baluchistan, but were unchanged in India generally.

No rain had fallen in India during the previous 24 hours, while 2·85 inches had been received at Trincomalle in Ceylon. Temperature had fallen rapidly in Baluchistan, and was now only about 4° above the average at Quetta. It had, on the other hand, increased rapidly in the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, and was in moderate to considerable excess in these districts.

Friday, 8th January.—Pressure had given way over the whole Indian area—briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, Upper India and the Gangetic plain, and slightly elsewhere. The low-pressure wave had reached North Bihar, where pressure was about a tenth of an inch in defect of the normal. Pressure had been reduced below the average over the whole country, but the amount of deficiency was generally very slight, except in Northern India and Burma, where it ranged between ·05″ and ·11″. There had again been no rain or snow in any part of India. Temperature was normal in Bengal and above it in the remaining districts.

Saturday, 9th January.—The pressure changes were generally unimportant, and did not affect or modify the general distribution of pressure. The wave of low pressure was marching through North Bengal, where pressure was about a tenth of an inch below the normal. Normal winds obtained generally. Beyond a light fall of snow at Minimarg and a few drops of rain at Chaman no rain was reported to have fallen anywhere. Temperature had increased rapidly in Baluchistan, Sind and Rajputana, but was practically stationary in all other districts. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours exceeded the average in all divisions.

Temperature.—Weather was fine and settled throughout India during the greater part of the week, and there were hence no large or rapid changes of temperature such as usually occur during the cold-weather period. Temperature was excessive throughout the week in the Peninsula, but by steadily decreasing amounts. In Northern and Central India, on the other hand, the variations of temperature were determined by the passage of two waves of opposite character across that area, and were hence very irregular. On the whole temperature was more or less in defect over the greater part of that area during the first four days of the week and in excess during the last three days. The mean temperature of the week was in considerable excess in Bombay, Madras, and Burma, in slight excess in the Central Provinces, and practically normal in the remaining districts.

The following table gives data in illustration :—

Province.	January 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Burma . . .	+4·2	+3·8	+2·9	+2·8	+2 3	+1·6	+1·7	+2·8
Bengal and Assam . .	+1 9	—0·8	—1·9	—2·1	—1 3	0	+1·0	—0·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—2·5	—2·3	—2·7	—0·4	+2·3	+3·3	+3·6	+0·2
Punjab	—2·7	+0·3	+1·2	—0·1	+0·9	+3·1	+3·8	+0·9
Bombay	+3·6	+3·2	+4·4	+4·6	+4·4	+3·3	+3·1	+3·8
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·6	—1·1	—1·4	+1·6	+3 6	+3·7	+3·2	+1·5
Central India and Gujarat .	—4·3	—3 6	—2·4	+0·3	+1·1	+2·4	+3 5	—0·4
Sind and Rajputana . .	—1 9	—0 9	—0·6	+1 7	+2·7	+2·2	+4·1	+1·0
Madras	+4·0	+4·5	+3 5	+2·8	+2·6	+1·9	+0·7	+2·9
Mean for whole of India .	+0·3	+0·3	+0·3	+1·2	+2·1	+2·4	+2·7	

Rain.—There were no important cold-weather storms during the week, and the rainfall of the period was hence very scanty, more especially when compared with the fall of the preceding two weeks. There were only two brief periods of slightly unsettled weather, *viz.*, the 3rd and 4th and the 5th and 6th. During the first period a general disturbance of the atmosphere gave light local showers of rain in the Assam Valley, Central Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the central and eastern districts of the Central Provinces and the Madras coast districts, and slight snow in the Punjab and Kashmir Himalayas. During the second period the precipitation was confined to Baluchistan, the North Punjab and the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas, and was due to the passage eastwards through North-Western India of a feeble cold-weather disturbance from the highlands of Iran and Baluchistan. Weather was showery in Baluchistan also on the 8th and 9th, but the disturbance which occasioned these showers did not extend to India until the beginning of the next week.

The concluding rainfall statement shows that rain fell in 22 of the rainfall divisions. Of these, only seven obtained an actual average fall exceeding a tenth of an inch in amount. These divisions which received effective rain were the North-Western Provinces Hills, the Punjab Hills, the North Punjab, the central and Eastern districts of the Central Provinces and the central and southern coast districts of Madras. In four out of these seven districts the total fall of the week was in excess of the normal, but the amount of excess was insignificant, except in the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, where it averaged half an inch.

With the present week is commenced the period of the winter rains.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 9th, 1897.			Rainfall data from January 3rd to January 9th, 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Jan. 3rd to Jan. 9th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0	?	?	0	?	?
	5. Arakan	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·13	— 100
	7. Assam (Surma)	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·14	— 100
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·12	— 100
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·04	0·15	—0·11	0·04	0·15	— 73
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·11	— 100
	11. Central do.	0·01	0·07	—0·06	0·01	0·07	— 86
	12. North do.	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	14. Orissa	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·02	0·09	—0·07	0·02	0·09	— 78
	16. Bihar (South)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	17. Do. (North)	0·01	0·06	—0·05	0·01	0·06	— 83
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	— 100
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	20. Do. (North)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	— 100
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	0·01	0·07	—0·06	0·01	0·07	— 86
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	0·01	0·15	—0·14	0·01	0·15	— 93
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	0·14	0·32	—0·18	0·14	0·32	— 56
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	27. Do. (South)	0·01	0·07	—0·06	0·01	0·07	— 86
	28. Do. (Central)	0·01	0·14	—0·13	0·01	0·14	— 93
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·01	0·17	—0·16	0·01	0·17	— 94
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·25	0·35	—0·10	0·25	0·35	— 29
	31. Do. (North)	0·29	0·24	+0·05	0·29	0·24	+ 21
	32. Do. (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar Coast	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	— 100
	34. Madras (South Central)	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·12	— 100
	35. Coorg	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	37. Konkan	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0·07	0·15	—0·08	0·07	0·15	— 53
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0·01	0·07	—0·06	0·01	0·07	— 86
	43. Central Provinces (Central)	0·11	0·07	+0·04	0·11	0·07	+ 57
	44. Central Provinces (East)	0·52	0·04	+0·48	0·52	0·04	+ 1,200
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	47. Sind	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·04	0·28	—0·24	0·04	0·28	— 86
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0·04	0·03	+0·01	0·04	0·03	+ 33
	52(a) Do. (do.) (a)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	54. Madras (Central)	0·01	0·01	0	0·01	0·01	0
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·22	0·08	+0·14	0·22	0·08	+ 175
	56. Do. (South)	0·13	0·23	—0·05	0·18	0·23	— 22
	57. Madras (South)	0·02	0·20	—0·18	0·02	0·20	— 90

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SIMLA, *the 14th January 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

ly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 16th January.*—No rain. The water-supply continues ample in the Carnatic, the Central and Southern districts and under largest works in the Deccan and Circars, but otherwise in the latter districts it is very scanty. Cultivation and sowings are proceeding in the southern half of the Presidency, where also the standing crop is generally in a good condition. In the Deccan and the Circars, except under wells and large irrigation works, there is but little cultivation proceeding, and the standing crop is generally in a bad condition, and the sowings made with the November rainfall are failing rapidly. Harvests in the south and on the west coast are yielding fair to average outturn, but elsewhere they are poor or bad. Pasturage is generally scarce and fodder dear, but except in parts of the Deccan the cattle are not yet suffering. Prices generally show little change, but are slightly dearer in Ganjam and in parts of the Deccan; elsewhere they are stationary or easier. *Cholam* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in Kurnool 16, in Bellary 14, in Anantapur 15, and in Cuddapah 14½ seers per rupee. The numbers relieved were:—Relief workers 20,833; kitchen inmates, chiefly dependants, 1,749 and weavers 6,259; all in the Deccan districts. The increase this week is in Bellary and is due to deepening of distress.

Bombay.—*For week ending 20th January.*—Slight rain fell in four non-affected districts. Rain is urgently wanted for crops lately sown in affected districts. The standing crops have been damaged by insects in one taluka of Karachi, by frost in four of Hyderabad and one of Thar and Parkar. They are thriving in Sind, Gujarat and Kolaba and are indifferent elsewhere. The crops recently sown are withering for want of rain in Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar. The sowing of the late crops has been completed everywhere. The autumn harvesting is finished except in Khandesh and Dharwar. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Deccan, Karnatak and Shikarpur. The grain supply is generally sufficient in the affected districts. Cotton picking is completed in Khandesh, and continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Kathiawar, Wadhwan and Baroda. The condition of the agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar, but is healthy elsewhere except in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sindh frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana and Ratnagiri. Prices are rising in Belgaum and in parts of Surat, Ratnagiri, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur; falling in parts of Broach, Surat, Ratnagiri, Poona and Bijapur; stationary in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Admedabad, Panch Mahals, Kolaba, Kathiawar, and parts of Broach, Surat and Poona. The prices in the affected districts are:—Dharwar 13; Belgaum 12; Bijapur 10¾; Sholapur and Ahmednagar 10½; Poona 10; Nasik 9¾, Khandesh and Satara ½; Kolaba 8¾ seers per rupee. The average daily number employed on relief works were; Bijapur 50,291, Sholapur 43,118, Ahmednagar 25,947, Poona 13,088, Nasik 18,325, Satara 16,729, Khandesh 8,980, Belgaum 2,107. The number of non-working children were:—Bijapur 17,427, Sholapur 21,786, Ahmednagar 14,049, Poona 6,758, Nasik 9,686, Satara 4,072, Khandesh 3,995 and Belgaum 542. The returns for Ahmednagar are incomplete. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Bijapur 3,428, Sholapur 2,543, Ahmednagar 29, Poona 1,743, Satara and Nasik 2, Belgaum 249.

Bengal.—*For week ending 18th January.*—Except for light showers in the districts of Darjeeling, Champaran, and Durbhanga, there was no rain during the week. The harvesting of winter rice is being completed. In Behar the spring and poppy crops are generally reported to be doing well. Elsewhere the spring crops are said to be very poor save in portions of the Rajshahi and

Dacca Divisions, where they are expected to yield a fair outturn. Oilseeds and pulses are being gathered. Sugarcane pressing is going on in some districts. Spring rice is being transplanted, but wants rain in parts. The price of common rice shows a tendency to fall in some districts and to rise in others. In the distressed districts the prices of food grains on which the relief wages are based are:—Nadia (common rice) 10 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (common rice) 10 seers, Saran (Indian corn) 10 seers 3 chittacks, Champaran (Indian corn) 10 seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian corn) 10 seers, Darbhanga (Indian corn) 9 seers 12 chittacks per rupee The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 16th January, were:—Relief works: Nadia 4,176 (men 2,300, women 388, children 1,488), Khulna 221 (men 94, women 24, children 103), Patna 609 (men 306, women 194, children 109), Shahabad 1,440 (men 559, women 613, children 268), Saran 16,522 (men 4,411, women 6,347, children 5,764), Champaran 107,786 (men 43,360, women 37,566, children 26,854), Muzaffarpur 4,975 (men 2,449, women 1,251, children 1,275), Darbhanga 98,117 (men 49,422, women 35,391, children 13,304). Total for the whole Province 233,846 against 136,979 in the previous week. Gratuitous relief: Nadia 12 (women), Khulna 100 (men 10, women 48, children 42), Saran 4,710 (men 901, women 3,015, children 794), Champaran 4,144 (men 1,044, women 2,001, children 1,099), Muzaffarpur 914 (men 505, women 244, children 165), Darbhanga 34,543 (men 7,603, women 18,139, children 8,801). Total for the whole Province 44,423 against 24,668 in the previous week. Numbers on private relief:—Relief works: Saran (Hatwa Raj) 3,086 (men 1,105, women 1,251, children 730), Darbhanga (Darbhanga Raj) 1,438 (men 1,103 women 167, children 168).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 20th January.*—There were light showers of rain in most districts during the week. In parts of Almora and Dehra Dun over one inch and three inches were respectively recorded. The spring crops are doing well; those on unirrigated tracts require rain. Cane pressing continues and irrigation is still in progress in some districts. A flight of locusts passed over a portion of the Almora district and caused slight injury to the crops. The numbers on receipt of relief on Saturday, 16th January, in 16 districts officially recognised as distressed, were as follows:—Agra 10,043, Etawah 4,086, Banda 121,378, Cawnpore 71,639, Hamirpur 43,619, Allahabad 134,345, Jhansi 27,524, Jalaun 48,375, Jaunpur 25,322, Gorakhpur 24,848, Lucknow 44,257, Unao 21,632, Rae Bareli 40,802, Sitapur 33,849, Hardoi 55,994, Bara Banki 18,418, total 726,131. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the famine code which are in operation:—Employed on relief works 480,422, relieved as dependants 123,052, relieved in poor houses 36,706, relieved under other provisions of the famine code 85,951. The numbers relieved in twenty-one districts which are under observation, but not yet officially recognised as distressed, were on the same date as follows:— Relieved on test works 42,494, relieved in poor houses 13,911, relieved under other provisions of the famine code 13,155, total 69,560. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 795,091. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is getting scarce in the Central Doab and in Bundelkhand. Prices remain high, but show a tendency to fall in a few districts. The prices of staple food grains on which the famine wages are based are as follows:—In the districts officially recognised as distressed, Cawnpore, Hamirpur, Jaunpur, Lucknow, and Unao, ten seers; Etawah, Jhansi, Jalaun and Rai Bareli nine and three quarters seers; Sitapur and Allahabad nine and half seers; Hardoi nine and quarter seers; Banda ten and half seers per rupee.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th January.*—Rain has fallen nearly all over the province. The fall has been general and abundant except in the Delhi Division. Nearly all the trans-Sutlej and Cis-Indus districts have received from 1 to 3 inches, and most have already received more than the average for December and January. The harvesting of the autumn crops is over; sugarcane-pressing is going on. Sowings of spring crops are nearly completed. Owing to recent showers the barley, *cheena* (*Panicum frumenta-*

ceum) and *toria* (*Brassica campestris*) sowings have been commenced in parts of Amritsar, but the rain came too late to allow any fresh sowings on a large scale. Ploughings for the extra spring crops have also commenced in Gujranwala. The condition and prospects of the standing crops have been greatly benefited by the recent rains in nearly all districts. The crops on dry land are still suffering for want of sufficient rainfall in the Delhi Division. More rain is still wanted there and in Mooltan. The outturn of sugarcane has been reduced by frost in Sialkot. The stock of food-grain is insufficient in Hissar and in parts of Jullundur, and with the cultivators of Amritsar and Gujranwala. Grain is being imported from Sindh into Hissar. The poorer classes are living partly on turnips in Shahpur, where cattle thriving is also said to be increasing owing to famine. Hail fell in one tahsil of Dera Ismail Khan, but did no damage. The cattle are generally in a poor condition owing to overwork and scarcity of fodder. The recent rains by relaxing the strain of work on the wells will give them considerable relief. Their condition is reported to be fair in Delhi and good in Umballa, and is also improving in Gujranwala. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in all districts except Umballa where it is said to be sufficient. It is reported to be unprocurable in parts of Gujranwala, but the fodder prospects generally have become much brighter since the recent general and well-distributed rainfall. The average number of persons employed on famine relief work is:—20,174 in Hissar, 3,035 in Ferozepore, 1,532 in Rohtak, 1,887 in Karnal and 38,161 in Gujrat; including 3,856; 276; 166; 65 and 11,606 persons respectively, gratuitously relieved. The average number employed on test works is 982 in Umballa, 208 in Sialkot, 107 in Mooltan, 265 in Gujranwala, 123 in Ludhiana, 759 in Jhelum, 1,830 in Delhi, and 177 in Gurgaon; including 375 in Delhi and 26 in Gurgaon gratuitously relieved. 1,108 men are also employed on ordinary works (tank clearing) in Gurgaon. No persons attended the Rawalpindi test works, and the number has decreased in Gurgaon, Karnal and Sialkot. The total number on relief and test works including those gratuitously relieved is about 70,000 against 60,000 last week. Prices have fallen generally from half to one seer per rupee owing to the recent rains, but have risen slightly in Rawalpindi and Gurgaon. They are still high everywhere, but the fall, though gradual, has been very steady for the last five weeks, and prices are now 15 to 20 per cent. lower than they were two months ago. Wheat is selling from 8 to 10½ seers, gram 9 to 11½ great millet 9¾ to 11¼, bulrush millet 9½ to 10, and maize 10 to 11½ seers per rupee. The effect of the recent rains on prices would have been more appreciable but for the dearth in other parts of India. The prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is reckoned are:—Delhi (bulrush millet) 9½ seers, Umballa (maize) 10 seers, Ferozepore (great millet and maize) 11 seers, Sialkot (maize) 9 seers, Rohtak (gram and great millet) 10 seers, Karnal (gram and maize) 9½ to 11 seers, Gujranwala (wheat flour) 8 seers, Ludhiana (maize) 11 seers, and Mooltan and Jhelum (wheat) 9 and 8 seers, respectively, per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th January.*—The weather has been somewhat cloudy and warm. The spring crops are generally in a fair condition except in Hoshangabad, and in one tahsil of Nimar. Slight damage is reported by insects induced by cloudy weather, in parts of Seoni, Nagpur, Bhandara, Balaghat and Raipur. The following estimates of outturn are given: Mandla twelve, Nimar four to twelve, Betul and Bhandara eight. Nagpur and Chanda eight to twelve annas. Fodder is generally sufficient except in Hoshangabad, and in parts of Nagpur. The food stocks are very small in Mandla. The numbers on relief works were:—Saugor 38,255, Damoh 24,301, Mandla 14,765, Seoni 4,345, Narsinghpur 14,303, Nimar 948, Betul 6,666, Chhindwara 3,613, Nagpur 3,323, Balaghat 6,079, Jubbulpore 64, 90, Chanda 1,349, Bhandara 8,340, Bilaspur 20,431; total 211,708, including 30,286 on gratuitous relief, and 20,000 on railway works in Saugor and Damoh. There were also 8,098 on ordinary works in Jubbulpore. No report received from Hoshangabad and Raipur. Relief works and poor houses have been closed during the week in Wardha, and none have been found necessary in Sambalpur. Prices of the staple food-grains on which the famine wage is based are:—Saugor, Damoh and Balaghat 9; Mandla 8½; Seoni, Narsingpur, Betul and Bhandara 10; Hoshangabad 11; Nimar 10½; Chhindwara 12; Nagpur 13¾; Chanda 13, Jubbulpore 10; Bilaspur 10⅔ and Raipur 10½ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 16th January.*—In Lower Burma the reaping and threshing is progressing. Reaping has been completed in four districts of Upper Burma. Reaping of main paddy has been completed in most districts, and ploughing and transplanting of dry-weather paddy is progressing in Mandalay. Nearly two-thirds of wet-weather paddy in the Amarapura sub-division has failed from want of rain. The island crops are estimated at 12 annas in Minbu, and are good in Magwe. The jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) crop varies from four to ten annas in Pakokku, and has failed on high lands in Meiktila. In the Pyinmana sub-division a full *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) crop has been reaped. Peas promise an eight anna crop in Pakokku, but are very poor in parts of Meiktila and Myingyan. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon, Thongwa and Thayetmyo, and has fallen largely in Upper Chindwin; considerably in Myaungmya, Toungoo, Thaton, Pakokku, and slightly in Tharrawaddy, Amherst, and Mandalay; elsewhere prices are stationary. The numbers on relief works were:—Meiktila 16,596, Myingyan 7,683. On gratuitous relief:—Meiktila 2,995, Yamethin 325 and Myingyan 2,627. The price of rice in Meiktila is 8 seers 15 chittacks and in Myingyan 9 seers 5 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 19th January.*—The weather is seasonable. Slight rain fell in Cachar, but rain is badly wanted for all standing crops in Sylhet and for pulses in Goalpara. The reaping of the late rice is finished, mustard is being gathered, and the pressing of sugarcane and pruning of tea has commenced. The outturn of late rice is average in the Surma Valley, good in Upper and poor in the Lower Brahmaputra Valley. Prices of common rice are:—Silchar 8 seers 14 chittacks, Sylhet, Gauhati, and Tezpur 10, and Sibsagar 11 seers per rupee. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar and the Khasi Hills. Water is sufficient except in Cachar and parts of Nowgong.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th January.*—MYSORE: Prices have slightly risen in Tumkur and fallen in Chitaldroog, Bangalore, Kadur, and Shimoga. Paddy and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) are being harvested in Bangalore, Mysore, and parts of Chitaldroog and Kolar.

COORG: The reaping of rice has been completed in parts and the picking of coffee continues. Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th January.*—BERAR The weather is cool. Of the winter crops wheat, gram, and linseed are in poor condition owing to insufficient moisture. The preparation of land for the monsoon crops is in progress in three districts. Fodder and water are inadequate. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD No rain during week ended 16th January. Agricultural prospects are fair in all divisions except Gulburgha, where apprehensions of the standing spring crops drying up exist if rains fail. Fodder and pasture are scarce. The water-supply is decreasing. Prices are:—wheat 7, coarse rice $7\frac{1}{4}$, white *jowari* $11\frac{1}{2}$, yellow *jowari* $13\frac{2}{3}$, gram $9\frac{1}{1}$, and tur $11\frac{1}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th January.*—No rain fell in the Central India Agency during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in eight districts of Bundelkhand and are in progress in all other Agencies. Winter crops are in good condition in Malwa and in two districts of Gwalior; indifferent in Baghelkhand; fair in Bhopal and in parts of Bundelkhand, and bad in other parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock is in fairly good condition in Bhopal, Malwa, Bundelkhand, and in parts of Gwalior; indifferent in Baghelkhand and in parts of Gwalior. Pasturage is indifferent in Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, and in parts of Gwalior; fairly good elsewhere. Prices are above normal and are rising in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, and Malwa; and steady in Gwalior. The opium crops are in good condition in Gwalior and Malwa, fair in Bhopal. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were:—Gwalior 8,656, Bundelkhand 11,827; and Baghelkhand 18,759; and on gratuitous relief:—Bundelkhand 1,932; Baghelkhand 2,020; not reported from Gwalior. Prices of staple grains on which the famine wage is based, were:—in Gwalior 10 and in Baghelkhand $9\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th January.*—Slight rain fell in Abu, Marwar, and Jaisulmere. Agricultural operations are satisfactory in Jhallawar, Kotah, Jeypore and in Ajmere-Merwara; fairly satisfactory in Kherwara; and poor in Dholepore. The standing crops are in good condition except in Dholepore; they have been damaged by frost in places in Meywar. The prospects of the harvests are favourable in Jeypore; fair in Bhurtpore; below average in Haraoti and average in Ajmere-Merwara. Cattle are generally in good condition except in Bhurtpore. Pasturage and fodder are failing in Bhurtpore and Dholepore; are scarce in some tehsils of Jeypore; and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are fluctuating in Serohi, Kotah and Bikanir; rising in Pertabgurh, Ajmere, Bhurtpore, and Jaisulmere, high in Haraoti; falling in Meywar; steady elsewhere. The number of persons employed on relief works were:—Marwar 6,322; Kotah 1,000; Dholepore 5,221; Bhurtpore 348; Bikanir 12,016; Jaisulmere 713; and on gratuitous relief:—Marwar 958; Bhurtpore 437; Bikanir 1,473; Jaisulmere 12. The price of food grains on which the famine wages are based, were:—Marwar 8 seers 8 chittacks; Kotah 14½; Dholepore 11¼; Bhurtpore 9 seers 5 chittacks; Bikanir 8 seers 7½ chittacks to 8 seers 13 chittacks; Jaisulmere 8¼ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 16th January.*—Slight rain has fallen. Weather changeable. Prospects good. Price 8 seers per rupee.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
FINANCE AND COM

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1896. *(The figures represent*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).	
					Best sort.		Common.							
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 15	11 7	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 3	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 6	12 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 6	11 8	...	14 —	...	...	...	...
Thôgwa	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 5	6 13	8 8	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 15	10 11	9 15	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 2	7 3	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	7 7	8 6	...	...	12	10 —	11 8	10 10	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	7 12	7 12	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	...	...	6 6	7 2	7 2	9 2	37 —	...	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 15	8 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	12 11	13 8	16 —	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 10	11 15	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—														
Surma—														
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 —	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	5 11½	6 2½	...	...	5 4½	5 5	8 6½	7 11½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—														
Khasi and Jaintiá Hills	5 —	5 8	...	...	3 11	3 8	6 —	5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 —	10 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	17 —	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goalpara	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 4	9 —	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kámrup	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Eastern hill tracts—														
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—														
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8 and 10 —	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	6 8	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperá	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	10	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mamensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—														
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 —	7 8	11 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	9 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	7 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 —	10 —	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 12	8 12	...	...
Hooghly	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 6	9 6	...	...	6 2	6 2	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	9 —	7 4	10 —	16 —	10 —	6 4	10 12	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA.

MERCE DEPARTMENT.

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CAJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 2	256 2	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344 2	344 2	14 3	14 3	Tavoy.
...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 11	5 11	140 —	140 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
		11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	143 —	143 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	125 —	130 —	19 —	19 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103 —	100 —	11 2	11 2	Thôngwa.
...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	15 12	15 12	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	440 —	440 —	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2	Henzada.
...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	5 10	5 10	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	340 8	340 8	14 3	14 3	Toungoo.
...	...	9 2	9 7	18 12	22 8	5 12	8 10	245 —	245 —	12 14	12 14	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	7 —	6 11	87 —	87 —	16 —	16 —	Mandalay.
...	...	11 8	11 6	...	...	8 10	8 10	220 —	220 —	7 6	7 6	Bamo.
...	...	11 —	10 10	...	...	7 —	7 —	113 —	113 —	14 3	11 15	Lakokku.
...	...	10 2	10 2	14 13	17 2	7 2	7 2	223 7	223 7	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	..	...		...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 —	15 4	Sandoway.
...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	..	..	340 —	340 —	24 —	24 —	Kyaukpyu.
...		9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	155 —	155 —	13 —	13 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	5 12	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 —	Sylhet.
...	...	7 3½	8 —	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	8 0½	8 —	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	6 8	6 4	14 —	16 —	...	...	60 —	60 —	6 4	7 —	Khasi and Jantia Hills.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...		6 8	...	100 —	100 —	7 —	7 —	Garo Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	100 —	100 —	3 —	3 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	..	160 —	160 —	8 —	8 8	Goalpara.
...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	40 —	40 —	10 —	9 —	Kamrup.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	9 —	9 —	Darrang.
...	...	6 11	7 8	...	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —	Nowgong.
...	...	7 —	7 —	...		...	...	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —	Sibsagar.
...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	140 —	140 —	8 8	9 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	Nága Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	9 4	8 —	Backerganj.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Noakhali.
...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	8 —	8 —	Chittagong.
...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	Tippera.
...	...	9 —	9 2	...	...	8 8	8 8	120 —	120 —	8 10	8 8	Dacca.
...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —	Mamensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	160 —	160 —	8 —	8 —	Khulna.
...	...	8 8	8 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	101 —	101 —	10 —	9 8	24-Parganas.
...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	200 —	240 —	9 —	9 —	Midnapur.
...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	8 14	8 —	100 —	100 —	9 6	9 8	Howrah.
10 11	10 11	8 12	8 12	10 11	10 11	10 —	9 6	80 —	80 —	8 0	8 —	Calcutta.
..	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	160 —	160 —	9 —	9 —	Hooghly.
...	...	11 7	11 6	...	...	14 9	...	128 —	128 —	10 5	9 6	Nadia (Krishnag
...	...	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	Jessore.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	160 —	103 —	9 —	8 14	Tanapur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1896—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*														
Central—														
Bankura	8 8	8 2	...	...	9 8	8 12	12 —	11 8	...	..	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	8 —	8 —	...	..	8 —	8 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	6 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	9 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 10	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	9 3	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 2	...	...	6 12	7 8	9 12	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 —	9 —	10 8	...	6 12	7 8	9 6	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	8 4	..	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 12	7 13	10 3	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	8 —	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hills—														
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	10 —
Orissa—														
Puri	6 9	...	...	.	7 14	7 14	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	6 9	6 9	...	.	9 3	9 3	12 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—														
Singhbhum	10 —	...	...	...	11 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 8	9 — to 10 —	12 —	11 8 to 12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohárdaga	5 12 to 7 8	5 9 to 8 —	...	...	8 — to 9 —	7 — and 8 —	10 — to 11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	15 8
Palamau	7 14	7 14	7 14	6 12	6 12	6 3	9 9	8 7	...	...	...	...	11 13	13 8
Hazaribágh	7 8	7 8	9 —	10 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8
Bihár, south—														
Monghyr	9 —	8 9	12 4	12 2	7 4	7 —	9 13	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 10	8 4	10 —	7 8	7 4	7 4	10 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 —
Patna	9 12	9 12	12 —	10 —	9 —	8 8	10 12	10 8	13 —	...	...	...	15 —	15 —
Shahabad	8 8	8 8 and 9 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—														
Purnea	8 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	8 14	8 14	10 12	11 6	9 8	7 9	10 12	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 8	8 —	11 4	11 —	7 —	7 12	9 —	10 4	...	...	...	...	14 —	16 —
Muzaffarpur	8 —	8 8	11 —	12 —	7 —	6 12	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8
Saran	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	13 8
Champaran	9 —	9 —	10 8	9 8	6 —	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—														
Eastern—														
Mirzapur	7 12	8 1	8 8	9 3	6 1	6 8	7 10	7 4	9 8	10 7	9 1	9 5	12 —	12 —
Benares	7 9	7 11	9 4	9 3*	6 2	6 2	7 9	9 11	10 9	11 —	9 10	9 8	12 13	12 11
Ghazipur	7 —	6 14	10 —	9 —	6 —	6 6	8 12	8 —	11 8	13 —	10 4	10 4	12 —	12 4
Jaunpur	7 9	7 11	9 2	9 8	6 —	6 4	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	7 6	7 8	8 6	8 6	6 8	6 8	8 —	7 8	9 12	10 —	7 12	8 8	11 12	12 —
Central—														
Banda	7 12	7 12	8 8	8 —	6 8	6 4	7 4	7 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur	7 4	7 4	8 8	8 8	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	9 8	9 8	8 —	...	...	...
Hamirpur	7 4	7 2	8 11	8 8	6 —	6 —	7 2	7 —	10 13	11 14	9 3	9 1	...	...
Jalaun	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	11 —	8 8	8 8	9 —*	9 —*
Cawnpore	8 2	8 4	9 4	9 4	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 12	10 —	10 4	8 8	8 12	12 —	11 8
Jhánsi	8 8	8 —	10 —	8 12	6 4	6 8	7 12	8 8	11 —	12 12	8 —	8 12	...	...
Etáwah	8 —	7 12	8 12	9 —	4 8	4 —	7 8	7 —	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	10 —	...
Farukhabad	7 14	7 14	8 4	8 2	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 4	9 4	9 8	...	...
Mainpuri	7 15	8 1	8 7	8 8	4 —	4 8	8 —	8 —	8 15	8 15	8 8	8 2	...	...
Etah	8 0	8 10	9 2	9 2	5 4	5 4	7 2	7 2	9 10	9 10	9 2	9 2	7 2	7 2
Western—														
Meerut	8 —	8 —	9 —	7 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	...	...
Agra	8 4	7 12	8 12	8 12	4 —	4 —	7 12	7 12	9 8	9 —	8 8	8 8	...	...
Muttra	8 6	8 8	8 8	9 —	6 4	6 4	8 8	7 4	10 4	9 12	9 —	9 —	...	...
Aligarh	8 8	8 4	8 8	8 8	5 4	5 —	7 8	6 8	9 4	10 8	9 —	9 4	...	...
Bulandshahr	8 8 and 8 12	8 4	8 8	8 —	5 —	5 —	6 — and 7 8	7 —	10 —	9 8	9 —	8 10	...	...
Sub-montane, east—														
Ballia	7 8	8 4	11 —	11 4	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 4	11 4	11 4	10 8	...	12 —	10 —
Azamgarh	7 7	7 13	8 14	9 10	6 —	5 14	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 14
Gorakhpur	7 3	7 3	9 —	9 —	5 14	5 14	8 9	9 —	10 13	10 13	9 —	9 7	11 4	13 4
Basti	8 12	8 12	10 8	10 12	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	14 4	14 8

* Unhusked.

represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Gadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
		10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	320 —	320 —	9 —	9 —	Bankura.
...	...	11 —	9 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	80 —	80 —	11 4	11 4	Burdwan.
...	...	9 6	9 12	...	...	9 —	12 —	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	12 —	11 8	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	12 8	12 —	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	9 —	9 12	...	...	...	...	140 —	140 —	9 —	9 —	Pabna.
...	...	8 8½	9 15	...	...	12 —	...	90 —	90 —	7 15½	8 4	Bogra.
...	...	11 4	11 4					240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi.
13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	8 — and 9 —	8 12	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	80 —	80 —	8 —	8 —	Rangpur.
...	...	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	120 —	130 —	9 6	8 14	Dinajpur.
...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	140 —	140 —	8 —	8 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
...	...	6 8	7 8	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 8	120 —	120 —	6 8 and 8 —	7 4 and 8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	80 —	80 —	12 —	12 —	Puri.
...	...	13 13*	13 13*	...	...	13 13	14 7	90 —	90 —	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	100 —	100 —	10 —	10 —	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	100 —	100 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	9 4	9 4	13 —	12 —	14 —	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	Mánbhum.
...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 —	160 —	160 —	8 8	8 8	Lohárdaga.
...	...	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 13	11 4	11 13	...	...	7 14	8 2	Palámau.
...	...	9 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	240 —	240 —	8 —	8 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
..	...	11 14	12 —	13 4	12 10	11 2	11 2	126 — to 168 —	126 — to 168 —	9 —	8 15	Monghyr.
..	...	10 4	9 12	11 10	11 8	10 4	9 4	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
16 —	15 —	11 8	11 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	130 —	130 —	9 —	9 —	Patna.
...	...	11 —	11 —	12 4	12 —	...	...	160 —	140 —	9 8	9 —	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
16 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	16 —	11 —	12 —	320 —	320 —	9 8	9 —	Purnea.
...	...	10 12	11 6	12 10	13 5	11 0	11 6	170 —	150 —	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 12	11 —	11 —	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —	Darbhanga.
...	...	10 8	11 —	11 8	12 8	12 —	12 4	160 —	160 —	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarpur.
14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —	Sáran.
...	...	11 —	11 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	180 —	160 —	10 —	10 —	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
9 —	9 —	8 13	8 15	11 —	11 —	7 4	10 8	130 —	122 —	9 13	9 13	Mirzapur.
11 2½	11 4	9 8	9 10	11 6½	11 8	7 13	11 2	130 —	130 —	9 4½	9 5½	Benares.
13 —	13 —	10 —	9 8	11 —	11 4	8 —	8 —	200 —	200 —	9 —	9 —	Ghazipur.
...	...	9 14	9 5	10 8	11 4	9 2	8 12	170 —	170 —	10 —	10 —	Jaunpur.
8 —	8 12	9 4	9 6	10 14	11 —	9 12	9 —	140 —	120 —	10 8	10 —	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	9 4	9 —	10 12	11 —	7 8	7 8	180 —	180 —	10 8	10 8	Bánda.
...	...	8 12	9 —	10 —	10 4	7 —	7 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur.
...	...	9 2	9 2	10 10	10 4	7 3	7 3	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —	Hamirpur.
10 —	10 8	8 8†	9 —†	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Jalaun.
12 —	11 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 12	10 4	10 8	140 —	140 —	11 12	11 8	Cawnpore.
...	...	10 —	10 4	11 4	11 4	8 —	8 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
12 —	...	9 —	9 4	10 12	10 8	7 8	7 8	100 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Etáwah.
11 —	12 —	8 14	8 14	10 3½	10 3	9 9	9 8	145 —	145 —	11 4	11 4	Farukhabad.
12 —	12 —	8 10	8 9	9 14	10 4	7 8	7 14	180 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
7 2	7 4	9 6	9 10	9 10	10 6	8 2	9 2	160 —	160 —	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
10 —	10 —	9 —	8 8	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	100 —	100 —	11 8	11 8	Meerut.
10 8	10 8	9 8	8 12	10 8	10 —	8 —	8 —	120 —	120 —	11 8	11 8	Agra
10 —	8 4	9 8	9 4	10 12	10 12	10 4	12 —	120 —	120 —	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
12 8	12 —	9 12	8 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	8 —	130 —	145 —	11 8	11 —	Aligarh.
...	...	9 8 and 10 —	9 4	10 — and 10 8	9 8	8 —	7 8	120 —	120 —	11 6	11 6	Bulandshahr.
												Sub-montane, east—
10 —	11 4	10 8	10 12	10 8	11 4	11 —	11 4	115 —	115 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	9 10	10 —	10 6	11 1	7 13	7 13	165 —	165 —	9 13	9 13	Azamgarh.
10 13	12 9	10 5	10 5	10 13	11 4	8 3	8 —	160 —	160 —	9 10	9 10	Gorakhpur.
9 8	9 8	9 8	9 10	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	200 —	200 —	10 8	10 8	Basti.

* Kalai. † Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1896—*continued* (*The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorgnum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumul (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W Provinces—*contd.*														
Sub-montane, west—														
Shahjahanpur	8 —	8 —	10 —	8 —	5 4	5 4	8 —	7 8	12 —	9 8	9 8	9 4	...	...
Budaun	7 10½& 7 14½	8 —	7 15& 8 5	7 5	...	6 —	7 7	7 8	9 7	9 12	8 13	9 —	10 13	11 4
Pilibit	8 2	8 2	5 8	7 3	4 8	4 —	8 9½	8 7	11 —	10 11	9 2	9 2	...	...
Bareli	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 2	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	9 1	8 14	...	...
Moradabad	7 6	7 8	7 1	7 4	5 —	5 —	7 12	8 —	10 5	10 8	9 7	8 14	...	...
Bijnor	7 14	7 5	...	5 10	7 —	6 12	7 5	7 —	9 —	...	7 8	8 2	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	8 3	7 15	7 2	7 11	5 —	5 —	7 15	7 11	9 15	9 1	8 13	8 8	5 8	...
Saharanpur	7 14	7 12	7 8	7 8	5 6	4 13	7 8	7 10	9 1	10 6	9 2	9 6	10 12	11 13
Dehra-Dun	7 6	7 11	7 —	8 6	6 8	7 3	7 4	7 9	9 —	9 14	8 8	8 9	10 2	11 —
Hills—														
Naini Tal	7 —	7 —	7 8	8 2	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	11 14	11 14	9 6	9 11	...	...
Almora	7 4	7 —	8 4	8 —	7 4	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —
Garhwal	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —
Oudh—														
Southern—														
Partábgarh	7 8	8 —	8 12	9 —	6 —	6 —	7 4	7 4	9 —	9 8	8 —	8 4	11 8	12 —
Sultanpur	8 —	8 4	9 —	9 4	5 12	5 12	7 12	8 —	10 4	10 —	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 8
Rae-Bareli	7 14	8 —	8 14	9 —	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 14	9 8	9 10	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —
Unao	7 14	7 12	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	7 4	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	7 12	7 14	8 13	9 6	4 12	5 —	8 —	8 10	11 14½	11 9	9 —	9 11	11 13½	11 7
Hardoi	8 12	8 8	9 —	9 4	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	...	...	...
Northern—														
Fyzabad	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 4	7 —	7 15	9 —	9 —	10 10	10 4	8 2	8 2	13 12	14 —
Barabanki	7 14	7 8	8 —	8 —	6 8	6 —	8 8	7 9	9 14	10 4	9 4	8 12	11 8	10 8
Gonda	8 6	8 2	9 6	8 8	7 2	7 6	8 8	8 5	12 1	11 1	10 —	10 12	...	...
Bahraich	8 6	7 12	11 4	10 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 —	13 —	12 8	12 —	12 —	16 —	...
Sitapur	8 8	8 4	10 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	14 —	10 8	9 8	9 —	13 8	12 —
Kheri	8 10	8 5	10 5	10 8	6 —	6 4	9 5	9 5	...	13 10	...	11 —	13 —	13 —
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Partabgarh	13 7	13 7	17 7	17 7	6 11	6 11	10 12	10 12	22 13	20 2	...	...	...	...
Banswara	10 —	15 —	22 8	16 4	7 —	5 10	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	8 15½	8 15½	14 10½	13 10½	7 15	7 0½	8 3½	7 13	15 13	15 10	12 8	...	...	...
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 15	*Nil*
Sirohi	7 4	7 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	5 —	7 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	...	...
Lunpura	8 8	8 —	11 1	11 1	6 2	6 2	7 —	7 6	11 14	11 14	11 6	11 6	...	...
Ajmere	8 —	8 —	9 12	10 —	5 —	4 5½	8 —	6 8	10 —	10 4	9 —	8 15	...	...
Abu	7 0& 8 7	7 10& 8 13	10 —	10 2	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	9 4	9 —	...	...
Kishengarh	8 4	7 10	10 4	10 4	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	10 12	10 4	9 12	9 —	...	...
Bundi	...	12 8	...	17 —	...	8 —	...	8 5	...	17 —	...	...	...	...
Kotah	10 4	10 4	11 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 8	10 —	11 —	...	...
Jhalawar	10 4	10 4	10 10	10 5	6 8	6 4	8 15	8 15	13 0½	13 0½	11 1	11 1	...	...
Tonk	...	7 15	...	9 1	...	2 —	...	2 —	...	9 10	...	8 6	...	...
Jaipur	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	4 12	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	...	...
Kerauli	7 13	7 13	9 12	10 5	7 15	7 13	8 7	8 7	10 10	11 4	9 6	10 10	...	...
Dholpur	7 14½	7 14	8 2	8 2½	6 12	7 —	7 —	7 5	9 6½	9 —	8 13	8 11½	...	...
Bhartpur	7 10	7 —	8 14	8 13	5 4	5 —	5 6	5 7	9 1	9 3	8 11	8 11	...	...
Alwar	8 8	8 14	9 15½	9 9	5 14½	6 2½	6 14½	6 10½	10 9½	10 9½	9 —	9 5	...	...
Deoli Cantonment	10 4	9 13½	14 4	14 2	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 12	11 —	14 10	...	...
Nasirabad Cantonments	8 6	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 —	...	...
Balmer	8 14	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...
Anadra	8 4& 8 4½	8 4 & 8 6	...	...	5 12	...	7 4	6 —	...	...	10 8	...	...	...
Shahpura	...	8 6	...	10 6	...	6 4	...	8 —	...	10 13	...	10 13	...	...
Western—														
Jodhpur	6 14& 7 3	6 4 & 6 9	8 2& 8 7	8 2	5 4	5 10	6 4	6 4	7 13	8 2	8 2	7 13& 8 —	...	...
Jaisulmer	6 12	6 12	...	...	6 —	5 12	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	8 12	8 4	...	...
Bikanir	7 4½	7 —	9 —	9 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	7 4½	7 9½	...	...
Central India—														
Indore	8 —	8 10	9 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	12 5	14 4	11 4	11 4	...	...
Nimach Cantonment	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 8	6 —	6 8	7 —	11 8	12 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Gwalior	7 9	7 7	8 12½	9 8	5 5	5 9½	6 6	6 6	9 4½	9 4½	7 12½	7 10½	...	...
Panjab—														
Southern—														
Hissar	8 —	7 12	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 4	8 —	10 12	9 —	8 8	8 4	†	†
Ferozpur	7 14	8 —	9 12	8 12	...	...	8 12	9 12	9 —	9 4	8 4	7 12	†	†
Central—														
Lahore	8 8	8 4	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 9	7 9	10 4	10 4	8 10	8 10	‡	‡
Cujranwala	8 —	8 4	10 —	...	...	...	8 —	7 14	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	‡	‡
Gujrat	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 7	7 —	10 —	10 —	7 8	9 —	‡	‡
Jhelum	8 8	8 12	10 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	7 8	9 8	‡	‡

* Not stocked. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalai or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Firewood.		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*
												Sub-montane, west—
10 —	13 —	9 —	8 4	11 4	10 4	7 8	7 4	200 —	180 —	11 —	11 —	Shahjahanpur.
10 11	12 4	8 8	8 14	9 9	10 9	8 2	8 2	190 —	190 —	10 11	10 10	Budaun.
	...	8 15	8 12	10 4	10 11	7 13	7 13	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Pilibit.
10 —	11 4	8 9	8 7	10 5	10 —	6 9	6 7	125 —	125 —	10 10	10 —	Bareli.
10 —	10 —	8 12	8 12	10 8	10 2	7 1	8 2	102 —	102 —	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	8 12	8 12	9 9	...	..	...	135 —	135 —	11 3	11 —	Bijnor.
5 8	...	8 13	8 8	9 14	9 1	7 11	7 11	132 —	132 8	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
9 11	10 12	8 15	8 11	10 3	10 6	7 8	9 2	118 —	118 —	11 4	11 4	Saharanpur.
...	...	8 4	8 4	9 14	10 5	8 —	7 8	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
15 —	16 —	8 12	8 12	11 —	11 4	6 —	6 —	160 —	160 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
12 —	11 —	7 —*	7 —*	...	...	5 8†	5 8†	120 —	120 —	8 —	9 —	Almora.
...	..	7 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	100 —	160 —	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	9 —	9 8	9 12	10 —	7 —	7 —	170 —	170 —	10 —	10 —	Partabgarh.
..	...	9 4	10 —	10 8	10 12	10 4	10 4	160 —	160 —	10 12	10 12	Sultanpur.
8 —	8 —	9 4	9 2	10 8	11 4	7 —	7 —	200 —	200 —	10 8	10 8	Rae-Bareli.
...	11 —	8 14	8 —	11 —	10 —	8 4	8 8	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Unao.
11 6½	12 —	9 4	9 4	11 9	11 7½	10 —	9 14	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	...	9 12	9 4	10 12	10 8	7 —	7 —	200 —	200 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
12 10	12 12	10 2	9 14	11 4	11 4	8 6	7 12	150 —	150 —	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad.
10 —	9 —	10 —	9 8	11 —	10 8	8 —	7 4	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —	Barabanki.
8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	11 10	12 2	11 1	10 12	200 —	200 —	10 8	10 —	Gonda.
12 —	12 —	10 4	9 4	12 8	12 8	11 8	10 4	160 —	160 —	12 4	10 4	Bahraich.
11 —	12 —	10 8	9 —	14 —	11 —	8 8	7 8	140 —	140 —	11 8	11 —	Sitapur.
...	...	10 4	9 14	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	220 —	220 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	16 —	15 —	25 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	16 12	20 —	35 —	35 —	...	...	..	..	9 6	9 6	Bánswara.
12 8	13 4½	11 11½	11 11½	15 10	15 10	8 9½	8 9½	160 —	160 —	10 8½	10 11½	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	10 —	15 —	24 —	20 —	...	...	‖	‖	11 —	11 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	160 —	100 —	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	9 12	10 7	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —	Erinpura.
10 8	10 8	9 12	9 8	10 11	10 9½	...	...	95 —	95 —	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Abu.
‡	‡	10 8	10 —	10 4	10 8	‡	‡	§	§	12 8	12 8	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	17 —	...	17 8	..	...	160 —	...	10 8	10 8	Bundi.
...	...	13 —	13 —	13 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	240 —	240 —	10 8	10 8	Kotah.
...	...	10 15	10 15	14 4	14 1	10 4	10 4	175 —	175 —	9 7½	9 7½	Jhallawar.
14 8	14 8	...	9 5	...	9 4	...	...	..	120 —	...	11 —	Tonk.
...	...	8 12 & 9 —	&	10 8	10 4	12 —	12 —	90 —	95 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
13 —	13 —	9 —	9 —8½			12 8	12 8	200 —	200 —	10 15	11 3	Kerauli.
11 14	12 8	10 —	10 10	...	..	10 15½	12 0	180 —	180 —	11 13	11 13	Dholpur.
9 —	10 2	9 2	8 11½	...	...	10 —	11 —	240 —	240 —	11 8	11 8	Bhartpur.
9 12	9 12	8 14	8 15	10 —	10 6	13 8	12 8	208 —	140 —	12 7½	12 10	Alwar.
10 4½	10 8	10 5½	9 9½	11 4	10 13	..	...	180 —	180 —	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
..	...	13 7½	12 —	..	..	..	..	110 —	110 —	13 —	12 8	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	200 —	200 —	14 —	14 —	Bálmer.
...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Anadra
...	...	9 2	...	...	...	..	...	...	160 —	...	11 12	Shahpura.
...	...	...	8 4	...	11 14	...	...	...				
												Western—
...	...	8 2	8 2	9 6	9 1	6 4	6 4	..	...	13 2	13 2	Jodhpur.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	..	..	160 —	200 —	21 —	21 —	Jaisulmer.
...	...	7 14	7 9½	...	...	7 —	7 2½	60 —	80 —	11 8	11 8	Bikanir.
												Central India—
...	...	10 8	10 10	13 12	15 —	8 —	13 —	120 —	120 —	10 4	10 4	Indore.
...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	140 —	130 —	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
11 4	11 4	7 2½	7 2½	9 12½	9 9	7 2½	7 2½	191 4	191 4	10 10	10 14½	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
¶	¶	9 8	9 4	¶	¶	¶	¶	100 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
7 12	7 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	9 4	5 12	5 8	120 —	120 —	12 —	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
8 10	9 —	9 12	10 4	11 2	11 —	6 10	6 —	100 —	95 —	13 —	13 4	Lahore.
9 —	9 —	10 —	9 8	10 —	9 8	¶	¶	95 —	93 —	13 —	13 —	Gujránwála.
6 —	6 —	9 —	9 4	9 8	9 8	¶	¶	120 —	100 —	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
‡	‡	9 4	9 —	10 —	10 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Unhusked. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Sold in bundles. ‖ Nine pies per bundle. ¶ Not produced.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1896—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*contd.*														
South-eastern—														
Gurgaon	8 2	7 8	9 —	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 8	10 —	9 4	9 4	8 8	†	†
Delhi	8 2	7 8	9 —	8 4	...	...	7 —	7 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	7 12	†	†
Rohtak	8 —	7 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 4	9 —	8 4	8 —	†	†
Karnál	8 —	7 —	8 —	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	9 —	8 8	8 —	7 8	8 —	8 —
Sub-montane—														
Ambala	7 12	7 8	8 12	8 —	...	...	9 —	7 8	10 8	10 —	9 4	8 —	‡	‡
Ludhiana	8 4	8 4	9 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	8 12	8 12	‡	‡
Jalandhar	9 —	8 8	9 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 —	8 —	8 —	‡	‡
Hoshiárpur	8 10	8 8	10 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	11 —
Gurdaspur	9 —	8 4	•	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	‡	‡
Amritsar	8 8	8 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 6	7 8	10 —	10 —	7 8	8 4	‡	‡
Siálkot	8 —	7 12	10 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	12 —	10 8	10 —	‡	‡
Hills—														
Simla	7 4	7 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	8 8	9 —	8 —	7 8	‡	11 —
Kangra	8 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 —	14 —
Northern—														
Ráwalpindi	8 —	8 4	10 12	10 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	13 —	13 —	9 —	9 12	•	•
Hazára	8 8	8 8	10 12	10 12	...	...	7 —	7 2	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	†
Peshawar	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 —	13 —	8 4	9 4	†	†
Kohat	8 12	8 8	12 12	9 1	...	...	9 —	9 4	‡	11 12	11 6	11 2	†	†
Bannu	9 12	9 12	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	15 —	15 —	11 —	13 —	8 12	8 12
Western—														
Shahpur	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	11 —	9 8	9 —	16 —	16 —
Jhang	8 —	8 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	•	13 —	14 —
Multan	8 8	8 8	10 12	10 —	...	...	8 8	9 12	11 —	9 12	9 8	9 8	†	†
Montgomery	8 4	8 4	9 —	9 4	...	...	6 2	6 10	10 4	9 4	9 —	†	‡	‡
Dera Ismael Khan	8 14	9 10	9 12	9 12	...	...	5 4	6 —	12 8	12 8	10 5	10 —	‡	‡
Muzaffargarh	9 4	8 12	10 8	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	‡	‡
Dera Ghazi Khan	9 —	8 12	‡	‡	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 5	10 8	10 2	10 —	‡	‡
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karáchi	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	‡	‡
Hyderabad	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 12	‡	‡
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 12	9 —	...	...	10 3	10 8	11 10½	12 —	13 5½	13 12	11 10½	12 —	‡	‡
Sukkur (Sukkarpur)	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	12 4	11 —	9 12	‡	‡
Upper Sind Frontier	8 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 —	12 —	11 —	‡	‡
Quetta	9 —	8 12	12 —	11 3	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	7 8	9 —	‡	‡
Bombay—														
Konkan—														
Karwar (Kánara)	6 8	6 9	...	...	7 1	7 1	8 1	8 1	9 8	8 9	•	...	14 6	12 10
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 9	8 9	•	•	•	•	10 9	10 9
Alibag (Kolába)	6 8	6 15	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	...
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 —	5 12	8 7	7 13	8 9	7 15	8 10	8 10	11 4	13 8
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 5	8 5	•	•	8 9	8 9	•	•
Deccan—														
Dharwar	7 13	7 6	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 9	9 9	13 3	13 3	9 5	9 5	...	...
Belgaum	7 9	7 9	...	...	9 2	8 10	10 —	9 7	12 2	13 8	10 12	10 12	10 —	18 —
Satara	8 2	7 3	...	...	6 4	6 3	8 2	7 2	9 3	9 3	8 8	8 —	...	•
Sholapur	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 7	7 7	8 6	8 6	10 12	11 10	8 15	8 15	•	•
Bijapur	8 —	7 2	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 9	7 10	10 13	10 13	9 11	8 13	...	...
Poona	7 9	7 9	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 3	7 3	9 6	10 9	8 1	9 3	11 6	10 14
Khandesh—														
Ahmadnagar	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	9 10	9 10	8 12	8 12	...	...
Nasik	7 15	7 15	...	...	6 4	6 10	7 11	8 1	•	•	8 8	8 8	10 6	10 6
Dhulia (Khandesh)	7 7	7 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 9	6 9	9 1	8 10	7 13	7 5	•	...
Guse at—														
Surat	6 15	6 15	...	...	5 9	6 —	6 8	7 6	11 2	11 2	9 4	9 4	•	•
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 —	9 —	8 8	•	•
Kaira	7 8	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	•	...	9 —	9 —	11 8	12 —
Baroda Cantonment	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	7 —	7 8	10 —	11 —	8 —	8 8	11 8	12 8
Ahmadabad	7 8	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	9 —	11 —	11 —
Godhra (Panch Mahális)	8 —	7 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 8	9 8	•	..	9 —	9 8	13 8	13 —
Disa Cantonment	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	12 8	11 —	11 8	•	•
Káthiawár—														
Rajkot	8 —	7 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	9 13	9 13	8 13	8 4	•	•
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nimar	7 9	7 11	...	...	6 5	6 13	8 1	8 1	10 1	10 10	...	...	...	...
Khandwa—Asirgarh Cant.	7 12	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	•	•	•	•
Hoshangabad	7 14	8 5	...	...	5 6	6 7	5 12	7 1	10 —	10 15	...	...	...	...
Betul	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 3	7 3	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...
Chhindwára	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	7 4	...	14 8	13 2	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	9 6	8 12	...	...	...	...	10 —	8 12	13 12	11 9	...	...	...	...
Wardha	8 14	8 7	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 7	10 11	...	...	...	...

• Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

(Figures represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cajan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*contd.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	9 —	8 12	11 —	9 8	11 —	10 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
10 —	12 —	9 —	8 4	10 —	9 —	11 —	9 8	90 —	90 —	11 —	11 8	Delhi.
10 —	10 —	9 4	8 8	10 —	9 8	8 —	10 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
8 —	8 —	8 12	8 —	10 —	9 4	8 —	8 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Sub-montane—
9 —	12 —	9 —	8 8	10 —	9 8	‡	‡	140 —	130 —	12 8	12 12	Ambala.
10 —	10 —	9 8	9 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	110 —	110 —	13 —	13 —	Ludhiana.
13 —	13 —	10 —	9 4	12 —	11 8	‡	‡	100 —	100 —	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
10 —	10 —	9 12	10 —	11 —	11 4	7 —	7 —	130 —	130 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
8 12	9 —	9 12	9 8	10 —	10 —	‡	‡	110 —	110 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	8 12	8 12	10 —	9 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	13 8	13 —	Sialkot.
												Hills—
8 —	8 —	8 8	9 —	9 8	9 8	6 —	6 8	80 —	90 —	9 4	9 —	Simla.
‡	‡	7 4	8 —	10 8	10 —	8 —	9 —	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
9 12	9 12	8 12	9 —	10 6	10 10	*	*	76 —	70 —	13 8	13 5	Rawalpindi.
‡	‡	8 6	8 2	11 —	10 8	†	†	100 —	103 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
11 —	11 —	8 2	8 —	11 —	11 —	16 —	14 —	80 —	80 —	19 —	19 —	Peshawar.
†	†	8 9	8 6	12 —	12 2	†	†	102 —	127 —	20 6	20 6	Kohát.
8 —	8 —	10 11	11 —	14 —	14 8	7 8	6 8	90 —	90 —	24 —	25 —	Bannu.
												Western—
								163 —	160 —	13 —	13 —	Shahpur.
16 —	16 —	10 —	9 8	11 —	11 —	†	†	100 —	100 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
13 —	14 —	9 4	8 12	11 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	90 —	90 —	12 8	12 4	Multan.
9 8	9 8	8 12	8 8	10 —	10 4	†	†	230 —	230 —	12 —	12 —	Montgomery.
†	†	8 12	8 8	*	*	6 —	7 —	125 —	125 —	19 —	19 —	Dera Ishmael Khan.
4 —	4 —	10 5	10 —	12 —	11 4	0 4	7 8	140 —	140 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	9 —	8 8	‡	‡	‡	7 —	100 —	100 —	15 10	15 10	Dera Ghazi Khan.
‡	‡	9 —	8 8	‡	‡	‡	‡					
												Sind and Baluchistan—
		9 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	91 —	91 —	14 8	14 8	Karáchi.
...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	111 5	100 11	12	14 —	Hyderabad.
...	...	0 5	6 8	...	...	..		117 —	120 —	11 10½	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
...	...	9 —	8 12	...	...	6 —	7 —	142 —	142 —	12 —	12 —	Sukkur (Shikarpur).
...	...	9 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	103 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	10 12	0 —	9 —	58 3	61 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
6 —	6 —											
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
		9 2	7 10	...	...	...	...	314 —	312 —	10 10	10 10	Karwar (Kánara).
...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	89 10	89 10	11 11	11 11	Ratnágiri.
...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	7 —	7 —	89 10	87 10	11 14	11 14	Alibag (Kolába).
...	...	8 12	7 8	...	...	8 5	7 10	87 6	87 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 5	7 5	89 10	89 10	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	9 2	7 5	...	...	7 6	6 8	100 —	100 —	12 —	12 —	Dharwar.
...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 5	7 5	100 —	104 —	11 9	11 9	Belgaum.
...	...	9 1	8 2	...	...	8 3	8 —	101 1	101 1	10 3	10 3	Satara.
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 10	9 10	85 5	85 5	11 4	11 4	Sholapur.
...	...	7 2	7 4	...	...	7 9	7 2	80 —	80 —	10 3	10 3	Bijápur.
...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	8 3	8 3	81 1	81 1	10 12	10 12	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	9 1	8 6	91 6	91 6	11 6	11 —	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	9 4	8 8	...	...	7 13	7 8	100 —	142 —	12 1	12 1	Nasik.
...	...	9 1	8 4	...	...	6 2	8 2	100 0	100 10	11 —	11 —	Dhulia (Khandesh).
												Guserat—
		8 5	8 5	...	...	7 14	8 5	84 9	84 9	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	91 8	91 8	13 —	13 —	Broach.
...	...	9 4	8 12	...	...	8 8	9 —	100 11	100 11	12 —	12 —	Kaira.
...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	80 —	80 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	80 —	80 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 —	182 —	182 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra (Panch Mahals).
...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	100 8	110 6	11 —	11 —	Diesa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
...	...	8 1	7 4	...	...	6 8	7 —	80 —	80 —	60 —	60 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
						8 —	8 —	100 —	100 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	*	*	100 —	100 —	9 8	9 8	Khandwa—Asirgarh Cantonment.
...	...	9 —		...	...	6 12	7 3	160 —	160 —	9 8	9 6	Hoshangabad.
...	...	9 —	9 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —	Betul.
...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	200 —	200 —	9 2	8 —	Chhindwára.
...	...	10 1	10 —	...	...	8 12	9 1	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	10 —	10 5	...	...	9 8	8 10	120 —	120 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.
...	...	9 8	8 10	...	...							

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1896—*concluded.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*contd.*														
Central—														
Narsinghpur	8 15	8 12	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	12 6	13 12	...	...	...	...
Saugor	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 14	6 14	7 10	7 10	10 7	12 —	...	...	...	...
Damoh	7 10	7 4	...	...	7 10	7 4	8 8	8 15	...	12 —	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	8 12	8 4	...	...	7 8	7 —	8 8	8 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Mandla	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Balaghát	8 8	8 12	...	...	7 —	8 4	9 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	10 —	8 12	...	...	...	8 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda	9 10	9 10	...	..	...	...	8 12	9 1	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...
Eastern—														
Bilaspur	10 1	10 —	...	...	...	8 —	10 1	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	7—	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—														
Buldana	7 8	8 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 12	9 4	8 —	9 —	...	...
Basim	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 12	6 12	10 —	9 12	...	...	...	...
Akola	7 8	7 12	...	..	5 8	5 4	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 12	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	8 —	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 —	12 —	11 12	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amraoti	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	...	...
Wun	7 8	7 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	10 —	8 —	10 —	...	...
Nizam's Territories—														
Secunderabad	7 10	8 12	*	*	5 7	5 7	6 13	7 8	10 11	9 13	21 7	20 1	18 15½	20 1
Bolaram	7 8	6 10	*	*	6 —	5 15	6 11	7 —	11 11	10 11	*	*	*	*
Chadarghat	8 12	8 12	*	*	7 4	7 12	8 12	9 —	12 —	10 12	13 —	11 12	*	*
Madras—														
Malabar coast—														
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	..	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	..	...	12 —	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
South, Central—														
Coimbatore	...	...	..	..	...	...	10 —	11 13	13 14	17 6	15 14	20 11	17 3	19 11
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 10	...	...	..	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	..	...	...	11 5	11 5	16 6	16 13	18 14	20 8	19 11	21 6
Central—														
Bellary	...	...	...	..	...	...	8 10	8 10	13 6	13 6	...	...	16 8	17 8
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	9 11	13 0	19 2	...	...	15 8	19 6
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	12 10	13 13	10 3	11 10	15 —	16 8
Karnul	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 14	8 10	14 11	17 13	...	...	12 14	15 8
East Coast, north—														
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	18 —
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	7 14	...	...	14 5	14 14	14 11	14 2
Godavari	...	...	.	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 6	12 8	...	...	14 11	14 11
East Coast, central—														
Kistna	...	...	..	...	...	...	9 5	9 10	13 11	12 10	*	*	13 14	12 14
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	10 13	15 8	14 13	11 14	11 11	17 14	15 6
East Coast, south—														
Madras	...	...	..	..	...	...	8 11	8 14	14 6	14 6	...	...	15 13	16 13
Chingleput	...	...	..	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	14 6	15 2
N. Arcot	...	...	..	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	12 3	*	14 14	*	18 13	20 8
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 6	...	...	19 5	18 8	19 2	19 2
Tanjore	..	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 14	...	...	21 —	23 3	21 14	24 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	..	...	...	10 14	10 8	17 8	18 3	18 6	17 13	21 —	21 —
Southern—														
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Madura	...	...	...	...	..	...	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 13	*	19 2	20 3	21 11
Mysore—														
Mysore	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 —	7 4	7 —	8 —	8 4	19 —	26 8	20 —	16 —	18 —	20 —
Bangalore	7 1	6 13	6 2	6 6	6 12	6 6	7 2	7 1	14 5	14 13	..	...	18 1	17 10
Kolar	8 6	8 —	7 8	7 —	7 4	7 —	8 8	8 —	13 —	19 —	12 —	13 —	20 —	21 —
Tumkur	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 —	6 8	8 —	7 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	25 —
Hassan	...	.	8 8	7 —	8 8	8 4	9 —	9 4	...	...	...	...	28 —	30 —
Kadur	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	20 —	24 —
Shimoga	6 13	6 5	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 8	10 8	16 13	16 13	...	...	18 14	19 15
Chitaldrug	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	8 1	8 —	17 —	19 —	10 —	15 —	20 —	21 —
Coorg—														
Coorg	5 12	5 —	5 4	5 —	9 8	8 —	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	19 8
Aden	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	10 3	10 3	7 —	7 —	*	*

* Not sold.

epresent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

KANGNI OR KADUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	9 14	10 11	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 5	8 —	160 —	160 —	10 1	10 1	Saugor.
...	...	10 8	10 7	...	...	7 —	7 —	320 —	284 —	9 —	9 —	Damoh.
...	...	10 12	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 12	160 —	160 —	9 12	9 12	Jubbulpore.
...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	320 —	320 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	380 —	390 —	9 2	9 2	Seoni.
...	...	9 —	10 11	...	...	9 —	9 15	220 —	220 —	9 —	8 —	Bálaghát.
...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 12	10 —	240 —	240 —	9 8	9 8	Bhandara.
...	...	10 8	9 3	...	...	10 10	10 10	325 —	325 —	...	...	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	9 2	9 —	...	...	9 2	13 —	128 —	130 —	9 2	9 —	Bilaspur.
...	...	...	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	120 —	100 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	120 —	120 —	9 4	9 —	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	182 —	182 —	10 —	10 —	Buldána.
...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	9 8	8 8	75 —	75 —	9 —	9 —	Basim.
...	...	8 12	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	106 —	116 —	11 12	11 12	Akola.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	150 —	150 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	90 —	90 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
•	•	11 4½	10 14	•	•	8 8	11 11	100 —	100 —	8 8	8 12	Secunderabad.
•	•	11 8	12 4	•	•	•	•	116 14	116 14	8 12	8 12	Boláram.
•	•	12 12	10 12	•	•	•	•	75 —	70 —	9 —	8 12	Chadarghat.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 —	12 —	Malabar.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 13	109 13	10 5	10 5	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 10	9 11	Nilgiris.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197 13	197 13	10 14	10 14	Salem.
												Central—
								109 6	109 6	10-13&11-8	9-13&11-8	Bellary.
								97 3	97 3	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	10 14	11 13	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 6	109 6	9-13&11-10	10-8&12 —	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
								291 10	291 10	11 —	11 —	Ganjam.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	135 2	12 2	12 2	Godavari.
												East Coast, central—
								140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	11 6	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
								84 10	96 11	12 8	13 5	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 14	91 14	11 5	11 11	Chingleput.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 —	209 —	12 13	12 13	S. Arcot.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 —	114 11	11 5	11 5	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 8	13 3	Tinnevelly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
18 —	16 —	7 4	8 —	...	...	12 —	13 8	96 —	96 —	9 8	9 12	Mysore.
...	...	8 —	8 1	...	...	12 5	10 2	108 —	108 —	9 8	10 —	Bangalore.
10 4	10 —	7 8	7 —	8 8	9 8	12 8	12 —	192 —	192 —	9 12	10 —	Kolar.
...	...	8 —	7 12	...	...	14 —	15 —	224 —	224 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur.
...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	200 —	200 —	8 4	8 8	Hassan.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
...	...	8 6	7 6	...	...	...	...	384 —	320 —	8 15	8 6	Shimoga.
16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	103 —	103 —	8 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
												Coorg.
...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...	110 —	110 —	9 8	8 8	**Aden.**
...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	65 5	65 5	32 —	32 —	

• Not sold.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

H 2

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

REPORTS ON AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

The following papers are published for general information :—

1.—Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, to the Government of India No. 110—1S.-2, dated 8th January, 1897.

2.—Letter from the Government of Bombay, to the Government of India, No. 122 (Famine) of 1897, dated 12th January 1897.

1.—Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, to the Government of India, No. 110—1S.-2, dated 8th January 1897.

I am directed to submit herewith the general report regarding the districts to which the Famine Code has been applied as required by section 51 of the Famine Code. The first four paragraphs give an account of the economic condition of the affected tracts. The rest of the report deals with various matters, such as migration, remission of revenue, etc., which appear to call for notice.

2. The Code has been applied to the whole of the Meiktila district, to the Yamèthin subdivision of the Yamèthin district, and to the Taungtha, Pagan, and Myingyan townships of the Myingyan district. I am to give below a brief description of each district, with a brief history of it from an agricultural and statistical point of view for the last eight years.

3. *Myingyan.*—The Myingyan district has a total area of 3,737 square miles with a population, as ascertained at the 1891 census, of 351,411. It is situated on the east bank of the Irrawaddy river between latitude 20° N. and 22° N. The district consists generally of undulating country, the only mountain being Popa. The uncultivated portion of the district consists of stony uplands with poor laterite soil. There are no forests in the district and no perennial streams.

The statement given below shows the rainfall during the period 1888 to 1896 :—

January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Year.
3·81	17·08	4·83	25·72	1888
·87	23 76	3·47	28·10	1889
5·68	9·99	4·45	20·12	1890
1·34	13·22	6·59	21·15	1891
3·27	15·15	4·69	23·11	1892
4·30	18 00	9·01	31·31	1893
8·19	13·76	5·17	27·12	1894
6·03	10·38	3·10	19·51	1895
1·55	17·60	3 68*	22·83	1896

*Up to 26th December.

Practically the whole district depends on rainfall for its crops, and in the "Analysis of districts with reference to security against famine" 183 villages

with a gross area of 934 square miles are classed as secure in ordinary years, while 688 villages with a gross area of 2,803 square miles are classed as insecure.

The crops principally grown are, on the lowlands paddy, and on the uplands cotton, sessamum, jowar, maize, and bajra. Along the river-bank there is a considerable area of land which is usually flooded; this produces in favourable years excellent crops of rice, peas, sessamum, and gram. The district is noted for its cotton, and there are a large number of cotton-ginning factories owned by Burmese and Chinese, at which considerable numbers of women are employed. The district is excellently situated for receiving food-supplies as the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company call at Myingyan almost daily, and all parts of it are traversed by cart tracks which communicate with the railway at Meiktila.

The statements given below show—

(i) the area under each of the principal crops;

(ii) the collections on account of *thathameda*;

(iii) the collections on account of State land rent during each of the years 1888-89 to 1895-96:—

Year.	Rice.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Maize.	Sessamum.	Cotton.	Others.	Total area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1888-89 . .	58,803	...	...	...	36,543	52,592	294,869	442,807
1889-90 . .	60,003	...	...	...	37,043	74,085	278,321	449,452
1890-91 . .	48,772	...	...	...	61,954	75,840	153,559	340,134
1891-92 . .	36,776	158,143	57,369	63,897	42,933	28,233	60,943	454,294
1892-33 . .	70,797	121,260	20,344	20,908	14,631	48,531	153,735	450,206
1893-94 . .	70,000	150,000	10,000	15,000	68,000	48,000	39,000	400,000
1894-95 . .	70,000	150,000	10,000	15,000	68,000	43,000	101,500	462,500
1895-96 . .	68,371	130,000	6,330	14,000	53,000	44,000	90,400	406,101
Total .	483,522	709,403	104,043	128,805	382,104	419,293	1,178,327	3,405,494

With regard to these figures it is necessary to observe that they can only be taken as roughly approximate as the district has not yet been cadastrally surveyed and there is no Land Records agency. The only areas which are known with fair accuracy are those of the islands and alluvial lands which are measured annually.

Actual collections on account of the thathameldaand *State land rent.*

Year.	*Thathameda*	State land rent.
	R	*R*
1888-89	2,86,845	20,938
1889-90	3,60,413	43,226
1890-91	4,27,172	13,035
1891-92	2,89,656	17,720
1892-93	4 67,044	33,529
1893-94	5,31,354	41,871
1894-95	5 86,228	42,177
1895-96	5,05,012	35,964

To elucidate the above statements a brief description of the character of the season and the results of the harvest is given below :—

1888-89.—The harvest was above the average, but there was great loss of cattle from disease.

1889-90.—The rainfall in Pagan was below the average; in the rest of the district it was above the average and the crops varied accordingly. In this year too there was heavy loss of cattle from disease and the number left in the district was reported to be insufficient for ploughing purposes in four townships. Agricultural advances to the extent of R2,350 were made.

1890-91.—The rainfall was short and untimely and the harvest as a consequence was poor. The stock of food-grain raised being insufficient for the wants of the population, large amounts were imported from Lower Burma.

1891-92.—An unfavourable season; paddy crops failed; millets produced a poor crop, but sessamum and cotton also failed and relief works had to be opened. The district was fortunately free from cattle disease. Agricultural advances amounting to R18,216 were made.

1892-93.—The harvest was on the whole fairly good, but there was some shortage in Pagan and Kyaukpadaung.

1893-94.—Crops were good, except in the north-east of the district, where the rain was too late for paddy. Agricultural advances to the amount of R4,000 were made.

1894-95.—The paddy crop was above the average, and jowar, peas, and gram were good, while cotton yielded an excellent crop.

1895-96.—The rain was insufficient and untimely and crops were much below the average. The people were enabled to tide over the period of scarcity without relief works by drawing on their savings. Some cattle were exported, but these were probably only surplus stock. Rupees 9,296 were given as agricultural advances.

1896-97.—The season of 1896-97 has been most unfavourable. Briefly it may be said that there has been entire and widespread failure of crops of all kinds, the only crop which will be gathered being a very scanty one of jowar. If the late crops of paddy, jowar, and sessamum had been fairly successful, it might have been possible to close relief works about the end of this year, but the failure of these crops will render the continuance of relief works necessary till the 1897 crops are gathered, *i.e.*, about the end of August 1897 at the earliest. The latest reports show that parts of Kyaukpadaung and a few villages of Natogyi may have to be brought under the Famine Code. The only parts of the district which are able to dispense with relief are the greater part of Natogyi and Salè, the inhabitants of the latter township finding ample employment in the Magwe oil-fields.

Large numbers of plough-cattle have been taken away to Lower Burma for sale, but fodder is reported to be insufficient except in the Myingyan and Natogyi townships.

The only food stocks available in the district are peas, the price of which has risen largely. There is, however, no difficulty in obtaining rice so long as there is money to buy it. The present price of rice (imported) is 9 seers 12 chittacks per rupee.

4. *Meiktila.*—The Meiktila district is situated to the east of the Myingyan district, and is bounded on the north by the Kyauksè district, on the east by the Shan States, and on the south by the Yamèthin district. The area of the district is 3,000 square miles and the population at the 1891 census was 206,650. The Famine Code has been formally applied to the whole of the district, but the area on the east adjoining the Shan States consists of about 400 square miles of mountain land with small and scattered villages dependent on hill cultivation and is not really affected by the scarcity. The forests in the east contain *ingyin*, *pyinma*, *pyinkado*, *thitya*, *pyin*, and teak. There are other hills in the district covered with stunted timber of no value, and there is a considerable area of undulating land with soil unfit for cultivation covered with scrub jungle and stunted cutch. The cutch tree, which was formerly very plentiful, has been exhausted by over-

working. The prevailing soil of the district is a sandy loam on the uplands with black soil in the bottoms. There are no perennial streams, but several streams, of which the principal are the Shanmangè, Thamru, Samru, and Chaunggauk, are used for irrigation purposes, the water being diverted by means of weirs. The Meiktila and Minhla lakes are also used for irrigation, the area irrigated from the former being very considerable. The principal difference between the Meiktila and Myingyan districts as regards agriculture is the existence in the former of considerable irrigation works, otherwise the districts are of very similar character, except that Meiktila has no alluvial or island cultivation.

The district is traversed from north to south by the Rangoon Mandalay railway, and there is a branch from Thazi on that railway to Meiktila, the district head-quarters. Food supplies can be brought to all parts by the railway and by the roads and cart-tracks which communicate with the railway.

The statement given below shows the rainfall during each of the years 1888—1896 :—

Year.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1888	1·84	28·10	6 61	36·55
1889	1 04	25·95	5 35	32·34
1890	9 89	14·22	5·11	29·22
1891	2 30	14·31	7·10	23·71
1892	11·57	17·81	3 04	32·42
1893	5 83	15·98	14·98	36·79
1894	3·11	19·30	7·27	29·68
1895	9·01	18·04	8·09	35·14
1896	1·49	25·29	*1·48	28·26

* Up to 26th December.

It will be seen from this statement that the rainfall in Meiktila is as a rule more abundant than that in Myingyan.

The crops principally grown are very much the same as in Myingyan, namely, rice, jowar, sessamum, and cotton. In years of good rainfall rice is largely grown, and in years of scanty rainfall its place is taken by jowar and sessamum on the same land. In Meiktila there are practically no spring crops, while in Myingyan there are along the river considerable areas of alluvial land sown with peas and maize and other island crops which take the place of spring crops. The statement given below shows the area under each crop for the years 1888-89 to 1895-96 :—

Year.	Rice.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Maize.	Sessamum.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1888-89	34,530	...	...	...	4,220	8,242	9,617	56,609
1889-90	106,988	...	...	...	83,374	25,862	69,077	285,301
1890-91	146,276	...	...	...	2,985	...	36,039	185,300
1891-92	28,495	21,433	136	9,847	28,899	44,290	5,678	138,778
1892-93	34,560	51 840	200	1,728	38,016	24,198	22,258	172,800
1893-94	56,875	53 184	3,281	4,870	45,680	24,250	23,460	211,900
1894-95	91,895	46,603	4,047	1,278	31,992	28,215	23,539	235,569
1895-96	70,968	33,227	3,326	1,247	24,223	35,724	12,318	181,033

The Meiktila district has been cadastrally surveyed, but it has not been settled, and there is only a small Land Records staff for the assessment of water-rate and the rent on State lands which are not very extensive, so that the same remarks apply to the areas given above as were made respecting the corresponding figures for Myingyan.

The statement given below shows the area irrigated during each of the last four years :—

	Acres.
1892-93	30,589
1893-94	58,220
1894-95	51,747
1895-96	38,038

These figures may be considered to be fairly accurate as nearly all the irrigated land pays water-rate which is assessed by a special staff on the basis of the cadastral maps. It will be seen that about 75 per cent. of the crops in the district are entirely dependent on rainfall, which is very capricious. In the Analysis of districts with reference to security against famine 96 villages with a gross area of 200 square miles are classed as secure in ordinary years and 965 villages with an area of 2,800 square miles are classed as insecure.

The statement below shows the collections on account of *thathameda* and State land rent during each of the last eight years :—

	Thathameda.	State land rent.
	₹	₹
1888-89	2,73,336	6,986
1889-90	3,01,633	12,202
1890-91	3,08,657	10,382
1891-92	1,05,731	22,565
1892-93	1,41,345	11,184
1893-94	3,30,571	18,458
1894-95	3,49,451	24,015
1895-96	2,52,150	24,745

Below is given a brief retrospect of the agricultural conditions of the years 1888-89—1896-97 :—

1888-89.—The harvest was good and no food-grain was imported. Agricultural advances to the amount of ₹500 were made and recovered during the year.

1889-90.—The rainfall and harvest were below the average. The cattle of the district were attacked by disease, but as Meiktila is a cattle-breeding district with a large surplus stock in ordinary years there was no scarcity of plough-cattle.

1890-91.—This was a very bad year: the rainfall was badly distributed, a long interval of drought followed the first early burst, large tracts remained uncultivated, and the food-grain raised was quite insufficient for the needs of the district. The district was practically free from cattle-disease.

1891-92.—This was another very unfavourable season: the early crops failed entirely, large immigration to Lower Burma took place, and relief works had to be opened. Large numbers of cattle were sold and some land. Liberal advances amounting to ₹1,10,282 saved the rest of the cattle. There was no cattle-disease. The *thathameda* rate was reduced one-half.

1892-93.—The paddy and jowar crops were very poor, but the early sessamum was a fair crop; food had to be imported. The *thathameda* rate was reduced and ₹31,821 were given out in agricultural advances.

1893-94.—This was a good year: the paddy and cotton crops were good, but the early sessamum was only a 6-anna crop. There was no cattle-disease.

1894-95.—The paddy crop was above the average, sessamum was a moderate crop, jowar varied considerably in outturn, and cotton was damaged by the late rains, but on the whole this was a distinctly good year. The district was free from cattle-disease and Rs. 67,136 were recovered on account of outstanding agricultural advances.

1895-96.—This was a bad year: the paddy crop was only an 8-anna one; sessamum was very poor, cotton was poor, and jowar was poor. Severe scarcity would have prevailed but for the good harvest yielded by irrigated land and the good harvests of the two preceding years. The people were able to support themselves without recourse to Government relief by sales of cattle and by drawing on their accumulated savings.

1896-97.—There has been a general failure of crops during the current year. The affected area is estimated by the Deputy Commissioner to be 1,200 square miles, or ¾ of the plain portion of the district. The condition of affairs

in this area is that the sessamum crop has failed, cotton was very poor, the yield of jowar will be very short indeed, and paddy, where it is best, will not exceed a 4-anna crop. There are no reserve food-stocks and the district has nothing to look forward to till the early crops are gathered about September 1897. There are practically no cold-weather crops grown in the district, and the little hot-weather paddy (*mayin*) which is grown is insignificant in amount and will not materially affect the situation. The price of rice last reported is 7 seers and 2 chittacks per rupee, but as the stock of last year's rice is becoming exhausted and the new rice is coming into the market, it is probable that the price will fall. A fall in the price of rice will lessen the expenditure on relief works, but will have no effect on the number of relief workers, as they have no means of purchasing rice, whatever its price may be.

5. *Yamèthin.*—The portion of the present Yamèthin district with which this report deals is the Yamèthin subdivision, as the Pyinmana subdivision has a good harvest and is free from scarcity. The Yamèthin subdivision was until October 1893 a separate district. The subdivision is bounded on the north by the Meiktila district, on the west by the Magwe district (Pegu Yomas), and on the east by the Shan Hills. The total area of the district is 2,000 square miles, of which 150 square miles on the west and 1,600 square miles on the east are covered with hills and jungle. The population of the subdivision in 1891 was 160,662. Between the two ranges of hills which form the eastern and western boundaries there is a large plain diversified by slight elevations and watered by small streams. On the east there are productive forests containing teak and *pyinkado* and on the west are cutch forests which, however, have been exhausted by overworking and are now closed. The soil of the district varies, being clayey in some places and sandy in others. There are several large tanks or lakes in the subdivision, the principal of which are the Nyaungyan, Kyauksè, Kyein, and Inbaung, all of which are used for irrigation. The subdivision is traversed from north to south by the Mandalay-Rangoon railway, while numerous roads and cart-tracks afford easy means of bringing food-supplies to all parts. This subdivision differs from the Meiktila and Myingyan districts inasmuch as paddy cultivation largely predominates, forming about 80 per cent. of the whole. The statement given below shows the area under each crop in each of the years 1888-89 to 1895-96 :—

	Rice.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Maize.	Sessamum.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1888-89 .	70,137	...	...	...	5,089	1,002	20,831	97,059
1889-90 .	87,313	...	...	...	5,215	792	15,257	108,607
1890-91 .	119,196	...	...	...	29,032	27,285	42,714	219,330
1891-92 .	96,588	4,276	1,090	3,700	8,148	549	13,325	127,506
1892-93 .	101,299	9,196	1,518	5,070	9,082	430	16,376	142,887
1893-94 .	113,790	4,300	2,000	3,200	6,132	480	9,941	142,849
1894-95 .	126,726	4,300	2,000	3,000	8,000	450	9,882	152,358
1895-96 .	110,551	3,500	2,000	2,000	6,000	450	9,832	140,333

The areas are approximate as in the case of Meiktila and Myingyan.

The statement given below shows the rainfall during each of the years 1888 to 1896 :—

	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.
1888	2·24	26·54	3·66	32·44
1889	2·89	28·36	8·93	40·18
1890	11·16	18·87	3·66	33·69
1891	1·21	18·88	11·32	31·41
1892	9·36	20·56	3·56	33·48
1893	10·19	16·65	15·26	42·10
1894	3·86	31·70	6·76	42·32
1895	9·71	17·56	6·73	34·00
1896	1·56	15·66	1·91*	19·13

* Up to 26th December.

The areas irrigated in 1891-92 and 1892-93 were 44,674 acres and 48,294 acres respectively. Figures for succeeding years are not available for Yamethin subdivision separately. The rainfall in this district is heavier than in Meiktila or Myingyan, and a considerable area is irrigated, but it is necessary to remark that, if the rainfall fails, the irrigation works also fail to a large extent as they consist of tanks fed by streams which themselves depend on local rainfall. The district is in reality more insecure than either Meiktila or Myingyan as it depends almost entirely on the paddy crop. Frequently rainfall which is sufficient for one or more of the various crops grown in Meiktila or Myingyan is quite insufficient for the paddy crop in Yamèthin. The cultivators too in this district do not attempt to grow other crops on their paddy-land as is done in Meiktila and, if they are unable to show paddy or if their crop fails, they get nothing. In the "Analysis of districts with reference to security against famine" 45 villages in this subdivision are shown as quite secure and the rest (800) as secure in ordinary years. This is no doubt wrong. The whole subdivision ought, probably, considering the extreme uncertainty of the rainfall, to be classed as insecure.

The statement below shows the annual collections on account of *thathameda* and State land rent for the years 1888-89 to 1895-96. The figures from 1893-94 onwards include the figures relating to Pyinmana subdivision, as separate figures for Yamèthin subdivision are not available.

	Thathameda. ₹	State land rent. ₹
1888-89	2,18,189	15,522
1889-90	2,23,688	9,017
1890-91	2,91,883	14,004
1891-92	1,30,653	7,627
1892-93	1,58,651	5,519
1893-94	3,48,165	30,135
1894-95	3,08,885	33,851
1895-96	2,93,412	28,034

A brief agricultural history of the subdivision from 1888-89 to 1896-97 is given below :—

1888-89.—The harvest was well up to the average and paddy was exported in considerable quantities. There was, however, great loss of cattle from disease Rupees 17,469 were given out in agricultural advances, but the loans were recovered within the year.

1889-90.—The rainfall was unfavourable and the harvest poor.

1890-91.—The crops were bad, but rather better than in Meiktila; the district was free from cattle-disease. Rupees 19,630 were advanced and ₹11,790 re-paid during the year.

1891-92.—A very unfavourable season, the crops failed entirely, and there was considerable distress; *thathameda* assessments were reduced one-half Rupees 88,683 were given out in agricultural advances. Relief works were opened and kept open till July 1892.

1892-93.—The crops in Pyawbwé township failed entirely and there was some distress. *Thathameda* was not levied in 73 villages and reduced rates were generally applied. Rupees 22,726 were given out in agricultural advances.

1893-94.—A bumper harvest. Rupees 1,06,400 were advanced to agriculturists.

1894-95.—The paddy crop was above the average. Sessamum was a moderate crop. Recoveries to the amount of ₹87,226 on account of outstanding agricultural advances were made during the year.

1895-96.—Paddy was extensively sown owing to early rains, but the crops failed generally, except in the irrigated tracts, owing to drought, and the harvest was generally poor. Cultivators who had reserve stocks lived on them and many others were compelled to migrate. A large number of cattle were exported. Rupees 36,871 were recovered on account of agricultural advances.

1896-97.—During the current year there has been a total failure of crops in the subdivision except in a small area in the south-east corner where crops on irrigated lands are good, but this area is but a small fraction of the whole and

the crop in it does not affect the general situation. The price of rice is 8 seers and 5 chittacks per rupee.

6. *Migration.*—The Burmese are naturally a migratory people and large numbers come down annually from Upper Burma in November and December to reap the Lower Burma harvest. During the current year this movement of the population has assumed very large proportions, particularly from the famine-stricken tracts. Early in December it was estimated that 4,000 families had left the Myingyan district, and emigration is reported to have continued steadily since then. In the Yamèthin subdivision many villages are reported to be entirely deserted. From this subdivision large numbers have found employment in the adjoining subdivision of Pyinmana, where the season has been favourable. From Meiktila also large numbers have emigrated. The emigrants come down to the lower province by all means of conveyance—railway, on which half-fares are granted, river steamers, boats, rafts, and road.

7. *Remissions of revenue.*—As appears from the statements given in an earlier part of this report, the great bulk of the revenue of the famine tracts consists of *thathameda*. The districts being almost entirely agricultural, the failure of crops has rendered large remissions of *thathameda* necessary. The rate at which this tax is levied in ordinary seasons is, with few exceptions, R10 a household. During the present year it has been found necessary to remit the tax entirely over considerable portions of the famine area and to a large extent over other portions where crops have not entirely failed. The need for remissions has been rendered greater by the circumstance that the season of 1895-96 was very unfavourable, and that the savings of the people, which if the season had been favourable would have helped to support them in 1896-97, were in great measure exhausted. In the Meiktila district 245 villages have been entirely exempted from *thathameda*, while in the remaining 819 villages rates have, with 13 exceptions, been reduced to from R3 to R6. In the Myingyan district 714 villages have been entirely exempted, in 179 the rate has been reduced to R3, in 202 to from R4 to R6, while in 54 villages only do the rates exceed R6. In the Yamèthin district 491 villages have been entirely exempted from *thathameda*, 165 have been assessed at rates of from R3 to R5, 4 at rates from R6 to R8, and 33 only at the full, or R10, rate.

The following statement, which compares the collections of 1894-95, a normal year, and 1895-96, a bad year, with the estimated collections of 1896-97, indicates as accurately as is at present possible the loss of revenue which the scarcity will cause in the affected districts:—

District.	Collections of *thathameda* in		Estimated Collections of *thathameda* in
	1894-95.	1895-96	1896-97.
	R	R	R
Yamèthin	3,68,685	2,93,412	1,21,579
Myingyan	5,80,228	5,05,012	75,237
Meiktila	3,49,451	2,52,150	60,793
Total .	13,04,564	10,50,574	2,57,609

8. *Agricultural advances.*—In the scarcity of 1891-92 large expenditure was incurred in agricultural advances to enable people to buy cattle and seed. Expenditure of this kind has not been found necessary in 1896 because the character of the famine has been different. In 1891 the rains were deficient in the earlier part of the rainy season, and when rain did fall in later months advances for purchase of seed and cattle were made to enable cultivators to make late sowings. During the present year the failure of rain took place in the later months; there were consequently few opportunities of re-sowing crops on the occurrence of late rain, and the need for granting agricultural advances did not arise. In May and June next, when agricultural operations will be resumed, advances will have to be made on a liberal scale to enable the people, who will

be practically without resources, to purchase seed and cattle. It is too early to make a forecast of this expenditure, as it is impossible to foresee the extent to which cattle will be sold during the next few months. The Chief Commissioner believes, however, that advances to the amount of several lakhs will have to be given when the time comes.

9. *Relief works.*—In October last, when scarcity became acute, a few small relief works were opened as test works in the Yamèthin and Meiktila districts. After these works had been open for a short time, it became evident that the area affected by famine was considerable, that the people would need relief for some months at least, and that large numbers of relief-workers would have to be provided for. At the same time there were serious objections to opening works of the kind carried out in 1891 and 1892. Such works consisted of roads, which are not required, and of irrigation works, for the most part the digging of small tanks, which prove useless during times of drought, when they are most wanted. Moreover, the work of organization is more difficult in the case of numerous small works. In view of these considerations, the Chief Commissioner decided to close the small works and to concentrate labour on one large work. The work selected was the construction of the earthwork of the Meiktila-Myingyan Branch Railway, which would, it was hoped, afford work for all needing relief. The Government of India sanctioned the opening of this work, and a Famine Relief Works division was accordingly constituted under an Executive Engineer, who is subordinated to the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle. The work of marking out the line was begun at both ends under the supervision of Railway Engineers, while the earthwork was in charge of Provincial Engineers. Actual work was begun at Thedaw, near Meiktila, on the 2nd November; near Taungtha, in the Myingyan district, on the 8th; near Myingyan on the 20th; and near Mahlaing in the Meiktila district, on the 26th. No part of the work falls within the Yamèthin district, but relief-workers from the famine area of that district are drafted to the nearest camp at which work is carried on. Relief camps under medical supervision were established at each of these four places; at Mahlaing and Taungtha camp telegraph offices also were opened. The numbers on relief works, which at first were 5,000, rose rapidly, until in the beginning of December they reached 30,000. According to the latest report (for the week ending the 2nd January) the average number employed was 24,727, while the number on gratuitous relief was 5,407.

10. The preceding portion of this report has dealt with the existing situation and with the measures taken hitherto to deal with the famine. It remains to discuss the future course of the scarcity, its probable duration and extent, and the measures which still remain to be taken. As regards the future course of the famine, the facts reported in former portions of this letter show that in the areas to which the Famine Code has been applied the yield of the cold-weather crops of 1896 will be extremely small and no later crops will be reaped till the autumn crops of 1897. In these areas, therefore, it is now practically certain that relief works will have to be maintained until, at the earliest, August and September 1897. During May and June large numbers will return to the fields for ploughing and sowing, and will then again come on the works. If the monsoon of 1897 fails, the scarcity will of course be intensified, but there is little use in basing calculations on this comparatively remote contingency, as, if next monsoon fails, scarcity must prevail over almost the whole of the dry zone. It is not possible at the present time to forecast with any accuracy the numbers which would in that case require relief, or to sketch out a programme of relief operations. In this letter, therefore, it is assumed that the season of 1897 will be normal. As regards districts to which the Famine Code has not been applied, it is yet too early to estimate the extent to which scarcity will prevail during the next few months. Failure of crops has not been confined to the areas to which the Code has been applied. In other parts of the dry zone, however, the failure has not been so complete as in the famine areas, and it has not yet been found necessary to open relief works. The Chief Commissioner fears that the necessity will arise about February or March. He still hopes that if relief is found to be needed in some parts, the numbers needing it will be comparatively few.

11. The future measures to be taken for dealing with the scarcity will consist of the continuation and extension of relief works and the grant of agricultural

advances. The subject of agricultural advances has been dealt with in paragraph 8. As regards relief works, it is estimated that the earthwork of the Meiktila-Myingyan Railway will afford work for 24,000 persons for 33 weeks. In addition to this work, sanction has been asked* to the commencement of collection of stone-ballast, which is found in large quantities near the line of railway. The collection of ballast will afford employment for the more able-bodied among the men, while those of feebler physique, with women and children, will continue to be employed on earthwork. This arrangement will facilitate concentration and will render it unnecessary to move camps at short intervals of time. The actual quarrying of stone and breaking it into ballast will, it is proposed, be carried out as a famine work on famine relief principles. The carriage of the ballast from the quarries to the line cannot, however, be arranged for in this way. For this part of the work carts will be hired at ordinary rates. This arrangement will afford employment to cartmen, who would otherwise be compelled to sell their cattle at a heavy loss. It is estimated that the collection and breaking of ballast will employ 24,000 relief-workers for about six weeks. The earthwork and the collection of ballast together will afford employment to 24,000 for 39 weeks. The length of time for which these works will, as a matter of fact, afford employment depends of course on the number of persons coming on the works Assuming that during November an average of 10,000 a week were employed, and during December an average of 30,000, the works will, from the beginning of January, provide for 30,000 workers a week for 25 weeks, *i.e.*, till the last week in June. It is very difficult to form a forecast of the numbers which will actually come on the works. During November and December emigration to Lower Burma has been going on. With the completion of the rice harvest in the lower province it is probable that many emigrants will return. But it is impossible to calculate with any approach to accuracy how many will return, or how many of those who return will come on relief works. One effect of the abnormal emigration which has lately taken place has been to largely reduce wages of labour in Lower Burma. The cost of producing the Lower Burmā rice-crop has consequently been reduced, and unless prices in the Rangoon market are lower than usual—a contingency which there are no grounds for anticipating—the profits of the Lower Burma cultivator will be unusually high. He will have more money to spend, and Upper Burma emigrants may thus find employment in Lower Burma in considerable numbers during the dry weather. Again, it would be unsafe to asssume that all or even most of the Upper Burmans who return from Lower Burma will come on relief works. Such earnings as they will bring back with them may enable many to dispense with relief, while others may find employment in other parts of the province. In considering this question, the migratory character of the Burman must always be borne in mind. Allowance must also be made for the diminution in the number of relief-workers which may be expected to take place when the monsoon of 1897 breaks. If the season promises favourably money-lenders will no doubt make advances on the security of the future crop, and large numbers will be able to support themselves out of these advances or from wages paid out of these advances. On the whole, the Chief Commissioner doubts whether the numbers coming on relief works will on the average be very much larger during the first eight months of 1897 than they have been during December 1896. An average of 40,000 a week is the highest estimate which he is prepared to make. On this estimate the Meiktila-Myingyan Railway will provide work till the middle of May. The further works which it is proposed to open hereafter, as necessity occurs, are the Mandalay canal scheme, the project for which has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and the Môn river canal scheme, for which sanction is being asked in the Public Works Department. The Sagaing-Alon branch railway is another work which may be undertaken if required. The survey is finished and the plans and estimates will shortly be submitted. All these works are large works, suitable for famine relief and capable of affording employment to large numbers of relief-workers in the affected areas. Another large work which can be undertaken is the Kanna tank on the borders of the Myingyan and Kyauksè districts.

* Letter No. 12563, dated 15th December 1896, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

12. In conclusion, I am to submit the following remarks on the subject of the expenditure likely to be incurred during the remainder of the famine. The

estimate must necessarily be vague as the main factors on which it depends, namely, the numbers who will come on relief works and the future price of food-grains, cannot be determined with accuracy. The expenditure will be of two kinds, namely, expenditure on relief works and expenditure on other purposes, such as gratuitous relief. As it has been decided to utilize for relief purposes large works under the control of the Public Works Department, the expenditure under the first head will be almost entirely in the Public Works Department. In a recent letter* to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, the Chief Commissioner estimated that a sum of ten lakhs in all would be required, counting from the beginning of the famine. This estimate was based on the assumption that relief works would be closed when the rains began. A consideration of the latest district reports, however, has led the Chief Commissioner to the conclusion, expressed in an earlier part of this letter, that works will have to be kept open till September. On this assumption the total amount expended in the Public Works Department will, the Chief Commissioner thinks, reach the sum of 12 lakhs before the famine ends. Of this amount R1,90,000, in round numbers, have been expended, leaving R10,10,000 still to be spent. In the Civil Department there may be a small expenditure on local and test works. Rupees 20,000 will, the Chief Commissioner thinks, cover this. In addition to expenditure on relief works money will be spent on the following purposes:—

* No 12405, dated 11th December 1896.

(*a*) Employment of additional Civil Officers.
(*b*) Relief of dependents at works.
(*c*) Gratuitous relief afforded to persons at their homes.

The expenditure anticipated on these purposes is—

	R
(*a*)	20,000
(*b*)	17,000
(*c*)	33,000

The following statement exhibits the total expenditure which will, the Chief Commissioner believes, be incurred from the present date until the famine ends:—

Head of expenditure	Amount.
	R
(1) Public works by Public Works Officers	10,10,000
(2) Public works by Civil Officers	20,000
(3) Employment of additional Civil Officers	20,000
(4) Relief of dependents at works, section 106 of Burma Famine Code	17,000
(5) Gratuitous relief afforded to persons at their homes	33,000
TOTAL	11,00,000

2.—Letter from the Government of Bombay, to the Government of India, No. 122 (Famine) of 1897, dated 12th January 1897.

In accordance with No. 10 of the rules circulated with the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 5—48, dated 2nd March 1892, and section 26 of the Bombay Famine Relief Code, I am directed to submit a report on the scarcity prevailing in parts of this Presidency. In the circumstances stated below it has been found difficult to obtain materials for a complete account of the situation at any time, and there has consequently been delay in the submission of this report, for which I am to express regret. The rain which fell towards the end of November materially altered the outlook and rendered comparatively useless the estimates before received. It was very partial and irregular, as will be shown below, and it was consequently not easy to gauge the general effect of it. There has again been rain in the last week of December in most of the affected districts, but it also has been very irregular and for the most part scanty and it cannot yet be stated with any exactness how far rabi crops will be saved by it. In some other respects the materials for a complete report are still defective, but His Excellency the Governor in Council does not consider it desirable to defer further the submission to the Government of India in a compact form of such information as is available. The summaries which have been prepared every week since relief works were opened have shown in detail all occurrences affecting the condition of the people and the extent to which it has been necessary to provide relief. Copies of these statements are appended for ready reference.

2. The area at present actually affected lies within the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country districts of this Presidency, *viz.*, Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, Násik, Khándesh Bijápur, Belgaum, and Dharwár. The probable extent of liability to famine and the normal economic condition of these districts are shown in the following extracts from the Bombay Statistical Atlas:—

"Sholápur.

The whole district is excessively liable to famine. The area protected by canal irrigation is estimated at under 100 square miles. The cause of famine is failure or unseasonableness of the rainfall. The population is nearly purely agricultural. Weaving is the only important industry, but it is altogether dependent on the prosperity of agriculture. Important trade centres are few. The precarious rainfall of the whole district except Bársi places the population in an inferior condition to that of other Deccan districts, and in so far as the season is more untrustworthy the cultivators are in proportion more hindered from enterprise and regular rotation tillage than their Deccan neighbours."

"Ahmednagar.

The whole district except the Dángs is liable to famine. The central belt including Jámkhed enjoys a greater immunity than the tálukás of the Godávari and Bhima valleys. The causes of famine are irregular and uncertain rainfall and deficient water supply. The large town of Ahmednagar with Bhingar contains many artizans and traders. The bulk of the population is agricultural. Weavers are numerous except in Akola, Nevása, and Sangamner. The industry is rather in the hands of classes who are not hereditary weavers, but agriculturists drawn from husbandry by the superior profits of the hand-looms. The husbandmen of Jámkhed, who have unusual facilities for grazing, are considerable dairy farmers. With the exception of these and the market gardeners the cultivating classes are poor and depressed. They are ignorant and improvident and suffer greatly from scanty rainfall and from pressure of money-lenders. The poorer husbandmen go in slack seasons to Bombay to work as labourers and carriers. Others add to their profits from tillage by carting grain, cotton and oil-seeds."

"Poona.

The area liable to chronic distress from failure of rains is the eastern part, which makes up half the district. The western part of the district is practically free from danger of distress caused by drought. The transition tracts lying between the rugged hilly western belt and the open plains of the east have a partial immunity from distress. The eastern tract has a good soil but is badly supplied with water and is dependent on a capricious rainfall derived chiefly from the late or north-east monsoon. This accounts for its liability to distress. The immunity of the western belt lies in its regular rainfall, and the partial immunity of the transition tracts is due to a better water-supply in wells and water-courses from the hills and a fairly regular rainfall as compared with the eastern plains. The population of the eastern plains is almost purely agricultural, and indeed of the whole district except at trade centres like Poona and Talegaon. The bulk of the cultivating classes are Kunbis and Mális, but numerous other castes cultivate. The rayatwari occupants are fairly off, except in the eastern plains where they are poor and indebted."

"Sátára.

The dry eastern part of the district is the least naturally protected area and next to it comes the transition tract lying between it and the hilly west. The eastern part is liable to failure of rainfall. In the transition tract the rainfall is uncertain but the richness of its soil and its unusual facilities for irrigation from wells and running streams enhances its measure of immunity from the effects of prolonged drought. The total area in the district liable to famine may be taken not to exceed 2,000 square miles. The population is largely agricultural, but an unusual number of people are herdsmen and shepherds. The Kunbi, who is the cultivator of the district, is more conservative and less enterprising than elsewhere in the Deccan. Some of the poorer cultivators and many field labourers and others resort yearly in slack times to Bombay for employment in the cotton mills and at the wharves. In the east the rayats are somewhat wanting in energy and industry. Their soil is poor and their seasons precarious. Few in this tract are clear of debt. The rayat of the rich Krishna Valley has better credit and less necessity for recourse to the money-lender. The number engaged in cart-traffic is particularly large."

"Násik.

The Desh, which includes the tálukás of Málegaon, Nándgaon and Yeola, and the eastern portions of Chándor, Niphád and Sinnar is most liable to distress from seasons of drought, but the degree of liability is not so great as in the districts further east. The Desh tálukás receive the tail-end of the south-west and north-east monsoons, and are thus liable to the accident of the failure of both in the same season. The transition tract, which includes most of Sinnar, Niphád and Chándor and parts of Báglán, Kalvan, Dindori and Násik, enjoys the advantage of irrigation facilities to a greater extent than the western Dángs or the eastern plains. The poorest of the population reside in tracts enjoying the most trustworthy rainfall. The poor Varlis, Kolis and Thákurs of Peint have not the contingency of drought to encounter. The Kunbis and Mális of the Desh and the transition tracts are as a rule the most intelligent and prosperous cultivators of the Deccan. The cultivators are poor and indebted in the tracts less liable to distress. In severe distress representatives from all the manufacturing classes (weavers, Koshtis, Rangáris, etc.) will be found in the ranks of relief labourers as they are mostly in a poor condition."

"Khándesh.

As regards East Khándesh, the degree of liability to famine is very much smaller than in the Deccan. The seasonableness of the rains cannot be depended on and thus from time to time much loss is occasioned. Drought is not the only cause of famine or acute distress. The liability to serious loss from

the floods of the Tápti and its tributaries cannot be overlooked. The railway has introduced cotton presses and ginning factories, which give employment to the people over and above that necessarily made available by the Railway Company. The economic condition of the agricultural population of Jalgaon, Erandol, Sávda and Páchora is above the average, even of Khándesh. The cultivators are well off and live easily in ordinary seasons, possessing fair credit. Elsewhere, except in unhealthy and thinly populated tracts, the condition of the people is decidedly good. In East and South Jámner the villages are small and the people poorer. The labouring population finds abundant employment, and field labour is both costly and difficult to obtain.

"As regards West Khándesh, except in the Tápti Valley, the liability to acute distress is very remote. In the four westernmost tálukas a famine could only be caused by a total failure of rain. At the outside 2,000 square miles out of the 4 remaining tálukas may be said to be practically liable to famine. The degree of liability is less than that of East Khándesh by reason of less liability to damage from floods and failure of rainfall. But it is greater on account of more cramped communications, greater distance from the railway and poorer normal condition of the population. Cultivators are as a rule poor. Without forethought or self-restraint they readily run into debt. Those in Sháháda, in East Nandurbár and to a certain extent in the plains of Taloda and along the rivers in Pimpalner are for the most part well off. The rest would in the event of distress very soon need Government assistance. Shirpur and Dhulia have some well-to-do traders. In the latter town the cotton presses and gin-factories give employment to the labouring classes who are thereby in normal years able to save. The population of Amalner is decidedly better off than that of Dhulia. The people are generally well-to-do. Dhulia, Pimpalner and in a less degree Amalner enjoy a special measure of protection by reason of the dams or bandháras which have been built on the tributaries of the Tápti."

"Bijápur.

The whole of the district is liable to famine. Excepting small portions of Hungund and Muddebihál, where the rainfall is more certain than elsewhere, it may be said that the liability to famine is nearly uniform throughout. The cause of famine is failure or unseasonableness of rainfall or both. There are no facilities for protection by large irrigation works. The population is nearly entirely dependent on agriculture. 76 per cent. are agriculturists and 23 per cent. are engaged in crafts and industries. These are almost entirely weavers, of whom four-fifths are females. The weaving industry, which is common throughout the district, is greatly dependent on agricultural prosperity. As a rule the agriculturists are a steady and orderly people, fairly housed and enjoying all the necessaries of a simple life and sufficient agricultural stock for the management of their holdings."

"Belgaum.

About one-third of the district—the south-west portion—is practically secure from great distress induced by drought, for in that portion the rainfall is certain and a bad season rarely occurs. The tálukas in the north-east, which depend on the north-east rains, are liable to chronic drought. The transition tract, which includes Chikodi and Sampgáon, enjoys a fair immunity, as its rain-supply is chiefly from the south-west monsoon, which can be more trusted than that of the north-east monsoon. The cause of distress is insufficiency of rains. The population is nearly purely agricultural. Weavers of coarse cotton and woollen cloths are fairly numerous, but they may be classed as dependent, indirectly though it be, on agriculture. The degree of indebtedness of the rayatwári occupants holds a position intermediate between that of the holders of Dhárwár and the Deccan. On the one hand the cultivators are partly Lingáyets and Jains, while in Dhárwár they chiefly belong to these industrious, self-dependent and provident classes, but on the other hand the improvident Marátha husbandmen, who form the cultivating classes of the Deccan, are nearly as numerous. The land is not so heavily burdened as in the Deccan, but it is a great deal more encumbered than in Dhárwár."

" Dhárwár.

The Mallád or the hilly portion in the west and south of the district, in which failure of the rainfall is unknown, is practically free from danger of famine. The transition tract lying between the Mallád and the Desh—plain open country in the north-east—is less liable, both in degree and in frequency, to severe distress than the Desh, which is most liable to distress from drought. Distress may be caused either by the insufficiency of the rainfall or its unseasonableness or by both. The population is nearly purely agricultural. The land is held by small rayatwári occupants. The arable land is principally free from encumbrances. The money-lenders are not, as in the Deccan, strangers, but pátils and other watandárs of the district. Well-to-do cultivators are always ready to enlarge their possessions by purchase of land and by mortgage with possession. The condition of the rayatwári occupants in the Desh is decidedly good."

3. As regards the current year, the following statement shows the rainfall in these districts in the months of June to November last as compared with the average fall during those months :—

District.	June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.	
	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.
	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.
Sholápur .	4 52	4 78	2 90	4 1	4 83	1 84	8 2	0 67	4 72	0 44	1 27	2 32
Ahmednagar .	4 52	8 89	3 40	6 35	3 64	2 5	6 84	0 44	4 19	0 25	1 1	1 15
Poona . .	6 51	10 91	13 93	20 62	6 53	11 40	7 64	0 83	5 17	0 59	1 17	1 22
Sátára . .	8 74	14 88	18 90	26 78	8 68	17 52	7 25	1 28	5 60	0 51	1 51	1 10
Násik . .	6 79	12 31	13 1	20 67	7 7	9 79	8 05	1 41	3 70	0 59	0 91	0 32
Khándesh .	6 19	5 75	9 20	15 55	6 2	4 15	6 65	0 30	1 92	0 2	0 52	0 26
Bijápur .	3 62	2 12	2 36	1 85	4 8	1 60	6 13	1 46	5 43	0 22	1 59	1 09
Belgaum .	6 68	12 26	11 46	14 28	5 96	11 74	5 9	0 84	5 98	1 2	1 43	0 59
Dhárwár .	3 41	5 53	5 30	6 99	3 76	5 20	4 57	1 60	5 38	1 93	1 72	2 32

A skeleton map of the Central Division showing the rainfall at the different stations from 19th to 30th November 1896 is also appended. The peculiarities of the season are that the tracts dependent on kharif crops for the most part received excessive rain till about the middle of August, which proved injurious to crops and necessitated re-sowing in several places; while beyond a few scattered showers there was practically no rain during the months of September and October, when it was most wanted to bring the growing kharif crops to maturity and to enable rabi sowings to be undertaken. There was however some useful rain in the third and fourth weeks of November, which improved the condition of the rabi crops already sown and rendered further sowings possible in all the affected districts except Násik and Khándesh. Again in the last week of December there was some rain in most of the affected districts. This rain would have been most useful for the crops sown in the end of November, and in the eastern tálukas of Poona it is believed to have had very beneficial results, but unfortunately it fell elsewhere for the most part in places where the November rain had not been sufficient for further sowings. The season has been altogether so abnormal, the rainfall so capricious, and the effects so diverse that an accurate idea of them can be given only by a detailed account for each of the districts in which scarcity has resulted.

Sholápur.

Cultivation in this district depends mainly on the amount and seasonableness of the late rains of August, September and October. The rainfall in June and July was timely and useful for kharif sowings, but was deficient throughout the district. In August the rain was far below the average, and standing kharif crops began to wither while rabi sowing was retarded. The situation grew worse in September and October, when the fall measured only a few cents, and by the end of the latter month the kharif crops had almost completely failed and most of the rabi area was left unsown for want of moisture. In November there was rain between the 20th and 23rd and on the 27th, ranging from 58 cents at Pandhar-

pur to 6·76 inches at Sholápur. This rain proved very beneficial to such rabi crops as had been sown, and enabled most of the remaining rabi area to be sown in the tálukas of Sholápur, Bársi, Mádha and Karmála, except in places where seed and cattle were deficient. In the remaining three tálukas of Sángola, Pandharpur and Málsiras rain was smaller in quantity and partial, and further sowings in these places have therefore been more restricted. There was no rain in December except 6 cents at Bársi, and it is feared that without further rain the outturn of the crops sown in the end of November will be small if they do not entirely fail.

Ahmednagar.

The rainfall in June, July and August was generally sufficient and seasonable for kharif crops and enabled rabi lands to be prepared for sowing in some parts of the district. In September and October there was nothing beyond scanty rain in any táluka. The kharif crops consequently withered in many places and rabi sowing was retarded. In November there was good rain in the southern tálukas, *viz.*, Ahmednagar, Párner, Shrígonda, Karjat and Jamkhed, ranging from 1·20 inches at Párner to 4·30 inches at Karjat. The condition of such crops as had been sown was much improved by it and further sowing of wheat, gram, linseed and jowári was rendered possible over nearly the full rabi area in the tálukas above mentioned. In the northern tálukas, on the other hand, the rainfall of November was too scanty for further sowing, and the area there sown averaged only from 1 to 2 annas of the normal area taken at 16 annas. There was rain on the 26th of December in most of the tálukas, the maximum being at Nagar 70 cents; but it was insufficient in the southern tálukas where owing to the large rabi area sown at the end of November it would have been most useful.

Poona.

In June the rainfall was sufficient and seasonable. In July and the first three weeks of August it was exceptionally heavy and proved injurious especially to river-side crops and to those in the western and central tálukas. In the eastern tálukas, *viz.*, Purandhar, Sirur, Indápur and Bhimthadi, the fall in August was below the average. The rainfall in September and October was scanty and crops withered in the eastern tálukás and also showed signs of deterioration elsewhere. Rabi sowing was also retarded. In November good rain fell in the eastern tálukas, measuring from 1·20 inches in Purandhar to 3·08 inches at Indápur. The rest of the district received only light showers. This rain has enabled 8 to 16 annas (whole) of the usual rabi area to be sown in the eastern tálukas. Elsewhere the area sown is about one-fifth of the normal. In the last week of December slight rain (ranging from 8 to 95 cents) fell in these tálukas and has benefited the late-sown crops, but more is needed.

Sátára.

In June the rainfall was generally sufficient and seasonable for sowing and transplantation. In July and the first half of August there was excessive rain in the western and central tracts, which injured the standing crops. In the eastern tálukás, *viz.*, Mán, Khatáv, Khánápur and Tásgaon, the fall was normal, and at the end of August the crops were in good condition. In September and October the rainfall throughout the district was much below the average, with the result that kharif crops began to wither, especially in the eastern tálukas, and rabi sowing was retarded. In November showers of rain fell between the 19th and 22nd throughout the district and improved the condition of crops already sown, but were too light for any appreciable extension of sowing. There was also some rain throughout the district in the last week of December, the maximum being at Tásgaon 1 inch 12 cents and minimum at Pátan 6 cents. The condition of the standing crops is fair, but more rain is required for those last sown.

Násik.

The rainfall in June was sufficient and seasonable. In July and the first half of August it was excessive and injurious to crops, especially bájri; there were floods in Málegaon, which destroyed the crops. In the last week of August there was a break, which proved beneficial for standing crops and for completing kharíf re-sowings and commencing rabi sowings. In September and October the rainfall was very deficient, and standing kharíf crops withered in many places, while rabi sowings were delayed. There were light showers (6 cents to 1 inch) in November, which improved the condition of late crops already sown, but did not make further sowing possible. On the 28th of December there was rain in four tálukas, ranging from 28 to 55 cents. More rain is required for the standing rabi crops.

Khándesh.

The rainfall in June was below the average except in a few tálukas. In July and the first half of August, however, it was abnormally heavy and injurious in some places to standing kharíf crops, especially cotton. Some river-side crops were destroyed by floods. In the second half of August there was a complete break, which benefited the crops and enabled re-sowings to be undertaken. In September the rainfall was much below the average, and in October there was practically no rain and the kharíf crops began to wither everywhere and rabi sowing was retarded. In November there was slight rain (1 cent to 1·27 inches), which was beneficial to wheat and gram already sown, but insufficient for any further sowing. About 1 inch 27 cents of rain fell at Dhulia on the 20th December, where however rabi crops are not grown.

Bijápur.

The rainfall of June, July and August was far below the average and insufficient for complete kharif sowings. Bijápur is however principally a rabi district, and depends mainly upon the later rains of September, October, and November. During September the rainfall was very scanty, and the month of October was almost rainless. By the end of October the kharíf crops had dried up, and a few rabi crops sown were withering except along the banks of the Krishna. In November rain fell in general showers, mostly between the 19th and 23rd. This rain was beneficial to such jowári crops as were before sown, but was not sufficient for further sowings except in a few places. In the last week of December there was slight rain in four tálukás and one petha, varying from 9 to 48 cents, but it was insufficient to revive the few crops sown towards the end of November, which are reported to be withering.

BELGAUM.

In the three tálukas of Athni, Gokak and Parasgad (including Murgod petha), which are included among the affected areas, prospects were good till the end of August. But a long break occurred in September, in the last week of which only a few cents of rain fell in these tálukas. The whole of October also passed almost without any rain. By the end of October the standing kharif crops had already withered or were withering or where they had survived were being destroyed by insects. In November light showers fell throughout the district of Belgaum between the 19th and 23rd and on the 27th. The fall in the affected tálukas was at Parasgad 1 inch 9 cents, at Gokák 45 cents and at Athni 70 cents. The fall was light but useful to standing crops, and enabled some additional sowings to be undertaken. There was general rain on the 25th of December except in Athni and Chikodi, varying from 14 cents at Murgod to 1 inch 57 cents at Belgaum. More rain is needed in all the affected tálukas, but especially in Athni.

Dhárwár.

The situation till the middle of October in the affected tálukas, *viz.*, Naval-gund (including Nargund petha), Ron and Gadag (including Mundargi petha), was somewhat similar to that of the Belgaum tálukas referred to above. The kharif crops were next to worthless and were rooted out in some places, and there were practically no rabi sowings till the end of October. In November good rain fell throughout the district mostly between the 15th and 23rd, the fall in the affected parts being—

	In.	Ct.
Gadag	3	76
Mundargi	0	51
Ron	1	94
Navalgund	2	30
Nargund	2	66

This rain was beneficial to the standing crops, and most of the rabi area was sown. The condition of the affected tálukas except the Mundargi petha was much improved by this rain. There was also some useful rain in the last week of December in these tálukas varying from 15 cents to 1 inch 99 cents. but more is still wanted in the north-east tracts (Ron, Nargund, Mundargi,) where the prospects are still precarious.

4. Estimates in annas of the outturn of kharif crops and of the rabi area sown in each of the affected districts as compared with the normal (16 annas) outturn and sowings have been furnished to the Government of India with my letter No. 10601, dated 23rd December 1896. The following statement gives the information in greater detail for the affected districts as well as for other districts of this Presidency for which it is available:—

District.	Average outturn in annas of kharif crops taking the whole area sown.	Proportion of the ordinary rabi area sown.	Proportion of the rabi area sown in which the seed has germinated.	Proportion of the area in column 4, in which the crop is still alive
1	2	3	4	5
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...
Kaira	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	8	55 per cent	80 per cent	All.
Broach	6½	95 „	Nearly	all.
Surat	12	53 „	81 per cent	All.
Thána	7½	25 „	All.	All.
Sholápur	1	43 „	80 per cent	All
Ahmednagar	4	66 „	Generally	Not reported.
Poona	3	75 „	Not	reported.
Sátára	5⅝	69 „	Greater part	75 per cent.
Násik	5⅜	46 „	86 per cent	All alive in nine tálukas and parts of two tálukas.
Khándesh	6½	42 „	80 „	All.
Bijápur	¾	25 „	70 „	Not reported.
Belgaum	6	62 „	60 „	60 per cent.
Dhárwár	7*	74 „	82 „	All alive in nine tálukas and about half in one táluka.
Kolába	7	44 „	All	All.
Ratnágiri	7	76 „	All	All
Kánara	...	...	...	...
Karáchi	10	†Almost whole	...	...
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	12	60 per cent	All	All.
Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	12	‡70 per cent	88 per cent	All.

* 4 annas in the affected tálukas and 10 annas in the rest.
† Sowing was still in progress at the date of report.
‡ Sowing was still going on at the date of report.

These estimates are not based on any detailed inspection, for which there has not yet been time, but they indicate roughly how the probable outturn of food-grains in the current year compares with the normal outturn. For a proper appreciation of the figures however it is necessary to note the proportions of kharif and rabi food crops grown in the areas affected by scarcity. The cereals principally cultivated as kharif crops in these districts are bájri, jowári and rice, while those cultivated as rabi crops are jowári and wheat. The following statement of the average area on which these crops are grown shows how far the several districts are dependent for their food-supply on khariff or rabi crops :—

Districts.	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.
Sholápur	257,955	1,356,925
Ahmednagar	811,922	1,226,614
Poona	840,627	796,874
Sátára	944,805	272,891
Násik	982,266	396,355
Kháudesh	1,166,684	267,534
Bijápur	685,626	1,214,279
Belgaum	883,706	305,039
Dhárwár	785,068	435,711

It will be clear from the facts and figures above given that the intensity of the distress in this Presidency depends entirely on the outturn of the rabi crops still standing. Most of these crops were sown at the end of November, long after the time at which such crops are generally sown. Some of them were benefited by rain at the end of last month, but it is feared that most of them will fail to come to maturity without more rain. The Director of Agriculture and all members of the Agricultural Department have been desired to devote their energies to the ascertainment as promptly as is possible of the probable result of these late sowings and to the collection of other information regarding the food-supply.

5. There can however be little doubt that the character of the season does not of itself account adequately for the large demand for relief which has already occurred in this Presidency. In the districts most liable to scarcity the rabi crops are most important, and as already shown it is not yet known what the outturn of them will be. The distress has mainly arisen from the pressure on the poorer classes of the abnormally high prices which have prevailed since October last, and the failure of the kharif crops in these districts would not have caused so great a rise in price if there had been a good harvest in other parts of India. Prices indeed rose in Northern India while yet a plentiful harvest was expected here, for although the heavy rainfall in the end of July and beginning of August caused some damage in various places, the outlook in the Presidency as a whole was very favourable for some time afterwards, and in many places bumper crops were expected. It is believed that in these circumstances holders of stocks of grain were tempted by the higher prices resulting from the unfavourable outlook in Northern India to export to some extent. Afterwards it became evident that the prolonged absence of the later rains would injure or entirely destroy kharif crops and render rabi cultivation exceedingly precarious, and prices rose rapidly. By the middle of November the staple grains were in most of the affected tracts selling at a higher rate than was reached in the last famine till the failure of the early rains of 1877 threatened a prolongation and intensification of the scarcity. The following statement contrasts the normal prices of food-grains with the

average price for each fortnight since the middle of September in each of the affected districts :—

District.	Jowári.									Bájri.							
	Normal.	15th September 1896.	30th September 1896.	15th October 1896.	31st October 1896.	15th November 1896.	30th November 1896.	15th December 1896.	31st December 1896.	Normal.	15th September 1896.	30th September 1896.	15th October 1896.	31st October 1896.	15th November 1896.	30th November 1896.	15th December 1896.	31st December 1896.
	Lbs. per Rupee.									Lbs. per Rupee.								
Sholápur	45	46½	32½	25	21½	17⅞	23½	21½	22¼	41	35¾	28⅛	21½	17⅞	14½	17⅞	17⅞	18¼
Ahmednagar	42¼	41¼	27½	23⅜	20⅝	17¼	19¼	19¼	20 1/10	35½	32⅛	20½	20½	17⅛	14⅝	17	17⅛	20½
Poona	38	40	35½	21⅜	18¾	18¾	21¼	18¾	20 3/10	30¼	30	27⅝	18¾	16⅝	15	19⅞	16⅝	17 13/20
Sátára	33⅓	34⅓	31⅛	25⅛	20⅞	20¼	18⅝	18⅝	18 3/5	31¼	29¼	27¼	22⅞	18	13⅞	16	17	17¼
Násik	43	33⅜	...	...	...	20⅜	19½	19 7/20	19 3/5	34	28	22⅝	19¼	18⅜	17	17	17	16 9/20
Khándesh	44	38	22¾	17¼	19	18⅝	17¼	18¼	19	36¼	29¼	22	14⅞	16½	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	...
Bijápur	45⅝	46¼	36	27	23⅛	18	22¼	21⅜	22½	43½	38¼	35½	24⅜	21	17⅜	...	19⅜	...
Belgaum	40¼	49¾	46⅝	29	22⅞	18⅝	27	24½	27	40½	39	31½	21⅛	19⅝	16½	21½	21⅛	24
Dhárwár	45	54¾	54¼	30½	24⅝	16	26⅝	20⅜	20 7/10	41¼	40⅛	39⅝	29¼	20½	16¼	18⅝	18⅝	...

District.	Wheat.									Rice.								
	Normal.	15th September 1896.	30th September 1896.	October 1896.	October 1896.	15th November 1896.	30th November 1896.	15th December 1896.	31st December 1896.	Normal.	15th September 1896.	30th September 1896.	15th October 1896.	31st October 1896.	15th November 1896.	30th November 1896.	15th December 1896.	31st December 1896.
	Lbs. per Rupee.									Lbs. per Rupee.								
Sholápur	28½	28⅞	24½	16¾	16¾	14¾	18⅝	18½	...	21⅛	23⅜	19½	17⅛	17⅜	15⅝	16½	16½	...
Ahmednagar	27⅛	26⅝	20¼	17¾	16	14½	14½	14⅜	...	18¾	19⅝	18¼	18¼	18⅛	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	...
Poona	23½	24	20⅞	16½	16½	14	15¼	15¼	...	20	21⅝	19¼	16¼	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
Sátára	23	26⅝	26⅝	21¾	15⅞	14½	14¼	16½	...	19½	20½	19½	17	15⅜	16	14⅜	16¼	
Násik	29½	24⅜	21⅛	20⅛	18⅝	16½	15⅞	15⅜	16 5/8	22½	20⅜	20½	19	17⅜	17⅜	16⅜	15⅝	16¼
Khándesh	28⅛	24½	19¼	15½	15¼	14⅞	14	14⅝	...	19	18⅝	15¼	15½	15⅛	15⅛	13⅝	15⅛	...
Bijápur	30½	28¼	21¼	17¼	16	14½	...	16		20⅜	23¼	20¼	17⅛	17⅛	15½		17¼	...
Belgaum	29¾	27¾	25⅝	20¼	16¼	13⅜	15⅛	15⅛	...	23	25¼	24½	22	17⅞	16¼	18⅞	20	20
Dhárwár	30¼	27⅛	24	18⅝	14⅜	14½	14⅜	15⅜	18⅜	22½	24⅞	24⅝	21	16½	15¼	19½	19½	21¼

6. It has been stated above that it is believed the holders of stocks of grain were tempted to export to some extent, and it has been alleged that railways now carry away a large part of what would have been stored in pits if the ancient practice had been continued. There is doubtless some truth in the statement, but the Governor in Council is unable to believe that the custom of storing has been abandoned. It is known to have prevailed until a recent date in some of the affected districts, and there is no reason to suppose that the stocks would suddenly be exhausted. The best evidence that a considerable local supply is still available lies in the fact that on the fall of rain in the end of November there was an immediate decline in prices, and it is now reported from districts in which there had been difficulty in obtaining food for people on relief works that grain is plentiful. At the same time, as will be seen from the table above given, prices still continue very high, and throughout the Presidency the harvest has so far been considerably below the average. It has not yet been found possible to obtain any definite information regarding the actual quantity of food-grains available within the Presidency, and it is doubtful whether any information which can be obtained will be trustworthy, for the stocks are generally underground and not easily capable of inspection and the owners have the strongest motives for withholding the truth on the subject. The Director of Agriculture has however been desired to have detailed inquiries made in each village and to frame estimates from such statistics as are available. It may be remarked that a statement often made that the railways have induced the cultivation of exportable products at the expense of food-grains does not appear to be correct. From the following table it will be seen that on the whole food is produced in the affected districts through which railways have been constructed since the last famine as largely as it was before the opening of railways, and that the increase of exportable products has resulted from extension of cultivation :—

Districts traversed by		Area sown with Bajri.						Area sown with Jowári.						Remarks.
		1876-77.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1876-77.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Southern Marátha Railway. Bijápur Branch.	Bijápur	...	218,352	167,810	260,566	289,385	311,731	...	1,333,307	1,610,749	1,557,676	1,382,401	1,381,955	Bijápur branch of the Southern Marátha Railway opened for goods traffic on 1st August 1884.
	Dhárwár	...	7,143	7,411	6,098	4,637	4,219	...	619,018	639,402	678,342	633,147	647,234	Poona branch of the Southern Marátha Railway opened in small sections :—
Poona Branch.	Belgaum	...	...	124,130	143,707	193,640	163,163	...	...	774,061	789,375	601,168	630,580	* Londa to Belgaum on 21st March 1887. Belgaum to Miraj on 22nd December 1887. Miraj to Koregaon on 2nd May 1887.
	Sátára	...	...	553,214	575,084	483,563	464,449	...	...	550,419	528,673	465,789	491,406	Koregaon to Ghorpadi on 18th November 1886. Ghorpadi to Poona on 4th October 1891.
	Poona	501,525		745,979	646,911	652,670	623,071	132,223	...	683,755	826,765	703,377	729,656	Dhond and Manmád Railway opened for traffic in 1878 :—
Dhond and Manmád Railway.	Ahmednagar	796,625	...	...	...	870,809	829,837	422,515	...	...	...	864,171	835,771	Dhona to Ahmednagar on 15th March 1878. Ahmednagar to Manmád on 17th April 1878.

7. His Excellency in Council understands that Madras will now be able to spare some surplus produce, and so far as he is at present able to judge is inclined to the belief that even if the outturn of the rabi crops in the affected areas in this Presidency is poor, there will be found in the country sufficient food to keep the people alive until the time comes for reaping crops after next rains. This view is supported by an examination which has recently been made by the Director of Agriculture of the statistics of rail-borne traffic in food-grains in the past 5 years. If it should unhappily prove incorrect, the Governor in Council feels little doubt that merchants would undertake importation from foreign countries. There is room for some apprehension, because such importation has hitherto not been needed for this Presidency and it would take considerable time to carry out after the need for it was ascertained. But the Governor in Council cannot believe that merchants will hold aloof if a profit from importation becomes probable. Communications are excellent throughout the affected area. The greater part of it is traversed by the G. I. P., Dhond-Manmád and Southern Marátha Railways, and local communications with the railway stations are fairly plentiful and good. It will be contrary to all experience if ports and large towns accessible by rail are not supplied by private enterprise more successfully than would be possible by State agency. The Governor in Council has accordingly steadily refused to accede to solicitations to undertake importation from foreign countries, and this policy will not be abandoned, but any aid which can legitimately be given to private trade by the publication of information regarding local stocks and other measures will be freely granted. In other respects there will be as little interference as possible with private enterprise. It was however reported in November last that local dealers had combined not to supply people on certain relief works at reasonable rates. The District Officers have been authorized in such cases to endeavour to make arrangements with merchants in the larger towns for the supply of the labourers and persons gratuitously relieved, or if necessary to bring grain from the larger towns and pay the wages as well as give the gratuitous relief in kind.

8. The following statement shows the areas at present considered to be affected in the several districts and the daily average number of persons likely to require employment on relief works as estimated by the Collectors and Commissioners :—

District.	Total area in acres.	Total population.	Portion likely to be affected.	Estimated daily average number of persons likely to come on relief works.	Remarks.
Sholapur	2,905,194	750,630	Whole district (tálukas of Bársi, Pandharpur and Sholápur less severely than others).	58,000	The estimate is for 9 months from December to August.
Ahmednagar	4,217,206	888,755	Whole district (tálukas of Akola, Sangamner, Shrigonda and Párner less severely than others).	18,000	The estimate is for 9 months from December to August.
Poona	3,424,059	1,067,800	Parts of all tálukas (Bhimthadi and Indápur severely affected).	12,000	The estimate is for 7 months from December to June.
Sátára	3,087,783	1,225,989	Tálukas of Pátan, Jávli, Sátára, Khánápur, part of Karád and Shirála petha severely Other tálukas partially.	11,000	The estimate is for 9 months from November to July.
Násik	3,720,295	843,582	Tálukas of Málegaon, Nándgaon, Yeola, Niphád and Sinnar severely. Other tálukas partially.	10,200	The estimate is for 11 months from November 1896 to September 189 .
Khándesh	5,660,900	1,460,851	All tálukas partially	15,000	The estimate is for 8 months from December to July.
Bijápur	3,627,811	796,339	Whole district	73,750	The estimate is for 8 months from December to July.
Belgaum	2,979,376	1,013,261	Tálukas of Athni, Gokák and Parasgad (including Murgod petha).		
Dhárwár	2,945,832	1,051,314	Tálukas of Navalgund, Gadag and Ron, and Nargund and Mundargi Pethas.		

It will of course however be understood that the statement may require considerable modification according to the outturn of the young rabi crops now in the ground. It seems probable that in the Gokák and Parasgad tálukas of Belgaum and the Navalgund and Gadag tálukas of Dhárwár these crops will come to maturity, and in that event there will not be much distress in these areas. On the other hand it must be remembered that in places where crops are poor but have not entirely failed, and where in ordinary years there would have been no need for relief, the abnormally high prices press severely on persons who have no savings. For this reason it has been necessary to open relief works in the western tracts of Poona and Sátára, which have been considered immune from famine. It is moreover feared that relief may be needed in Ratnágiri and Kolába, partly because the crops are poor and the prices high, but mainly because many inhabitants of these districts who usually gain a large portion of their income from labour in Bombay have left that town owing to the plague, and programmes of works to be commenced if need arises have been prepared. The food grown in the former district is never sufficient for the whole population, which is exceedingly dense, and the imports are ordinarily paid for in some part by the earnings of members of the families outside the district.

9. The estimates of the numbers likely to require employment on relief works given above compare as follows with the average numbers of persons employed in 1876-77 :—

	Present Estimate.	1876-77.
Sholápur	58,000	43,410
Ahmednagar	18,000	22,997
Poona	12,000	31,767
Sátára	11,000	22,542
Násik	10,200	8,625
Khándesh	15 000	3 893
Bijápur, Belgaum and Dhárwár	73,750	95,382
TOTAL	197,950	228,616

The Governor in Council regrets to be forced to the conclusion that unless the rabi crops now in the ground yield a good harvest the estimates are likely to be largely exceeded. The average numbers of persons actually employed in the several districts in the week ending 2nd instant were as follows :—

Sholápur	40,257
Ahmednagar	27,547
Poona	13,074
Sátára	19,042
Násik	14 553
Khándesh	6,827
Bijápur	44,542
Belgaum	1,999
TOTAL	167,831

It will be observed that these numbers are already above the estimates in Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Násik, and that the total number now employed falls short of the maximum number estimated to require employment by some 30,000 only. The Director of Agriculture has been desired to revise the estimates after detailed enquires regarding the probable outturn of the rabi crops and the condition of the people.

10. When there were indications of distress, the Collectors were instructed to open test works, making use for the purpose as far as possible of Local Fund works in progress or in contemplation. It was particularly impressed upon them that the provisions regarding tasks and wages should be strictly applied, and these instructions have been twice repeated. It has been pointed out that without strict enforcement of these conditions the test would be of no value and that it was on that account even of more importance to exact full tasks on test works than on ordinary relief works. Regular relief works have not been opened until there was shown to be a keen demand for labour at famine wages. In

Dhárwár the tests have not hitherto shown such a demand and were discontinued, but in the week ending 2nd instant were resumed. In Belgaum it has so far been necessary to open relief works only in the Athni táluka, but there are test works in progress also in Parasgad and Gokak. In some other places the persons employed on relief works refused to accept famine wages after the rain fell at the end of November, but since that time there has been a continuous increase in the number of people requiring employment as shown below :—

Week ending 5th December.	Week ending 12th December.	Week ending 19th December.	Week ending 26th December.	Week ending 2nd January.
54,913	72,571	114,614	142,848	167,831

The payment of famine wages and exaction of proper tasks have undoubtedly been effectual in affording a proper indication of the intensity of the distress.

11. In all districts the bulk of the people employed are Mhárs and Mángs and members of other low castes who are in the highest degree improvident. There are however other agricultural labourers on the relief works, but not yet so far as can be ascertained a large proportion of holders of land. Amongst the first however to feel the pressure of very high prices were weavers and some other artizans, and in some places at the earliest stage of the distress they were the only people for whom relief was needed. Owing to the enormous numbers of weavers requiring employment throughout the affected areas, the possibility of providing work for them in their own craft presented difficulties which do not appear to have been contemplated when section 151 (*a*) of the Bombay Famine Relief Code was framed, and an amendment of that provision has been proposed. It has been found practicable without an organization which it would take a long time to carry out, and without the risk of dislocating for years the trade in cloth to employ in their own craft only such weavers as cannot gain a livelihood on the ordinary relief works. Earthwork is however provided as far as possible for such of them as are not fitted for the breaking of metal. The situation in respect of the weavers is complicated by the fact that the present is the Sinhast year during which no marriages take place in the Hindu community and consequently the demand for the articles ordinarily manufactured by the weavers is immensely reduced.

12. It is found that in all districts except Sátára there are more women employed than men, and in some districts the disproportion is marked as shown by the following figures :—

Districts.	For week ending 26th December 1896			For week ending 2nd January 1897.		
	Men.	Women.	Proportion of men to women	Men.	Women.	Proportion of men to women.
Sholápur	102,393	118,8 4	46 54	86,582	105,002	45 : 55
Ahmednagar	33,562	47,494	41 : 59	50,597	79,780	41 : 59
Poona	22,685	33,300	43 : 57	28,8 2	36,565	44 : 56
Sátára	31,240	10 775	03 . 37	56,576	34,575	62 . 38
Násik	26,546	33,042	44 : 56	31,807	38,093	45 : 55
Khándesh	7,833	2 ,528	27 . 73	7,,63	23,606	21 . 76
Bijápur	6 ,993	106,219	39 : 61	78, 07	121,850	39 : 61
Belgaum	3,378	4,810	41 : 59	3,560	5,27?	40 : 60

The cause is probably to be found in the fact that some men continue to find employment in agriculture and in agricultural improvements for which takávi advances have been made, but owing to the abnormally high prices are unable to support their wives and families, and others have probably migrated with cattle, leaving their families behind. It is perhaps to some extent on account of this disproportion that the number of children under 7 years of age at the

relief works is found to be very large. The percentage of them to workers in the several districts is shown below :—

Sholápur	47 per cent.
Ahmednagar	39 ,,
Poona	52 ,,
Sátára	13 ,,
Násik	50 ,,
Khándesh	42 ,,
Bijápur	31 ,,
Belgaum	34 ,,

Explanations have been called for on the point, and if there is found to be an abuse it will be stopped. But it has been already reported in some cases that able-bodied women of the lower castes are very prolific and generally have several children under 7 years of age, and that no children of people other than workers had been found on the works. Kitchens for these children have been opened under Chapter IX of the Famine Relief Code in the district of Bijápur and parts of Poona and Sátára.

13. I am to append a copy of the Resolution of this Government in the Public Works Department No. 2-F.—1569, dated 12th November 1896, laying down the principles to be observed in the selection of works for the relief of distress. The annual programmes of relief works have hitherto been found to be generally sufficient. But as the demand for relief is steadily extending and is likely to be very keen in the hot season, new works are being added to the programmes and the feasibility of several tank projects is being considered. It has also been arranged that earthworks on the portions of the Tápti Valley Railway, of which the final alignment has been determined, and on the proposed Bársi-Pandharpur Railway, which is now being surveyed, shall be put in hand as relief works in case of need, and it is hoped that the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railway will also be commenced. While no distance test is applied, labour is concentrated as far as possible on large works, the recommendation of the Famine Commission that there should, when practicable, be at least one work in each sub-division being at the same time borne in mind. But if the number of labourers greatly increases, adequate supervision cannot be provided unless they are employed on larger works than are at present in the programmes, and the commencement of earth-work for the railways above specified will be essential. There are however classes of people who for various reasons cannot leave their homes, and instructions have been issued to employ them on small works near their homes if they need relief. The rush on the works on some occasions has been so great that difficulty has been experienced in punctually providing adequate supervision, but this defect has been remedied with little delay. The Sanitary Commissioner and his Deputies are making regular tours of inspection in the affected districts, and the condition of the labourers employed on relief works including weavers, whose health is generally improved by outdoor labour, is reported to be satisfactory. This result is due to the fact that owing to the preparation beforehand of programmes of works relief has been provided as soon as it was required.

14. There is a very keen demand for takávi advances in the affected districts and from the first this Government have urged the great importance of adopting this form of relief as far as is practicable. The money is for the most part expended on improvements which will alleviate distress in future and it is expended in the most economical manner under the supervision of those directly interested in using it to the best advantage. Experience in the Southern Marátha Country in 1891-92 indicates that the great bulk of the advances will be recovered with interest, but even if a proportion of the amount is not recovered, there will be much less loss than in expenditure on inefficient famine labour. In addition to the amount of Rs. 6,27,350 allotted to the affected districts out of the original assignment of Rs. 10,03,450, the whole additional assignment of Rs. 15,00,000 has been applied for in these districts and there is a demand for more, with regard to which the Government of India will be separately addressed. It is estimated that in the districts of Sholápur and Bijápur and the affected tracts of Belgaum and Dhárwár an

aggregate of 140,000 persons will find employment until next rains on works executed with the aid of these advances.

15. Attention is also being given as far as possible to the maintenance and improvement of the water-supply. The aid of the Municipalities and Local Boards for this purpose where they have funds available has been enlisted, while the works are carried out entirely at Government expense where, as in Bijápur, the local bodies cannot give assistance.

16. The provisions of Chapter V of the Famine Code regarding gratuitous relief in villages have been applied wherever necessary in the affected districts, but it is satisfactory to observe that there has not yet been disclosed any extensive need for such relief. According to the latest information the numbers receiving it in the different districts were :—

Sholápur	1,722
Poona	2,811
Bijápur	2,274
Belgaum	103
Sátára	1
Ahmednagar	4
Násik	2

It has however been represented that poor-houses will soon be necessary, especially in the districts of Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijápur, and steps are being taken to construct them in these places. The application of Chapter VIII of the Famine Code to the districts of Sholápur and Ahmednagar and parts of Poona has alrady been authorized I am to quote below the orders issued by this Government for the working of Chapters V and VIII of the Famine Code :—

"The Commissioner will doubtless take steps to see that the provisions with regard to gratuitous relief are strictly applied. The distinction between the classes to be relieved in their villages under Chapter V and those to be received in poor-houses under Chapter VIII should be carefully borne in mind, and great caution is needed that the poor-houses shall be managed in such a way that relief will not involve any offence to religious sentiment. The poor-house at Pandharpur seems intended for its proper purpose, and the municipal commissioners are entitled to credit for their recognition * of their responsibilities in this matter Relief of persons entitled to it in their villages under Chapter V is not likely to offend caste scruples, but it is very liable to abuse, and very constant and close supervision is necessary. There should be a chain of checks applied through Circle Inspectors, Relief Mámlatdárs, Sub-divisional officers and higher authorities to prevent the entry on the dole register of persons who are not eligible and the demoralization which would ensue from any laxity in this respect."

"The Collector refers to the private charity dispensed in the villages. An effort should be made to have it brought under direction and control so that it may not run in the same line with State relief. The appointment of committees who will be guided by the officers engaged on famine duty will help to the attainment of this object. If persons on the dole register or in poor-houses are also assisted by private charity, difficult complications may ensue, but private charity may appropriately be used for the provision of comforts which could not be legitimately supplied at the cost of the State for persons in hospitals attached to poor-houses and for assistance to persons who are not eligible for State relief."

17. The administration of famine relief in each of the affected districts is placed under the control of the Collector, and in order to assist him the Revenue and Police establishments of those districts have been strengthened, and Relief Mámlatdárs, Special Civil officers for relief works and District Medical officers have been appointed wherever necessary. The provisions of the Famine Code besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraph have been applied to the extent considered to be necessary in existing circumstances in all places in which relief has to be given.

18. As the failure of the later rains has also resulted in a very serious scarcity of fodder, the question of the preservation of agricultural cattle in the affected districts has engaged the special attention of Government. Large numbers of cattle have already died or been sold for slaughter, specially in the Bijápur and Sholápur dis-

No. 8939, dated 11th November 1896.
No. 9158, dated 18th November 1896.
No. 10201, dated 12th December 1896.

* The reference here is to a contribution of Rs. 2,500 by the Pandharpur Municipality for the maintenance of a poor-house.

tricts, and the condition of cattle throughout the affected area is reported to be rapidly deteriorating. I am to forward for the information of the Government of India copies of the resolutions of this Government noted on the margin containing the general orders issued on the subject. All subsidiary measures taken in this matter have been summarised in the weekly statements appended to this letter. Every possible facility has been given to the cultivators to take their useful cattle to places where forage is available, takavi advances being authorized for the purpose of taking them either by road or rail, and the arrangements for the importation of fodder are intended only for such of them as must be kept in the affected districts for the carriage of grain and other necessary purposes. I am to state that while this Government recognize that for the supply of fodder in the affected districts private enterprise must be almost entirely depended upon, the situation demanded some immediate action on the part of Government. It was found that there was much grass, especially in the Khándesh forests, which was likely to be burned if not promptly secured. It is also to a large extent in somewhat inaccessible places where contractors would be reluctant to go. It was therefore determined to get as much as possible of this grass cut, pressed and sent down to railway stations. The special officer appointed on this duty has however been instructed to endeavour as far as possible to sell the grass to traders for distribution at the earliest stage of the transit at which they appear to offer a reasonable price for it. As the whole quantity which can be imported will suffice for but a fraction of the cattle required to be kept in the districts, any attempt to distribute it by State agency to cultivators must fail, and there is no alternative to the disposal of it by competition. It has however been directed that advances may be made in kind instead of cash to cultivators who wish to have the grass for the preservation of their agricultural cattle. I am to state that the Agents of the Railway Companies have agreed to carry fodder for cattle by rail to the affected districts at low rates. These rates are not restricted to grass carried at the cost of Government, but will apply to fodder imported into the affected districts by private enterprise. This Government are desirous of leaving the importation as far as possible to private trade and will refrain from any competition which is calculated to render that trade less effective.

19. The financial position of this Government, so far as it can be gauged at present, is explained in my letter to the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 23, dated 4th instant. The following statement shows the estimates of the expenditure likely to be incurred on famine relief as furnished by the Collectors of the Central Division and the Commissioner, Southern Division :—

	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Poona.	Sátára.	Nasik.	Khándesh.	Total C. D.	Total S. D.	Remarks.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Relief works	18,20,0[illegible]	,57,50	3,44,445	3,75,000	4,21,875	4,80,0[illegible]	39,98,800	21,00,000	(1) The items against gratuitous relief for Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Nasik and the Southern Division include R 1,00,000, R 15,000, R 10,000 and R1,[illegible]0,0[illegible]0, respectively, on account of dues or allowances to village servants which are separately shown in the district returns.
Gratuitous relief	3,04,500	(1) 1,82,500	2,33,219	56,250	(1) 73,2[illegible]	(1) 45,000	9,54,750	(1) 4,15,000	
Contingencies	2,18,400	66,000	41,331	45,000	50,625	60,000	4,81,356	2 52,000	
Water-supply	25,000	10,000	..	10,000		...	45,000	30,000	
Establishments under Collectors (including travelling allowances).	24,518	60,709	11,28[illegible]	5,000	28,[illegible]4	7,40[illegible]	1,34,777	87,408	(2) R 2,75,000 have already been granted.
TOTAL	24,52,418	8,76,[illegible]00	6,30,2[illegible]4	4,91,250	[illegible]71,[illegible]45	5,92,400	56,14,[illegible]8	28,84,408	(3) R 5,00,000 are for the Wasah Water scheme, and R 50,000 and R25,000 to the Yeola and Malegaon Municipalities for relief to weavers.
Takávi advances	2,29,350	(4) 4,00,[illegible]0	[illegible],000	1,50,000	40,000	(1) 77,00	9,95,350	(5) 12,[illegible]0,000	(4) R 52 000 have already been granted.
Local resources	...	50,000	...	(6) 30,000	(6) 5,75,[illegible]0		6,55,000	3,75,00[illegible]	(5) These include R5,00,000 required next year.
									(6) Municipal expenditure on water-works.

For reasons already given, these estimates are likely to be below rather than above the mark, unless the rabi crops yield a good harvest. As already explained in my letter referred to above, there will also be other indirect charges due to famine, such as those on account of grain compensation to Government servants, supply of fodder to the affected districts, extra police and medical establishments etc., and Provincial resources are approaching exhaustion. It will be seen that the local resources available to meet expenditure on famine relief are very small. The Dhárwár and Belgaum District Local Boards are already carrying on relief works at their expense, the former with the aid of a loan from Government, and the Municipalities of Yeola and Málegaon in the Násik District have applied to Government for loans of ₹50,000 and ₹25,000, respectively, to enable them to assist weavers in distress. The Municipality of Pandharpur in the Sholápur District has contributed ₹2,500 for the maintenance of a poor-house at that place. The other Local Boards and Municipalities concerned have not so far been able to take any substantial measures towards supplementing the efforts of Government to relieve distress.

20. The probable extent to which suspensions of collections of the land revenue may be necessary within the current financial year is stated in my letter to the Finance Department mentioned in the preceding paragraph. It is impossible, however, to make any accurate forecast until the probable outturn of the standing rabi crops can be ascertained. A recommendation has been made with regard to one district that in the current year the dates of instalments for collections in the rabi areas should be fixed a month later than usual owing to the lateness of the crops, and this measure may be found necessary in all the affected districts. The following are the estimates of suspensions and remissions for the revenue year ending 31st July already furnished by the Collectors. A further report will be made on this subject when the data for a forecast are more definite:—

District.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Remarks
	₹	₹	
NORTHERN DIVISION—			
Ahmedabad	...	...	
Kaira	30,000	...	In 2 tálukas. Report for the other tálukas not received.
Panch Maháls	...	...	
Broach	62,500	2,000	
Surat	...	...	
Thána	1,44,060	...	
Total for Northern Division	2,36,560	2,000	
CENTRAL DIVISION—			
Sholápur	...	...	Report not received.
Ahmednagar	3,47,750	...	
Poona	6,20,700	...	
Sátára	5,35,300	...	
Násik	2,00,000	...	Rough estimate. Detailed report not received.
Khándesh	8,50,000	...	
Total for Central Division	25,59,750	...	
SOUTHERN DIVISION—			
Bijápur	5,69,906	...	
Belgaum	35,000	6,500	
Dhárwár	1,15,000	...	
Kolába	2,00,000	...	
Ratnágiri	...	...	*Nil* in two tálukas. Report for the rest of the district not received.
Kánara	1,00,000	...	
Total for Southern Division	10,19,906	6,500	
Grand Total	38,16,216	8,500	

21. In the Native States within or adjoining the affected area of British territory distress is reported to be acute only in Jath, Rámdurg and Akalkot. The following extracts from letters from the Political Agents show the relief measures being taken by the several Chiefs, to whom the Political Agents have been requested to convey the acknowldgment of the Governor in Council that they are recognizing their responsibilities in this matter:—

KOLHA'PUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY STATES.

(Extracts from a Memorandum, dated 3rd December 1896, from the Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country.)

I.—KOLHÁPUR.

As yet there is no great distress; labourers are still employed in harvesting operations in parts of the State, and there is no demand yet for large relief works. About 1 inch of rain fell 10 days ago, and this has improved prospects and lowered prices. Present price of jowári is 22 lb per rupee. The scarcity is most severe in the Katkol and Panhála mahals. All arrangements are ready for opening relief works. The Dewán has been appointed Famine Commissioner.

II.—SANGLI.

There is no real distress except in the Mangalvedha and Kuchi tálukas. These two tálukas have an area of 462 square miles and population 62,975, and relief works are about to be commenced there. In the meantime *tagái* is being freely given. In Shirhatti táluka the crops are good. Recent rains have slightly improved prospects everywhere. Fodder supply still fair except in Mangalvedha, where there is great scarcity. Prices vary from 34 lb in Shirhatti to 20 lb in Kuchi.

III.—MIRAJ (SENIOR).

Scarcity is greatest in the Modnimb táluka. Elsewhere the recent rains have so improved prospects that there is no danger for the present. *Tagái* advances are being freely given. The Chief imports grain from Mysore and sells it at cost price in Miraj market without interfering with other traders. The result is to prevent a "corner" in grain. Prices vary from 32 lb at Miraj to 21 at Modnimb. No special relief works opened yet.

IV.—MIRAJ (JUNIOR).

Real distress only in Kuroli petha, where relief works have been opened. In the other two pethas, especially Gudgeri, crops are fair and there is no danger at present. Prices vary from 32 lb in Gudgeri to 19 lbs. in Kuroli.

V.—JAMKHANDI.

In Kundgol táluka the crops are good. In Jamkhandi and Bidri tálukas there is distress. Relief works have been opened and support about 300 persons. Recent rains have slightly improved prospects. Price of jowári 22 lb at Jamkhandi.

VI.—MUDHOL.

Rabi crops much benefited by recent rain of 2½ inches, and cold weather jowári has been sown, which will serve for fodder for cattle if it does not ripen to grain. No actual distress at present. Price of jowári 24 lb at Mudhol.

VII.—KURUNDVA'D STATES.

No real distress except in Tikota Mahál near Bijápur, where relief works have been opened. Price of jowári 24 lbs. Some lands have been sown since recent rains.

VIII.—RA'MDURG.

There is much scarcity in this State, and recent fall of 2½ inches of rain has only effected slight improvement. Relief works have been opened and give employment to 1,200 persons. Jowári 22 lbs. per rupee.

IX.—JATH.

The distress here is greater than elsewhere in the Agency, and prices higher owing to long distance from railway. In Jath Mahál recent rain has done some good, but in Karajgi Mahál the condition is serious. Relief works have been opened and support 600 persons at present and *tagái* advances are being widely given. Jowári 20 lbs. per rupee.

(Extracts from reports of other Political Agents.)

AUNDH (SA'TA'RA AGENCY).

Severe scarcity is expected in the Atpadi Mahál which is mixed up with the eastern tálukas of Sátára. A relief work has been opened there, and 348 persons are employed on it according to the latest information. The numbers are not expected to exceed 1,000 at any time. The situation has been much improved by the rainfall of November.

In the mahál of Gundal on the borders of the Bijápur district, the rabi crops are good, and stocks of grain are reported to be large. Relief works have, however, been kept ready, and tagái advances amounting to Rs 4,000 have been made

Grain compensation is being given to low paid public servants, and suspensions of land revenue have been ordered on a sufficiently liberal scale.

PHALTAN (SA'TA'RA AGENCY).

This State is better off than Aundh. In the western portion the rainfall was not quite seasonable, and some distress is expected there. Relief works sufficient to employ 1,000 persons have been provided. There are no relief works at present.

SA'VANTVA'DI STATE.

There is no famine at present in this State, but prices of food grains range very high, and some distress may be caused among the poorer classes as the hot season approaches. Provision has therefore been made for relief works to be started in case of necessity. Inquiry is being made to ascertain if any remissions or postponements of land revenue collections will be necessary. Measures have been taken to guard against failure of water supply in the hot season.

AKALKOT (SHOLA'PUR AGENGY).

The rainfall of November last improved the condition of crops in the nothern portion of the State, and no relief measures are necessary there. In the southern parts of the State crops are in poor condition, and there is a demand for relief. Works sufficient to meet this demand have been started. A grant of R 4,000 for takávi advances has been sanctioned, and cultivators are freely taking advantage of them. A large area of the State forests has been opened to free grazing of cattle, and arrangements have been made for the sale of grass at a cheap rate to cultivators.

BIHOR STATE (POONA AGENCY).

The population of the State is 155,669. There is no reason to suppose that any excessive proportion will require relief. Relief works have been started, and according to the latest information 446 persons were employed on them, and 56 were receiving gratuitous relief. The Chief has arranged to open grain shops at each táluka to sell grain to poor persons at cost price and is inducing respectable merchants and grain dealers to import grain. Reserved forests have been opened for free pasturage, and the collection of forests fruits and fire-wood has been allowed this year free of charge.

SAVANUR (DHA'RWA'R AGENCY).

There is no immediate prospect of distress in this State. Since the recent rainfall the condition of the rabi crops has greatly improved. There is ample provision for relief works in case necessity for starting them arises.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 11TH JANUARY 1896, AND FROM 1ST TO 9TH JANUARY 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*," audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first-half of 1896.	First 11 days of January 1896. Mean mileage worked.	First 11 days of January 1896. Earnings. Total.	First 11 days of January 1896. Earnings. Per mile open.	First 9 days of January 1897. Mean mileage worked.	First 9 days of January 1897. Earnings. Total.	First 9 days of January 1897. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st to 11th January 1896.	Earnings from 1st to 9th January 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	Miles.	£	£	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	£
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,733	18,47,552	1,066	1,734	14,43,000	832	18,47,552	14,43,000	...	4,04,552
Bengal Central (*a*)	1·9	125	23,044	189	125	21,000	168	23,644	21,000	...	2,044
Bengal-Nagpur	100	802	2,45,902	285	802	1,92,000	223	2,45,902	1,92,000	...	53,902
Indian Midland (*b*)	141	752	1,90,506	253	752	1,35,000	180	1,90,506	1,35,000	...	55,506
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extension)	160	21	6,453	307	21	3,300	157	6,453	3,300	...	3,153
Bezwada-Madras (Mad.-Kumûr sec.)	157	...	...	...	9	1,200	133	...	1,200	1,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	257	1,789	7,43,413	416	1,815	4,98,000	274	7,43,413	4,98,000	...	2,45,413
Palanpur-Deesa	70	17	1,066	63	17	1,100	65	1,166	1,100	34	...
South Indian	170	1,042	2,71,191	260	1,042	1,90,000	188	2,71,191	1,90,000	...	75,191
Mayavaram-Mutupet	87	54	6,846	127	54	5,100	94	6,846	5,100	...	1,746
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	129	1,105	1,87,239	101	1,105	1,38,000	118	1,87,239	1,38,000	...	49,239
Bengal and North Western (*e*)	105	750	1,64,914	218	818	1,34,000	104	1,64,914	1,34,000	...	30,914
Kumkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	84	231	30,565	132	224	18,100	81	30,565	18,100	...	12,465
Assam-Bengal	86	130	17,354	133	360	23,900	66	17,354	23,900	6,546	...
TOTAL	202	8,677	37,30,705	431	8,998	28,09,700	314	27,30,705	28,09,700	...	9,27,005
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	235	2,579	9,14,714	355	2,797	7,08,000	253	9,14,714	7,08,000	...	1,06,714
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	238	797	2,89,325	363	820	1,90,000	239	2,89,325	1,90,000	...	93,325
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	240	813	3,46,836	427	814	3,01,000	370	3,46,836	3,01,000	...	45,836
East Coast (state)	105	427	47,703	112	500	47,300	95	47,703	47,300	...	403
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state) (*g*)	191	834	2,52,479	303	886	2,55,000	288	2,52,479	2,55,000	2,521	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	44	28	1,128	40	28	2,200	79	1,128	2,200	1,072	...
Cherra-Companygan) (state provl.)	60	8	884	111	8	700	88	884	700	...	184
TOTAL	225	5,486	18,53,069	345	5,853	15,10,200	258	18,53,069	15,10,200	...	3,42,869
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	541	1,490	13,10,665	880	1,491	7,86,000	527	13,10,665	7,80,000	...	5,24,665
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	510	461	5,02,813	1,091	461	3,72,000	807	5,02,813	3,72,000	...	1,30,813
Madras	251	840	2,99,500	357	840	2,55,000	304	2,99,500	2,55,000	...	44,500
TOTAL	498	2,791	21,12,978	757	2,792	14,13,000	506	21,12,978	14,13,000	...	6,99,978
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	359	16,954	77,02,752	454	17,643	57,32,900	325	77,02,752	57,32,900	...	19,69,852
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	159	161	36,500	227	161	27,200	169	36,500	27,200	...	9,300
Tarkessur	300	22	7,911	360	22	6,300	286	7,911	6,300	...	1,611
Metre gauge—											
Kumkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	129	66	6,520	99	66	5,600	85	6,520	5,600	...	920
Bengal Doors	112	36	5,450	152	36	4,600	128	5,450	4,000	...	850
Dibru-Sadiya	160	78	15,080	201	78	20,200	259	15,080	20,200	4,515	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	301	51	16,101	316	51	12,000	235	16,101	12,000	...	4,101
TOTAL	175	414	88,174	213	414	75,900	183	88,174	75,900	...	12,274
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	22	73	1,875	26	74	3,100	42	1,878	3,100	1,222	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	45	114	1,678	15	114	14,000	123	1,678	14,000	12,322	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	2,000	59	...	2,000	2,000	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	200	333	1,15,476	347	333	84,900	255	1,15,476	84,900	...	30,576
The Gaekwar's Petlad	225	13	1,958	151	13	1,200	92	1,958	1,200	...	758
Rajpura-Bhatinda	220	108	41,136	381	108	12,900	119	41,136	12,900	...	28,236
Kolar Gold-fields	270	10	2,861	286	10	3,000	300	2,861	3,000	139	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	98	362	51,044	141	362	39,000	108	51,044	39,000	...	12,044
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	111	93	8,054	93	93	7,500	81	8,054	7,500	...	1,154
Kolhapur	87	29	2,971	102	29	3,000	103	2,971	3,000	29	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	72	7,246	101	72	4,200	58	7,246	4,200	...	3,046
Cooch Behar	60	22	1,901	89	22	1,700	77	1,901	1,700	...	201
TOTAL	130	1,229	2,36,883	193	1,264	1,70,500	140	2,36,883	1,70,500	...	66,383
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	145	334	58,338	175	334	37,300	112	58,338	37,300	...	21,038
Jetalsar-Rajkot	88	46	4,891	106	46	3,700	80	4,891	3,700	...	1,191
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	75	364	41,587	114	364	38,000	104	41,587	38,000	...	3,587
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	43	61	3,210	53	60	3,500	58	3,210	3,500	290	...
Special gauge—											
Molvi	87	94	9,099	97	94	7,700	82	9,099	7,700	...	1,399
TOTAL	101	899	1,17,125	130	898	90,200	100	1,17,125	90,200	...	26,925
GRAND TOTAL	168	9,469	81,44,934	418	20,210	60,75,500	300	81,44,934	60,75,500	...	20,69,434

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken in hand by the company from the 1st January 1897.

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.

(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad Shadipal railways.

(*g*) This line has been transferred to a company from the 1st September 1896, but until arrangements are made for the line to be formally taken over, it will be worked by the State on behalf of the company.

(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVIII of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	First 11 days of January 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open.	First 9 days of January 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April to 11th January 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 9th January 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	669	1,703	18,47,552	1,085	1,734	14,43,000	832	4,16,14,743	4,05,97,000	...	10,47,743
Bengal Central (*a*)	144	145	23,044	159	145	21,000	108	7,15,,95	7,43,000	...	298
Bengal Nagpur	140	862	2,43,982	285	862	1,93,000	223	40,,,941	43,41,000	..	3,01,941
Indian Midland (*b*)	120	752	1,90,506	253	752	1,33,000	180	37,11,,94	4 ,73,000	3,61,606	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	6,453	307	21	3,300	157	1,01,437	1,00,000	...	55,407
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	153	...	...	...	9	1,200	133	...	53,100	53,100	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	253	1,789	7,43,413	416	1,815	4,58,000	274	1,81,27,59)	1,51,44,000	...	29,83,599
Palanpur-Deesa	42	17	1,886	93	17	1,100	65	28,045	42,,00	14,555	...
South Indian	107	1,042	2,71,191	260	1,042	1,97,000	189	71,39,13,	69,56,000	...	1,83,138
Mayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	9,840	147	54	5,100	94	2,01,209	1,99,000	...	2,209
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	117	1,105	1,87,,45)	101	1,105	1,36,000	116	54,19,28)	54,09,000	...	10,289
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	144	750	1,04,914	218	818	1,34,000	104	4-,08,193	42,45,000	32,807	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	231	30,5'5	132	224	18,,00	81	5,84,490	5,89,000	4 510	...
Assam-Bengal	70	130	1,,324	133	360	23,,00	66	(*f*) 2,,1,780	4,33,000	2,01,220	...
TOTAL	254	8,077	37,36,705	431	8,998	28,0 ,,00	312	8,08,18,55,	8,29,08,700	..	39,09,886
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (state) (*g*)	255	2,579	9,14,714	355	2,797	7,68,000	253	2,73,10,377	2,19 99,000	...	53,11,377
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	771	2,0,,,,,	303	8,0	1,,6,000	,,)	74,00,,93	0,,,,,000	...	10,70,,,3
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	337	813	3,46,830	427	814	3,01,000	3,0	1,13,54,666	1,20,72,000	7,17,334	...
East Coast (state)	94	427	47,,,3	112	500	47,300	95	1,,00,000	15,40,000	3,33 994	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state) (*h*)	169	834	2,52,479	303	*880	2,55,000	288	47,56,860	53,80,000	6,23,140	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	58	28	1,128	40	28	2,200	79	69,55)	73,,00	4,041	...
Cherra-Company gan) (state provl.)	57	8	884	111	8	700	88	17,3 6	17,700	3,4	...
TOTAL	238	5,486	18,33,,09	338	5,853	15,10,200	258	5,24,15, 87	4,77,12,300	...	47,0,,,87
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	448	1,490	13,10,005	880	1,491	7,86,000	527	2,48,61,,,0	2 40,37,000	...	8,24,266
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	401	5,0,,,13	1,091	401	3,,,,000	807	1,39 03,038	1,17,25,000	...	17,,, 038
Madras	256	840	,,59,500	,,37	840	2,33,000	304	87,0,,80,	84,,,,00	...	2,4 ,,09
TOTAL	437	2,791	21,12,978	757	2,792	14,1,,000	505	4,,0,67,7,3	4,42,21,000	...	28,46,793
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	10,954	77,02,752	454	17,643	57,32,900	325	18,03, 1,70	,, 45,42,0,,	...	1,14,59,796
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	36,500	227	161	27,200	169	11,20,810	10,09,000	...	1,11,810
Tarkessur	205	22	7,911	300	22	6,300	280	2,2,,,7	2,30,000	6,403	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	117	60	6,520	99	66	5,600	85	3,31,6,5	3,55,000	23,305	...
Bengal Doors	139	30	5,450	182	30	4 ,00	128	2,,8,0,1	2,24,000	5,,41	...
Dibru-Sadiya	150	76	15,000	201	75	20,200	259	4,38,,9-	5,01,,,,	42,108	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	10,101	31'	51	12,000	235	5,90,267	6,29,000	29,733	...
TOTAL	173	414	88,174	213	414	75,900	183	29,58,,12	29,54,000	...	4,912
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	1,875	26	74	3,100	42	(*j*) 50,579	78,300	27,721	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	114	1,078	15	114	14,0 ,0	123	(*k*)3,030	3,07,000	3,03,,04	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	..	...	34	,,000	51	...	(*l*)40,700	40,700	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	1,15,470	347	333	84,900	255	24,05,538	24,57,000	51,462	...
The Gackwar's Petlad	110	13	1,958	151	13	1,,00	92	58,275	97,900	39,025	...
Rajputa-Bhatinda	195	108	41,150	381	108	12,900	119	8,53,730	7,20,000	...	1,27,730
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	2,801	280	10	3,000	300	1,23,011	1,24,000	...	1,011
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*m*)	98	362	51,044	141	362	39,000	108	14,43,754	13,24,000	...	1,19,754
The Gackwar's Mehsana	68	93	8,654	93	93	7,500	81	2,47,542	3,40,000	92,158	...
Kolhapur	82	29	2,971	102	29	3,000	103	9,,047	92,000	...	2,047
Special gauges—											
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	74	72	7,240	101	72	4,200	58	1,89,531	1,73,000	...	16,531
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,901	89	22	1,700	77	37,7,,	51,100	13,325	...
TOTAL	121	1,229	2,30,883	193	1,204	1,70,500	141	55,05,,18	58,09,000	3,00,084	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	121	334	58,338	175	334	37,300	112	14,00,598	13,63,000	...	1,36,598
Jetalsar-Rajkot	80	46	4,891	106	46	3,700	80	1,43,121	1,45,000	1,879	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	60	304	41,587	114	304	38,000	104	8 01,033	9,,0,000	1,24,347	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*n*)	42	61	3,210	53	60	3,500	58	(*o*)37,912	1,03,000	50,088	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	9,099	97	94	7,700	82	2,94,203	2,98,000	3,797	...
TOTAL	85	899	1,17,145	130	898	93,200	100	27,96,847	28,40,000	43,,,3	...
GRAND TOTAL	250	19,490	81,44,934	418	20,219	00,,,,500	300	10 73 00 ,43	18,05 05 000	..	1,10 61,14

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of the line has been taken in hand by the company from the 1st January 1897.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Total earnings from 1st July 1895 to 11th January 1896.
(*g*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*h*) The line has been transferred to a company from the 1st September 1896, but until arrangements are made for the line to be formally taken over, it will be worked by the state on behalf of the Company.
(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*j*) Total earnings from 1st May 1895 to 11th January 1896.
(*k*) Total earnings from 11th November 1895 to 11th January 1896.
(*l*) Total earnings from 15th July 1896 to 9th January 1897.
(*m*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*n*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*o*) Total earnings from 1st August 1895 to 11th January 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

No. 26-T., dated Calcutta, the 20th January, 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 25 Telegraph, dated the 26th November, 1896, and enclosures, being the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1895-96, and the India Office note reviewing it.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Report and Note be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

N. F. MACKENZIE,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1895-96.

CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNT.

1. *Capital.*—The Capital account of the Department was increased by R46,321, making the capital expenditure to end of the year R1,14,89,206. The increase was chiefly due to outlay on construction of quarters for the signalling staff at Teheran; by providing these the revenue expenditure in succeeding years will be decreased, as the signalling clerks will no longer draw rent allowance :—

The following statement shows how the above increase is made up :—

—	Increase.	Decrease.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R
Works . . .	38,167	...	38,167
Stores . . .	7,286	...	7,286
Suspense . . .	868	...	868
	46,321	...	46,321

A summary of the year's transactions on Capital account is given in Appendix A.

2. *Revenue.*—Appendix B is a summary of the earnings and expenditure.* The earnings amounted to R16,70,081, or an increase of R99,661 as compared with 1894-95, when the sum realised was R15,70,420. The expenditure during the year was R8,17,450 against R8,26,897 in the past year, or a decrease of R9,447. The net result is a profit of R8,52,631 on the year's working against that of R7,43,523 in 1894-95, an improvement of R1,09,108.

3. The following statement shows the chief differences between the earnings and expenditure of the current and previous years. For details, *see* Appendix B :—

Earnings.

Head of Account.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
†Traffic Earnings .	18,14,916	19,40,495	1,25 579	—
Common Purse . .	—1,54,007	—1,55,171	...	1,170
Australasian Message Fund . . .	—99,788	—1,51,741	...	51,953
Profit and loss . .	—508	—716	...	208
Total Message Revenue	15,60,619	16,32,867	1,25,579	53,331
Miscellaneous Revenue	9,801	37,214	27,413	...
Total .	15,70,420	16 70,081	1,52,992	53,331
Net Increase .	...	...	99,661	...

Expenditure.

Head of Account.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Persian Gulf—				
General charges .	1,36,014	1,39,806	3,792	—
Line maintenance	28,407	20,774	—	7,633
Signalling . .	1,80,960	1,80,454	—	506
Cable maintenance .	1,90,815	1,85,419	—	5,396
Persian Section—				
General charges .	99,257	88,365	—	10,892
Line maintenance . .	59,134	64,459	5,325	—
Signalling .	96,804	111,399	14,595	—
Exchange . .	24,574	16,774	—	7,800
Expenditure by other Departments	10,932	10,000	—	932
Total .	8,26,897	8,17,450	23,712	33,159
Net Decrease .	—	—	—	9,447

* Excluding the cost of the London Office Establishment (1,380*l.*), which is included as part of the Establishment of the Secretary of State.

† Note.—The head "Traffic Earnings" includes the amount collected in India, as also the loss on account of exchange on sterling transactions. The tariffs on International messages are fixed in a gold standard, and the balances due to or from foreign administrations are settled in that standard. The rupee collections in India vary, therefore, in correspondence with the fluctuations in exchange, and the balance received from the Indian Telegraph Department at Karachi in rupees is sufficient to pay the telegraph companies and foreign administrations in the gold standard and retain the share of this Department in a gold standard also.

EARNINGS.

4. Under message revenue there is a net increase of R72,248 over the previous year wholly due to earnings in India on homeward transit messages, Miscellaneous revenue shows an increase of R27,413 consisting partly of the sale proceeds of cable core in England, and partly of an increase in the earnings of the telegraph steamer *Patrick Stewart*.

EXPENDITURE.

5. The increase and the decrease under the main heads are as follows :—

(1) *General Charges—Gulf Section.*—The increase is caused chiefly by the payment of arrear subsidies due to some of the local chiefs in the Persian Gulf Section.

(2) *General Charges—Persian Section.*—The decrease is partly due to furlough allowances paid in England to officers on leave having been less than similar payments made during the previous year, and partly to short expenditure under travelling allowance superintendence.

(3) *Line Maintenance—Gulf Section* —The decrease is due chiefly to less outlay having been found necessary during the year on repairs to land lines than in the previous year.

(4) *Line Maintenance—Persian Section.*—The increase is due partly to more stores having been required for repairs to lines than in the previous year, and partly to a slight increase in the cost of the inspectors' staff consequent on arrangements made during leave.

(5) *Signalling—Gulf and Persian Sections.*—The decrease under Gulf Section is trifling and does not call for any remark. The increase under Persian Section is wholly due to a portion of the new buildings at Teheran having been charged to revenue, 1895-96; the Government of India having ordered that so much of the cost of the new buildings as represents the recovery made from the sale of the old buildings, which was credited to revenue in 1890, is now to be debited to the revenue account, the difference only being charged to capital. Considering the signalling staff of the Department are on an incremental scale of pay, the decrease under this head shows that strict economy is being observed.

(6) *Cable Maintenance—Gulf Section* —The decrease is due chiefly to less repairs having been found necessary to the cable steamer *Patrick Stewart* during 1895-96 than in the preceding year.

NET REVENUE.

6. On a total Capital expenditure of R1,14,89,206 a net profit of R8,52,631 was earned, which gives a dividend of 7·42 per cent. as compared with a dividend of 6·50 per cent. in 1894-95. The dividends earned during the past six years are as follows :—

Year.	Interest on Capital.
	R
1890 91	*Nil.*
1891-92	1·4
1892-93	3·8
1893-94	4·28
1894-95	6·50
1895-96	7·42

CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE.

7. Appendix C deals with the transactions in connection with this Agreement, which was entered into in 1878. The number of words carried between Europe and India or Trans-India and *vice versâ* during the year by the three Administrations (*viz.*, the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo-European Telegraph Company, and this Department) rose from 5,110,230¾ to 5,954,751½, showing an increase of 844,520½, while the net value also shows an increase of 123,449*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* The Department's share of the Purse shows an increase of 10,672*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, chiefly caused by the increase to the Department's percentage on Indian traffic, while the amount paid into the Purse was more than in the previous year by 11,112*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

8. The following table shows the sums paid in and drawn out by the Department annually since the agreement was concluded:—

Year.	Paid in.	Drawn out.	Excess.	
			Paid in.	Drawn out.
	£	£	£	£
1878-79 . .	42,265	62,256	...	19,991
1879-80 . .	52,488	68,905	...	16,417
1880-81 . .	57,235	76,295	...	19,060
1881-82 . .	67,108	74,798	...	7,690
1882-83 . .	110,728	84,914	25,814	...
1883-84 . .	81,408	76,584	4 824	...
1884-85 . .	85,376	76,738	8,638	...
1885-86 . .	107,317	86,012	21,305	...
1886-87 . .	80,930	75,206	5,774	...
1887-88 . .	71,808	74,021	...	2,213
1888-89 . .	91,295	77,125	14,170	...
1889-90 . .	85,661	73,180	12 481	...
1890-91 . .	95,774	77,417	18'357	...
1891-92 . .	102,641	83,352	19·289	...
1892-93 . .	94,209	83 894	10,315	...
1893-94 . .	97,469	89,327	8,142	...
1894-95 . .	99,267	91 012	8,255	...
1895-96 . .	110,380	101,685	8,695	...
TOTALS . .	1,533,409	1,432,721	166,059	65,371
TOTAL EXCESS PAID IN . .	...	...	100,688	...

9. *Divisions of Traffic.*—The following are the proportions according to which the Joint Purse receipts are divided Under the Supplemental Agreement referred to in the previous Report (para. 9), which came into force from 1st January 1894, this Department's share of Indian traffic was increased from 17·27 to 18·06 per cent. on the ground that the Perso-Indian receipts dealt with by the Department alone were local receipts:—

Administration.	Indian Receipts.				Trans-Indian Receipts.	
	To 1894.		From 1894.			
Eastern Telegraph Company . .	60·39		59·82		80·53	
Indo-European Telegraph Company .	22·34	39·61	22·12	40·18	12·03	19·47
Indo-European Telegraph Department .	17·27		18·06		7·41	

10. The percentages of traffic which have been actually carried since 1878-79 are:—

Year.	On Indian Traffic.		On Trans-Indian Traffic.	
	Vid Suez.	*Vid* Indo-European Route.	*Vid* Suez.	*Vid* Indo-European Route.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1878-79	71·31	28 69	95·26	4·74
1879-80	67 91	32 09	94·10	5·90
1880-81	69·01	30·99	92·50	7·50
1881-82	64·63	35·37	81·26	18·74
1882 83	48 34	51·66	59 26	40·74
1883-84	55·96	44·04	83·52	16·48
1884-85	53·02	46·98	84·44	15·56
1885-86	52 14	47·86	75·91	24·09
1886-87	55·46	44·54	85·32	14·68
1887-88	60·93	39·07	86 48	13·52
1888-89	51·69	48·31	77·04	22·96
1889-90	49 92	50·08	82·89	17·11
1890-91	46·67	53·33	83·21	16·79
1891-92	43·52	56·48	80 75	19·25
1892 93	48·09	51·91	82·49	17·51
1893-94	51·75	48·25	85·20	14·80
1894 95	48 91	51·09	84·31	15·69
1895 96	49·03	50·97	84·09	15·91

11. *Interruptions affecting Joint Purse Agreement.*—Interruptions which affected traffic between Teheran and Karachi occurred only on the Persian Section, and amounted to 5 hours, 16 minutes. Beyond Teheran to London the Indo-European Company's lines were totally interrupted for 399 hours, 22 minutes.

Two of these interruptions affected the divisions of the Joint Purse and occurred on the Indo-European Company's lines, lasting for 9 days.

12 On the Turkish route interruptions occurred between Fao and Constantinople, lasting 111 days, 17 hours, 35 minutes. The working of this route continues to be very unsatisfactory.

During the last six years the Turkish route beyond Fao has been interrupted as follows :—

Year.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Days, hours, minutes	62-5 17	77-8-12	108-9-54	101-5-41	150-0-52	111-17-35

The Department was only liable to the Joint Purse for 75 days' interruptions at Fcs o per diem.

Australasian Message Fund.

13. Full particulars regarding the nature of this Fund are given in the Administration Report of 1893-94 (page 6, paras. 14 to 17). In April 1896, however, a Supplemental Agreement was entered into under which, from 1st May 1895, the amount guaranteed was reduced to 227, 000*l.*, but the sum payable in any one year by the colonies is limited to 10,000*l.* The agreement was also made binding for at least five years.

The Departmental receipts for this year show an increase of 2,924*l.* over the receipts in 1885, on which the original Australasian Message Fund was based. *See* Appendix C (1).

TRAFFIC.

14. The service regulations of the Paris Convention of 1890 were in force throughout the year.

15. Appendix E, with its Supplementary Statements E I and E II, shows the traffic carried by the two sections of the Department. The number of words was 1,924,734 against 1,699,729 in the previous year, showing an increase of 225,005; the value as stated in francs shows an increase from 2,497,951 to 2,786,951 francs.

In Indian currency the earnings of the Department are more by R1,25,579, being R19,40,495 against R18,14,916.

16. During the past year the comparative value of the franc and rupee has varied steadily in favour of the rupee, rising in April 1895 from 1 franc = ·74 rupee to 1 franc = ·66 rupee in April 1896. As compared with the previous year, the exchange value of the rupee has risen considerably. This accounts for the disproportionate decrease in the revenue expressed in rupee as compared with the increase in the number of words.

The variations were as follows:—

From 1st April to 30th April 1895	·76 of a rupee.
From 1st May to 31st October 1895 . . .	·74 of a rupee.
From 1st November to 21st February 1896 . .	·71 of a rupee.
From 22nd February to 29th February 1895 . .	·68 of a rupee.
From 1st March to 31st March 1896 . . .	·66 of a rupee.

17. The following table gives the amounts paid into the Joint Purse by the Department as compared with its independent traffic revenue:—*

	For Joint Purse, etc.		Independent Revenue.	Total.
	Indian.	Trans-Indian.		
	Frcs.	Frcs.	Frcs.	Frcs.
Persian Gulf Section .	1,763,683	652,902	16,909	2,433,494
Persian Section .	250,125	92,778	10,548	353,451
TOTAL FRANCS .	2,013,808	745,680	27,457	2,786,945

18. Appendix F gives the number of messages and words carried under the four following classes during the past five years:—

State.	Press.
Commercial and Private.	"Times" (special rate).

19. The average length of "private and commercial" messages was 13·04 words in 1895-96 as compared with 12·67 words in the previous year. The average length, calculated from the averages of the past seven years, is 13·16 words.

20. In addition to the messages classified in Appendix I,799 messages, containing 75,274 words, were forwarded to the British Resident at Bushire free of charge. These are called "Government and press" telegrams, and would, if charged for, yield R20,564-4-3 at press rates.

* NOTE.—The independent traffic revenue is that obtained from traffic dealt with by this Department and not touching India, such as for telegrams between the stations of Jask and Bushire.

21. The percentages of traffic carried on the Teheran and Turkish routes were 93·55 and 6·45 respectively. The following table give the respective percentages for the past seven years :—

YEARS.	*Vid* Teheran.	*Vid* Turkey.	REMARKS.
1889-90 . . .	93·00	7·00	
1890-91 . . .	93·92	6·08	
1891-92 . . .	92·37	7·63	
1892-93 . . .	92·96	7·04	
1893-94 . . .	93·60	6·40	
1894-95 . . .	94 36	5·64	
1895-96 . .	93·55	6·45	

22. The meam rate of transmission of telegrams between the United Kingdom and Bushire, and between Karachi and Teheran, the latter being the Section worked by the Department, during each of the past six years is as follows :—

Year.	Between the United Kingdom and Karachi, *vid* Teheran.		Between the United Kingdom and Karachi, *vid* Turkey.		BETWEEN KARACHI AND TEHERAN.			
					Karachi to Teheran.		Teheran to Karachi.	
	Hours.	Min.	Hours.	Min.	Min.	Sec.	Min.	Sec.
1890-91 . . .	0	59	10	25	18	26	10	26
1891-92 . . .	0	59	16	12	8	42	6	25
1892-93 . . .	0	45	27	47	5	51	4	26
1893-94 . . .	0	43	36	49	5	40	4	28
1894-95 . . .	0	43½	40	46	7	7	5	00
1895-96 . . .	0	46	34	00	5	27	4	41

23. Appendix G gives the details, month by month, of the speed of working between Karachi and Teheran, and in Appendix H similar details are supplied with regard to the speed between the United Kingdom and Karachi, *vid* Teheran and *vid* Turkey. These statements show that a very high rate of speed has been maintained on the Teheran route.

24. ***Check of Errors.***—The accuracy of transmission over the lines of the Department for the past two years is shown below. It will be seen that in this respect the year under review compares favourably with the preceding one.

1894-95 . . .	0·284 per cent
1895-96 . . .	0·171 „

25. During the past year no changes have been introduced into the methods of testing our cables and land lines An alteration has, however, been made in the working. Formerly Karachi transmitted messages on two circuits to Bushire, and Bushire retransmitted them to Teheran on two circuits. But since June 1895 automatic translation working has been introduced at Bushire, whereby Karachi is enabled to work direct to Teheran on one circuit, a distance of 1,076½ miles (600 submarine cable and 1,376½ land line), whilst messages are only retransmitted by Bushire on the second circuit. This alteration has worked so successfully that it is proposed, when the necessary instruments are ready (they have been indented for), to give translation at Bushire on both circuits. The result, it is hoped, will be increased speed and accuracy in transmission, and will lead eventually to a material decrease in the signalling staff employed at Bushire.

26. *Complaints.*—The number of complaints received for investigation amounted to 148, being 26 more than the total for the year 1894-95. Of this number, 98 were from Europe and 50 from India; 78 related to messages *vid* Turkey, and 5 to local traffic.

The following table gives all details :—

Nature of Complaint.	Received from Europe.	Received from India.	TOTAL.
Non-deliveries . .	20	17	37
Non-deliveries due to insufficient address .	1	3	4
Delays . . .	32	9	41
Mis-deliveries . .	1	1	2
Errors	21	9	30
Refund of reply deposits not used . . .	9	5	14
Miscellaneous references .	14	6	20
TOTAL .	98	50	148

Of the above, 45 were not admitted by the Administrations concerned, or are still being investigated by them. Of the remaining 103 this Department is responsible for 14.

ESTABLISHMENT.

27. The following casualties occurred during the year :—

Resignations :—
- 1 Assistant Superintendent (retired).
- 1 Officer of the "Patrick Stewart" (cable steamer).
- 1 general service clerk.
- 1 desk clerk.

Died :—
- 1 local service clerk.
- 1 office clerk.

Dismissed :—
- 2 general service clerks.

CABLES.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

28. The lengths of the various cable sections on the 31st March 1895 and 1896 were as follows :—

Cables.	1895-96. Knots.	1894-95. Knots.
Fao-Bushire Gutta-percha Cable	153·822	153·850
Bushire-Jask India-rubber Cable of 1869 . .	501·872	501·827
Bushire-Jask Gutta-percha Cable of 1885 . .	520·642	520·578
Jask-Manora Gutta-percha Cable	528·000	528·000
Manora-Karachi (3 harbour cables) . . .	14·850	13·140
TOTAL KNOTS .	1,719·214	1,717·395

Showing an increase of 1·819 knots since last year, of which 0·174 are due to repairs, and 1·645 knots being the lengths of the three cores of the Fowler-Waring Cable laid to the Cable House at Manora.

29. In addition to the above, this Department keeps the following cables and land lines in good working order :—

(i) The Harbour Defence Revised System, composed as follows :—

	Miles.
From Customs Cable House through Junction Box to Marsah Fort (Harbour Cables)	6·703
From Junction Box to Manora and Beach Forts (Fowler-Waring Cables)	1·328
From Central Office to Customs Cable House (land line copper wire)	1·600
Total	9·631*
or 8·376 knots.	

(ii) A telephone line for the Port Trust connecting the Port Trust Office at Karachi with the Port Trust and Port Officer's Offices at Manora.

	Miles.
Land line—Manora to Box IX	0·367
Harbour Cable to Customs Cable House	5·008
Land line to Port Trust Office	0·460
Total	5·835
or 5·061 knots.	

Electrical Condition of the Cables.

30. *Fao-Bushire Cable.*—This cable still contains a small fault, which resists attempts to break it down, and this reduces the insulation to about 3 megohms per knot. The cable continues to work well.

Bushire-Jask Cable of 1869.—The insulation of this cable is 94 megohms per knot. This is as high as can be expected.

Bushire-Jask Cable of 1885.—This is satisfactory. The average insulation for the year remains at 627 megohms per knot. Only one fault occurred, detailed below.

Jask-Manora Cable.—The insulation of this section is lower than last year, *viz.*, about 81 megohms per knot. It is working satisfactorily, but requires careful watching.

Interruptions.

31. There was no total break of the cables during the year. The interruptions on account of repairs to partial faults amounted altogether to 15 hours, 55 minutes, and caused no interruption to the traffic.

Repairs and Renewals.

32. During the past year no renewals have been made and only two repairs undertaken. The repairs necessitated the expenditure of but a very small amount of cable from stock, *viz.*, the India-rubber Cable repair, alluded to above required only 1·54 knots of second-class cable, whilst only 1·063 knots of shore-end cable were expended over the repair of the Gutta-percha Cable of 1885. Of the cable recovered during these two repairs, 1·263 knots from the

* The remainder of the Harbour Defence line, consisting of land line from Central Office to Royal Artillery Office, 1·090 miles, is maintained by the Indian Telegraph Department.

India-rubber Cable has already been brought on charge, and the greater portion of the shore-end piece will also be brought on charge after being retaped.

Expenditure of Cable and Cable in Stock.

	Knots.
Cable in stock on 1st April 1895	57·240
Cable manufactured and recovered from sea and brought on charge	21·263
TOTAL .	78·503
Cable expended in repairs	2·790
Leaving on 31st March 1896 a balance of .	75·713

Summary of the History of the Cables and their Mechanical Condition during the year 1895-96.

33. *Fao-Bushire Gutta-percha Cable.*—This cable remains faulty as reported last year. An attempt was made in January last to break down the fault, but without success. The fault (or faults) in this section do not interfere in the least with the working. As the cable has not been lifted since June 1894, it is impossible to speak with certainty as to its mechanical condition, but it may be taken as satisfactory.

34. *Bushire-Jask India-rubber Cable of 1869.*—In this section only one fault occurred during the past year. The cable was reported faulty on 23rd December 1895, and was repaired during the down trip of the *Patrick Stewart* on 15th January 1896. This fault occurred in a piece of cable laid just a year previously, when a fault was cut out at almost the same spot, *viz.*, 449·638 knots from Bushire.

The mechanical condition of this cable may be taken as good.

35. *Bushire-Jask Gutta-percha Cable of 1885.*—During the past year only one fault occurred in this cable. It was reported faulty on 8th March 1896, and was repaired on 22nd March. The fault was in the shore end off Jask, and was evidently caused by a borer. Within a few feet of the fault the core showed other marks of the borer at work.

The mechanical condition of this section may be considered satisfactory.

36. *Jask-Manora Gutta percha Cable.*—No faults have occurred in this section throughout the past year, and its mechanical condition may be considered fairly satisfactory.

37. *Harbour Cables.*—Three faults have occurred during the past year in these cables.

The first was reported in the spare cable (No. 1) on 2nd October 1895. The cable was cut on 17th and was repaired on 18th idem. The fault was caused by a borer. The same cable was bagain reported faulty on the 24th October 1895. It was cut on 31st and repaired on 2nd November 1895. In this case the fault was caused where a new road is being constructed.

On the 4th November 1895 the No. 4 or Military Cable used for the Harbour Defence System was reported faulty. It was cut on 5th and repaired on 6th idem in the vicinity of the last-mentioned fault, the damage being due to the same cause.

38. The aërial wires are still being used between the Central Office and the Customs Cable House. The laying of the seven-core Fowler-Waring Cable has been postponed until the arrival of the Fowler-Waring Cable ordered from England by the Indian Telegraph Department for the use of the Harbour Defence System. The two cables are to be laid in the same trench, and it is proposed to serve the lead sheathing with yarn and compound before laying.

Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart."

39. After completing the laying of a new cable, etc., between India and Ceylon, the *Patrick Stewart* reached Bombay on 1st April, and went into

dock. She returned to Karachi on 9th. On October 20th she left for Bombay, arriving there on 24th, and was in dock until November 8th, undergoing repairs, fitting new propeller, etc. During the year she made two trips to the Gulf for cable repairs, etc., and one trip to Gwadur with the Perso-Baluchistan Boundary Commission.

Cable-houses and Cable Land Lines.

40. The whole of the cable-houses have been inspected and cable ends renewed when necessary. Ths cable land lines at the various stations are satisfactory.

Manora Cable Factory.

41. The following is a summary of the work done in the Cable Factory during the year:—

	Knots.
Cable manufactured	20·000
„ recovered and brought on charge	1·263
„ stripped for core	0·4012
Core stripped for copper	0·9212
„ sent to London { gutta-percha 2·000 knots, India-rubber 4·000 „ }	6·000

At present we have the following core coiled in the tanks:—

Gutta-percha core, 1st class (received from England)	31·000
„ „ stripped, to be made into cable as required	15·533
„ „ 2nd class, stripped	0·683
India rubber core	0·000
We have also on hand short pieces of cable which are kept for sale and fencing purpose	7·538

42. The vertical boiler has been inspected by the Government boiler inspector, and reported to be in very good condition. A certificate has been granted for a further period of 12 months, *viz.*, till 2nd December 1896.

The locomotive boiler, now 27 years old, has been condemned and a new type boiler has been indented for. That it should have lasted so many years, brackish water having been used, is a convincing proof of the careful attention to his duties of Mr. Hughes, the Chief Engineer.

43. The cable machinery remains the same as last year and is in good order. Some small alterations will have to be made to enable us to serve the seven-core Fowler-Waring Cable with tape and compound.

Working and Testing.

44. The average difference between the assumed and actual position of cable faults during the year was 0·26 knots.

MEKRAN COAST LAND LINE.

45. The lengths of the various sections of this line on the 31st March 1896 were the same as last year *viz.*:—

	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.
Karachi to Sonmiani branch	41·10	82·20
Sonmiani branch	1·56	1·56
„ „ to Ormara	173·35	346·70
Ormara to Pasni Branch	89·65	179·30
Pasni Branch	3·20	3·20
„ „ to Gwadur	76·50	153·00
Gwadur to Charbar	117·18	234·36
Charbar to Jask	199·47	398·94
Total	702·01	1399·26

Maintenance and Repairs to Land Lines.

46. About 40 miles of badly corroded wire and 24 corroded iron standards were removed. The line was closely inspected by the Assistant Superintendents, who had all the fluid insulators cleaned and refilled with insulating fluid.

Interruptions.

47. The otal interruptions on the land line during the past year amounted to 21 hours, 55 minutes, of which 11 hours were due to wilful damage between Gwadur and Charbar, for which the Chief concerned has been fined. This interruption continued till 1-30 P.M. on 1st April, another 13½ hours.

48. The partial interruptions, *i.e.*, those not affecting communication, amounted to 10 days, 13 hours, 29 minutes, of which wilful damage between Karachi and Ormara is responsible for 16 hours, 12 minutes, leaving 9 days, 21 hours, 17 minutes, partial interruptions due to accidental causes, chiefly corrosion of wires.

Inspections.

49. All the offices of this section were inspected by the Director during the past year, and were found to be in a satisfactory state. The buildings generally were in good repair.

PERSIAN SECTION.

50. *Line Maintenance.*— In addition to the ordinary line repairs, one short diversion was carried out which will render the line more secure.

51. *Offices.*— Funds were not provided by the Persian Government for the completion of Abadeh Office to make it secure from floods. The Treasury officers reported no funds were avilable for the purpose.*

52. *Interruptions.*—During 1895-96 there was only one total interruption, which lasted 5 hours, 16 minutes, on the 11th of April 1895. This was wilfully caused by a party of raiders. The Inspector on arrival at the break at midnight found a standard had been broken, the insulators pulverized, and lengths from all three wire carried away. The culprits were never traced, despite the urgency of the claim made that they should be brought to justice.

The interruptions on this section from all causes during the past three years have been :—

Year.	1 Wire.	2 Wires.	3 Wires.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
1893-94	376·03	95·26	11·05
1894-95	591·38	94·27	65·57
1895-96	325·45	13·32	5·16

53. There were 309 acts of wilful damage committed during 1895-96, being 101 more than in 1894-95, and 22 less than in 1893-94.

54. The total amount claimed and recovered from the Persian Government for the year was Krans 6,341·50,† or 1,983·50 more than last year, and Krans 784 more than 1893-94. Of the above sum Krans 350 were recovered from local Governors, and the balance of Krans 5,991·50 through Her Britannic Majesty's Legation. The accounts for wilful damage are made up from the 1st February to 31st January of each year to suit the convenience of the Persian Government.

* Funds have since been supplied and the work completed.

† NOTE.—300 krans=100 rupees at the present rate of exchange.

Wilful damage caused interruptions as follows :—

Year.	1 Wire.	2 Wires.	3 Wires.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
1893-94 . . .	73·01½	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
1894-95 . . .	150 38	42·16	*Nil.*
1895-96 . . .	158·8	*Nil.*	5·15

55. Our relations with the Persian authorities and people were as cordial as heretofore during the year under consideration. There was a large amount of highway robbery perpetrated during the year. The muleteer accompanying two signalling clerks, who were going on transfer from Shiraz to the North, was robbed of his money during May 1895, and the whole party had to return to Shiraz. At the Director's urgent request the Governor at once refunded to the muleteer the sum he had lost, and so enabled our party to proceed on their journey. They were ordered to take guards with them by His Royal Highness the Zil es Sultan as soon as they entered his province ; and other members of the staff were likewise obliged to obtain protection when travelling.

56. On 20th August a muleteer going to Dehbeed from Ispahan was robbed near Surmeh of stores, the property of the Department and of the clerk at Dehbeed, to the total value of Krans 164·35. Compensation was received for this from the Persian Government.

Another signalling clerk was pursued by robbers in the neighbourhood of Koom-i-Shah on 11th March 1896.

57. The country was much disturbed throughout its extent, as evinced by fighting at Borasjoon in July 1895, serious rioting at Tabreez in August 1895, and disturbances at Ispahan and Bushire in January 1895, but no material harm resulted to the Telegraph Department. Doubtless much of this rioting was due to the discontent and want caused by the introduction of large quantities of copper money, and its consequent great depreciation in value as compared with silver.

58. A very serious disturbance of a political nature took place at Abadeh on 18th February 1896. The office was besieged by a noisy mob of the inhabitants of that place, to the number of 2,500 persons, headed by the High Priest who threatened to incite the people to riot unless the Governor of Abadeh was deposed. The Director reported the state of affairs to the British and Persian authorities in Teheran. The clerk at Abadeh, with the Director's sanction, visited the unpopular Governor and induced him to flee, which he did at 2 A. M. on the 19th, thus preventing a riot. The Governor was deposed on that day, and things quieted down.

59. The state of affairs as regards supplies of forage and baggage animals has improved since last year's report. The cost of carriage from Bushire to Shiraz remained abnormally high till July 1895, but has since fallen to an average of Krans 85 per 650 lbs. for 15 days' transit.

Buildings.

60. The site for the new quarters for the staff at Teheran, *viz.*, 14 123 Persian square yards,* was purchased in July 1895, and by the end of the financial year one block of married quarters and one of single quarters were roofed in, but not plastered or glazed. The verandahs also were not built. The boundary wall and gates were finished, and the walling and roof of one block of servants' quarters for single quarters were finished ; also a stable for the inspector's quarters was built.

61. The title deeds for the ground were registered in Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, and are deposited in the safe belonging to this Department, which is in charge of the Superintendent, Teheran. His Excellency the Mukhbared Dowlah granted a supply of drinking water from his private conduit for the use

* One Persian yard equals 40·875 English inches.

of these quarters. A brickwork channel from the site and a brickwork reservoir for storage of 2,000 gallons of drinking water were completed.

62. A site for a residence for the Director in Teheran was purchased, *viz.*, 4,608 Persian square yards,* in February 1896. The title deeds have been registered in the Legation and deposited in the Departmental safe.

63. A store-room was rebuilt at Bushire at a cost of Krans 6,500, on the site of the one previously existing, which had become unserviceable, and was completed by contract in February 1896.

Medical.

64. Dr. Aganoor was appointed as an Extra Medical Assistant Superintendent on 10th May 1895 for six months, *vice* Dr. Scully, absent on furlough with medical certificate. The staff at Shiraz suffered severely from fever during the summer and autumn of 1895.

Meteorology and Survey.

65. The thanks of the meteorological reporter in India were given for the daily weather telegrams sent from Teheran and Ispahan to India during the period January till the middle of March. He states these telegrams were most useful and valuable, occasionally giving three days' warning of the probable occurrence of rainy weather in Upper India, and stormy snowy weather in the hills. They were discontinued in March being no longer required. Captain Lenox Conyngham, R.E., of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, commenced at Teheran a series of observations for longitude, etc., with Berlin on 31st October, which lasted till 15th December 1895. A series with Bushire then commenced on the 1st and ended 15th March 1896. Lines were erected to connect his observatory with the International Office. Captain Conyngham stated the series with Bushire was most satisfactory. The retardation of the electric current over the section proved to be 0·05 seconds.

MESHED LINE.

66. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—148 new juniper poles and 637 Indian field pattern insulators were placed in position; also 101 old poles were re-erected after rotten bases had been sawn off.

67. The third annual payment of the sum of Krans 24,695 from the Persian Government, although due on the 1st April 1895, was not received until October. Details of expenditure are given in Appendix K.

68. *Offices.*—The Sabzwar, Semnan, and Aivanikieg Offices were refitted throughout. The instruments at all the out-stations were taken to pieces by the Assistant Superintendent and thoroughly cleaned; new batteries were also made. The amount of battery power now used is half what was required in 1892, and it may be possible still further to reduce it.

69. The insulation and conductivity are now so good that translation at Shahrud is not an advantage and has been discontinued.

70. *Interruptions.*—The line was interrupted for 397 hours, 18 minutes, during the year. The interruptions from all causes during the past three years were :—

	Hours.
1893-94	542·50
1894-95	581·20
1895-96	397·18

——	1895-96.	1894 95.	1893-94.
Wilful damage	65·00	27·50	124·10
Camels	72·40	313·53	109 25
Clerks	118 37	67·55	34·20
Defective insulation	Nil.	89·00	141·55
Unknown causes	72·20	82·24	133·00
Floods and storms	55·11	...	...
Working party	13·30	...	...

71. *Traffic.*—The table below shows the amount of paid coversational traffic, etc., carried by the line during 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Year.	Total Paid Coversation and State Messages.	State Messages only.
1894-95	3,657 krans	972 krans.
1895-96	3,423 „	814 „

BORASJOON-AHWAZ LINE.

72. At the request of His Imperial Majesty the late Shah, the maintenance, at the Persian Government expense, of the Borasjoon-Ahwaz line (300 miles) was taken over by this Department in December 1895 and Mr. White, local service signaller, was placed in charge as an acting inspector. He arrived at Borasjoon on th January 189 , and since that date the line has been open with only slight and temporary interruptions but funds for its proper repair had not been supplied up to the end of the financial year.

STORES.

73. During the past year the principal items of expenditure under this head have been as follows :—

Purchase of stores in India	3,958
London stores, including freight, landing charges and exchange	90,171
Stores from other Departments	19,930

and the following were the principal issues of stores :—

Repairs to cable	59,476
Repairs and renewals of land line	4,781
Issues to signal offices	24,976
Repairs and issues to cable steamer	14,595

Personnel.

74. The Director-in-Chief visited Teheran during September and October 1895. Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, R.E., and Mr. Possmann respectively held charge of the Persian and Persian Gulf Sections throughout the year, administering them with marked success. My best thanks are due to them.

Both Directors desire to express their acknowledgments to their staff for the continued good service rendered by them, and for the willingness and zeal displayed on all occasions. I have much pleasure in cordially endorsing their sentiments.

B. T. FFINCH,
Director-in-Chief.

INDIA OFFICE,
The 1st October 1896.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31ST MARCH 1896.

	Charges				Credits.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
	In India	In England.	Exchange.	Total.	Total.		
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		
Capital expenditure on 31st March 1895						.....	1,14,42,885 5 8
Capital expenditure from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896:—							
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.							
Works	2,498 10 0	.....	.....	2,498 10 0	.....		
Do. (expenditure by Public Works Department)		.....	...	...	.....		
Suspense Heads:—							
Stores	32,819 7 1	45,830 8 0	34,820 10 0	113,470 9 1	106,185 5 7		
Advances	7,414 4 2	.....	.....	7,414 4 2	7,127 0 8		
Sales	2,422 4 7	.....	.....	2,422 4 7	2,375 12 9		
Purchases	19,576 9 6	.....	.....	19,576 9 6	19,028 9 6		
Balance debited to capital	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,665 8 10	10,665 8 10	
TOTAL	64,731 3 4	45,830 8 0	34,820 10 0	145,382 5 4	145,382 5 4		
PERSIAN SECTION.							
Works	35,668 9 9	.....	.....	35,668 9 9	.....		
Suspense Heads:—							
Advances	43,231 5 8	.....	.....	43,231 5 8	42,544 12 7		
Balance debited to capital	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,355 2 10	36,355 2 10	
TOTAL	78,899 15 5	.....	.....	78,899 15 5	78,899 15 5		46,320 11 8
GRAND TOTAL						.....	1,14,89,206 1 4

APPENDIX B.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH 1896.

To NET EARNINGS from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Fcs. cts.	R a. p.
Traffic Earnings.		
Net Earnings on Indian, Trans-Indian, and Local traffic, including mean rate *viâ* Turkey.		
India	2,687,977 53 11/11	
England	98,968 20 4	
TOTAL (Appendix E)	2,786,945 73 8/8	19,40,495 3 4
Cis-Indian Common Purse.		
Receivable from companies	2,122 946 14 7/13	
Payable to companies	—2,340,315 93 3/4	
TOTAL (Appendix C)	—217,369 79 1/6	
Payable on account of interruptions *viâ* Turkey	—3,072 70 5/6	
NET TOTAL Cis-Indian Common Purse	—220,442 50	—1,55,171 3 3
Australasian Message Fund.		
Drawn out of Fund	228,088 85 8/13	
Paid into Fund	—444,557 91 3/4	
NET TOTAL Australasian Message Fund	—215,569 06 1/4	—1,51,740 12 1
Profit and Loss.		
Write-off traffic ou standings for the year 1892-93.	—32 81 1/2	
Loss by exchange on remittance from Constantinople Ottoman traffic balance, 1893-94.	—985 20 8/8	
TOTAL Profit and Loss	—1,018 02 1/13	—716 9 5
Miscellaneous Receipts.	2,349,916 15 1/16	

——	Gulf.	Persia.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
India	15,691 6 1	3,292 10 3
England	10,359 4 0	...
Exchange	7,870 10 3	...
	33,921 4 4	3,292 10 3
		37,213 14 7
GRAND TOTAL		16,70,080 9 2

By EXPENDITURE from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896. ——	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.	
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
General Charges	1,26,295 12 3	13,510 4 8	10,264 11 4	1,50,070 12 3	
Line Maintenance	20,774 1 1	...	...	20,774 1 1	
Cable Maintenance	1,85,419 3 6	...	...	1,85,419 3 6	
Signalling	1,80,454 8 0	...	...	1,80,454 8 0	
TOTAL	5,12,943 8 10	13,510 4 8	10,264 11 4	5,36,718 8 10	
PERSIAN SECTION.					
General Charges	79,796 13 10	8,567 8 8	6,509 5 9	94,873 12 3	
Line Maintenance	64,458 11 1	...	...	64,458 11 1	
Signalling	1,11,398 13 9	...	...	1,11,398 13 9	
TOTAL	2,55,654 6 8	8,567 8 8	6,509 5 9	2,70,731 5 1	
TOTAL Indo-European Telegraph Department	7,68,597 15 6	22,077 13 4	16,774 1 1	8,07,449 13 11	
Cost of repairs, P. W. D.	...	...	...	...	
Task Royalty	...	...	...	10,000 0 0	
					8,17,449 13 11
By Balance					8,52,630 11 3
GRAND TOTAL					16,70,080 9

APPENDIX B (1).

STATEMENT showing DETAILS of WORKING EXPENSES for past FIVE YEARS.

YEAR.	Account Heads.	Establishment	Apparatus and Plant.	Office Expenses.	Store-keeping Charges.	Repairs to Lines and Buildings.	Repairs to Cables.	Cable Steamer.	Subsidies.	Miscellaneous	Total as per Finance Accounts	Expenditure by other Departments.	Total as per Administrative Accounts, Appendix B.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1890-91	General Charges	209,883	4	5,881	1,602	...	...	...	31,422	8,315	2,57,107	2,004	2,59,111
	Line Maintenance	61,238	551	1,801	...	70,490	...	...	...	..	1,34,080	12,245	1,46,325
	Cable Maintenance	12,205	...	184	...	4,012	2,55,436	1,28,082	...	...	3,99,949	..	3,99,949
	Signalling	1,99,557	5,760	39,720	...	8,420	..	..	...	6,807	2,60,270	6,548	2,66,818
	TOTAL	4,82,883	6,315	47,592	1,602	82,952	2,55,436	1,28,082	31,422	15,122	10,51,405	20,797	10,72,203
1891-92	General Charges	2,23,051	...	5,805	1,349	...	...	...	31,305	...	2,66,510	1,783	2,68,293
	Line Maintenance	66,771	...	114	..	1,03,079	...	...	...	...	1,69,964	12,245	1,82,209
	Cable Maintenance	1,264	...	-20	..	2,575	1,76,676	90,795	...	5,760	2,88,440	..	2,88,440
	Signalling	2,14,532	...	25,882	..	3,541	.	.	...	5,843	2,49,798	9,708	2,59,506
	TOTAL	5,22,008	...	31,781	1,349	1,09,195	1,76,676	90,795	31,305	11,603	9,74,712	23,736	9,98,448
1892-93	General Charges	2,08,756	...	5,325	1,598	...	...	..	29,827	1,538	2,47,044	...	2,47,044
	Line Maintenance	68,313	...	928	...	81,777	...	..	...	...	1,51,018	12,245	1,63,263
	Cable Maintenance	13,928	...	154	.	1,455	82,819	91,866	...	..	1,90,222	...	1,90,222
	Signalling	2,21,312	...	25,479	...	5,083	..	.	...	5,812	2,57,686	6,633	2,64,319
	TOTAL	5,12,309	...	31,886	1,598	88,315	82,819	91,866	29,827	7,350	8,45,970	18,878	8,64,848
1893-94	General Charges	1,97,688	...	5,435	711	...	..	...	27,080	6,629	2,37,543	..	2,37,543
	Line Maintenance	67,531	..	228	...	34,428	...	..	..	..	1,02,187	12,245	1,14,432
	Cable Maintenance	12,575	...	101	..	2,347	89,715	1,23,286	..	...	2,28,024	...	2,28,024
	Signalling	2,41,231	...	19,882	...	13,252	...	..	...	5,729	2,80,094	515	2,80,609
	TOTAL	5,19,025	...	25,646	711	50,027	89,715	1,23,286	27,080	12,358	8,47,848	12,760	8,60,608
1894-95	General Charges	2,19,871	...	4,830	1,744	..	...	...	27,733	5,666	2,59,844	...	2,59,844
	Line Maintenance	59,796	...	748	..	26,997	...	...	...	.	87,541	10,526	98,067
	Cable Maintenance	12,707	...	129		2,309	53,640	1,22,030	...	.	1,90,815	...	1,90,815
	Signalling	2,40,888	.	22,343	...	8,455	.	...	...	5,978	2,77,764	406	2,78,170
	TOTAL	5,33,262	...	28,050	1,744	37,861	53,640	1,22,030	27,733	11,644	8,15,964	10,932	8,26,896
1895-96	General Charges	2,02,563	...	3,190	1,666	...	...	...	31,760	6,366	2,44,945	...	2,44,945
	Line Maintenance	62,780	...	628	...	21,825	...	...	...	...	85,233	10,000	95,233
	Cable Maintenance	13,808	...	146	..	1,550	78,003	91,912	...	.	1,85,419	..	1,85,419
	Signalling	2,28,754	...	25,739	..	31,730	.	..		5,630	2,91,853	...	2,91,853
	TOTAL	5,07,905	...	29,703	1,666	55,105	78,003	91,912	31,760	11,996	8,07,450	10,000	8,17,450

NOTE.—The total cost of up-keep of the cable steamer "Patrick Stewart," including the pay of her officers and crew, is shown under "Cable Steamer."
The pay of the Cable Conservancy Establishment, including temporary establishment and cost of provisions, is shown under "Repairs to Cables."

APPENDIX C.

JOINT PURSE.

Table A.—Division of Receipts.

YEAR.	INDIAN MESSAGES.					TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.					TOTALS.				
	Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	Proportion for			Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	Proportion for			Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	Proportion for		
			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878-79 .	1,720,865	310,009 16 2	187,214 18 10	69,256 3 5	53,538 13 11	841,866	117,170 15 7	94,857 12 6	14,076 13 2	8,717 9 11	2,562,731	427,180 11 9	281,572 11 4	83,351 16 7	62,256 3 10
1879-80 .	1,916,511	337,767 6 8	204,191 16 10	75,339 7 7	58,236 2 3	1,030,660½	142,541 14 11	114,657 0 5	17,206 6 7	10,668 7 11	2,947,171½	480,309 1 7	318,848 17 3	92,545 14 2	68,904 10 2
1880-81 .	2,143,516	379,839 8 8	229,385 0 9	84,856 2 5	65,598 5 6	1,043,621½	143,776 13 1	115,783 6 10	17,296 6 4	10,696 19 11	3,187,211½	523,616 1 9	345,168 7 7	102,152 8 9	76,295 5 5
1881-82 .	2,019,597½	360,011 1 9	221,721 18 1	78,165 12 1	60,123 11 7	1,140,106	155,003 0 8	118,529 6 4	21,589 15 3	14,673 19 1	3,152,703½	515,104 2 5	340,251 4 5	100,055 7 4	74,797 10 8
1882-83 .	2,080,976½	384,007 5 9	227,080 3 4	88,797 13 1	68,129 9 4	1,196,822½	161,035 16 7	119,310 9 1	24,940 13 8	16,784 13 10	2,283,799	545,043 2 4	346,390 12 5	113,738 6 9	84,914 3 2
1883-84 .	2,056,841½	368,880 9 2	223,913 3 0	81,777 2 7	63,190 3 1	1,286,291½	175,123 6 7	140,324 13 11	21,404 12 10	13,393 13 10	3,343,139	544,003 15 9	364,238 3 5	103,181 15 5	76,583 10 11
1884-85 .	2,033,938	360,469 16 5	218,775 8 4	79,936 9 2	61,763 18 11	1,421,111	195,074 2 6	157,057 2 4	23,943 9 0	14,073 12 2	3,455,049	556,443 18 11	375,832 10 8	103,873 17 2	76,737 11 1
1885-86 .	2,328,875	424,063 1 4	274,016 9 2	90,310 11 7	69,686 0 7	1,442,842	194,749 16 11	152,930 16 4	25,483 15 1	16,326 5 6	3,771,717	598,812 18 3	396,956 5 6	115,844 6 8	86,012 6 1
1886-87 .	2,214,948½	352,159 11 4	212,669 3 3	78,692 9 0	60,837 19 1	1,441,312	193,393 8 5	155,739 14 6	23,265 4 8	14,388 9 3	3,656,260½	545,553 19 9	368,408 17 9	101,937 13 8	75,206 8 4
1887-88 .	2,207,439	338,324 5 6	209,265 10 8	72,855 18 10	56,201 16 0	1,616,877	213,106 12 4	167,833 18 2	27,453 16 10	17,818 17 4	3,824,316	551,430 17 10	377,099 8 10	100,310 15 8	74,020 13 4
1888-89 .	2,183,567½	335,437 11 4	201,209 16 8	73,703 11 6	58,344 3 2	1,691,966½	220,776 19 5	172,737 12 8	29,258 5 8	18,781 1 1	3,875,534½	556,034 10 9	373,947 9 4	104,961 17 2	77,125 4 3
1889-90 .	1,945,184	325,185 3 9	196,789 13 4	72,420 11 10	55,974 18 7	1,633,614½	228,917 15 8	184,013 0 10	27,699 11 0	17,205 3 10	3,578,798½	554,102 19 5	380,802 14 2	100,120 2 10	73,180 2 5
1890-91 .	2,235,127	345,668 2 10	208,721 3 5	77,204 4 8	59,682 14 9	1,828,445	238,281 18 6	191,877 2 8	28,670 14 10	17,734 1 0	4,063,572	583,950 1 4	400,598 6 1	105,874 19 6	77,416 15 9
1891-92 .	2,347,250	360,097 15 5	217,464 17 3	80,444 16 9	62,188 1 5	2,240,032½	284,427 7 3	229,044 18 8	34,218 14 9	21,163 13 10	4,587,478½	644,525 2 8	446,509 15 11	114,663 11 6	83,351 15 3
1892-93 .	2,319,743	359,591 14 8	217,157 8 10	80,332 15 11	62,101 9 11	2,329,715	292,907 7 3	235,878 6 1	35,236 15 3	21,792 5 11	4,649,458	652,499 1 11	453,035 14 11	115,569 11 2	83,893 15 10
1893-94 .	2,384,673½	375,091 17 5	226,517 19 10	83,795 10 6	64,778 7 1	2,587,508½	329,947 19 3	265,707 2 1	39,692 14 9	24,548 2 5	4,972,182½	705,039 16 8	492,225 1 11	123,488 5 3	89,325 9 6
1894-95 .	2,209,446½	348,071 19 9	207,673 1 9	76,783 14 7	63,615 3 5	2,900,784½	368,236 9 6	296,540 16 8	44,298 17 1	27,396 15 9	5,110,230½	716,308 9 3	504,213 18 5	121,082 11 8	91,011 19 2
1895-96 .	2,348,530½	368,116 11 6	220,930 16 5	81,069 7 10	66,116 7 3	3,636,220½	471,640 19 2	378,891 12 0	57,180 10 7	35,568 7 7	5,954,751½	839,757 10 8	599,822 8 5	138,250 7 5	101,684 14 10

Year.	INDIAN MESSAGES.				TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.				TOTALS.			
	Total Net Value.	Proportion credited by			Total Net Value.	Proportion credited by			Total Net Value.	Proportion credited by		
		Eastern Company.	Indo European Company.	Indo-European Department.		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878-79 . . .	310,009 16 2	221,062 0 7	48,921 2 0	40,026 13 7	117,170 15 7	111,016 0 7	3,316 9 4	2,838 5 8	427,180 11 9	332,078 1 2	52,237 11 4	42,864 19 3
1879-80 . . .	337,767 6 8	229,381 19 1	59,437 16 3	48,947 11 4	142,541 14 11	134,124 5 8	4,877 2 3	3,540 7 0	480,309 1 7	363,506 4 9	64,314 18 6	52,487 18 4
1880-81 . . .	379,839 8 8	263,115 19 4	64,367 10 10	52,755 18 6	143,776 13 1	132,999 5 3	6,307 8 7	4,478 19 3	523,616 1 9	396,106 4 7	71,274 19 5	57,234 17 9
1881-82 . . .	360,011 1 9	232,682 0 4	71,409 14 11	55,869 6 6	155,093 0 8	126,038 4 1	17,846 9 11	11,208 6 8	515,104 2 5	358,720 4 5	89,276 4 10	67,107 13 2
1882-83 . . .	384,007 5 9	185,637 10 3	113,201 11 7	85,168 3 11	161,055 16 7	95,425 5 8	40,049 13 6	25,553 17 5	545,063 2 4	281,063 5 11	153,251 5 1	110,728 1 4
1883-84 . . .	368,880 9 2	206,426 16 6	92,281 15 4	70,171 17 4	175,123 6 7	145,277 15 11	17,609 12 10	11,235 17 10	544,003 15 9	352,704 12 5	109,891 8 2	81,407 15 2
1884-85 . . .	360,469 16 5	191,129 15 6	95,655 5 6	73,684 15 5	195,974 2 6	165,473 1 3	18,809 7 5	11,691 13 10	556,443 18 11	356,602 16 9	114,464 12 11	85,376 9 3
1885-86 . . .	404,063 1 4	310,664 5 2	104,907 9 3	88,491 6 11	194,749 16 11	147,835 8 0	28,089 1 10	18,825 12 1	598,812 18 3	358,490 8 2	132,996 11 1	107,316 19 0
1886-87 . . .	352,159 11 4	195,305 5 6	87,058 6 11	69,795 18 11	193,393 8 5	164,991 6 11	17,217 18 3	11,184 3 3	545,552 19 9	360,296 12 5	104,276 5 2	80,980 2 2
1887-88 . . .	328,324 5 6	206,150 16 10	71,802 8 2	60,371 0 6	213,106 12 4	184,299 10 1	17,370 0 6	11,437 1 9	551,430 17 10	390,450 6 11	89,172 8 8	71,808 2 3
1888-89 . . .	335,257 11 4	173,284 11 0	90,609 12 4	71,363 8 0	220,776 19 5	170,090 6 7	30,755 1 5	19,931 11 5	556,034 10 9	343,374 17 7	121,364 13 9	91,294 19 5
1889-90 . . .	325,185 3 9	162,332 11 5	92,548 6 6	70,304 5 10	228,917 15 8	189,742 10 4	23,818 18 8	15,356 6 8	554,102 19 5	352,075 1 9	116,367 5 2	85,660 12 6
1890-91 . . .	345,608 2 10	161,313 2 11	104,238 18 0	80,056 1 11	238,281 8 6	198,287 12 1	24,276 6 5	15,718 0 0	583,890 1 4	359,600 13 0	128,515 4 5	95,774 1 11
1891-92 . . .	360,097 15 5	171,849 1 6	106,408 10 11	81,760 3 0	284,427 7 3	232,206 11 9	31,339 18 6	20,880 17 0	644,525 2 8	404,055 13 3	137,828 9 5	102,641 0 0
1892-93 . . .	359,591 14 8	187,583 11 1	97,363 16 2	74,644 7 5	292,907 7 3	244,273 3 1	29,069 4 2	19,565 0 0	652,499 1 11	431,856 14 2	126,433 0 4	94,209 7 5
1893-94 . . .	375,091 17 5	194,092 19 10	103,012 19 5	77,985 18 2	320,947 19 3	281,116 11 1	29,348 11 1	19,482 17 1	696,039 16 8	475,209 10 11	132,361 10 6	97,468 15 3
1894-95 . . .	348,071 19 9	170,259 17 2	101,548 6 8	76,263 15 11	368,236 0 6	310,461 3 2	34,771 14 2	23,003 12 2	716,308 0 3	480,721 0 4	136,320 1 10	99,267 8 1
1895-96 . . .	368,116 11 6	180,490 14 6	107,073 10 6	80,552 6 6	471,640 19 2	336,601 9 5	45,212 5 7	29,827 4 2	839,757 10 8	577,092 3 11	152,285 16 1	110,379 10 8

Exclusive of the liability of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for interruptions in Turkey under Article X of Joint Purse Agreement, amounting to 1221. 18s. 2d. = R2,162-14-5.

NOTE.—

	£ s. d.
Paid into Joint Purse . . .	110,379 4 8
Received from Joint Purse . . .	101,684 14 10
Excess paid in .	8,694 15 10 = R1,53,008-4-10

APPENDIX C (1).

STATEMENT showing the WORKING of the AUSTRALASIAN MESSAGE FUND since its commencement.

YEAR.	PAID IN.							DRAWN OUT.						Loss or gain to Department as compared with Traffic of 1889 which was 6,235*l*.
	CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE.			Eastern Company for non J. P. Traffic.	Eastern Extension Company.	Half share of loss contributed by Australasian Colonies.	Total.	CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE.			Eastern Company for non J. P. Traffic.	Eastern Extension Company.	Total.	
	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.					Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1891-92 (11 months).	97,592	14,581	9,018	436	45,612	25,114	192,353	54,601	8,158	5,045	346	124,202	192,353	—670
1892-93	108,168	16,159	9,993	515	54,918	23,005	213,658	60,651	9,060	5,603	385	137,959	213,658	—632
1893-94	121,842	18,201	11,257	854	76,898	4,805	233,857	66,385	9,917	6,133	421	151,001	233,857	—102
1894-95	126,132	18,842	11,053	904	76,962	2,085	236,638	67,174	10,035	6,206	426	152,797	236,638	—29
1895-96	188,591	28,542	17,782	1,403	107,381	—422	343,277	97,144	14,702	9,159	618	221,654	343,277	2,924

APPENDIX D.

SUMMARY of CAPITAL and REVENUE ACCOUNT for the last FIVE YEARS.

YEAR.	CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		REVENUE ACCOUNT.											REMARKS.
			RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.						
	Capital Expenditure during year.	Total Capital Expenditure to end of Year.	Net Traffic Earnings.	Common Purse and Australasian Message Fund.	Profit and Loss.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total Earnings.	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.	Expenditure by other Departments.	Total Expenditure.	Net Profit or Loss.	Dividend on Capital.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
1891-92	81,840	1,15,15,094	14,84,714	—3,34,300	83	9,985	11,60,482	6,29,050	3,45,662	23,736	9,98,448	1,62,034	1·40	Reinsulation of Persian Line.
1892-93	—55,398	1,14-59,696	15.08,258	—2,31,633	—115	26,006	13,02,516	5,29,300	3,10,670	18,878	8.64,848	4,37,668	3·82	
1893-94	—13,505	1,14,46,190	15,58,466	—2,20,834	—663	13.937	13,50,85"	5,76,782	2,71,066	12,760	8,60,608	4,90,248	4·28	
1894-95	—3,305	1,14.42.885	18.14,916	—2,53,789	—508	9,801	15 70,420	548,514	2,67,451	10,932	8,26,897	7·43,523	6·50	
1895-96	46,321	1,14,89,200	19,40,495	—3,06,912	—716	37,214	16,70,081	5,36,718	2,70,732	10,000	8,17.450	8,52,631	7·42	

APPENDIX E.

DETAILS of the MONTHLY NET EARNINGS (in Francs) of the INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT during 1895-96.

MONTH.	PERSIAN GULF SECTION.		PERSIAN SECTION.				TOTAL.	
			Transit Messages.		Terminal Messages.			
	Words.	Amount.	Words.*	Amount.	Words.*	Amount.	Words.*	Amount.
		Frs. cts.		Frs. cts.		Frs. cts.		Frs. cts.
April 1895	170,633	209 025 78	156,904	29,918 $83\frac{11}{13}$	4,366	1,386 $77\frac{1}{6}$	171,640	240,931 $39\frac{1}{13}$
May 1895	165,170	207,153 $68\frac{1}{8}$	155,484	30,114 $33\frac{33}{34}$	2,674	426 $62\frac{1}{6}$	166,408	237,694 65
June 1895	131,601	169,212 $41\frac{3}{4}$	123,569	23,374 $05\frac{3}{8}$	2,169	398 62	132,388	192,985 $09\frac{1}{8}$
July 1895	151,175	193,291 $73\frac{3}{8}$	142,970	27,685 $04\frac{8}{8}$	1,770	149 $11\frac{8}{8}$	151,998	221,125 $90\frac{1}{24}$
August 1895	163,112	209,732 $81\frac{1}{4}$	154,072	30,359 $89\frac{1}{8}$	1,910	25 $48\frac{1}{3}$	163,870	240,118 $19\frac{1}{12}$
September 1895	155,884	196,930 $37\frac{1}{3}$	145,929	28,129 $67\frac{1}{8}$	1,859	—277 $70\frac{1}{3}$	156,909	224,782 $34\frac{3}{8}$
October 1895	185,888	235,304 $43\frac{1}{8}$	173,552	34,740 83	2,693	317 $66\frac{1}{3}$	186,964	270,362 93
November 1895	$123,602\frac{2}{4}$	157,737 $16\frac{1}{4}$	$113,371\frac{3}{4}$	21,259 $45\frac{3}{4}$	1,800	61 $10\frac{8}{3}$	$124,398\frac{3}{4}$	179,057 $82\frac{1}{8}$
December 1895	158,233	204,011 $77\frac{1}{4}$	145,508	28,722 $48\frac{1}{4}$	4,553	1,367 $09\frac{3}{3}$	159,261	234,101 $35\frac{1}{8}$
January 1896	165,274	210,019 $44\frac{1}{4}$	154,801	30,519 $83\frac{13}{24}$	2,540	187 57	166,656	240,726 $84\frac{19}{24}$
February 1896	$162,441\frac{1}{3}$	208,055 18	$149,001\frac{1}{3}$	30,177 $08\frac{1}{3}$	2,011	190 $73\frac{1}{3}$	$163,352\frac{1}{3}$	239,422 $99\frac{8}{8}$
March 1896	$179,780\frac{1}{4}$	231,424 $88\frac{5}{8}$	$168,384\frac{1}{4}$	34,124 $66\frac{5}{8}$	2,253	92 $01\frac{3}{3}$	$180,889\frac{1}{4}$	265,641 $56\frac{3}{8}$
Adjustments found to be necessary after the despatch of the statements.		—5 35						—5 35
TOTAL	$1,912,874\frac{1}{3}$	2,433,494 $34\frac{1}{8}$	$1,783,540\frac{1}{3}$	349,126 $20\frac{1}{3}$	30,598	4,325 $19\frac{1}{8}$	$1,924,734\frac{1}{3}$	2,786,945 $73\frac{3}{8}$

Equivalent of francs 2,786,051·8$\frac{3}{4}$ at 25 francs = 1*l*. . . . . £ 111,478
Difference between the value of the rupee at the drawing rates and 10R to the £ . . . Rx. 79,504
Exchange on English transactions . . . . . Rx. 3,068

Rx. 1,94,050 the exact sum being R19,40,495-3-4 (*vide* Appendix B).

NOTE.—Traffic earnings are primarily worked in francs in accordance with the existing convention, but in converting the francs into rupees a uniform rate is not adopted. For the receipts from the Indian Department for traffic interchanged with it, a rate of francs 25·21 to the pound sterling is taken; and from sterling to rupees the conversion is made at the latest rate obtained by the Secretary of State for demand bills which is communicated to the Check Office. On the other hand, for the receipts from or payments to the Indo-European Company and Turkey, which are settled in London in sterling, a uniform rate of francs 25 to the pound (in accordance with the convention) is adopted, and the conversion to rupees made at the average rate of the Secretary of State's drawings for the year, which in the present case is 13·638*d*. to the rupee.

* *See* Appendix F. Most of these words are also shown under Persian Gulf Section, and are therefore excluded from the total column.

APPENDIX E.—STATEMENT I.

MONTHLY NET EARNINGS (in Francs) of the PERSIAN GULF SECTION during the Year 1895-96.

Month.	Traffic *vid* Teheran. (1)*		Traffic *vid* Turkey. (2)†		Traffic *vid* Persia. (3)‡		Traffic from and to India and Persian Gulf.		Traffic between Persian Gulf Stations.		Messages in Transit.		Suspense Account Adjustments.		Refunds.	Total.	
	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.
		Frcs. cts.		Frcs. cts.		Frcs. cts.		Frcs. cts.		Frcs. cts.		Frcs. cts.		Frcs. cts.	Frcs. cts.		Frcs. cts.
April 1895	152,041	192,722 35	6,970	8,073 26½	3,114	4,511 16	1,021	1,441 05½	5,743	750 05½	1,748	2,240 75½	−4	−5 92½	−106 93½	170,633	209,625 78
May 1895	152,016	195,564 34½	6,440	8,140 70½	1,251	1,799 76½	1,066	1,482 39	4,644	497 14	−238	−326 45	−9	−13 09½	8 88½	165,170	207,153 68½
June 1895	123,191	161,425 95½	5,283	6,858 53	1,115	1,607 72½	801	1,135 18½	2,841	313 26	−1,619	−2,071 07½	−11	−9 47	−47 69½	131,601	169,212 41½
July 1895	138,956	181,437 98½	5,116	6,538 96½	813	1,165 03	963	1,371 48	3,414	473 87½	1,930	2,405 55½	−17	−24 45½	−76 69½	151,175	193,291 73½
August 1895	153,461	200,929 82½	5,062	6,821 01½	1,067	1,541 17	1,461	2,109 02½	3,628	396 33	−1,550	−1,923 46½	−17	−31 02½	−110 05½	163,112	209,732 81½
September 1895	141,131	182,738 27½	6,378	7,860 67½	697	1,001 72½	1,954	2,841 91½	4,008	410 52½	1,700	2,145 36½	16	26 73	−88 83½	155,884	196,930 37½
October 1895	169,905	221,962 06	7,228	8,193 11	1,434	2,035 37	1,519	2,189 07	5,495	688 03	319	357 93	−12	−131 61	10 47½	185,888	235,304 43½
November 1895	113,299½	149,504 36½	5,363	6,955 63	864	1,217 33½	1,325	1,853 47½	4,756	658 69½	−1,945	−2,418 76½	...	−9 81½	−23 75	123,662½	157,737 16½
December 1895	141,629	187,158 06½	6,102	7,682 03½	3,439	4,983 30½	1,248	1,742 12	4,360	609 16½	1,461	1,964 57	14	−9 09	−118 39½	158,253	204,011 77½
January 1896	152,974	199,643 34½	5,879	7,231 95	1,032	1,501 56	1,842	2,334 36	4,586	714 04	−1,156	−1,486 26	117	171 82½	−91 38	165,274	210,019 44½
February 1896	145,864½	196,334 25½	6,862	8,237 48½	1,029	1,489 53	1,276	1,864 93½	7,519	1,318 34½	−101	−240 47½	−8	8 27½	42 82½	162,441½	209,055 18
March 1896	164,040½	217,353 42½	6,024	7,384 25	910	1,318 21	1,451	2,035 93	5,661	1,134 48½	1,691	2,289 22	3	−23 63½	−66 99½	179,781½	231,424 88½
TOTAL	1,748,508½	2,286,774 24½	72,707	89,977 61½	16,765	24,171 88½	15,927	22,400 94	56,655	7,963 94½	2,240	2,936 90½	72	−57 29½	−668 54½	1,912,874½	2,433,499 69½

* Traffic *vid* Teheran, Messages from India and Trans-India to Europe, *vid* Teheran, and *vice versâ*.
† " " Turkey. " " " " " " " " Turkey " " "
‡ " " Persia. " " " " " " " " Teheran-Bushire Station and Meshed Line, and *vice versâ*.

APPENDIX E.—STATEMENT II.

MONTHLY NET EARNINGS (in Francs) of the PERSIAN SECTION during the year 1895-96.

Months.	Transit Receipts.												Terminal Receipts.									
	Traffic *vid* Teheran.*		Traffic *vid* Turkey.†		Traffic *vid* Persian Gulf.‡		Messages in Transit.		Refunds and Adjustments.		Royalty due to the Persian Government.§	Indo-European Company's Moiety of Surplus Transit Receipts ‖	Total.		Traffic *vid* Turkey. ¶		Traffic *vid* Persia. **		Transferred from Credit to Joint Purse to Credit of Persian Gulf for Traffic *vid* Bushire.		Messages in Transit.††		Refunds and Adjustments.	Two-thirds of Traffic Receipts due to Persian Government under Treaty of 1873, Art. VIII., sect. 4.	Total.	
									Suspense Account Adjustment.	Refunds.																
	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.					Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.			Words.	Amount.
1895.		Frs. cts.		Frs. cts.		Frs. cts.		Frs. cts.	Frs. cts.	Frs. cts.	Frs.	Frs. cts.				Frs. cts.		Frs. cts.		Frs. cts.		Frs. cts.	Frs. cts.	Frs. cts.		cs. cts.
April .	152,041	67,450 69½	2,034	1,064 91½	1,081	551 31	1,748	783 71	...	—12 35	—10,000	—29,918 83½½	158,904	33,918 83½½	245	142 60	4,121	5,077 71½	...	—350 0	...	...	...	—3,433 54½	4,366	1,386 77½
May .	152,016	68,449 64½	1,912	977 62½	1,794	914 94	—238	—114 04	...	0 51	—10,000	—30,114 33½½	155,484	30,114 33½½	185	105 80	2,489	2,310 98½	...	—377 60	...	...	—1 37½	—1,622 19	2,674	426 63½
June .	123,191	56,489 87½	946	487 63	991	505 41	—1,619	—724 61	...	—10 20	—10,000	—23,374 05½	133,509	23,374 05½	267	130 —	1,902	1,958 66	...	—297 60	...	...	...	—1,392 44	2,169	398 62
July .	138,956	63,486 02	1,052	537 14½	1,032	526 32	1,930	840 91	...	—20 30	—10,000	—27,685 04½	141,970	27,685 04½	134	60 80	1,636	1,483 35½	...	—365 60	...	...	...	—2,089 42½	1,770	149 11½
August	153,461	70,316 76½	1,088	554 83	1,073	547 23	—1,550	—672 33	..	—26 75½	—10,000	—30,359 89½	154,072	30,359 89½	85	40 20	1,825	1,726 96	...	—568 40	...	...	4 83	—1,178 20½	1,910	25 48½
Sept. .	141,131	63,942 72½	1,658	845 58	1,440	731 40	1,700	750 13	...	—13 48½	—10,000	—28,189 67½	145,939	28,189 67½	141	80 20	1,718	1,427 89	...	—780 40	...	...	...	—1,005 30½	1,859	—277 70½
Oct. .	169,905	77,603 65	1,771	903 21	1,557	794 07	319	124 86	...	—4 13	—10,000	—34,740 83	173,553	34,740 83	196	117 60	2,437	2,464 99½	...	—543 20	...	...	...	—1,721 73	2,093	317 66½
Nov. .	113,399½	52,320 91½	997	508 47	1,020	520 20	—1,945	—830 10	...	—0 57	—10,000	—21,859 45½	113,371½	21,259 45½	200	115 0	1,600	1,508 24	...	—480 40	...	...	0 51½	—1,082 16	1,800	61 19½
Dec. .	141,629	65,512 44½	1,531	780 81	947	482 97	1,461	672 31	...	—3 57	—10,000	—28,722 48½	145,568	28,722 48½	106	63 60	4,447	5,382 89	...	—448 40	...	...	...	—3,630 99½	4,553	1,367 09½
1896.																										
Jan. .	153,074	69,906 98½	1,830	1,056 82½	1,163	593 13	—1,156	—516 63	...	—0 64	—10,000	—30,519 83½½	154,801	30,519 83½½	143	85 90	2,397	2,138 51	...	—552 40	...	...	—1 46½	—1,482 87½	2,540	187 57
Feb. .	145,864½	68,737 98	2,516	1,354 61½	703	358 02	—101	—88 04	...	—8 41	—10,000	—30,277 08½	149,001½	30,177 08½	205	63 0	1,906	1,738 87½	...	—406 80	...	...	—3 09	—1,201 85	2,011	190 73½
Mar. .	124,040½	76,388 86½	1,903	983 05	750	381 80	1,631	801 44	...	—1 53	—10,000	—34,124 66½	168,384½	34,124 66½	251	144 60	2,002	1,734 51	...	—524 80	...	...	—9 55½	—1,852 74	2,253	92 01½
TOTAL.	1,748,508½	800,365 97½	19,243	19,049 75½	13,550	6,910 50	2,240	1,027 61	...	—101 43½	—120,000	—349,186 20½	1,783,545½	349,186 20½	2,053	1,149 20	28 540	28,883 58½	...	—5,675 60	...	...	—20 73½	—30,002 85½	305 98	4,325 19½

Transit Receipts.

* Traffic *vid* Teheran.—*Vide* Statement I.

† Traffic *vid* Turkey.—Messages between Europe and Persia *vid* Turkey, Fao, and Bushire.

‡ Traffic *vid* Persian Gulf.—Terminal messages at Bushire, for which rate is credited to Persia.

§ Royalty due to Persian Government.—120,000 francs payable per annum (*vide* Article 4 of Renewal of Persian Convention of August 1882).

‖ Indo-European Company's moiety of surplus transit receipts.—The Indo-European Company take half the total Teheran-Bushire transit receipts after the payment of 120,000 francs to the Persian Government.

Terminal Receipts.

¶ Traffic *vid* Turkey.—Messages from Europe to Persia *via* Turkey, and *vice versâ*.

** Traffic *vid* Persia.—Messages from India, Trans-India, and Europe to Teheran-Bushire Line, and *vice versâ*.

†† Traffic to Bushire.—Messages between India, the Far East, and Bushire.

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of MESSAGES and WORDS FORWARDED during the Year 1895-96, compared with four previous years.

YEAR.	STATE.		COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE.				PRESS.		TIMES.		TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.		Add or deduct Messages in transit.	Total as per Appendix E.
	Gulf.		Gulf		Persia.		Gulf.		Gulf.		Gulf.		Persia.					
	Messages.	Words.	Messages	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages	Words.	Messages	Words.	Messages	Words.	Words.	Words.
1891-92	3,318	105,353	120,501	1,564,674½	1,446	12,771	1,323	45,979	411	82,178	125,643	1,798,184½	1,446	12,771	127,089	1,810,955½	240	1,811,195½
1892-93	2,866	91,235	111,030	1,449,117½	1,227	10,177	1,091	44,451	386	65,310	116,273	1,650,113½	1,227	10,177	117,500	1,660,290½	—1,855	1,658,435½
1893-94	3,072	94,278	114,918	1,494,012	1,357	12,946	538	16,724	412	44,272	118,940	1,649,316	1,357	12,946	120,297	1,662,262	358	1,662,620
894-95	3,113	87,386	122,514	1,552,084	1,604	13,286	483	14,344	296	32,955	126,411	1,686,769	1,604	13,286	128,015	1,700,055	—326	1,699,729
895-96	3,107	103,825	135,090	1,761,366½	1,541	11,860	450	13,758	213	31,685	138,860	1,910,634½	1,541	11,860	140,401	1,922,494½	2,240	1,924,734½

NOTE.—Under the columns headed "Gulf" are shown messages and words accounted for in Gulf Traffic Accounts.
Under the columns headed "Persia" are shown messages and words originating or terminating in Persia to or from Indo-European Company's line, which consequently do not appear in the Gulf Traffic Accounts.

APPENDIX G.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

STATEMENT showing the AVERAGE DAILY MEAN RATE of TRANSMISSION of MESSAGES over the PERSIAN GULF and PERSIAN SECTION during the Years 1895-96 and 1894-95.

MONTH.	1895-96.					1894-95.				
	Karachi to Teheran		Teheran to Karachi.		REMARKS.	Karachi to Teheran.		Teheran to Karachi.		REMARKS.
	Mins.	Secs.	Mins.	Secs.		Mins.	Secs.	Mins.	Secs.	
April	7	14	5	36	Working badly.	7	10*	5	52	* One circuit.
May	5	37	4	50	Press of work.	7	58†	6	23	† Do.
June	5	34	5	44		4	32	3	36	
July	4	37	4	52	One circuit.	9	56	5	19	Interruptions, cable and land line.
August	4	34‡	4	34	‡ Press of work.	5	4	3	15	
September	4	56	5	56	Lines failing.	8	2	6	26	Cable interrupted and press.
October	5	40	3	52	Working badly.	5	31	4	19	
November	4	16	3	44	Contacts.	7	46§	5	50	§ One circuit.
December	4	8	3	2		10	0‖	6	0	‖ Working badly.
January	4	23	4	8	Press of work.	5	30	4	20	
February	5	37	4	33	Do.	6	21¶	4	19	¶ Contacts.
March	8	46	5	27	Mekran land lines interrupted.	7	39**	4	16	** Press of work.
Yearly average	5	27	4	41		7	7	5	[illegible]	

APPENDIX H.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

STATEMENT shownig the MAXIMUM, MINIMUM, and MEAN RATE OF TRANSMISSION from the UNITED KINGDOM to KARACHI during the year 1895-96, compared with that of the previous year.

MONTH.	1895-96. UNITED KINGDOM TO KARACHI. *Vid* Teheran. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	*Vid* Turkey. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	REMARKS. Teheran Route.	Turkish Route.	1894-95. UNITED KINGDOM TO KARACHI. *Vid* Teheran. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	*Vid* Turkey. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	REMARKS. Teheran Route.	Turkish Route.
	Hrs. Mins.	Hrs. Mins.	Hrs. Mins.	Hrs. Mins.	Hrs. Mins.	Hrs. Mins.			Hrs. Mins.	Hrs. Mins.	Hrs. Mins.	Hrs. Mins.	Hrs. Mins.	Hrs. Mins.		
April	3 51	0 6	0 44	214 55	10 50	41 10	—	—	3 13	0 1	0 36	127 48	20 24	74 13	—	—
May	3 4	0 3	0 39	43 58	5 57	20 12	—	—	3 42	0 7	0 42	76 36	4 20	38 15	—	—
June	4 22	0 4	0 42	94 44	9 39	26 23	—	—	3 29	0 6	0 33	66 10	5 10	27 3	—	—
July	3 46	0 7	0 43	63 31	7 2	24 17	—	—	5 19	0 3	0 48	98 56	16 23	34 57	—	—
August	3 11	0 5	0 44	83 15	4 23	24 33	—	—	3 33	0 2	0 39	119 37	10 12	27 39	—	—
September	3 27	0 6	0 44	182 32	7 24	42 47	—	—	5 1	0 4	0 46	80 16	11 16	26 28	—	—
October	3 2	0 5	0 41	194 12	6 43	45 56	—	—	4 3	0 1	0 42	121 44	5 56	28 18	—	—
November	6 1	0 9	1 6	160 48	8 10	35 40	—	—	6 14	0 7	0 50	212 40	13 16	78 54	—	—
December	4 39	0 5	0 49	284 38	14 55	73 32	—	—	6 52	0 8	0 45	246 15	22 58	81 51	—	—
January	4 3	0 5	0 45	192 2	16 29	63 25	—	—	5 32	0 3	0 52	112 31	11 40	35 12	—	—
February	3 45	0 3	0 50	428 53	24 1	143 30	—	—	3 33	0 4	0 47	119 4	13 22	44 58	—	—
March	5 8	0 6	0 45	360 7	27 47	138 7	—	—	5 21	0 5	0 42	171 2	14 5	63 29	—	—
Average for year	4 18	0 5½	0 46	191 58	11 57	34 0	—	—	4 39	0 4½	0 43½	129 23	12 25	46 46	—	—

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT of work done by the TELEGRAPH STEAMER "PATRICK STEWART" during the year 1895-96.

DATE. From	DATE. To	PARTICULARS.
1895. April 1	1895. April 1	Arrived Bombay from Cable operations between India and Ceylon.
„ 2	„ 5	In dock undergoing repairs.
„ 6	„ 9	Hauled out of dock and left for Karachi, arriving 9th.
„ 10	Oct. 19	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
Oct. 20	„ 24	Left for Bombay, arriving 24th.
„ 25	Nov. 8	In dock undergoing repairs and fitting new propeller, etc.
Nov. 9	„ 12	Hauled out of dock and left for Karachi, arriving 12th.
„ 13	Dec. 26	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
Dec. 27	1896. Jan. 20	Left Karachi with Director, on annual inspection of the Persian Gulf stations, and with reliefs and stores. Repaired Bushire shore end and fault in Bushire-Jask Cable and returned to Karachi, arriving 20th.
1896. Jan. 21	„ 25	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
„ 26	„ 30	Left Karachi with Perso-Beluch Boundary Commission for Gwadur, and returned to Karachi, arriving 30th.
„ 31	Mar. 16	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
Mar. 17	„ 26	Left for Persian Gulf, repaired G. P. (1885) Cable between Jask and Bushire, and returned to Karachi, arriving 26th.
„ 27	„ 31	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.

ABSTRACT.	Days.
At moorings in Karachi Harbour	293
In Bombay Harbour and dock	20
At sea	53
Total days	366

APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT showing EXPENDITURE against PERSIAN GOVERNMENT GRANT for UPKEEP of TEHERAN-MESHED LINE during the year 1895-96.

RECEIPTS.	Krans.
Balance in hand, 1894-95	1,139
Persian Government grant, 1895-96	24,695
Sale of old poles, etc.	310
Total Krans	26,144

EXPENDITURE.	Krans.
Juniper and poplar poles purchased	4,700
Field Insulator cups purchased	2,679
Insulator stalks purchased	2,834
Other stores and instruments	2,627
Carriage of stores	11,862
Labour, contingencies, etc.	1,019
Total	25,721
Balance in hand	423
Total Krans	26,144

Note dated the 12th November 1896 by the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, reviewing the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1895-96.

The following statement shows the financial results of working the Department during the past five years:—

Year.	Total Capital Outlay.	Gross Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of	
					Net Receipts to Capital.	Expenditure to Gross Receipts.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
1891-92	1,15,15,094	11,60,482	9,98,448	1,62,034	1·40	86·0
1892-93	1,14,59,696	13,02,516	8,64,848	4,37,668	3·80	66·3
1893-94	1,14,46,190	13,50,856	8,60,608	4,90,248	4·28	63·7
1894-95	1,14,42,885	15,70,420	8,26,897	7,43,523	6·50	52·6
1895-96	1,14,89,206	16,70,081	8,17,450	8,52,631	7·42	48·9

The capital account was increased by R46,321. This increase was due to the provision of quarters for the signalling staff at Teheran, but the Revenue expenditure will be reduced in succeeding years as the signalling clerks will no longer be paid rent allowance.

The traffic earnings of the Department show an increase of R72,248 over the previous year, due wholly to earnings in India on Homeward traffic. Miscellaneous Revenue also shows an increase of R27,413 due to the sale of old cable core in England and to increased earnings by the cable steamer for work done for other departments. The percentage of Indian traffic carried by the Department was 50·97 or 10·79 per cent. more than that drawn out of the Joint Purse under the Agreement, but the Department only carried 15·91 per cent. of trans-Indian traffic whereas 19·47 was drawn out of the purse.

Expenditure shows a decrease of R9,447 as compared with the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to fewer repairs to lines and cable steamer having been necessary. The decrease would have been larger but that so much of the cost of the new buildings at Teheran as represents the recovery made from the sale of the old buildings (R18,400) was, by order of the Government of India, debited to Revenue, the balance only being charged to capital.

The net Revenue shows an increase of R1,09,108 as compared with last year, and gives a dividend of 7·42 per cent., against 6 50, on the capital. This is the highest dividend ever earned by the Department.

The general working of the Department has been very satisfactory. No total interruption of traffic occurred on the cables, and the land lines in Persia were only totally interrupted for 5 hours 16 minutes. A very high rate of speed was maintained and the percentage of errors fell from 0·284 in 1894-95 to 0·171 in 1895-96. The mechanical and electrical condition of the cables and land lines is also satisfactory.

The Indo-European Telegraph Company's lines between London and Teheran were totally interrupted for 399 hours 22 minutes, but only nine days of this affected the Joint Purse divisions.

The Turkish lines between Constantinople and Fao are still in a very unsatisfactory condition and are practically useless for Indo-European correspondence.

The average length of "private and commercial" messages was 13·04 words against 12·67 in 1894-95 and the average for the past seven years is 13·16.

Mr. Ffinch reports that the system of automatic translation has been introduced on one circuit between Teheran and Karachi and has been found very successful. It is hoped that when the necessary instruments are ready the

system may be extended to both circuits and that a considerable reduction in the staff employed at Bushire may result therefrom (possibly eight employés).

Our relations with the Persian Authorities were very satisfactory, and although several riots and disturbances occurred in different parts of the country none of our staff were molested.

The report is a distinctly satisfactory one, almost too satisfactory in its financial aspect, for if the line can earn nearly 7½ per cent. on its large capital, the policy of reducing the existing rate for messages between Europe and India becomes apparent. The action of the Government of India's representatives at the last International Telegraph Conference at Buda Pesth this year was strongly in favour of some such reduction being made, but our endeavours, backed as we were by the British Delegates, were defeated owing to the opposition of the two telegraph companies, the Eastern aud Indo-European, but mainly of the former. It is the intention of this Depatment to raise this question again at the first suitable opportunity.

The administration of the Department reflects credit on the Director-in-Chief and on the admirable staff in Persia and the Persian Gulf, for the good financial results referred to before have been obtained side by side with increased efficiency in the actual working operations and decreased expenditure on the establishment.

A copy of the Report should be published in the *Gazette of India*.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 5.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

Nothing for publication.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

An Act to amend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for certain matters relating to Fisheries in British India, with Bill as amended.

Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the recognition in British India of Probates and Letters of Administration granted by Courts in United Kingdom.

Bill to provide for the better prevention of the spread of Dangerous Epidemic Disease.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th January 1897:—

Fisheries Bill.

Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, Amendment Bill.

United Kingdom Probates Bill.

Epidemic Diseases Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 5.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 25th January, 1897.

No. 39.—Surgeon-Colonel G. C Ross, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is granted furlough on medical certificate under Article 704, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, for eight months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

SANITARY.

The 26th January, 1897.

No. 171.—The following rules for quarantine against plague which have been made by the Madras Government in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

The rules have effect from the 13th January, 1897, as a temporary measure, in the Port of Tuticorin:—

I.—The Commander of every vessel arriving from Bombay or Karachi shall, before entering the port, indicate his arrival by signal.

II.—Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, either with the pilot boat, except orally, or with the shore, or with any other vessel or boat in the port.

III.—Immediately on any such arrival being signalled, the Health (or other medical) Officer of the port shall go

alongside the vessel and ascertain by inquiry from the Commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague. If there is no case of plague on board, pratique may be granted at the discretion of the Health Officer whether the vessel carries a qualified medical officer or not. Pratique granted at Colombo will be recognised.

IV.—If the Health Officer shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the port that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the port; and shall further direct that, during such fifteen days, intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited.

V.—If, during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid, any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the last case occurring and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rule IV.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores or other articles as may be required by those on board Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine, to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at the port which may have communicated with infected vessels coming from Bombay or Karachi shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving from Bombay or Karachi with plague on board.

The 28th January, 1897.

No. 248.—The following rules for quarantine against plague which have been made by the Chief Commissioner of Burma in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act 1 of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

The rules have effect from the 20th January 1897, as a temporary measure, in the Port of Akyab :—

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including junks or other native craft, arriving from Bombay or Karachi, shall, on arrival at the pilot brig, hoist a yellow flag and indicate by signal the port from which she has come.

II.—Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication either with the shore or with any other vessel or boat except with the boat supplying a pilot from the pilot brig, and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the pilot, his servant if any, and baggage.

III. The pilot shall not take such vessel higher than the stone pier, but shall anchor it there until the Health Officer of the port has visited it and ascertained by enquiry from the Commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague. If the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, the Heath Officer *may*, by writing under his hand to be delivered to the Commander, permit such vessel to haul down the yellow flag and proceed upwards in the port and hold free communication with the shore and with vessels and boats in port. Provided that, if the vessel has undergone since leaving Bombay or Karachi a quarantine, which is properly proved, for not less than eight days at Colombo, or some other British port, the Health Officer *shall* grant such permission as aforesaid.

If the vessel has not undergone eight days' quarantine at Colombo or some other British port since leaving Bombay or Karachi, the Health Officer *may* direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage and there to remain for a period of eight days from the date of arrival in the harbour. In such case the Health Officer shall also direct the Commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is herein-

after provided for between such vessel and the shore, or other vessels and boats in the harbour.

IV.—If the Health Officer shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine, anchorage as aforesaid, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour; and shall further direct that, during such fifteen days, intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited as provided in Rule III.

V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rules III and IV.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Chief Commissioner as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of eight days, or, if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Conservator of the Port to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine or such supplies of provisions, stores, and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at Akyab, which may have communicated with any vessel coming from Bombay or Karachi, shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at Akyab from Bombay or Karachi unless the communication was held after the vessel from Bombay or Karachi was released from quarantine.

JUDICIAL.

The 25th January, 1897.

No. 76.—Captain A. A M. M Faulknor, 2nd Bombay Infantry, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate. Quetta, is confirmed as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date on which Captain A D. Fordyce, Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, reverts to Military duty.

The 26th January, 1897.

No 80.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officer to be a Justice of the Peace in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—

Lieutenant D. O. Morris.

POLICE.

The 27th January, 1897.

No. 58.—The services of Lieutenant E. H. McB. Fenn, 12th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

The 29th January, 1897.

No 64.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police:—

Lieutenant E. W. A. Firth, 9th Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant J. L. W. Ffrench-Mullen, 13th Bengal Lancers.

Lieutenant C. E. Bowen, 1st Madras Pioneers.

No. 66.—The services of the undermentioned officers, Commandants in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:—

Captain J. C. Erck, 23rd Madras Infantry—20th February 1897.

Lieutenant H. G. Maxwell, 16th Bengal Lancers—25th February 1897.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1897.

No. 158.—The following agreement executed under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act (I of 1894) is published for information in accordance with section 42 of that Act:—

AN AGREEMENT made the 21st day of December One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the one part and THE INDIA GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED a joint Stock Company with limited liability incorporated under the Indian Company's Act 1882 and having their Registered Office at No. 4 Fairlie Place in the Town of Calcutta (hereinafter called "the Company") of the other part WHEREAS the Company carry on a Steamer Service for carriage of mails passengers and goods between Kushtea and Pubna and in various other places in Bengal and Assam AND WHEREAS the Company require in connection with the said Steamer Service between Kushtea and Pubna the piece of land situate on the Northern Bank of the River Pudma in Thannah Pubna and Sub-District Surdah District Pubna and delineated in the map or plan annexed hereto and thereon marked with the letters A and B and the Company have applied to the Secretary of State through the Government of Bengal to acquire on its behalf the said land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 which has been agreed to upon the terms and conditions hereinafter contained NOW it is hereby agreed as follows:—

1. The Company shall forthwith deposit with the Government of Bengal the sum of Rupees One hundred and thirty as the estimated cost of and on account of the acquisition of the said land with all rights therein and the Company hereby undertake and agree on demand to pay to the Government such further sum (if any) as may be expended by the Government in and about the acquisition of the said land.

2. Upon payment by the Company of all the costs and expenses of the acquisition of the said land the Government shall convey and transfer at the cost of the Company the said land free from incumbrances to the Company.

3. In case the costs and expenses of acquiring the said land be less than the said sum of Rupees One hundred and thirty the Government shall forthwith refund to the Company the difference between the sum of Rupees One hundred and thirty and the actual costs and expenses of acquiring the said land.

4. The Company shall forthwith on the acquisition of the said land and on being placed in undisturbed possession thereof keep and maintain on the said land proper offices and waiting room for passengers and such landing stages as may be necessary in connection with their said business and such erections shall be available at all times of the year and at all state of tides for the use of passengers landing at or embarking from Pubna by the said Company's steamers and the Company shall thereafter from time to time repair or rebuild and maintain in proper state of repair the said offices room for passengers landing stages and other erections on the said land as long as the Company continue in possession thereof.

5. The Company shall allow free access to the said land offices waiting room and landing stages to all bonâ fide passengers by the steamers worked by the Company in connection with the said steamer service landing at or embarking from Pubna and to all cargo shipped in or landed from the said steamers or from flats worked therewith at Pubna.

6. The Company shall not sell or transfer the said land without the written permission of the Government of Bengal in that behalf first obtained.

7. In the event of the Company ceasing at any time to work or going into liquidation or ceasing to use the said land the Secretary of State shall be at liberty at once to take over the said land either on his own behalf or on account of the local Municipality upon payment to the Company of the price paid by the Company to the Secretary of State.

IN WITNESS whereof Secretary to the Government of Bengal on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council by order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has hereunto set his hand and the Common Seal of the India General Steam Navigation Company Limited was hereto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and General Department on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council
By order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in the presence of

(Sd.) M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue and General Department.

(Sd.) E. M. KONSTAM,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The Common Seal of the India General Steam Navigation Company Limited was hereto set and affixed
and ALFRED SIMSON,
and CHARLES D. STEWART,
two of the Directors thereof hereto set their hands in the presence of

(Sd.) KILBURN & CO,
Managing Agents,
I. G. S. N. Co., Ld.

(Sd) A. SIMSON,
(Sd) C. D. STEWART, } *Directors.*

The 29th January, 1897.

LAND SURVEY.

No. 215—14-2.—Mr. J Eccles, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for eight months under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th March, 1897, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 27th January, 1897.

No. 139-G.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Major F. H. R. Drummond, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, for one year.

Pension Service, 22nd year, commenced 11th February, 1896.

No. 142-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Muir, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 16th February, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No 144-G.—Mr. J. C. Gaskin, Extra Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd February, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 28th January, 1897.

No. 149-G.—Mr. J. P. Sequeira, Uncovenanted Assistant and Treasury Officer to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to officiate, in addition to his own duties, as Extra Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. C. Gaskin, or until further orders.

No. 353-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 507-I., dated the 6th February, 1896, regarding the exercise of jurisdiction over certain lines of railway in the Mysore State, and with effect from the date of that Notification, to declare:—

(1) that Part III of the said Notification shall not apply to proceedings pending at the date thereof, which shall be carried on as if that Notification had not been issued; and

(2) that in the case of all decrees or orders passed on or before, or where the proceedings were then pending, subsequent to, the 6th February, 1896, by the Courts of the Mysore State, in exercise of the civil jurisdiction possessed by them over the lands described in the aforesaid Notification, an appeal, when the same is allowed by law, shall lie as follows, namely—

(*a*) in the case of an original decree or order of a Munsiff or a Subordinate Judge to the Court of the District Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

(*b*) in the case of an original decree or order of a District Judge, or of an appellate decree of a subordinate Judge or a District Judge, to the Resident in Mysore.

The 29th January, 1897.

No. 366-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Officer for the time being Commanding the Regiment of Central India Horse at Agar shall exercise within the territory included in a radius of five miles from the Cantonment of Agar (in all cases in which such powers may lawfully be exercised by the Governor-General in Council within that area) the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

No. 367-I.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Officer for the time being Commanding the Regiment of Central India Horse at Guna shall exercise within the territory included in a radius of five miles from the Cantonment of Guna in all cases in which such powers may lawfully be exercised by the Governor-General in Council within that area) the powers of a Magistrate of the second class as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to lands which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by railways.

2. The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1770-I., dated the 27th June, 1883, is hereby cancelled.

No. 368-I.-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Deesa by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1377-I, dated the 25th April, 1890, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of section 434, sub-section (1), and section 47 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act (III Bo. C. of 1888), as extended to the Cantonment of Kirkee by the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 87, dated the 22nd January, 1897, shall be in force in the Cantonment of Deesa, in the modified form set forth below, namely:—

"(1) In the event of the Cantonment of Deesa being at any time visited or threatened by an outbreak of any dangerous disease among the inhabitants thereof, the General Officer of the Command, if he thinks that the provisions of the law at the time in force are insufficient for the purpose, may, with the previous sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council,—

(*a*) take such special measures, and

(*b*) by public notice prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons,

as he may think necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof.

"(2) Whoever commits a breach of any such temporary regulation prescribed as aforesaid shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code as applied to the Cantonment of Deesa by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 403-I., dated the 4th February 1885.

No. 156-G.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H Sadler, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Political Agent in Kotah.

No. 157-G.—Mr. G. R. Irwin, of the Indian Civil Service, Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Jhalawar, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate temporarily as Political Agent in Kotah, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Sadler.

No. 159-G.—Mr. W E. Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and is posted as Second Assistant and Assistant Secretary for Berar to be Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the 23rd December, 1896.

No. 161-G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the return from special leave of Major T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and his appointment (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 24th October 1896—

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class (on privilege leave), reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major M. J. Meade, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and his appointment (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 27th October 1896—

Major T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, reverts to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the reversion of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Resident of the 2nd Class, to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from 29th October 1896—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, reverts to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain J. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 3rd November 1896—

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain A. D'A. G. Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps (on return from leave), to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the replacement, at the disposal of the Home Department, of the services of Mr. E. P. Chapman, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 6th November 1896—

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and his appointment (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 10th November 1896—

Captain L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain C. A. Kemball, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on augmentation and the abolition of the appointment of British Agent at Gilgit, and with effect from the 15th November 1896—

Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, officiating British Agent at Gilgit, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 19th November 1896—

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 22nd November 1896—

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class and as Political Agent in Jhalawar, and with effect from the 24th November 1896—

Captain C. A. Kemball, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 25th November 1896—

Captain C. A. Kemball, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and his appointment (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 30th November 1896—

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant L. A. Forbes, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 7th December 1896—

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of special leave to Captain G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 9th December 1896—

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 14th December 1896—

Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant S. G. Knox, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 18th December 1896—

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 24th December 1896—

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Nowill, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 27th December 1896—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Captain L. S Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Mr. W. E. Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

[This cancels Notification No. 1987-G., dated the 18th December 1896.]

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 26th January, 1897.

No 429-*Cl.*—The following reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of December, 1896, are notified :—

With effect from the 11th December, 1896,

Mr. H. G. H. Keene to revert to class III,

Mr. W. D. F. Cowley to revert to class IV,

Mr. K. L. Datta to revert to class V, and

Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 16th December, 1896,

Mr. A. Kensington to officiate in class II, instead of in class I, and

Mr. W. L. Harvey to officiate in class III, instead of in class II, of Accountants General.

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph to revert to class I of the Enrolled List.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 28th January, 1897.

No. 458-*S.R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879) the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty leviable under the said Act on instruments executed by landholders to secure the repayment of advances certified by endorsement on the instruments under the hand of the Collector to have been made for the relief of distress.

This exemption does not apply to instruments executed after the 31st December, 1897.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 28th January, 1897.

No. 482-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, machinery (and component parts thereof) intended for the manufacture of tiles and bricks.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 29th January, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 108.—Major C. P. Triscott, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, commanding No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the District Staff, Bombay Command, *vice* Major C. J. Blomfield, appointed Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 10th January, 1897.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

2nd Lancers.

No. 109.—Captain G. S. Morris, Indian Staff Corps, officiating third squadron commander, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 12th October, 1896.

4th Infantry.

No. 110.—Lieutenant W. J. P. Preston, Middlesex Regiment, attached to the Meywar Bhil Corps, to be officiating wing officer, *vice* Major M. T. Shewen, on furlough. Dated 17th January, 1897.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 111.—Surgeon-Captain F. Wyville-Thomson, M B., Indian Medical Service., Bengal Establishment, to be medical officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, *vice* Surgeon-Captain C. H. Bedford, who has vacated. Dated 4th January, 1897.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 112.—The tenure of the appointment of Lieutenant H. A. Young, Royal Artillery, ordnance officer, 4th class, officiating 3rd class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 1st April, 1898.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 113.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments on the personal staff of Lieutenant-General *Sir* B. C. Russell, K C.B., K C.M.G., Commanding the Forces, Bengal :—

Major R. C. A. B. Bewicke-Copley, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, to be Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp. Dated 9th November, 1896.

Captain K. McLaren, 13th Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp, Dated 9th November, 1896.

No. 114.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on the personal staff of Major-General W. Galbraith, C.B., Commanding the Quetta District :—

Captain, His Serene Highness Prince Francis Joseph Leopold Frederick of Teck, 1st Dragoons, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 25th November, 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 115.—Second-Lieutenant Francis Thackeray Warre-Cornish, Somersetshire Light Infantry, squadron officer, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 10th November, 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Warre-Cornish will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 16th November, 1895, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 116.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, Major J. Shakespear, C I E., D.S.O., Leinster Regiment, Assistant Commissioner, Assam, is appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the 28th March, 1896.

No. 117.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenants—

Edward Richard Wetherall, officiating wing officer, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry,—1st January, 1897.

Edward Ernest Forbes, attached to the 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—10th December, 1896.

Walter Leslie Dundas, attached to the 6th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry,—13th December, 1896.

George Henry Sawyer, officiating wing officer, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—13th December, 1896.

George Stanley Clarke, officiating wing officer, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers),—17th December, 1896.

Charles Douglas Duxbury, officiating wing officer, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry, 15th December, 1896.

Francis Arthur Magniac attached to the 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—13th December, 1896.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 118.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonment Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Ahmedabad the provisions of section 434, sub-section (1) and section 473 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act (III Bo. C. of 1888) in the modified form set forth below, namely :—

(1) In the event of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad being at any time visited or threatened by an outbreak of any dangerous disease among the inhabitants thereof, the General Officer of the Command, if he thinks that the provisions of the law at the time in force are insufficient for the purpose, may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government,

(*a*) take such special measures ; and

(*b*) by public notice, prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons,

As he may think necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof.

"(2) Whoever commits a breach of any such temporary regulation prescribed as aforesaid shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code." XLV of 1860.

No. 119.—It is proposed, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 25, 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889) and of all other powers in this behalf, to make for, and apply to, the cantonment of Purandhar, the rules and enactments published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 1070, dated the 25th

September, 1896, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council after the first day of April, 1897.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date above mentioned will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

No. 120.—The following letter to Local Governments and Administrations, relating to the draft Cantonment Rules, which were published in the *Gazette of India* with Military Department Notification No. 1070, dated the 25th September, 1896, is published for general information :—

No. 190-C., dated the 23rd January, 1897.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL P. J. MAITLAND, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,

To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

In continuation of Military Department letter No 2311-C., dated the 10th December, 1896, relative to the Draft Cantonment Rules which were published in the *Gazette of India* with Military Department Notification No. 1070, dated the 25th September, 1896, I am directed to state that, although the period fixed under the Act by the Notification referred to has expired, any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the 1st April, 1897, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

2 I am to request that this letter may be published for general information in the local official Gazette.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 121—The practice of issuing parchment certificates on retirement, as required by paragraph 19 of G. G. O. No. 134 of 1895, having been discontinued, the last sentence of that paragraph is expunged.

No. 122—The following addition is made to paragraph 12 of G G O. No. 134 of 1895 after the full stop in line 11 :—

"Similar statements of service should also be sent to the India Office in the case of officers (including officers of Royal Engineers) proceeding out of India on furlough or leave granted under Civil Leave Rules."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 123.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 1st January, 1897, pages 5 and 6.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, *1st January, 1897.*

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel O'M. Creagh, V.C., Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Quartermaster-General in India, to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 2nd October, 1896.

* * *

India Office, 1st January, 1897.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and the Indian Medical Service and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Robert Le Geyt Anderson. Dated 1st October, 1896.

Major John William Edward Angelo. Dated 2nd October, 1896.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 27th January, 1896.

Cyril Venn Wilton Williamson.

Charles Herbert Powell.

Robert Baillie.

Henry Mallaby Abud.

Walter Quentin.

Dated 6th October, 1896.

Joseph Hume Balfour.

Algernon Henry Wilmer.

Dated 11th October, 1896.

George William Maxwell.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Eyre Walter Molyneux Purvis, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 12th February, 1895, but to rank from 25th July, 1893.

Second Lieutenant Henry Beauchamp St. John. Dated 1st June, 1896.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Kyffin Heyland. Dated 6th October, 1896.

This cancels Lieutenant Heyland's promotion notified in the London Gazette of 18th February, 1896.

To be Second Lieutenants.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List :—

Addington Dawsonne Strong. Dated 27th July, 1896, but to rank from 16th January, 1895.

Bertram Robert Graham. Dated 4th September, 1896, but to rank from 16th January, 1895.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Joseph O'Brien, M.D. Dated 9th May, 1896.

Alexander Crombie, M.D. Dated 11th August, 1896.

William Reed Murphy, D.S.O. Dated 1st October, 1896.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Randolph Caldecott. Dated 18th September, 1895.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 30th September, 1896.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

James Moorhead, M.D.
Charles William Owen, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Gilbert Saunders Griffiths.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

William Alexander Lee.
Montague Stokes Eyre.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Osborne Henry Channer.
Edward William Young.
Hugh McCalman, M.D.

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.

Dated 1st October, 1896.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

John Tasman Waddell Leslie.
David Prain.
Arthur Thomas Bown.
Upendra Nath Mukerji.
William Locking Price.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant.

First Class Assistant Surgeon Isaac Burns, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st June, 1896.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the half-pay list:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain Robert Charles Cockerill Dated 8th December, 1890.

The Queen has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers from the service:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain Arthur Ffrench. Dated 4th November, 1896.

MADRAS CAVALRY.

Colonel Frederick William Buller. Dated 15th October, 1896.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Woodforde Finden, Bengal Establishment. Dated 21st December, 1896.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice Henry Smith, Madras Establishment. Dated 23rd October, 1896.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel John Macgregor, M.D., Bombay Establishment. Dated 28th October, 1896

The Queen has approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officer:—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-Captain Townsend Wharton Shaw, Bombay Establishment. Dated 2nd December, 1896.

* * *

ERRATUM.

The surname of Captain F B. Deane, Indian Staff Corps, whose promotion to the rank of Major was notified in the London Gazette of the 17th November, 1896, is as now stated, and not as given in that Gazette.

ORGANISATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 124—The caste constitution of the 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Bombay Cavalry, as notified in G. G. O. No. 311 of 1895, is altered from—

1 Squadron Rajputs (Western Rajputana).
1 Squadron Kaimkhanis (Western Rajputana).
1 Squadron Sikhs other than Jat Sikhs.
1 Squadron Punjabi Mahomedans.

to—

1 Squadron Rajputs (Western Rajputana).
1 Squadron Rahtore Rajputs.
1 Squadron Kaimkhanis (Western Rajputana).
1 Squadron Punjabi Mahomedans.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 125—Conductor Joseph Chambers, Ordnance Department, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th May, 1896.

No. 126.—The undermentioned warrant officers, of the Madras Command, have been transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the dates noted against each of their names:—

Conductor Robert McCollum, Barrack Department,—6th December, 1896.

Sub-Conductor James Mills, Miscellaneous Department,—9th January, 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 127.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain John William Babington Meade,—25th January, 1897.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Richard Alexander Steel,—18th November, 1896.

Dated 10th January, 1897.

Norman Ruthven Anderson.
Harry Ernest Browne.
Allan Gilbert Mayhew Hogg.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-Lieutenants to be Surgeon-Captains.

Dated 29th January, 1897.

Bengal establishment.

George Lamb, M.B.
Henry Burden.
John Fisher, M.B.
Edward Surman Peck, M.B.
Charles Harford Evans.
Stanley Arthur Harriss, M.B.
Ewan Cameron MacLeod.
Charles Thomson, M.B.

Madras establishment.

Alfred Eugene Berry, M.B.
Herbert St. John Fraser.

Bombay establishment.

Bernard Henry Frederick Leumann, M.B.
Hugh Bennett, M.B.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

No. 128.—Sub-Conductor Sydney Winter Thatcher, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 12th August 1896.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT BOMBAY.

No. 129.—The undermentioned military pupil having passed his final examination is admitted into the service as third class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 17th December, 1896 :—

William Henry Brumby.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 130.—*25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Prithi Singh, to be Subadar, and Havildar Sudama, to be Jemadar, *vice* Devi Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1896.

No. 131.—*20th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Venkatasami, to be Subadar, and Havildar Durga Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Shamsher, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1896.

No. 132.—*25th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Havildar Major Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Usman, promoted, with effect from the 1st July 1896.

No. 133.—*32nd Regiment (4th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry*—

Havildar Umar Din, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Nawab Khan, deceased, with effect from the 29th November, 1896.

No. 134.—*16th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Chandar-rao Surwe, to be Subadar, and Havildar Major Ramji Ambre, to be Jemadar, *vice* Joseph Aaron, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th November, 1896.

Color Havildar Shaikh Husain, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ittu Sawant, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th November, 1896.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No 135.—*4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Mahájan, to be Subadar, and Havildar Kali Ram, to be Jemadar *vice* Ram Chand, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November, 1896.

No 136.—*5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Havildar Gokul to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhuri Singh, promoted, with effect from the 12th September, 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No 137.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Colonel John Briscoe Watts, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry,—17th December, 1896.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Warren Walker, Indian Staff Corps.—31st January, 1897.

No 138.—Lieutenant Guy Moberly, Indian Staff Corps, 18th Regiment of Madras Infantry, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 1st February, 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 139.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions of honorary commissioned, warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Indian Unattached List under the provisions of clause 95, India Army Circulars, 1894, for services with the Chitral Relief Force :—

Military Works Department.

Conductor Alexander Watt (Bengal), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Sub-Conductor Peter Hay (Bengal), to be Conductor.

Sergeant Thomas Charles Scott (Bengal), to be Sub-Conductor.

Ordnance Department.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Thomas Smith (Bengal, retired) to have the honorary rank of Major, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Commissariat Transport Department.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Oswald John Smiles (Madras), to be Assistant Commissary.

Conductor William Wood (Madras), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Conductor Richard Orr (Bombay), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Conductor James Craig (Bengal), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Conductor James Muir Smith (Bombay), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Sub-Conductor George William Hoare (Bengal), to be Conductor.

Sub-Conductor Samuel Frederick William Matthews (Bengal), to be Conductor.

Sub-Conductor Michael Neill (Bengal), to be Conductor.

Sergeant William Lowe (Bengal), to be Sub-Conductor.

Indian Telegraph Department.

Sergeant Sidney Herbert Wells (Bengal), to Sub-Conductor.

Divisional Staff Office and Lines of Communication Clerks Chitral Relief Force.

Sergeant Harry Lewis Reynolds (Bengal Miscellaneous List), to be Sub-Conductor.

Sergeant William Caldwell Ashmore (Bengal Miscellaneous List), to be Conductor on attaining the rank of Sub-Conductor in ordinary course.

Sergeant Thomas Augustine Duffy (Bengal Miscellaneous List), to be Sub Conductor.

Intelligence Department Chitral Relief Force.

Sergeant Alfred James Ruegg, (Bengal Miscellaneous List), to be Sub-Conductor.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 140.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1897 :—

Acting Sergeant-Major Walter Ricketts, Behar Light Horse

Sergeant William John Evans, Ordnance Department.

First Class Sergeant Instructor Daniel McCarthy, Behar Light Horse.

Sergeant George Hoggan, Ordnance Department.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 141.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Major Robert Thoms to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Stuart, resigned.

No. 142.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

George Grant Gordon, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Thomas, promoted.

No. 143.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

Alfred Percy Barton, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 144.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

The Reverend John Mapletoft Paterson to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Douglas, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 145.—*Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Richard Ebb Hamblin, Esquire, to be Captain, with effect from the 22nd January, 1897, to complete the establishment.

No. 146.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Cuthbert Edward Biddulph Esquire, to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 147.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Captain Walter Renny Walker to be Major, with effect from the 10th May, 1895, *vice* Allen, promoted.

No. 148.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant George Sherlock Hubbard to be Captain, with effect from the 5th January, 1897, *vice* Clutterbuck, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 149.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps*—

Surgeon Captain James William Field to be Surgeon-Major, with effect from the 24th December, 1895.

No. 150.—*Southern Mahratta Railway Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Edward Dudley Sampson to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 151.—*Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant H. B. Kiddell, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

No. 152.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Lieutenant J. W. Maiden resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 153.—Lieutenant C. de W. Crookshank, Royal Engineers, is, on completion of his course of instruction in the Telegraph Department, appointed to the Military Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 9th October, 189 , in terms of paragraph 5, clause 16, India Army Circulars, 1890.

No. 154.—Lieutenant A. C. Scott, Royal Engineers, is appointed as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, in the Military Works Department with effect from the 11th October, 1896, in terms of clause 159, India Army Circulars, 1891.

P. J. MAITLAND *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th January, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 16th and the 29th January, 1897 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps	Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. M. Wood.	15th January, 1897.	Sialkot.		
Ditto	Major C. E. Poynder .	21st January, 1897.	Bangalore.		
Indian Telegraph Department . .	Sub-Conductor T. Wilby .	23rd January, 1897.	Belgaum.		

P. J MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th January, 1897.

No. 37.—It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, in despatch No. 107 Railway, dated 10th December, 1896, been pleased to sanction an expenditure of R1,22,30,834, on capital account, on the following extensions of the Tirhoot State Railway :—

i. Hajipur to Begum Sarai, 44¼ miles.
ii. Garhara to Khagaria, with branch to Monghyr, 38½ miles
iii. Khagaria to Katihar, with branch to opposite Bhagalpur and ferry, 78¼ miles.

The 26th January, 1897.

No. 39.—Mr. J. Jamieson, Accountant, 1st grade, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Examiner of Accounts.

The 27th January, 1897.

No 41.—With reference to Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 79, Mr. William Cecil Davis is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch in the rank of Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, on probation, and is posted to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.

The 28th January, 1897.

No 42.—It is hereby notified that, subject to the conditions laid down in rule IV of Public Works Department Resolution No. 36 A. E., dated the 9th February, 1893, published in Notification No. 55 of the same date two vacancies in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be open to competition at the next examination for admission into that branch of the service.

No. 44.—Mr A. Grant, Examiner of Accounts, Bezwada-Madras Railway, is granted furlough out of India for six months, under Article 340, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 45.—Mr. M. H. Gaynor, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Bezwada-Madras Railway, with the temporary rank of Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, with effect from the date of his assuming charge of that office.

No. 46.—Mr. W. T. Porter, Accountant, 2nd grade, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Bezwada-Madras Railway, is placed in charge of the current duties of that office, pending Mr. Gaynor's arrival.

No. 48.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines, and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Howrah-Cuttack and Midnapur-Sini extensions of the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

The 29th January, 1897.

No. 49.—Second-Lieutenant Authur ffolliott Garrett, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to State Railways.

His services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 26th January, 1897.

No. 38.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 74 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1897.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 267, dated the 11th June 1890, appointing the Director General of Railways as the officer who, under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, is to make General Rules for railways administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India Circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 14th March 1895, and the General Rules, therewith promulgated, for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India Circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 301, dated the 9th July 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 11th July 1896—the Government of India Resolution No. 515 R. T., dated the 6th July 1896.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 310, dated the 15th July 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th July 1896—the Government of India Resolution No. 528 R. T., dated the 10th July 1896.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 325, dated the 22nd July 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 25th July 1896—the Government of India Resolution No. 535 R. T., dated the 14th July 1896.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 453, dated the 27th October 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 31st October 1896—the Government of India Resolution No. 835 R. T., dated the 23rd October 1896.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 7 T., dated the 5th January 1897.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director General of Railways has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated 22nd May 1896, and published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), with such other modifications as may, for the time being, be in force on the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway, may be made applicable to the Rae Bareli-Benares section of the Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares railway from the date on which it may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application to the Rae Bareli-Benares section of the Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares railway, from such date as the branch is opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, of the General Rules which may, for the time being, be in force on the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Director General of Railways for information and guidance.

No. 40.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 91 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1897.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules, therewith promulgated, for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 73 T. R., dated the 17th September 1895, forwarding letter from the General Manager and Chief Engineer of the Darjeeling Himalayan railway, No. G. 2957, dated the 28th August 1895.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1277 R., dated the 25th November 1896, forwarding letter from the General Manager and Chief Engineer of the Darjeeling Himalayan railway, No. G. 3942, dated the 19th November 1896, and its enclosures.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No 1465 R., dated the 31st December 1896, forwarding extracts from letter from the General Manager and Chief Engineer of the Darjeeling Himalayan railway, No. G. 4332, dated the 19th December 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The General Manager and Chief Engineer of the Darjeeling Himalayan railway has applied that the accompanying General Rules, Part I, together with Part II of the General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government—which latter was published, in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895, under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895—as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated 22nd May 1896, which was published in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, may be made applicable to the Darjeeling Himalayan railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st February 1897 and in supersession of the rules now in force, the application to the Darjeeling Himalayan railway of the accompanying General Rules, Part I ; also Part II of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which are cited in the foregoing observations, together with the further modifications of the latter appended hereto.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution and its enclosure, with the accompanying General Rules, Part I, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the same General Rules, together with Part II of the Rules of 1895 cited in the foregoing observations,—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—and the several modifications thereof, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution and its enclosures be communicated to the Government of Bengal, and to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance.

[Enclosure No. 1 to the Government of India No. 91 R. T., dated the 23rd January 1897.]

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PART I.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

DEFINITIONS. 1. In these rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "main line" means the line ordinarily used for running trains through and between stations on any part of a railway;

(2) "train" means an engine with or without vehicles attached;

(3) "passenger train" means a train intended solely or mainly for the carriage of passengers and other coaching traffic;

(4) "goods train" means a train intended solely or mainly for the carriage of general merchandise, minerals, materials or live-stock;

(5) "mixed train" means a train intended for the carriage of both passengers and goods or of passengers, animals and goods;

(6) "ballast train" means a train intended for the carriage of ballast, and includes a train intended for the carriage of stone, material or fuel when picked up or put down either between stations or in station yards;

(7) "ordinary train" means a train, whether passenger, goods or mixed, which is entered in the working time tables;

(8) "special train" means any train which is not an ordinary train;

(9) "Guard" includes a Brakesman and any other railway servant who may for the time being be performing the duties of a Guard;

(10) "Driver" means the person in charge for the time being of a working locomotive engine;

(11) "system of working" means the system adopted for the time being for the working of trains on any portion of a railway in pursuance of rule 2;

(12) "station" means any place—

(*a*) at which traffic is booked and authority is given under the system of working for trains to proceed, or

(*b*) at which authority is given under the system of working for trains to proceed;

(13) "station limits" include—

(*c*) all traffic lines and premises within 250 feet, above and below the upper and lower points of any station. At stations, at which there are no lower points, the lowest limits will be 250 feet from the centre of the station building;

(14) "Station Master" means the person on duty who is for the time being responsible for the working of traffic within station limits, and includes—

(*d*) an Assistant Station Master,

(*e*) a Clerk in charge, and

(*f*) any other person appointed to the charge of a station;

(15) "Inspector of Permanent-way" means the railway servant performing the duties of an Inspector of Permanent-way by whatever designation he may be known on any particular railway;

(16) "Ganger" means the railway servant in charge of a gang of Platelayers or other workmen employed on the permanent-way, by whatever designation he may be known on any particular railway;

(17) "authorised officer" means the person who is duly empowered by general or special order of the railway administration, either by name or by office, to issue instructions or to do any other thing of the nature referred to in each case.

NOTE.—Such order shall not empower an authorised officer to depute the power conferred upon him thereby to any other person.

(18) "special instructions" mean instructions issued from time to time by the authorized officer in respect to particular cases or special circumstances;

(19) "banner flags" mean red or green flags stretched across the line of rails or held by upright supports fixed in the ground;

(20) "write" with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, includes "print" and "lithograph" with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions;

(21) words defined in the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, have the meanings assigned to them in that Act;

(22) Words importing the masculine gender include females; and

(23) words in the singular include the plural and *vice versâ*.

CHAPTER II.

Systems of working trains.

Systems of working trains. 2. All trains working between stations must be worked on one of the following systems, namely:—

"Line-clear and caution message" or "Combined Line-clear and Pilot Guard system;"

in accordance with the rules laid down in Chapters IV and V, respectively.

CHAPTER III.

Rules applicable generally to all systems of working trains.

Time. 3. The working of trains between stations shall be regulated by Madras time, which must be sent to all the principal stations on the railway.

Following trains, working on certain systems. 4. No train shall be allowed to leave a station to follow another train on the same line,—

(*a*) in the case of a passenger train to follow a goods train, or a goods train to follow a slow passenger train, unless—

(*i*) the Driver has been properly warned of the time of departure of the

(Part I, Chapter III.—Rules applicable generally to all systems of working trains.—Rules 5-7. Chapter IV.—Working of trains on the "Line-clear and caution message" system.—Rules 8-11.)

preceding train and of the place at which it will next stop, and

(*ii*) an interval of seven minutes (or, if the distance to the next station in advance exceeds ten miles, such longer interval as shall be prescribed by special instructions) has elapsed since the departure of the preceding train, or

(*b*) in any other case, unless either—

(*iii*) it has been ascertained that the preceding train has arrived at the next station in advance, or

(*iv*) an interval of seven minutes has elapsed since the departure of the preceding train.

5. (1) Where there is a double line, every train must be run on the left hand line:

Provided that if one of the lines should be blocked so as to necessitate the passing of all Up and Down trains on a single line, such special instructions as may be necessary shall immediately be issued for establishing single-line working.

(2) Where trains are being run on a single line, no train shall be allowed to leave one station for another until it has been ascertained that the line between such stations is clear of trains coming from the opposite direction and, except as contemplated in rule 4, of all other known impediments.

(*a*) When telegraphic communication is interrupted between any two stations, and the usual "Line-clear" message cannot, in consequence, be obtained direct, every effort must be made to obtain it by communicating through the station next beyond or next back, but should the interruption be of such a nature as to render this impossible, the Station Master may allow a train to proceed under a caution order (green form), provided that no train is due in the opposite direction, and that the Station Master has reason to believe that the line in the direction in which the train is proceeding is clear. This caution order to proceed must state fully the reason why "line clear" has not been obtained, and must restrict the speed to 7 miles an hour.

6. No train or trolly shall be allowed to leave a station unless previous notice has been given, when practicable, to all other stations concerned.

7. (1) No engine shall be allowed to push any vehicle except—

(*a*) within station limits, or

(*b*) as provided in rule 35, or

(*c*) in accordance with special instructions.

(2) Trains may be pushed on the Reverses on receiving a caution signal from the pointsman in charge. The speed to be limited to six miles an hour. All brakesmen must be on the alert.

CHAPTER IV.

Working of trains on the "Line-clear and caution message" system.

Procedure before allowing train to leave station.

8. (1) Where trains are worked on the "Line-clear and caution message" system, no train shall be allowed to leave one station for another unless it has been ascertained by telegram that the line on which the train is to travel between the two stations either—

(*a*) is absolutely clear of trains and all other known impediments, or

(*b*) is occupied only by trains running in advance in the same direction at time intervals.

(2) In case (*a*) a line-clear certificate or a written permission to proceed, and in case (*b*) a caution certificate or a written permission to proceed with caution, must be issued, and the Driver shall not move the train from the station unless he has such certificate or permission in his possession.

(3) In case (*b*) the following conditions must also be observed, in addition to those prescribed in rule 4, namely:—

(*c*) permission must first be obtained, in each case, from the station to which the train is proceeding,

(*d*) the time at which the preceding train left the station must be entered in the caution certificate or written permission, and

(*e*) if a flag station, or a station without telegraphic connection, intervenes between the two stations, such special instructions as may be given must be followed.

Who to despatch telegrams and issue certificates and written permissions.

9. No telegram shall be despatched, and no certificate or written permission shall be issued, under rule 8, clause (1) or clause (2), except by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by the authorised officer.

Time for despatching telegram.

10. Except from train terminal stations, no telegram enquiring whether any train may run shall be despatched from any station under rule 8, clause (1), until advice has been received at that station that such train has left the station in rear:

Provided that where, in consequence of the short distance between the two said stations, the train might be delayed by the observance of this rule, such telegram may be despatched at any time prescribed by special instructions.

Delivery of certificate or written permission to Driver.

11. (1) Every certificate or written permission issued at a station under rule 8, clause (2), shall be delivered, by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by the authorised officer,—

(*a*) if the train runs through the station without stopping, to the Driver, and

(*b*) if the train stops at the station, in the case of passenger trains, to the Guard in charge of the train, and in the case of goods trains, to the Driver.

(Part I, Chapter IV.—Working of trains on the "Line-clear and caution message" system.—Rules 12-16.)

(2) When any such certificate or written permission is delivered to the Driver under clause (*a*) of this rule, a duplicate shall be given in case of passenger trains to the Guard in charge of train.

(3) When any such certificate or written permission is delivered to the Guard in charge of the train under clause (*b*) of this rule, it must be either—

(*c*) handed to the Driver by the Guard, or

(*d*) countersigned by the Guard and then handed to the Driver either by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by the authorised officer.

(4) When any such certificate or written permission is delivered to the Driver under clause (*a*) of this rule, the Station Master shall be responsible—

(*e*) that it is properly filled up,

(*f*) that the date and time of the receipt of the line-clear or caution telegram upon which it is based are noted thereon,

(*g*) that it applies to the particular train to which such telegram referred, and

(*h*) that it is signed in full and in ink.

(5) When any such certificate or written permission is delivered to the Guard in charge of the train under clause (*b*) of this rule, the Guard must, before it is handed to the Driver, satisfy himself on the several points mentioned in clause (4) of this rule.

(6) If the train stops at the station, the Driver must, before starting, satisfy himself, so far as he may be able to do so, on the several points mentioned in clause (4) of this rule.

(7) If the train stops at the station,—

(*i*) a certificate or written permission issued under rule 8, clause (2), shall not, except in accordance with special instructions, be handed to the Driver until the train is ready to start, and

(*j*) if the train is waiting to pass another train, such certificate or written permission shall not be handed to the Driver until the whole of the latter train has come in and is clear of the points.

Examination of facing-points of approaching train.

12. When a train is to run through any station without stopping, the Station Master of that station, or some railway servant appointed in this behalf by the authorised officer, must proceed to the facing-points and satisfy himself that they are properly set and either secured or manned.

Cancellation of telegram.

13. (1) Any telegram despatched under rule 8, clause (1), may, if necessary, be cancelled.

(2) When a line-clear or caution telegram has been despatched from any station, conveying permission for a train to proceed to that station, and such telegram is subsequently cancelled, no train shall be allowed to leave that station in the opposite direction on a single line until a telegram has been received at that station, acknowledging such cancellation and stating that the train for which permission to proceed had been given will be detained.

Forms for telegrams, certificates and written permission and books forms.

14. (1) All telegrams despatched, and certificates and written permissions issued, under rule 8, clause (1) or clause (2), shall be written on forms specially provided for the purpose by the railway administration.

(2) Such forms shall be bound up in books, and kept at each station by the Station Master or by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by the authorised officer.

(3) Each of such books in use at a station shall contain a certificate, signed by the person by whom the book is kept, showing the number of pages contained therein.

(4) The pages of each such book shall be progressively numbered in print; and when any telegram, certificate or permission written on any page is cancelled, the whole page, together with the counterfoil, must be marked as cancelled, and the page must be carefully preserved by doubling it on the counterfoil.

Special number in telegram.

15. (1) In addition to the progressive printed number, every telegram despatched under rule 8, clause (1), from each station to stations on each side must be specially numbered from midnight to midnight, commencing with number one to each station; and such special number must be treated as a portion of the telegram, and entered on the counterfoil. This number must also be entered in the Log Book.

(2) When a telegram is in reply to another, each station's number must be quoted at the beginning of the reply telegram.

(3) When a telegram bears reference to a prior telegram to the same station, the number of such prior telegram must be quoted at the beginning of the latter telegram.

Content of telegr

16. (1) Every telegram despatched under rule 8, clause (1), must distinctly describe the train to which it relates, as, for instance, "No. 10 Down Mail," or "No. 1 Up Goods, and so on.

(2) For every train a separate enquiry and reply must be sent; and an enquiry telegram and a reply telegram shall never be written on one form.

(3) Every telegram despatched from a station under rule 8, clause (1), enquiring whether the line is clear, must specify the time at which the last train in the opposite direction arrived at that station.

(4) There are four kinds of train messages:—

A.—Line-clear enquiries.
B.—Line-clear messages.
C.—In reports.
D.—Out reports.

These must be written on the forms specially provided for the purpose.

A—is the enquiry message from the station at which an engine or train is waiting or is expected, asking the station next beyond, if the line is clear for the train to proceed and must be worded thus—

From—S.M.	To—S.M.
G.M.	D.J.

No. 3.—Is line clear for No. 5 Up Mail left S.A.D. at 14-20 hours. No. 10 Down Mail arrived at 10-33 hours

This message must be written by the Station Master in the Log Book printed in red for Up

(Part I, Chapter IV.—Working of trains on the "Line-clear and caution message" system.—Rule 16.)

stations, and in black for Down stations, and in all cases he must state on the message the last train that has arrived from the opposite direction. The Log Book must be sent to the signaller who will signal the message, noting on it the time received by him and the time despatched; he will then initial the entries and return the book to the Station Master.

When a line-clear reply has been received, it must be written for Up stations in the red Log Book (Form T 1A) and for Down stations in the black Log Book (Form T 1B). The Station Master, when he receives a "Line-clear" from the signaller, must sign across the original message in the Log Book and satisfy himself that it is correct, before handing it to the Guard or Driver.

Line-clear Log Books for Up stations are printed in red and for Down stations in black.

B—is the "Line-clear" or reply from the station to which the enquiry message has been sent; it must be worded thus—

From—S.M.	To—S.M.
D.J.	G.M.

No. 3—Your No. 5—Line is clear for No 5 Up Mail.

Line-clear messages must, after being copied into the Log Book, be written for Up trains on the red form and for Down trains on the white form. The line-clear message must be written in the Log Book at the station where it is given by the Station Master who gives it.

C—The "In report" is an entry made by the Station Master in the "Arrival" column of the Train's arrival and departure notice book (Form T 6)—showing the time and train arrived at his station. The book containing this entry must be sent by the Station Master, immediately a train arrives, to the signaller, who must, at once, telegraph the information to the station from which the train has just come, initial the entry, showing against it time despatched, and return the book to the Station Master.

A signaller on receipt of an "In report" must enter it in the "Time arrival" column of his "In report book" (Form T 7) which he must at once send to the Station Master, who will, after copying the entry into "Arrival at next station" column of the Train's arrival and departure notice book, initial the entry in the "In report book" and return it to the signaller.

NOTE.—The above must be strictly acted up to, in addition to the rule already laid down.

In the case of slips, etc., blocking the line, "Out report" should, as usual, be sent to the station beyond the slip.

D—The "Out report" is an entry made by the Station Master in the "departure" column of the Train's arrival and departure notice book, showing the time the train left his station. The book containing this entry must be sent by the Station Master directly the train has started to the signaller, who must immediately despatch the information to the station to which the train is proceeding and then initial the entry, showing the time the message was signalled, and return the book to the Station Master.

A signaller on receipt of an "Out report" must enter it in the "Time left" column of his "Out report book" (Form T 8) which he must at once send to the Station Master, who will initial the entry and return the book to the signaller after copying the information into the "departure from next station" column in his Train's arrival and departure notice book.

When a "Line-clear" message has been given for a train by one station to another and it is afterwards found necessary to cancel it, in order to allow a train running in an opposite direction to take precedence, an enquiry message, worded thus, must be sent :—

From—S.M.	To—S.M.
G.B.E.	T.D.H.

No 4.—Cancel my No. 3.—Detain No. 3 Up Goods at yours and give "line clear" for No. 4 Down Goods left M.H.N. at 11-16. No. 1 Up arrived at 9-4.

If No. 3 Up Goods for which G.B.E., in the first instance, gave "line clear" had not started from T.D.H. before the receipt of this message, Station Master, T.D H., would write "cancelled" across the face of the "line clear" granted for No. 3 Up Goods, return the message to signaller and reply to G.B.E. as under :—

From—S.M.	To—S.M.
T.D.H.	G.B.E.

No. 4.— Your No. 4.—No. 3 Up Goods is and will be detained here. Your No. 3 cancelled. Line is clear for No. 4 Down Goods.

Station Master, T.D H., would then again ask "line clear" for No. 3 Up Goods, which message he would word thus :—

From—S.M.	To—S.M.
T.D.H.	G.B.E.

No. 5.—Your No 4 and my No 4.—On arrival of No. 4 Down Goods here, will line be clear for No. 3 Up Goods waiting here?

to which enquiry, Station Master, G.B.E., would reply as follows :—

From—S.M.	To—S.M.
G.B.E.	T.D H.

No. 5.—Your No. 5.—On arrival of No. 4 Down Goods at yours, line will be clear for No. 3 Up Goods.

This message however would be a "conditional line clear" and could not be made use of by Station Master, T.D.H., until he had certified across the face of the message that No. 4 Down Goods had arrived at his station.

When one train has to follow another cautiously, the messages should be worded as follows :—

From—S.M.	To—S.M.
G.B.E.	T.D.H.

No. 6.—Your No. 5.—May No 2 Down Goods follow No. 4 Down?

From—S.M.	To—S.M.
T.D.H.	G.B.E.

No. 7.—Your No. 6.—No. 2 Down Goods may follow No. 4 Down cautiously.

The message received from the preceding station must be written in the Log Book and sent to the Station Master, who will write the order on Form T4 endorsing on it the time of departure of the preceding train. The Driver's signature as also the Guard's, if there is one, must be obtained on the counterfoil. The interval of time as laid down in Chapter III of the Book of General Rules must be observed.

(Part I, Chapter IV.—Working of trains on the "Line-clear and caution message" system.—Rules 7-22. Chapter V.—Working of trains on the combined "Line-clear and Pilot guard" system.—Rules 23-27. Chapter VI.—Additional rules as to working of Ballast trains.—Rule 28.)

Writing-up and signing of telegrams, certificates and permissions.

17. All telegrams despatched, and certificates and written permissions issued under rule 8, shall be written up in ink or with some other indelible substance, and shall be signed in full by the person authorised to despatch or issue the same.

Telegrams, certificates and permissions not to be written or signed before required.

18. No telegram despatched, or certificate or written permission issued, under rule 8, clause (1) or clause (2), shall be written out, either in full or in part, or signed, before it is required for use.

Telegrams to be wholly written out before being despatched or acted upon.

19. No part of a telegram framed under rule 8, clause (1), shall be despatched or acted upon until the whole telegram has been written out, except in view to the prevention of an accident or in some other case of emergency.

Time for keeping telegrams, certificates and permissions.

20. No telegram despatched, or certificate or written permission issued, under rule 8, clause (1) or clause (2), shall be destroyed in less than a fortnight after such despatch or issue.

Signals.

21. In working trains on the "Line-clear and caution message" system, Hand or other signals must be used, whenever and wherever occasion may require.

Working of trains in case of accident.

22. In case of accident to the line or to any train, or of failure or interruption of telegraphic communication, trains must be worked between stations in accordance with special instructions.

CHAPTER V.

Working of trains on the combined "Line-clear and Pilot guard" system.

Application of system

23. This system will only be used when trains are booked to cross at intermediate stations where there is no telegraph office.

Following trains.

24. Trains may follow one another in the same direction between stations subject to the conditions prescribed in this Chapter, in addition to those prescribed in rule 4.

Pilot Guard's dress or badge.

25. The Pilot Guard must be distinguished by a red badge.

(*a*) No train shall be started from a station unless the Driver has, in his possession, a line-clear certificate or caution certificate, and unless the Driver sees that the train is accompanied by, or that the signal for starting is given personally by the Pilot Guard wearing the badge prescribed by rule 25.

Trains to be accompanied, or personally started, by Pilot Guard.

26. Except as herein provided, the Pilot Guard must accompany every train and must, in all cases, ride on the engine:

Provided that when it is necessary to start two trains from a station following one another under rule 4, the Pilot Guard shall accompany the last train and shall personally give the signal for starting the prior train.

Pilot Guard's ticket.

27. (1) When the Pilot Guard does not accompany any train, he shall, before giving the signal for starting, deliver to the Guard in charge (or, if there be no Guard in charge, to the Driver) a Pilot Guard's ticket (on a printed form) properly filled up and signed.

(2) Every such ticket shall apply only to the single journey to the station named on it.

(3) If the train is in charge of a Guard, he shall, before the train is started, deliver the ticket to the Driver.

(4) All the "Line-clear and caution messages" given under these rules will have printed upon them the word "Pilot" in large red letters on the white form, and black letters on the red form.

(5) All Pilot Guard's tickets will be sent in by the Drivers attached to his Journal.

EXAMPLES—

(*a*) If Mahanudy asks Kurseong "line clear" for the Up Mail and Kurseong, to avoid detention to a Down train, gives "line clear" to Giddapahar Siding only, the Pilot Guard at Mahanudy, under the instructions of the Station Master, must start and accompany the Up Mail, having in his possession a written order on "line clear" (Form T5) for the train coming from the opposite direction, which should be worded thus:—

"On arrival of No. 5 Up Mail at Gidda-"pahar Siding, line will be clear for "No. 4 Down Goods" and so on.

(*b*) If Teendaria wishes to send forward a train with extra wagons to Choonbatty to be followed by the Down Mail which attaches these wagons at that station, and Rungtong at the same time wishes to despatch an Up train as far as Loop No. 2, the procedure will be as follows:—

Teendaria would ask Rungtong for return line clear to Choonbatty, and on arrival of Down Mail at Choonbatty the engine would return to Teendaria. The Pilot with caution line clear for Up train proceeds to Loop No. 2 by Down Mail and returns to Teendaria by that train from No. 2 Loop.

For two Up trains and one Down train—

(*c*) The Pilot Guard leaving Teendaria proceeds by the 24 Down train with two line-clear messages, and on arrival at Choonbatty he hands the one for No. 1 Up to the Driver and then goes on to Loop No. 2 and hands the line clear to Driver of No. 3 Up and returns to Teendaria with that train.

(*d*) Rungtong gives No. 1 Up line clear to Choonbatty only, and No. 3 Up to Loop No. 2 only, one Pilot Guard accompanies the first train with line clear for No. 24 Down from Choonbatty to Loop No. 2; the latter train with the second Pilot with line clear from Loop No. 2 to Rungtong.

In the "line clear" given by Teendaria to No. 3 Up from Loop No. 2, the Driver is informed to follow No 1 Up cautiously.

The same procedure is adopted for two Down trains and one Up train.

CHAPTER VI.

Additional Rules as to working of Ballast trains.

Rules applicable to ballast trains.

28. Ballast trains must be worked in accordance with the rules contained in this Chapter,

(Part I, Chapter VI.—Additional rules as to working of Ballast trains.—Rules 29-41. Chapter VII.—Signals and Train-lights.—Rules 42 and 43.)

in addition to the rules hereinbefore prescribed as to the system of working:

Provided that such trains may be exempted by special instructions from any of the said rules as to the system of working.

mission ired to ning of last train line.

29. No ballast train shall be run on any line without the permission of the authorised officer.

mission ore leaving ing.

30. No Driver of a ballast train shall take the train from a siding without the permission of the authorised officer.

ne of ming on a.

31. The Guard or other person in charge of a ballast train must obey the orders of Station Masters as to the time at which the train may be run on the line.

orking of llast train night, or in k or foggy tempes- ous weather.

32. (1) No ballast train shall be allowed to pass along the main line at night or in thick or foggy or tempestuous weather, except under special circumstances, and with the permission of the authorised officer.

(2) When such permission has been given, the speed of the train shall not exceed seven miles an hour down-hill or nine miles an hour up-hill.

uard to company llast train, l signal lica- s.

33. (1) A Guard or Jemadar Brakesman must accompany each ballast train running on the line.

(2) No person shall be appointed to be a Guard or Jemadar Brakesman of a ballast train unless he has had the necessary experience as a Train Guard.

oolies.

34. The Guard or other person in charge of a ballast train must, before giving the starting signal, require the coolies working with the train and riding in the open trucks to sit down.

Pushing ngine.

35. A ballast train may, in accordance with special instructions, be pushed by an engine either when running on the line or when being taken back into the station from which it was started:

Provided that the speed shall not exceed nine miles an hour, or such lower rate as may be prescribed by special instructions.

Ballast train stopping between stations.

36. (1) No ballast train shall be stopped between stations to take up or put down material unless—

(*a*) The permission of the Station Master of the station next before the place of stopping has been obtained before the departure of the train from that station, and

(*b*) the Guard or other person in charge of the train has, if practicable, arranged with the Station Master of each station as to place and time at which the next train is to be passed.

(2) When granting any permission under clause (*a*) of this rule, the Station Master must give such instructions to the Guard or other person in charge of the train as he may consider necessary, and must, if necessary, communicate with the Station Master of the other station concerned.

Ballast train running through.

37. When a ballast train is intended to run through from one station to another, without stopping, it must be treated as a special train.

Securing of wagons left outside station limits.

38. When ballast wagons are left on a siding outside station limits, the Guard or other person in charge of the train must secure a wheel of the wagon nearest to the points of the siding, and must see that the wagons are otherwise properly secured in accordance with such directions as may be issued by the authorised officer, and that scotch blocks, where provided, are fastened.

Ballast train to be kept clear of other trains.

39. The Guard or other person in charge of a ballast train must see that the train is kept clear of all other trains.

Persons employed on permanent-way or works to assist in working signals.

40. Every person employed on the permanent-way or any works shall be bound, on the requisition of the Guard or other person in charge of a ballast train, to assist him in working signals.

Ballast trains and other impediments on main line when to be removed.

41. The guard or person in charge of a ballast train on any part of the main line outside station limits shall be responsible that the line is cleared and the Station Master advised not less than ten minutes before a train is due.

CHAPTER VII.

Signals and Train-lights.

Classes of signals.

42. The following classes of signals shall be used on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, namely:—

Hand signals,
Temporary signals, and
Disc signals.

(*a*) No disc signal shall be used unless it is constructed to show danger.

(*b*) The "danger" signal must be shown when it is intended that a train should stop, and shall be given, by night, by showing a red light; the "proceed" signal being a green light.

When a red light is shown, the signal is said to be "on."

When a green light is shown, the signal is said to be "off."

Hand signals.

Hand signals.

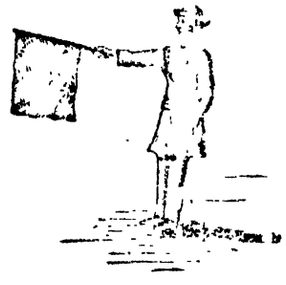
43. (1) A Hand signal shall be made, subject to the provisions of clause (4) of this rule,—

by day, except in a tunnel, by showing or waving a flag,

and by night, or in a tunnel, by showing or waving a light.

(2) The "danger" signal must be shown when it is intended that a train should stop, and, subject to the provisions of clauses (4) and (5) of this rule, shall be given,—

by day, except in a tunnel, by conspicuously showing a red flag, thus—



or by waving a red flag to and fro; and by night or in a tunnel, by showing a red light.

(3) The "proceed" signal must be used when it is intended that a train should proceed with caution, and, subject to the provisions of clauses (4) and (6) of this rule, shall be given,—

by day, except in a tunnel, by showing a green flag, thus—



and by night, or in a tunnel, by showing a green light.

(4) In the absence of flags—

(*a*) the "danger" signal shall be given by raising both arms with the hands above the head, thus—



(*b*) and the "proceed" signal shall be given by raising one arm with the hand above the head, thus—



(5) In the absence of a red light, the "danger" signal shall be given by violently waving any light.

(6) In the absence of a green light, the "proceed" signal shall be given by slowly waving a white light.

Temporary signals.

44. (1) "Temporary signals" are signals used for the protection of a portion of the line while under repair or during any other temporary circumstances.

(2) They may be of a semi-permanent character, and may be made by temporary semaphores, by fixed flags, by banner flags or by any other convenient means.

(3) The "danger" signal must be shown when it is intended that a train should stop, and shall be given,—

by day, by raising the semaphore arm (if any) to the horizontal position or by showing a red flag, and

by night, by showing a red light.

(4) The "proceed" signal must be shown when it is intended that a train should proceed with caution, and shall be given,—

by day, by lowering the semaphore arm (if any) at least half-way from the horizontal position, or by showing a green flag,

and by night, by showing a green light.

Signals for shunting.

Sign shun and scot

45. (1) Shunting operations shall be controlled by Hand signals or by verbal directions, as occasion may require.

(2) No railway servant shall shunt or move any engine or vehicle, so as to obstruct the main line, until the proper signals have been exhibited in one or both directions as occasion may require.

(3) Whenever any hand shunting has to be done or any vehicles have to be detached at stations, or intermediate sidings, the scotch block at the lower end of the station or siding must be locked across the rail.

Drivers will, in each case, be responsible that this rule is carried out.

Signals of Platelayers or other workmen employed on the permanent-way.

Signals of Platelayers and other workmen employed on the permanent way.

46. (1) Platelayers and other workmen employed on the permanent way must use special signals.

(2) Such special signals shall be red and green hand flags, banner flags, red and green hand lights, and must be used as hereinbefore prescribed.

Signals generally.

Signalman to have flags an lamps.

47. Every Signalman must, while on duty, have with him flags and lamps for Hand signals.

Signals to be kept ready to use.

48. All signals must be kept ready for immediate use

Night signals when to be used by day.

49. The signals hereinbefore prescribed for use by night shall be used by day in thick or foggy or tempestuous weather, and during twilight in the mornings and evenings.

Signal lamps.

49*a*. (1) Whenever any train is timed to run or is expected to run on any portion of the line between sunset and sunrise, all the signal lamps on that portion of the line must be lighted at sunset or at such earlier time as shall be prescribed by the authorised officer

(2) The signal lamps shall not be put out until broad daylight, except in accordance with special instructions.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (1) or clause (2) of this rule, the signal lamps shall always be lighted and kept burning during thick or foggy or tempestuous weather.

(4) At stations the Station Master, and elsewhere the railway servant in charge of signals, must see that all due care is exercised in

(Part I, Chapter VII.—Signals and Train-lights.—Rules 49b-57d.)

the cleaning, trimming and lighting of signal lamps.

(5) The Station Master must see that the back lights, if any, of all signal lamps at the station are clearly visible.

(6) Whenever night signals have to be used in accordance with these rules, the Station Master or other railway servant shall not grant such authority as may, under the system of working, be required for a train to proceed to his station, unless the lamps of the signals at that station which apply to the train are burning brightly.

ignals kept at r.

49*b*. (1) Disc signals must always be kept at danger or "on" whenever a train is expected to run at night, on the section to which the signal applies.

(2) Unless this duty is imposed on some other railway servant by the authorised officer, the Station Master shall be held responsible that the disc signals are not taken "off" before he is ready to receive the train into his station.

nger" to be in case nting or obstruc-

50. Whenever the line is occupied by shunting or otherwise obstructed, the signals applicable to it shall be placed and kept at "danger."

s of lman in of ob- ion.

51. Should there be any obstruction on the line within the sight or knowledge of any Signalman, he must show a "danger" signal, and

must continue to show such signal to any train approaching in the direction of the obstruction until the obstruction has been removed and the line made clear and safe, and

must, as soon as practicable, take steps to report the obstruction to one of his superior officers.

s of lman ving any rong ain.

52. If any Signalman should observe any thing wrong or unusual in a passing train, he must report the circumstance to his superior officer; and, if the occurrence is of such a nature as to involve danger to the train or to the public, he must show a "danger" signal to the Guard and Driver.

Directions to Drivers and others as to observance of signals.

r and an to ignals.

53. (1) The Driver and the Fireman of every engine must pay immediate attention to, and obey, all signals shown, whether the cause of a signal being shown is known to him or not:

Provided that, when two or more engines are attached to a train, the Driver and the Fireman of the leading engine shall alone be responsible for observing such signals, and the Driver or Drivers of the other engine or engines must watch for, and take signals from, the Driver of the leading engine.

(2) If, in consequence of a fog or storm, or for any other reason, the usual signals are not visible, the Driver of the engine or the leading engine, as the case may be, must take every possible precaution, specially when approaching a station or a junction, to admit of the train being stopped short of any obstruction in the event of a "danger" signal being shown.

e enter- or cross- ain line.

54. (1) No Driver shall take an engine upon or across the main line without the permission of the Station Master.

(2) Before taking an engine upon or across the main line, the Driver must satisfy himself that the proper signal has been shown.

Driver not to trust entirely to signals.

55. Drivers must not trust, entirely to signals, but must always be vigilant and cautious.

Signal when to be regarded as at "danger."

56. The absence of a signal from a place where a signal is ordinarily shown, or the imperfect showing of a signal, must be regarded as a "danger" signal.

Signal at "danger" or "proceed."

57. (1) When the "danger" signal is shown to a train in any of the methods prescribed by rule 43 or rule 44, and in every case mentioned in rule 56, the Driver must stop the train as quickly as possible.

(2) When the "proceed" signal is shown to a train in any of the methods prescribed by rule 43 or rule 44, the Driver must proceed with caution, and

if such signal is shown by Platelayers or other workmen employed on the permanent-way, the speed of the train over the portion of the line protected by such signal shall not exceed five miles an hour, or such lower rate as may be prescribed by special instructions.

Disc signal at "danger."

57*a*. When a disc signal is at "danger," the Driver must stop his train dead, short of the signal.

Defective signals.

57*b*. (1) Every Driver, Guard and other railway servant employed on a running train who may observe any defective signal or any obstruction or neglect in the working of any signal, shall report the fact to the Station Master at the next station at which the train arrives.

(2) Every railway servant not employed on a running train who may observe any defective signal, or any obstruction or neglect in the working of any signal, shall report the fact to the Station Master or other railway servant in charge of the signal.

(3) If any signal becomes defective or ceases to work properly, the Station Master or other railway servant in charge of the same must forthwith report the fact to his immediate superior and to the nearest Inspector of Permanent-way.

Repair of signals.

57*c*. No person shall interfere with any signal or its fittings or connections for the purpose of effecting repairs or for any other purpose except with the previous sanction of the Station Master or other railway servant in charge of the signal.

Procedure in case of signals being defective.

57*d*. The Station Master or other railway servant in charge of any signal shall,—

(1) as soon as he becomes aware that such signal has become defective or ceases to work properly, and

(2) before he gives sanction to any person to interfere with such signal,

depute one or more competent men, with such hand signals as may be required, to give signals until such Station Master or other railway servant has satisfied himself that such signal as aforesaid has been put into proper working order; and if he should be unable himself to provide competent men for the purpose, he must apply to the nearest Inspector of Permanent-way for them.

(Part I, Chapter VII.—Signals and Train-lights.—Rule 58. Chapter VIII.—Points.—Rules 59-63. Chapter IX.—Additional rules as to the movement of rolling stock and the duties of railway servants in connection therewith.—Rules 67-73.)

Train-lights.

Wells lights when to be used, and use of scotch blocks.

58. (1) No train is to run excepting during the hours of day-light, unless the engine is provided with the Wells light and the scotch block at the upper end of the section, on which the train is running, is locked across the line: in such cases, only one train at a time is to be permitted between telegraph stations and speed is not to exceed seven miles an hour down-hill or nine miles an hour up-hill.

(2) Between sunset and sunrise, and in thick or foggy or tempestuous weather,—no train shall be worked outside station limits unless it has the head-lights prescribed by the authorised officer.

(3) No engine shall be moved at night within station limits or in a siding, unless it has the head-lights and tail-lights prescribed by the authorised officer, and unless the Wells light is burning.

CHAPTER VIII.

Points.

Points to be kept clear.

59. Unless these duties are, by special instructions, imposed on some other railway servants,

every Pointsman must keep the points under his charge clean and clear, and

whenever a train has passed, must remove anything that may have got within the points so as to prevent them from closing.

Report when points damaged.

60. Whenever points, crossings or guard rails are damaged, the Pointsman must immediately report the circumstance to his immediate superior, and if possible to the nearest Inspector of Permanent way.

Closing of points.

61. (1) Unless this duty is imposed on some other railway servant by the authorised officer, the Station Master will be responsible that all facing-points, over which a train will pass, are correctly set and secured and trailing points correctly set.

(2) Facing-points must, for the passage of trains or vehicles, be securely fastened or held.

(3) Points must be fastened in the manner directed by the authorised officer.

Engine entering or crossing main line.

62. No Driver shall take an engine upon or across the main line without the permission of the person in charge of the points.

Pointsman to have flags and lamps

63. Every Pointsman must, while on duty, have with him flags and lamps for Hand signals.

Duties of pointsman in case of obstruction.

64. Should there be any obstruction on the line within the sight or knowledge of any Pointsman, he must show a "danger" signal, and

must continue to shew such signal to any trains approaching in the direction of the obstruction, until the obstruction has been removed and the line made clear and safe, and

must, as soon as practicable, take steps to report the obstruction to one of his superior officers.

Duties of Pointsman observing any thing wrong with train.

65. If any Pointsman should observe any thing wrong or unusual in a passing train, he must report the circumstance to his superior officer; and, if the occurrence is of such a nature as to involve danger to the train or to the public, he must show a "danger" signal to the Guard and Driver.

Pointsman not to leave points.

66. No Pointsman shall, while on duty, leave the points under his charge.

Reverses.

66a. At the Reverses, at least two selected pointsmen will be placed in charge of the points. These men will be employed under the direct orders of the mistree of the length to assist in keeping their points and crossings and the permanent-way within 250 feet of their points in order, but unless engaged on such work, they must always be at their points.

Working of Reverses.

66b. The Engineering Branch will be responsible for the efficient maintenance and working of the Reverses, and it will be the special duty of the Permanent-way Inspector in charge of the length, under the orders of the Engineer, to train the mistrees and pointsmen to their special duties and see that they carry them out efficiently. No mistree or pointsman is to be appointed until he has been examined and passed by the Permanent-way Inspector and approved by the Engineer; these men must not be changed without the approval of the Engineer.

CHAPTER IX.

Additional rules as to the movement of rolling stock and the duties of railway servants in connection therewith.

Engine running tender foremost.

67. All trains proceeding up-hill must be drawn by an engine running funnel foremost: all trains proceeding down-hill must be drawn by an engine running cab foremost. This rule may only be disregarded

(*a*) At the Reverses, see rule 7 (2).

(*b*) Under a written order issued by the authorised officer.

Manning engine in motion.

68. No engine shall be put in motion outside station limits unless both the Driver and the Fireman are upon it.

No unauthorised person to ride on engine or tender.

69. Except with the permission of the authorised officer, no person other than the Driver and the Fireman, shall ride on the engine or the tender.

Driver to inform train.

70. The Driver must afford such assistance with his engine as may be required for the formation, arrangement and despatch of the train.

Engine when to be placed in front of train.

71. The Driver must place his engine in front of the train not less than five minutes before the time of starting.

Driver, before starting, to satisfy himself as to condition of engine and line.

72. The Driver must, before starting his train, satisfy himself that his engine is in proper order, that the proper signals are shown, and that the line before him is clear.

Whistle to be sounded before moving engine.

73. The Driver must always sound the engine-whistle before putting an engine in motion.

(Part I, Chapter IX.—Additional rules as to the movement of rolling stock and the duties of railway servants in connection therewith.—Rules 74-90.)

Whistle when to be sounded approaching or passing through a station.

74. Whenever another train is approaching, stopping at or leaving a station on the opposite line, and whenever shunting operations are being carried on at any station, every Driver must, while his train is approaching and passing through such station, sound the engine-whistle.

Whistle to be sounded when approaching curves.

75. Every Driver of a train must sound the engine-whistle when approaching curves, where riders or carts are likely to be met, also in proceeding through bazaars.

Duties of Driver as regards engine and lamps.

76. The Driver must satisfy himself, before the train is started from any station, and during the journey,—

(*a*) that the engine carries the proper lamps,

(*b*) that such lamps are in good order, and

(*c*) that such lamps are properly trimmed and are lighted and brightly burning between sunset and sunrise and in thick or foggy or tempestuous weather.

Management of train by Driver.

77. (1) The Driver must start, run and stop his train steadily and without a jerk.

(2) He must exercise care in approaching stations at which the train is to stop, and in passing stations at which the train is not to stop.

(3) In stopping the train, he must, in order to determine when to shut off steam, pay particular attention to the state of the weather, the condition of the rails and the length of the train.

Limits of speed generally.

78. (1) Every Driver must run his train on each section of the line within the limits of speed prescribed for that section by special instructions.

(2) In no case above the 8th mile-post is the maximum speed to exceed 12 miles an hour up-hill or 9 miles an hour down-hill. Below the 8th mile it is not to exceed 15 miles an hour. Through bazaars and facing-points the speed is to be limited to 4 miles an hour and 6 miles an hour on reversing stations.

(3) The maximum speed for night-running is seven miles an hour down-hill and nine miles an hour up-hill.

Limit of speed through facing-points.

79. No Driver shall run his train through facing-points at a speed exceeding five miles an hour, or such lower rate as may be prescribed by special instructions:

Provided that, if the points are interlocked with a Fixed or Permanent semaphore signal and automatically fastened in a manner approved by an Inspector appointed under the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, trains may be run over them at such speed as may be approved by such Inspector.

Regulation of speed.

80. Every Driver must regulate the running of his train as accurately as practicable according to the working time tables, so as to avoid either extreme speed or loss of time.

Making up time.

81. No Driver of a train shall make up between any two stations more time than is allowed by special instructions.

Driver to lea hose or wate crane clear line and pro perly secure

82. After taking water for an engine from a tank or a water column, the Driver of the engine must leave the hose or water-crane clear of the line and properly secured.

Fireman to obey and be responsible jointly with Driver.

83. The Fireman must obey the orders of the Driver in all particulars, and shall be responsible jointly with the Driver for the proper observance of these rules.

Guards and Brake vans.

84. (1) No engine with vehicles attached shall be despatched from any station without the proper complement of Brakesmen and Jemadar Brakesmen.

(2) Unless it be otherwise directed by special instructions, one brake-van must be attached to the rear of all passenger trains.

(3) One Jemadar Brakesman and three Brakesmen are appointed to each train drawn by an "A" class engine; one Jemadar Brakesman and four Brakesmen to each train drawn by a "B" class engine. Jemadar Brakesmen are to be distinguished from ordinary Brakesmen by wearing a badge with "Jemadar" engraved on it.

Guard to ride in his own brake-van.

85. (1) Every Guard must, except under special circumstances, ride in his own brake-van.

(2) In all cases, the Jemadar Brakesman must be on the last vehicle running on the train including trollies.

Railway servants not to ride in brake-van or luggage-van.

86. Except with the permission of the authorised officer, no railway servant shall, otherwise than in the execution of his duty, ride in a brake-van or in any vehicle in which luggage or parcels is or are being carried.

Passengers and others where to ride.

87. Every Guard must see—

(*a*) that no person rides outside a carriage, and

(*b*) that, except in accordance with special instructions, no person travels in any compartment or vehicle not intended for the carriage of passengers.

Railway servants to have ticket or pass.

88. No railway servant shall travel in a train unless he is provided with a proper ticket or free pass.

Communication cord.

89. No passenger train or mixed train shall be despatched from any station unless provided with a communication cord by which the Guard can communicate with the Driver.

General duties of Guard and Driver in charge of a train

90. All Guards and Drivers in charge of a train must satisfy themselves before the train is despatched from any station and during the journey,—

(*a*) that the train is properly loaded, marshalled and coupled,

(*b*) that the lashings and chains are secure,

(*c*) that the vehicles are in good order and properly coupled up, and if sheeted, that the sheets are properly secured,

(*d*) that the brakes are in good working order and that all vehicles are provided with brakes worked by a lever, which can, if necessary, be pinned down,

(*e*) that the cord or other appliance, if any, for communication between the

(Part I, Chapter IX.—Additional rules as to the movement of rolling stock and the duties of railway servants in connection therewith—Rules 91-101.)

Guard and the Driver is in order and properly arranged throughout,

(*f*) that the windows of all empty compartments are closed and purdahs fastened down,

(*g*) that the doors of the carriages are properly closed,

(*h*) that the train carries all necessary lamps in the vehicles and in the brake-van,

(*i*) that such lamps are properly trimmed and are lighted and brightly burning between sunset and sunrise and in thick or foggy or tempestuous weather, and

(*j*) generally, that, as far as they can ascertain, the train is in a state of efficiency for travelling, and

(*k*) that if the train be an exceptionally heavy one, they will be responsible for arranging that as many additional brakesmen as required are provided.

In the case of the first train of the day run up or down over any length of the line, the Driver will proceed with special caution and be prepared to pull up sharp at any moment in case of an obstruction.

91. Every train consisting of an engine with vehicles attached, and the passengers and the property thereon shall, when the train is working, be under the charge of the Guard, or, if there be no Guard, in charge of the Driver

92. Every Driver and Guard must regulate his time-piece in accordance with special instructions.

93. Drivers and Guards shall receive their orders from the Station Master, or from some other railway servant appointed in this behalf by the authorised officer, and must apply to such Station Master or other railway servant for the time tables, equipment and stores referred to in rule 95.

94 When there are two or more Guards with a train, the subordinate Guard or Guards must obey the orders of the Head Guard.

95. Every Guard and Driver must carry with him while on duty with his train—

(*a*) a copy of the rules for the time being in force under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890,

(*b*) a copy of the working time tables in force on the line over which the train is to run, and

(*c*) the equipment and stores prescribed in this behalf by the authorised officer

Every Jemadar Brakesman must have the prescribed Hand signals.

96. When an engine has been placed in front of a train, and until the end of the journey, the Driver—

(*a*) must obey the orders of the Guard in charge of the train in all matters affecting the starting, stopping or movement of the train, and

(*b*) must promptly obey all other orders given and all signals shown to him, whether by the Guard in charge of the train or by the Station Master, so far as the safe and proper working of the engine will admit

Guard's or Jemadar Brakesman's signal before starting train.

97. (1) No engine with vehicles attached shall be started from a station until the Guard or Jemadar Brakesman in charge of the train has given the prescribed signal for starting to the Driver.

(2) Such signal shall not be given until the Guard has received instructions from the Station Master that all is right for the train to proceed.

Exchange of signals between Guard and Driver.

98. (1) The Guard in charge of the train or, where there is no Guard, the Jemadar Brakesman, and the Driver of the train must exchange signals with each other, in such manner as may be prescribed by special instructions,—

(*a*) as soon as the train has passed out of station limits,

(*b*) whenever the train runs through any station without stopping, and

(*c*) when starting the train after it has been stopped outside station limits.

(2) If signals are not exchanged as required by clause (1) of this rule, the Driver must stop the train

Assistance from Guards' brakes.

99. When the Driver requires the assistance of the Guards' brakes, he must, unless otherwise directed by special instructions,

(1) give two or more short, sharp whistles or, if a brake whistle is provided, sound such whistle, and

(2) apply the communication, if any;

and the Guard and Brakesman shall thereupon immediately apply the brakes.

Brakes on steep incline.

99*a*. When a train is travelling down a steep incline the Guard and Brakesman must, if necessary, in order to steady the train, assist the Driver with their brakes.

(1) Before any train starts down hill, the Driver will see that the Jemadar Brakesman releases the levers of all brakes, and, if necessary, pins them down so as to put on the pressure required to hold the vehicles forming the train to a speed of 9 miles an hour, and

(2) the Jemadars and Brakesmen must on no account ride on the top of coaching vehicles, but must stand within reach of the brake levers ready to apply them immediately when ordered.

Driver and Fireman to look back.

100. The Driver and Fireman must frequently, during the journey, look back and see that the whole of the train is following in a safe and proper manner

Guard, Driver and Fireman to keep a look-out.

101. (1) Every Guard and Driver must keep a good look-out while his train is in motion

(2) Every Fireman must, when he is not necessarily otherwise engaged, keep a good look-out while his engine is in motion.

(3) If any Guard or Brakesman should see reason to apprehend danger, he must use his best endeavours to attract the attention of the Driver.

(Part I, Chapter IX.—Additional rules as to the movement of rolling stock and the duties of railway servants in connection therewith.—Rules 102-119.)

trains.

102. The Station Master must leave it to the discretion of the Driver to determine what load the engine can take; but every instance of refusal by a Driver to take the load prescribed must be reported by the Station Master to his immediate superior.

s and ot to oaded.

103. No wagon or truck shall be loaded as to exceed the maximum gross load on the axles prescribed by the Governor General in Council under the Indian Railways Act, 1890, section 19, sub-section (1), clause (*c*), or other less load prescribed by the authorised officer.

g of ticles.

104. Carriages, machinery, timber and other large articles in open trucks must be loaded within the authorised loading dimensions.

ing

105. No travelling cranes are to be allowed to run on the line.

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106. The Guard in charge of a train must, unless this duty is, by special instructions, imposed on some other railway servant, carefully examine the loading of any wagon or truck which may be attached to the train at a station or siding; and should any wagon or truck become unsafe from the shifting or derangement of the load, he must, on the arrival of the train at the next station, at once have the load re-adjusted or the wagon or truck removed from the train.

ig and opera- bstruct- e.

107. No railway servant shall commence any loading or other operation by which any line of rails in use for traffic purposes may be fouled or obstructed without obtaining the previous sanction of the Station Master, who must see that all necessary steps are taken for the protection of traffic while such operation is being carried on.

hing and hing es and train.

108. (1) Whenever a train has been brought to a stand, and it is necessary for the engine to be detached from the train for the purpose of attaching or detaching vehicles, the Driver must before the engine is uncoupled, satisfy himself that the brakes of all vehicles uncoupled from his engine are secured, and that wooden wedges are placed under the wheels of heavy vehicles. The Jemadar Brakesman must be left in charge of such vehicles until they are again coupled on to the engine.

(2) The coupling and uncoupling of vehicles must be done by the Jemadar Brakesman only, under the orders of the Driver. No vehicle in a train is to be uncoupled without such orders.

(3) In case of fire, the first precaution to be taken is to secure the wheels of the last vehicle by a sprag or wedge independent of the brakes and then detach the wagon or wagons on fire, spragging them also, every effort being made to keep fire within the smallest limit. The train must also in all cases be protected by signals in both directions.

mination rains.

109. At every station at which a Carriage and Wagon Examiner is employed, the Station Master must, before starting any train, satisfy himself that the examination of the train has been completed by such Examiner and that the train is all right and fit to proceed.

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110. The Station Master must, before starting any train, see that any vehicle attached thereto, which is pronounced by a Carriage and Wagon Examiner to be unfit, is removed.

Report as to, and oiling or removal of, defective vehicle

111. (1) If any complaint be made of the running of any vehicle, the Guard in charge of the train must report the complaint to the Station Master and enter the particulars in his journal, giving the number and class of the vehicle.

(2) If there is no Carriage or Wagon Examiner at the station, the Station Master must see that steps are taken to remedy any defect in such vehicle, for instance, by supplying oil or grease to the axle boxes, if required.

(3) If the Guard or the Station Master has reason to apprehend danger from any such vehicle before it can be inspected by a Carriage and Wagon Examiner, the Guard shall consult the Driver, and if, after such consultation, he considers it necessary to do so, he shall have the vehicle detached from the train.

Vehicles which have been off the line.

112. No vehicle which has been off the line shall be allowed to run between stations until such vehicle has been examined and passed by a competent Carriage and Wagon Examiner:

Provided that, when a vehicle attached to a train has been derailed outside station limits, the Driver may, if he considers it safe to do so, take the vehicle slowly to the next station.

Time of starting passenger train or mixed train.

113. No passenger train or mixed train shall be despatched from a station before the advertised time.

Passenger train not to stop where not advertised to call.

114. Except in accordance with special instructions, no passenger train shall be stopped for the purpose of taking up or setting down passengers at a station at which it is not advertised to call.

Passenger train or mixed train arriving at station.

115. Upon the arrival of a passenger train or a mixed train at a station, the Station Master must see that the name of the station is called out along the train in a distinct and audible manner, and that the station servants pay immediate attention to any indication shown by passengers of their desire to alight.

Moving passenger train or mixed train after it has been stopped at station.

116. When a passenger train or a mixed train has been brought to a stand at a station, whether alongside, beyond or short of the platform, the Driver shall not move it for any purpose whatever, except upon instructions from the Guard in charge of the train, under orders of the Station Master, and the Guard in charge of the train shall not give the signal for moving the train until he has satisfied himself that no passenger is getting into or out of the train.

Two trains not to enter station at same time on a single line.

117. Where there is a single line, two trains shall not be allowed to enter a station at the same time, but the train having precedence must be admitted first, and the signals applying to the other train must be kept at "danger" until the first train has been brought to a stand at the station.

Train obscured by steam or smoke.

118. Whenever the Driver of a train observes a train obscured by steam or smoke on any line or siding, he must sound the engine whistle, and must approach the obscured train cautiously, to enable him to stop his own train if necessary.

Duties of Driver and Guard observing obstruction, etc., on the line.

119. (1) Whenever the Driver or any Guard of a train observes—

(*a*) any obstruction on the line on which the train is running, or

(Part I, Chapter IX.—Additional rules as to the movement of rolling stock and the duties of railway servants in connection therewith.—Rules 120-128.)

(*b*) any defect in, or irregularity in the working of, any signal, or

(*c*) any defect in the permanent-way, works, or telegraph, or

(*d*) any other unusual circumstance,

he must make a report of the facts to the Station Master at the first station where the train stops and at the end of the journey.

The Station Master will communicate such report at once to the Heads of Branches concerned and will also see that all necessary precautions are taken for the protection of traffic.

(2) If any of the circumstances mentioned or referred to in clause (1) of this rule and observed by the Driver or any Guard involve danger to the traffic, then—

(*e*) if it is necessary for the safety of the traffic to do so, the Driver must stop the train as soon as practicable.

Report to stations in case of obstruction to train.

120. (1) Whenever a train is obstructed, the Guard in charge of the train must take steps to secure a report of the circumstances being made, in the quickest possible manner,—

(*a*) to the Station Master of the nearest station, or

(*b*) if the telegraph be injured, or if there be no telegraph, to the Station Masters of the stations on each side of the place at which the obstruction occurred.

(2) Any Station Master receiving any such report must, as soon as possible, arrange for all necessary assistance being sent to the train, and, in order that approaching trains may be stopped, must report the circumstances, by telegraph, or if the telegraph be injured, or if there be no telegraph, then by the most expeditious means available, to the next station on the other side of the place at which the obstruction occurred, unless he has received information that such a report has already been made under clause (*b*) of this rule.

Driver observing train following too closely.

121. Whenever the Driver of a train observes a train following his own train too closely, he must sound the engine-whistle and show a "danger" signal to warn the Driver of such following train.

Train parting.

122. If any portion of a train should become detached when in motion, the Driver shall not stop the front portion until the rear portion has been stopped, and the Guard in the rear brake-van and the Brakesmen on the rear portion of the train must promptly apply their brakes.

Train stopped on single line.

123. (1) When a train is from any cause stopped outside station limits, the Guard in charge of the train must protect the train by showing a "danger" Hand signal both in rear and in front of the train at a distance of 300 feet from the train. The fireman or other competent person must, if necessary, be sent out for this purpose.

(2) The persons going out to protect the train must constantly show the "danger" Hand signal and must remain at the distance prescribed, showing the "Danger" Hand signal until recalled by engine-whistle or otherwise.

(3) The rear portion of the train must be protected first.

(4) This rule shall not apply to incidental stoppages, made under instructions from Station Master of preceding station.

Engine stopped on line.

124. If any engine without vehicles attached should, while on the line outside station limits, be unable to proceed, the Driver must see that the precautions prescribed by rule 123 are taken for the protection of the engine, employing the Fireman or some other competent person to assist him.

Portion of train left on line.

125. (1) When a portion of a train is left on the line outside station limits, in consequence of an accident or of the inability of the engine to take the whole train forward, the Guard in charge of the train must put down the brakes, and, if necessary, otherwise carefully secure the said portion of the train to ensure its remaining stationary.

(2) The Guard must then take the precautions prescribed by rule 123, for the protection of the said portion of the train.

(3) When the front portion of the train is taken forward, the Fireman, or if there are two Guards with the train, the second Guard must, if it is practicable and safe to do so, ride upon the last vehicle of the said front portion of the train until it is placed in a siding. For the purposes of this rule, Brakesmen are to be looked upon as Guards.

(4) The Driver shall not take the engine back on the same line to pick up the portion of the train left on the line, except upon instructions from the Guard in charge of the train.

(5) When the engine is so taken back, the Guard must, until the arrival of the engine, continue to take the precautions referred to in clause (2) of this rule, for the protection in the rear of the portion of the train left on the line, and shall not permit a following train to move any of the vehicles under his charge.

Protection of trains approaching stopped, or portion of train left, on line.

126. (1) If more than one train should approach a train or a portion of a train stopped or left on the line outside station limits, the Guard in charge of the train which last arrives, or if there be no Guard, the Driver of such train, must see that the precautions prescribed by rule 123 are taken for the protection of such train in the rear.

(2) When such precautions have been taken, all persons who went out to protect in the rear any train except such last train as aforesaid may return to their own trains.

Danger to be avoided in shunting or crossing.

127. The Station Master must see that the shunting of trains, or the crossing of trains from one line to another, is performed only at such times and in such manner as will not involve danger.

Shunting on incline.

128. When any vehicle is being shunted on a steep gradient, the railway servant in charge of the operation must see that a sufficient number of brakes are put on, that sprags or hand scotches are used when necessary, and that any other necessary precautions are taken to prevent the vehicle from running down the incline. The instructions given in rule 45

(Part I, Chapter IX.—Additional rules as to the movement of rolling stock and the duties of railway servants in connection therewith.—Rules 129-137. Chapter X.—Permanent-way and Works.—Rules 138-148.)

must also be observed where scotch blocks are provided.

icle escap- from a on.

129. If any vehicle escapes from a station, the Station Master must take immediate steps to warn the other stations concerned and to prevent, as far as practicable, the occurrence of an accident.

shunting.

130. Fly shunting of any vehicle against a loaded passenger train or of any vehicle containing passengers or live-stock, is prohibited.

uring cles in gs.

131. (1) The Station Master must see that vehicles standing at the station in sidings are properly secured in accordance with special instructions, and that scotch blocks, where provided, are fastened,—

(*a*) All vehicles detached from running trains and left in siding are to be secured so as to prevent them from being blown out in a storm or escaping in any other way, by passing a chain under the rail and round one or more of the wheels of the vehicle nearest to the points of the siding in which the vehicles are standing, and then after fastening the chain by a padlock coupling up the other vehicles to the vehicle so secured.

(2) No railway servant shall leave any vehicle in a siding outside station limits unless the wheels thereof are properly secured and the vehicle is clear of all running lines.

ching of icles shunt- off at sta-

132. The Station Master shall be responsible that all vehicles shunted off at the station as empties are carefully searched.

sing of dows of ty com- ments on ag.

133. The Station Master shall be responsible that the doors and windows of all empty compartments are closed when the carriages are standing on a siding and that all purdahs are fastened down.

ate icles enter- main line.

134. No engine or other vehicle, the property of a private owner, shall be allowed to enter upon the main line except under special arrangements.

iver not to ve engine en on duty.

135. No Driver shall leave his engine when on duty, whether at a station or on the line, except in case of absolute necessity and after a competent man has been placed in charge of it.

d not to e train till ded over.

136. No Guard in charge of a train shall leave it until it has been properly handed over in accordance with special instructions.

ies osed on rd to be ertaken by ver of train provided Guard.

137. Such of these rules as impose duties on the Guard in charge of a train for ensuring the protection and safe working of the train shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to the Driver of all trains not provided with Guards.

CHAPTER X.

Permanent-way and Works.

sponsibility and reports Inspector Permanent- y.

138. Each Inspector of Permanent-way shall be responsible for the condition of the permanent-way and works in his section and must promptly report to the Engineer in charge of the line all accidents thereto, and defects therein which such Inspector may consider likely to interfere with the safe running of trains.

Reports by railway servants of failure of works.

139. Every railway servant observing any failure of any part of the works must, if he considers that the same is likely to interfere with the safe running of trains, report the circumstances as soon as possible to the nearest Inspector of Permanent-way and to the Station Masters of the stations on each side of the point at which such failure has occurred.

Inspection of permanent-way and works.

140. (1) Every portion of the permanent-way must be inspected daily on foot by some railway servant appointed in this behalf by the authorised officer.

(2) All bridges and other works must be regularly inspected in accordance with special instructions.

Ganger in each gang.

141. In each gang of Platelayers or other workmen employed on the permanent-way there shall be a Ganger.

Supply of gauge, tools and implements to Gangers and signals and lamps to gangs.

142. Each Inspector of Permanent-way shall be responsible—

(*a*) that every Ganger employed in his section is supplied with a permanent-way gauge and all necessary tools and implements, and

(*b*) that every gang of Platelayers, or other workmen employed on the permanent-way in his section is supplied with two sets of flag signals and two Hand signal lamps.

Inspection of such gauge, tools, implements, signals and lamps.

143. Each Inspector of Permanent-way must, at least once a month, inspect the gauge, tools, implements, signals and lamps supplied under rule 142 to Gangers and gangs, and ascertain whether the gauge is correct, whether the tools, implements, signals and lamps are in good order, and whether any of the said articles have been lost.

Responsibility of Ganger as to signals.

144. Each Ganger shall be responsible that the signals supplied to himself and to the gang under his charge are kept constantly in proper order and ready for use.

Inspector of Permanent-way to keep register of Gangers.

145. Each Inspector of Permanent-way must keep a Register of the names and places of residence of all Gangers employed on his section to enable him to call upon them to summon their gangs whenever their services may be required.

Ganger to collect his men.

146. Each Ganger must immediately collect the men of his gang whenever their services may be required.

Inspector of Permanent-way to see to observance of rules.

147 Each Inspector of Permanent-way must see to the due observance of such of these rules as affect the Platelayers or other workmen employed on the permanent-way in his section.

Telegraph posts and wires, and signal wires.

148. (1) Each Ganger must report to the Inspector of Permanent-way whenever any telegraph post on his length of line appears to be in an unsafe state, or whenever any of the telegraph or signal wires on his length of line are broken, slack or entangled, or touch each other or any building.

(2) Where the maintenance of the telegraph is under the control of the Government Telegraph Department, the said Inspector shall forward to that Department every such report relating to the telegraph posts or wires.

(3) Each Ganger must see that all grass, creepers, boughs of trees and rubbish are removed from the signal wires, and (where the maintenance of the telegraph is not under the control of the Government Telegraph Department) from the telegraph wires, on his length of line.

Cleaning of signals and points.

149. Each Ganger must see that the working parts of points on his length of the line are kept clean, unless that duty is imposed on some other railway servant by the authorised officer.

Keeping of permanent-way materials and tools and implements.

150. (1) Each Inspector of Permanent-way shall be responsible for the security of all rails, chairs, sleepers and other permanent-way materials in his section, and for seeing that such of them as are not actually in use are kept clear of the line and properly stacked.

(2) Each Ganger must see that all rails, chairs, sleepers, pieces of iron or wood and other permanent-way materials and all tools and implements under his charge, are carefully placed so as to be quite clear of the line and at least five feet away from the rails.

Replacing of defective materials.

151. Each Inspector of Permanent-way or authorised officer must see that all broken or defective rails, chairs, sleepers, or other permanent-way materials on the length of line under his charge are removed from the road with the least possible delay, and that sound materials are substituted for them.

Line to be kept clear and safe, and fencing in repair.

152. Each Ganger must—

(*a*) keep his length of line clear and safe, and

(*b*) keep the fences thereof in repair.

Flood.

153. If, owing to heavy rain, a flood occurs on the railway, each Ganger must carefully examine the action of the water through the culverts and bridges on his length of line; and

should he see any cause to apprehend danger to the works, must immediately show the proper signals for trains to proceed with caution or to stop, as necessity may require, and inform the Inspector of Permanent-way of the circumstances; and

until the said Inspector arrives, must take precautionary measures for securing the safety and stability of the line.

Fire.

154. If a fire occurs on or near any portion of the railway where Platelayers or other workmen are employed on the permanent-way, the men must take immediate measures for putting it out.

Permission required before putting in points or crossings.

155. No person shall put in any points or crossings without the written permission of the authorised officer, previously obtained.

Work involving danger to trains or traffic.

156. (1) No person shall commence or carry on any work which will involve danger to trains or to traffic without the previous sanction of the Inspector of Permanent-way or of some competent person appointed in this behalf by the authorised officer, and except in cases of emergencies or of trifling repairs which can be executed between trains, 24 hours' notice in writing must be given to the Traffic Branch before the work is commenced.

(2) The Inspector of Permanent-way or other person who sanctions any work under clause (1) of this rule must himself be present to superintend such work and shall be responsible that the provisions of rule 157 are observed:

Provided that in cases of emergency, when it may be necessary for safety to commence any such work before such Inspector or other person can arrive, the Ganger may commence the work at once and must himself see that the provisions of rule 157 are observed.

Ordinary work necessitating showing of a "danger" signal.

157. (1) No Inspector of Permanent-way or authorised officer shall change or turn a rail or commence any operation which would obstruct the line and necessitate the showing of a "danger" signal,—

(*a*) if within station limits,—

until he has obtained the permission of the Station Master and has seen that special signals as per rule 46 are clearly exhibited and necessary signals have been placed at danger, or,

(*b*) if outside station limits,—

until he has seen that "danger" signals have been plainly shown in both directions at a distance of 300 feet.

(2) In case (*a*) the signals must be kept at "danger" until the Station Master has been informed by the Inspector of Permanent-way or authorised officer that the line is again clear and safe for traffic.

(3) In either case the Inspector of Permanent-way or authorised officer must himself be present at the spot until the line is clear.

Use of sign in other cases when line is unsafe.

158. If any Ganger becomes aware that the line outside station limits is unsafe from any cause not referred to in rule 156 or rule 157, he must proceed to the spot and see that "danger" signals are plainly shown at a distance of 300 feet.

Ordinary work outside station limits, necessitating showing of a "proceed" signal.

159. When repairing or lifting the line outside station limits or performing any other operations outside station limits which will make it necessary for a train to proceed cautiously, the Ganger must—

(*a*) himself be present at the spot, and

(*b*) send a man in each direction at least 300 feet and as much further as the circumstances of the case may render necessary to show a signal to proceed with caution, so as to be plainly visible to the Driver of an approaching train, and

(*c*) show another such signal at the site of the operation:

Provided that if the Ganger has any doubt as to the line being in a fit state to pass a train at slow speed he must see that a "danger" signal is shown instead of showing signals to proceed with caution.

Time for forming work.

160. (1) No rail shall be displaced, and no other work which is likely to cause obstruction to the passage of trains shall be performed in thick or foggy or tempestuous weather, except in cases of absolute necessity.

(2) The times for effecting repairs or performing any other work which will involve the stopping of trains must be so selected as to interfere as little as possible with the passage of the traffic.

rk to be ped when n is ap- ching.

161. When a train is approaching, all Platelayers and other workmen employed on the permanent-way must stop work and stand clear of all the lines.

ing perma- t-way.

162. In lifting the permanent-way,—

(*a*) no lift shall be made of more than 1½ inches at once,

(*b*) every lift must be made so as not to occasion any sudden change of gradient,

(*c*) both rails must be raised equally and at the same time.

llast.

163. (1) Ballast shall not be thrown up between the rails higher than rail level and must be thrown as much as possible on the outside of each line or between the two roads.

(2) The rails must be kept clear of ballast, gravel and other material.

sting.

164. No railway servant shall carry on any blasting operations on or near the railway without the permission of the authorised officer.

acing of rries and llies on the e, and sponsibility r them.

165. (1) No lorry used for the conveyance of materials, or trolly used for the conveyance of men, may be placed on the line, except by a railway servant appointed in this behalf by the authorised officer.

(2) Such railway servant shall be responsible for the proper protection of the lorry or trolly, and for its being used in accordance with special instructions.

orry or trolly hen to e run; when ghts to be ed.

166. (1) No lorry or trolly shall be run, if it can be avoided, except during daylight and when the weather is sufficiently clear for a signal to be distinctly seen at a distance of 200 yards.

(2) Whenever it is necessary to run a lorry at night or in thick or foggy or tempestuous weather, it must be protected by lamps showing "danger" signal in both directions and the speed shall not be allowed to exceed six miles an hour.

Protection of orry or trolly on line and rules for orking rollies.

167. (1) A lorry, whether loaded or empty, which is used for conveying materials, or a light trolly so loaded that it cannot readily be removed from the line,—

(*a*) must be followed and preceded at a distance of not less than one hundred yards by a man with "danger" Hand signals; this rule does not however apply to trollies working under rule 167 (4).

(2) There are two classes of trollies, large and small; the attaching of the latter to passenger trains or goods trains must be avoided as much as possible.

(3) Small trollies must only be attached to passenger trains in cases of great emergency, when an officer or Platelayer records in writing to the Station Master at the station at which it is desired that the trolly shall be attached that it is necessary for his work and important that his trolly should be returned by the first train to a certain point.

(4) Large trollies, when used by officials of the railway, shall be worked in accordance with the rules laid down for trains as regards "Line clear and Pilot guard."

(5) Officials and others must, as a rule, return their small trollies to their destination by goods trains if load allows.

(6) When a small trolly is being hauled uphill, the Trollyman in charge must precede it 100 yards with a red flag. The same precaution must be observed by the conductor of a large trolly, should it be necessary to haul it uphill.

(7) Every effort must be made to avoid attaching small trollies to passenger or other trains over the length of line upon which there are reversing stations, *viz*, between the 16th mile and the 24th mile, so that cutting off and running back the trollies up the Reverses immediately in front of the passenger train may be avoided.

(8) The attaching of any trolly or other vehicle to a special passenger train is strictly prohibited, without the special authority of the Superintendent of Working, and no such authority should be given when the train is working late. This will not prevent an officer or Platelayer travelling by the special train.

(9) No one, excepting an employé of the Company, shall be allowed to travel by trolly without special authority. It is the duty of Station Masters to report any infringement of this rule.

(10) When there is any prospect of meeting an engine or train from the opposite direction, a trolly must invariably be preceded at a distance of 100 yards by a man with a red flag and the speed must be limited to 6 miles an hour.

(11) The employé in charge of a trolly will be responsible for always having in charge of the flag, a smart, well-trained Trollyman who shall thoroughly understand the duties required of him.

(12) No Engineer, Permanent-way Inspector, or any other person authorised to use a trolly, is to leave a station with his trolly until he has ascertained the movements of trains coming from the direction in which he intends running and until the Station Master at the next station has been advised that the trolly is leaving in order that he may warn all Drivers that the trolly is on the line between the two stations. The Station Master is responsible for sending this advice to the next station. This rule holds good under all circumstances whether the line is blocked by slips or other obstructions.

Removal of lorries and trollies when not in use.

168. All lorries and small trollies, when not in use, must be taken off the rails and placed well clear of the line, the wheels being secured with chain and padlock.

Lorries or other impediments on main line when to be removed.

169. No lorry or other impediment shall be allowed to remain on any part of the main line within an interval of ten minutes of a train being due or expected.

Work when to be completed.

170. Except in cases of accident or of absolute necessity, all repairs or other work must be completed, and the line made clear and safe for the passage of trains before the commencement of the interval mentioned in rule 169.

(Part I, Chapter XI.—Additional rules as to the duties of railway servants in connection with the working of the railway generally.—Rules 171-185. Chapter XII.—Conduct of railway servants.—Rules 186-190.)

CHAPTER XI.

Additional rules as to the duties of railway servants in connection with the working of the railway generally.

Safety of public.

171. Every railway servant shall be bound to see that every exertion is made for ensuring the safety of the public.

Railway servants to assist in case of accident or obstruction.

172. Every railway servant must on demand render all possible assistance in case of an accident or an obstruction.

Railway servants to report occurrences affecting safe or proper working of railway.

173. Every railway servant must immediately report to his immediate superior any occurrence affecting the safe or proper working of the railway which may come to his notice.

Special trains without notice.

174. The staff along the line must always be prepared without previous notice for special trains.

Hours of attendance for duty.

175. Every railway servant must be in attendance for duty at such times and for such periods as may be fixed in this behalf by the authorised officer, and must also attend at any other time at which his services may be required by any of his superior officers.

Station Masters to be under Traffic Branch.

176. Station Masters shall receive their orders from, and report to, such Traffic Officers as may be placed over them by the authorised officer.

Subordination of railway servants to Station Master; his general responsibility.

177. (1) All railway servants employed, whether temporarily or permanently at a station or within station limits, shall, in carrying on their duties connected with the working of the line or station, be subject to the authority of the Station Master.

(2) The Station Master shall be responsible for the efficient discharge of the said duties and for the general working of the station being carried out in strict accordance with the rules for the time being in force under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.

Station Master's responsibility as to station machinery and points, etc.

178. The Station Master shall be responsible that all points and station machinery at his station are in proper working order, and must report to his immediate superior, and in case of points, to the nearest Inspector of Permanent-way, any defect which he may observe in the same.

Daily inspection of station.

179. The Station Master, or some other railway servant appointed in this behalf by the authorised officer, must daily inspect the station, see that all rooms, offices, platforms, latrines and other appurtenances are kept neat and clean and the whole working machinery of the station are in proper working order.

Articles found on railway or in vehicle to be delivered to nearest Station Master.

180. Any railway servant who finds on the railway or in a vehicle any article (whether belonging to a railway administration or to a private owner) which has fallen from a train or has been lost must immediately deliver or send such article to the nearest Station Master, to be dealt with in accordance with special instructions; and

if the article appears to have fallen from a train, must either make a report himself or see that a report is sent, to such Station Master, giving the best information that he has been able to obtain as to the train from which it fell.

Unprotected lights.

181. No railway servant shall place any unprotected light in any vehicle.

Supply of copy or translation of rules.

182. The authorised officer shall supply to each railway servant who is in any way connected with the outdoor working of the railway or with the working of the trains,—

(*a*) if the railway servant understands English, a copy of the rules for the time being in force under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, and

(*b*) if he does not understand English, a translation, in a language which he understands, of the said rules, or such of them as relate to his duties.

Railway servants to acquaint themselves with rules.

183. (1) Every railway servant must make himself acquainted with so much of the copy or translation of rules supplied to him under rule 182 as relates to his duties.

(2) No person shall be employed as Guard, Brakesman or station Pointsman unless he has been passed by the officer in charge of the Traffic Branch as conversant with his duties and the rules laid down for his guidance.

Station Masters, Inspectors of Permanent-way and Gangers responsible that their subordinates have made themselves acquainted with rules.

184. Station Masters, Inspectors of Permanent-way and Gangers shall be responsible that each of the subordinates respectively working under them has made himself acquainted with so much of the copy or translation of rules supplied to him under rule 182 as relates to his duties.

All railway servants to assist in carrying out rules, and to report breaches.

185. Every railway servant must assist, whenever necessary, in carrying out the rules for the time being in force under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, and must report forthwith to his immediate superior any breach thereof which may come to his notice.

CHAPTER XII.

Conduct of railway servants.

Railway servants to produce rules and apply, when necessary, for a new copy.

186. (1) Every railway servant must, on the demand of any of his superior officers, produce the copy or translation of rules supplied to him under rule 182.

(2) If any such copy or translation supplied to any railway servant should be lost or torn, he must apply to his immediate superior for a new one.

Prompt obedience to orders.

187. Every railway servant must promptly obey all lawful orders given by any person placed in authority over him.

Absence from duty.

188. No railway servant shall absent himself from his duty without the permission of the authorised officer:

Provided that, if a Station Master should be obliged, through illness, to absent himself before he can obtain such permission, he must first see that some competent person is entrusted with his duties and must report the circumstances to his immediate superior.

Notice before leaving service.

189. Every railway servant shall, before leaving the service, give the railway administration the notice specified in his agreement (if any), or, if no notice is so specified, then one month's notice in writing.

Surrender of railway property on leaving service.

190. When a railway servant leaves the service, he must deliver up to the railway administration, or to a person appointed by the

railway administration in this behalf, any property belonging to the railway administration and in the possession or custody of such railway servant.

Certain railway servants not to obtain spirituous or fermented liquor at station.

191. Drivers, Guards and other railway servants directly connected with the working of the trains, shall not, when on duty, obtain spirituous or fermented liquor at any refreshment room at a station, except in accordance with directions issued by the authorised officer.

Conduct generally.

192. (1) The conduct of all railway servants must be prompt, civil and obliging. They must at all times afford every proper facility for the business to be performed and be careful to give correct information.

(2) The Station Master must see that all railway servants at his station behave respectfully and civilly to the public and to passengers of every class.

(3) Swearing, the use of immoral language, violent altercations and threats are prohibited.

Station Master to report misconduct and forward particulars of complaint.

193. The Station Master must report, without delay to his immediate superior, any neglect of duty or other misconduct on the part of any of the railway servants, employed within station limits, and must forward to such superior, particulars of any complaint made by the public.

CHAPTER XIII.

Penalties for breaches of rules by railway servants.

Penalties for breaches of rules by railway servants.

194. (1) If any railway servant commits a breach of any of the rules hereinafter mentioned, he shall be liable to punishment as follows, namely :—

RULES.	PENALTY.
4 to 10 (both inclusive), 11 (1), 11 (2), 11 (3), 11 (5), 11 (6), 11 (7), 12, 13 (2), 14 to 19 (both inclusive), 25(*a*), 26, 27, 29 to 32 (both inclusive), 34, 35 (proviso), 36 (1), 38, 39, 41, 42 (*b*), 43, 44 (3), 44 (4), 45 (2), 45 (3), 46 to 54 (both inclusive), 57 to 58, 62 to 66*b* (both inclusive), 67, 68, 72 to 82 (both inclusive), 84, 85, 87, 90, 96 to 99*a* (both inclusive), 106 to 108 (both inclusive), 110 to 112 (both inclusive), 116, 117, 119 to 124 (both inclusive), 125 to 131 (both inclusive), 135 to 137 (both inclusive), 139, 143, 150, 155 to 160 (both inclusive), 162 to 165 (1) (both inclusive), 166 to 170 (both inclusive), 175, 179, 183 (1), 185.	Fine which may extend to fifty rupees.
69 to 71 (both inclusive), 83, 86, 95, 103 to 105 (both inclusive), 109, 113 to 115 (both inclusive), 140, 172, 180 and 181 (both inclusive).	Fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.
40, 59 and 60 (both inclusive), 88, 94, 146, 148 and 149 (both inclusive), 151 to 153 (both inclusive).	Fine which may extend to ten rupees.
187 to 189 (both inclusive), 192 (3)	Fine which may extend to fifty rupees and forfeiture of a sum not exceeding one month's pay, which last sum may be deducted by the railway administration from the pay of the railway servant.
186, 190, 191, 192 (1), 193	Forfeiture of a sum not exceeding one month's pay, which sum may be deducted by the railway administration from the pay of the railway servant.

(2) Any railway servant who has committed a breach of any of the rules mentioned in clause (1) of this rule shall be liable to the punishment authorised by that clause in addition to, and not in substitution for, any punishment to which he may be liable upon prosecution under the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890:

Provided that no railway servant shall be thereby rendered liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

[Enclosure No. 2 to the Government of India No. 91 R. T., dated the 23rd January 1897.]

Corrigenda and Addenda to Part II of the General Rules promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896.

CORRIGENDA—

Part II, chapter I, rule 1 (5).—For the words "authorised officer means the person who is duly empowered to issue instructions or do any other thing of the nature referred to in each case," *read,* "authorised officer means the person who is duly empowered, by general or special order of the railway administration, either by name or by office, to issue instructions or to do any other thing of the nature referred to in each case," *and add the following* :—

"NOTE.—Such order shall not empower an authorised officer to depute the power conferred upon him thereby to any other person."

Part II, chapter IV, rule 33 (1).—Against the words "Fine which may extend to ten rupees," *insert, under the heading* "*Rule*," *the figure* "21."

Appendix A, rule IV, (8) (b).—Substitute the following :—"Turpentine may be carried either in sound iron or steel drums or tins properly soldered, or in corked and capsuled bottles, the bottles or tins being securely packed in wooden cases."

ADDENDA—

Part II, chapter II, rule 7.—Before the word "Cholera," *add* "Bubonic fever."

Appendix A, rule I (1).—After the word "drums" in the last line, *add the words* "or in tins without wooden cases, provided that in the latter case a layer of durma-matting or other suitable dunnage is placed on the floor of the wagon and between each tier of tins."

The 28th January, 1897.

No. 47.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 95 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1897.

General Rules for railways under construction.

READ—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890—the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. $\frac{84 T.}{20}$, dated the 12th January 1897, forwarding letter No. 316, dated the 11th January 1897, from the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal Nagpur Railway Company.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal Nagpur railway has applied for leave to adopt, on the Howrah-Cuttack and Midnapur-Sini extensions, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules referred to in the foregoing observations to the Howrah-Cuttack and Midnapur-Sini extensions of the Bengal Nagpur railway, which have been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

TELEGRAPH.

The 28th January, 1897.

No. 43.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. H. C. A. Goodall .	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	31st December, 1896.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 317 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 23rd January 1897:—

No. 21 of 1897.—Robert Henry Livesay, secretary and general manager of the Donegal railway company, of Stranolar, in the county of Donegal, Ireland, for means for facilitating the transfer of goods between railways of different gauges.

No. 22 of 1897.—George Vickers Evans, assistant to Mr. F. W. Shallis, engineer, of 9, Marine street, Fort Bombay, for a latrine for the use of natives.

No. 23 of 1897.—Gustaf Dillberg, electrician, and William Walker, consulting engineer, both of 77, Elizabeth street, Sydney, New South Wales, for an improved machine for saving gold by the aid of mercury.

No. 24 of 1897.—Frederick George Morris Brittin, surgeon, and Benjamin Walter Glass, engineer, both of 71, Cathedral square, Christchurch, Canterbury district, New Zealand, for an improved method of, and apparatus for, freezing meat.

No. 318 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 80 of 1896.—William Silver, engineer, of Tamworth, New South Wales, for improvements in railway axle lubricators. (Specification filed 8th January 1897.)

No. 118 of 1896.—Temulji Dhanjibhai, mill manager, of No. 125, Hurrogunge road, Salkia, Howrah, for drying and warming oil seeds by steam power. (Specification filed 31st October 1896.)

No. 166 of 1896.—James Coleman Connel, landlord of the Dovedell estate, Simla,

for a weir or breakwater which requires no brick or mortar. (Specification filed 13th January 1897.)

No. 169 of 1896.—Henry Sabow, (the late) some time engineer, of Kurseong, Darjeeling, for packing tea—the invention being called "Sabow's patent vibrating tea packer." (Specification filed 16th January 1897.)

No. 178 of 1896.—Arthur Weinberg, doctor of philosophy, of 19, Liebigstrasse, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, for the production of polyazo-dyestuffs from gamma-amidonaphtolsulpho acid. (Specification filed 19th January 1897.)

No. 187 of 1896.—James Burgess Readman, analytical and consulting chemist, of 4, Lindsay place, Edinburgh, for improvements in apparatus for obtaining cyanides. (Specification filed 5th January 1897.)

No. 380 of 1896.—David White, engineer, and Thomas Moore Simpson, metallurgist, both of Stawell, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved method and apparatus for extracting precious metals from slimes or other finely divided material containing the same (Specification filed 15th January 1897.)

No. 319 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said invention in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

No. 124 of 1892.—Frederick William Gwyther's invention for an improved close-coupling to suit ordinary metre gauge buffers. (Specification filed 17th October 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The fee of ₹50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 30 OF ACT XII OF 1882.

(*The Indian Salt Act.*)

In exercise of the powers conferred by the 2nd paragraph of Notification No. 769, dated 11th February, 1888, issued by the Governor General of India in Council (in the Department of Finance and Commerce) under section 28 of Act XII of 1882, and published at pages 67—72 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 11th February, 1888, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras Presidency, under section 30 of Act XII of 1882, authorises each of the persons named below to exercise the powers of a Salt Revenue Officer :—

Locality.	Name.	Rank.	Powers to be conferred on each.	REMARKS.
Province of Orissa .	Fonti Soi . . .	Peon, 3rd grade .	Salt Revenue Officer	*Vice* Fakir Behara, dismissed.
Ditto .	Sheik Fakir . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	*Vice* Kalu Maghee, resigned.
Ditto .	Radha Mohon Beswal .	Peon, 1st grade .	Ditto . .	*Vice* Rudra Mahalik, forfeited appointment.
Ditto .	Makar Mahalik . .	Peon, 3rd grade .	Ditto .	*Vice* Dalil Khan, dismissed.
Ditto .	Besu Behara . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	*Vice* Jadunath Prasad Dutt, deceased.
Ditto .	Ram Krishna Das .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	*Vice* Rama Mahalik, discharged.
Ditto .	Rudra Charan Manhanti	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	*Vice* Kaninkar Das, discharged.
Ditto .	Sheik Fakira . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	*Vice* Joyshamal, discharged

N. S BRODIE,
Acting Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE:
(SEPARATE REVENUE),
Madras, 18th January, 1897.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

AHMEDABAD.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Gujarat only.
ALLAHABAD.—Superintendent, Government Press.
CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.
LAHORE.—Munshi Gulab Sing, Government Publishers and Booksellers.
LONDON.—Mr. Edward Standford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
MUSSOORIE.—The Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute.
NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-Zincographic Department.
RAJKOT.—The Treasury Officer.
RANGOON.—Messrs. Myles, Standish & Co.

The following Catalogues of maps are available at annas six per copy :—

1. Assam.
2. Atlas of India.
3. Bengal Presidency.
4. Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Nizam's Dominions.
5. Bombay Presidency.
6. Burma.
7. Central India and Rajputana Agencies.
8. Central Provinces.
9. India and Adjacent Countries.
10. Madras Presidency.
11. N.-W. P. and Oudh.
12. Punjab.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash *prepaid*.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service, except on cash payment.*

Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1896.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncolored.	Colored.	REMARKS.
				R a.	R a.	
ATLAS OF INDIA.						
Sheet No. 13 N.E.	1″= 4 M.	1	27″×20″	0 12	0 12	With additions to 1893.
Sheets Nos. 21 N. E., 40 N. W., and 79 N. W.	1″= 4 M.	3	27″×20″ each.	0 12 each.	0 12 each.	
„ „ 35 N. E. and 35 N. W.	1″= 4 M.	2	27″×20″ each.	0 12 each.	0 12 each.	With additions to 1895.
„ „ 53 S E.	1″= 4 M.	1	27″×20″	0 12	0 12	With additions and corrections to December, 1891.
„ „ 67 N. E.	1″= 4 M.	1	27″×20″	0 12	0 12	With additions and corrections to 1896.
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KHASIA AND JAINTIA HILLS	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×27″	2 0	2 4	
MANBHUM	1″= 4 M.	1	32″×25″	1 0	1 4	
NANI TAL	1″= 2 M	2	40″×27″	2 0 each.	3 0 each.	
TWENTY-FOUR PARGANAS	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×27″	1 0	1 4	With additions and corrections to July, 1896.

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

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Sheet No. 181	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—						
Sheet No. 63	1″= 1 M.	1	40′×25″	1 8	1 12	Do.
North-Eastern Frontier Series—						
Sheet No. 15 S. E.	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	7th Edition.
„ „ 15 N. W.	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
„ „ 15	1″= 8 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	4th Edition.
South-Eastern Frontier Series—						
Sheet No. 2 N. E.	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	6th Edition, with additions to boundaries and roads to February, 1896.
„ „ 4 N. W.	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	6th Edition.
„ „ 4 S. W.	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	7th Edition, with additions and corrections to September, 1896.
„ „ 6 N. E.	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
ADMINISTRATION REPORT MAPS						
Upper Burma	1″=64 M.	1	13″× 9″	0 4	0 6	With additions and corrections to 1896.
Cawnpur (N. W. P. and O.)	1″= 8 M	1	15″×10″	0 6	...	
Naini Tal („)	1″=16 M.	1	15″×10″	0 6	...	
Bannu (Punjab)	1″= 8 M.	1	17″×13″	0 6	...	
Mooltan („)	1″= 8 M.	1	17″×13″	0 6	...	
Gurhjat States (Bengal)	1″=16 M	1	17″×13″	0 6	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Calcutta and Surrounding Country	1″= 1 M	1	43″×30″	1 0	1 8	
Map showing the path and limits of totality of the total Eclipse of the Sun in India on the 21st January, 1898	1″=64 M.	1	22″×20″	0 8	1 12	
Conventional Signs to be used on Topographical maps	...	1	18″×16″	0 8	...	With additions and corrections to November, 1896.
Published at the Dehra Office.						
STANDARD MAPS.						
Central Provinces—						
Sheet No. 27 S. W.-3	4″=1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	
Gujarat—						
Sheet No. 29	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	
Punjab—						
Sheet No. 265 N. E.	2″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	

Survey of India Department,
Calcutta, 4th January, 1897.

T. A. POPE,
Asst. Surveyor General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the B. L. Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1.	Ray, Mahimchandra	Ripon College.
2.	Tripati, Rajkisor	Ditto.
3.	Sen, Priyanath	Ditto.
4.	Chattopadhyay, Brajendranath	Rajenandra College, Barisal.
5.	Balwant Raghunath Pendharkar	Morris College.
6.	Goswami, Asutosh	Ripon College.
7.	Datta, Annadacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
8.	Amrit Ramchandra Bambawalo	Morris College.
9.	Ray, Lalitmohan I	Ripon College.
10.	Basu, Nityananda	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Upendranath	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jamunkanta	Dacca College.
13.	Biswas, Radhagobinda	Metropolitan Institution.
14.	Datta, Akhilchandra	City College.
15.	Basu, Natinikanta I	Ripon College.
16.	Hari Vithal Kane	Morris College.
17.	Chakrabarti, Saratkumar	Ripon College.
18.	De, Krishnakumar	Dacca College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1.	Adhikari, Durgadas	Berhampur College.
2.	Mukhopadhyay, Nagendranath II	Ripon College.
3.	Ghosh, Radhikanta	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
4.	Das, Jnanendramohan	Metropolitan Institution.
5.	Nuruddin Ahmed	Ripon College.
6.	Chaudhuri, Surendranath	Ditto.
	Basu, Jayantakumar	City College.
8	Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	Ditto.
	Mitra, Prabhaschandra...	Ripon College.
10.	Chakrabarti, Giganchandra	Ditto.
	Ray, Dwijendranath	City College.
12.	Sinha, Charuchandra	Ripon College.
13	Sarkar, Chintamani	Metropolitan Institution.
14.	Bandyopadhyay, Bijaykumar	Ripon College.
	,, Upendrachandra	Ditto.
16.	Mitra, Tejchandra	Ditto.
17.	Ghosh, Sitanath	City College.
18.	Basu, Atulchandra	Ripon College.
19.	Bhaumik, Rajanikanta	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Chakrabarti, Saratchandra I	Ripon College.
21.	Sarbadhikari, Kiranprasad	Ditto.
22.	Sen, Kshirodlal	Ditto.
23	Basu, Sasisekhar	Ditto.
	Ray, Lalitmohan II	Ditto.
25.	,, Taranandu	Metropolitan Institution.
26.	Umakant Sadashiva Deshmukh	Morris College.
27.	Chakrabarti, Kaliprasanna	Krishnagar College.
	Sen, Sureschandra	City College.
29.	Chattopadhyay, Panchkari	Ripon College.
30.	Bhattacharyya, Daibachandra	Ditto.
	Das, Aswinikumar	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	Sinha, Karunasindhu	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
33.	Chakrabarti, Hrishikes	Ripon College.
	Chattopadhyay, Mathuranath	City College.
35.	,, Bamapada	Ditto.
	Datta, Jogindranath	Ripon College.
	Shaikh Mahomed Abdul Hakim	City College.
	Vinayak Moreshwar Khare	Morris College.
39.	Basu, Pinukisor	City College.
40.	Bandyopadhyay, Saratkumar	Patna College.
	Das, Kaminikumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	De, Chandrakumar	Ripon College.
43.	Sengupta, Nagendranath	Bihar National College.
44.	Izhor Husnian	Patna College.
	Talukdar, Nabakumar	City College.
46.	Chakrabarti, Annadacharan	Berhampore College.
	Mukhoti Mahendranath	Midnapur College.
48.	Roychaudhuri, Bhujangadhar	Ripon College

49.	Ghosh, Prangopal ...	Berhampur College.
	Niyogi, Prasannakumar I ...	Ripon College.
	Ray, Satischandra ...	Ditto.
52.	Pal, Sibkrishna ...	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Nripendranath ...	Ditto.
54.	Ghosh, Surendrakrishna ...	Morris College.
55.	Basu, Basantakumar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Sasikumar ...	Ripon College.
57.	Bandyopadhyay, Atulchandra ...	City College.
	Chaudhuri, Purnachandra ...	Dacca College.
59.	Bandyopadhyay, Hridaychandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Gupta, Brajabhushan ...	Ripon College.
61.	Datta, Harischandra ...	Ditto.
	Ghatak, Narmadacharan ...	Ditto.
	Sadhu, Taraknath ...	Ditto.
64.	Basak, Binodbihari ...	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Brajalal ...	Ditto.
	Datta, Jogeschandra II ...	Ditto.
	Vishwanath Damodar Salpekar ...	Morris College.
68.	Ray, Srigobinda ...	Rajshahi College.
	Wahiduddin Ahmed ...	Ripon College.
70.	Mitra, Dwarkanath ...	Ditto.
71.	Datta, Jogeschandra I ...	Ditto.
	Sen, Jogindranath ...	Ditto.
73	Basu, Hemendrakumar ...	Ditto.
74.	Dasgupta, Hemchandra ...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Satyendrachandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
76.	Ray, Manimohan ...	Ripon College.
77.	Chaudhuri, Rajanikanta ...	City College.
78.	Guha, Rajkumar ...	Dacca College.
	Ray, Indukumar ...	Hughli College.
80.	Shaikh Osman Ali ...	City College.
81.	Abdul Khaleque ...	Ripon College.
	Chakrabarti, Manmathanath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Aghornath ...	City College.
	Shaikh Kader Bakhsh ...	T. N. Jubilee College.
85.	Chaudhuri, Harikanta ...	Ditto.
	Ray, Mahimchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sen, Jagadischandra ...	City College.
88.	Ghosh, Haridas ...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bankimnath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
90.	Bandyopadhyay, Haribilas ...	Ripon College.
91.	Chattopadhyay, Jyotishchandra ...	Ditto.
	,, Krishnachandra ...	Ditto.
93.	Basu, Chunilal ...	Patna College.
	Ghosh, Sitanath ...	Ripon College.
	Ray, Kuladaprasad ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sinha, Atulkrishna ...	Ripon College.
97.	Bandyopadhyay, Jogindranath ...	City College.
	Basu, Manmathachandra ...	Ripon College.
99.	,, Jatindrakumar ...	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Purnachandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
101.	Ghosh Debendranath ...	City College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Satyaprasad ...	Metropolitan Institution.
103.	Basu, Jatindrachandra ...	City College.
	Ray, Purnachandra ...	Ditto.
	Biswas, Brajendrakumar ...	Ditto
	Maitra, Taraknath ...	Ripon College.
107.	Balwant Sahay ...	Patna College.
	Gupta, Abinaschandra ...	Hughli College.
	Majumdar, Prasannakumar ...	Dacca College.
	Mukhoti, Mahendrachandra ...	Ditto.
111.	Datta, Kumarkrishna ...	Metropolitan Institution.
112.	Basu, Pasupati ...	City College.
	Sen, Satischandra ...	Dacca College.
	Syed Abdul Majid ...	City College.
115.	Nag, Abinaschandra ...	Ripon College.
116.	Das, Hemendranath ...	Ditto.
117.	Mahomed Abdulla ...	Bihar National College.
	Purohit, Rameschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sarkar, Syamlal ...	Hughli College.
120.	Chakrabarti, Rakhaldas ...	Ditto.
121.	Datta, Jogindrachandra ...	City College.
122.	Basu, Manabilas ...	Ripon College.
	Chakrabarti, Sudhansunath ...	City College.
	Das, Ambikacharan ...	Ditto.

125.	Bandyopadhyay, Suryyakanta	...	City College.
	Chakrabarti, Jogeschandra	...	Rajshahi College.
	Sengupta, Jatindramohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
128.	Muhammad Amir ...	...	Bihar National College.
129.	Khan, Saradanath ...	...	City College.
	Lahiri, Jatindrachandra ..	...	Krisnagar College.
	Muhammad Asaf Khan...	...	City College.
132.	Chaudhuri, Sasikumar ...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Durgaprasad ...	...	City College.
	Guha, Dineschandra ...	...	Dacca College.
	Sinha, Satischandra ...	...	Ripon College.
136.	Bhattacharyya, Bipinbihari	...	Ditto
	Saha, Narayanchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
138.	De, Kamalal ...	...	Ripon College.
	Pal, Nilmani ...	...	Rajshahi College.
140.	Deb, Indrakumer	...	Ripon College.
	Mojibar Rahman Tarafdar	...	Ditto
142.	Chaudhuri, Kalidas ...	...	Ripon College.
	Sengupta, Kulkumar ...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
144.	Bhar, Rajhari ...	...	Ripon College.
145.	Basu, Jitendralal ...	...	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Prasannakumar	...	Dacca College.
	Ghosh, Narasinhachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
148.	Baruya, Kanaklal ...	...	Ripon College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Haripada	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ray, Jadabananda ...	...	Ripon College.
	„ Tripuracharan ...	...	Ditto.
152.	Satiar, Radhikalal ..	...	City College.
153.	Chattopadhyay, Praphullakumar	...	Ripon College.
	Nilkanth Ganpatrao Subhedar	...	Morris College.
	Vithal Bhasker Khotkekre	...	Ditto.
156.	Datta, Manmathanath ...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
157.	Bir, Mohanmohan ...	...	Dacca College.
158.	Bhattacharyya, Ramakanta	...	Ripon College.
	„ Satischandra	...	Ditto.
160.	Bandyopadhyay, Nanigopal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ray, Anukulchandra ...	...	Ripon College.
162.	Bandyopadhyay, Chandrasekhar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Gangopadhyay, Hiralal	...	Ripon College.
	Sinha, Banwarilal ...	...	Ditto.
165.	Pal, Anantalal ...	...	Ditto.
166.	Syed Noorul Hasan ...	...	Ditto.
167.	Bomonji Bazonji Mehta	...	Morris College.
	Ghosh, Prasannakumar	...	City College.
169.	Mukhopadhyay, Baranasi	...	Berhampur College.
	Pandit, Biswambharnath	...	Ripon College.
171.	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh II	...	Ditto.
	Raghunath Purushottam	...	Morris College.
	Shaikh Muhammad Ismail	...	Bihar National College.
174.	Basak, Syamacharan ...	...	Ripon College.
	Chandra, Anupchandra ...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay Nalinikanta	...	T. N. Jubilee College.
	Pal, Sanatkumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
178.	Chakrabarti, Kshetranath	...	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Saratkumar	...	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Binodlal ...	...	Ditto.
181.	Bandyopadhyay, Nibaranchandra	...	Dacca College.
	Basu, Bhupendrakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mitra, Nripendralal	...	Ditto.
184.	Raychaudhuri, Sibadas ...	...	Ripon College.
185.	Chakrabarti, Bidhubhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Gupta, Saileschandra ...	...	Ripon College.
	Sarkar, Jogindralal ...	...	City College.
	Chattopadhyay, Jogeschandra	...	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Charuchandra ...	...	Ditto.
	„ Nisikanta ...	...	Ditto.
	„ Prasannakumar ...	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Saratkinkar	...	Ditto.
	Pal, Basantakumar ...	...	Ditto.
	„ Manmathanath ...	...	Ditto.
	Raghubir Saran ...	...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Chandrakanta ...	...	Patna College.
	Datta, Krishnamadhab ...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sen, Kunjabihari ...	...	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 25th January 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Officiating Registrar.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Register No.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	Remarks.
	FOUND IN THE DELHI DISTRICT. *Old Rupees of the Mogul Emperors.*		*R a. p.*		
285	Aurangzib, Mint Surat, date in the 2nd line . .	Silver .	1 8 0	1	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than October, 1897.
287	Ditto Mint Shahjehanabad .	Do. .	1 8 0	4	
288	Ditto Mint Surat . .	Do. .	1 8 0	6	
289	Ditto Mint and date illegible . .	Do. .	1 8 0	36	
294	Shahjahan illegible . . .	Do. .	1 8 0	37	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 27th January, 1897.

A. W. BAIRD, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th January, 1897.

LIABILITIES.			*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Capital paid-up			2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund			76,00,000	0	0
	R	*a. p.*			
Public Deposits at Head Office .	83,10,849	1 6			
Public Deposits at Branches .	71,58,802	11 5	1,54,69,651	12	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			5,09,06,514	0	11
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .			2,89,339	10	9
Sundries			14,93,302	14	7
RUPEES .			9,57,58,808	7	2

ASSETS.			*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Government Securities . . .			37,18,005	0	0
Other authorised Investments . .			76,35,471	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities . . .			2,44,51,751	7	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .			2,02,56,777	11	0
Bills discounted and purchased .			1,19,81,893	7	9
Balance with other Banks . .			7,73,063	9	3
Bullion			2,975	7	4
Dead Stock			13,12,440	10	3
Stamps			9,484	5	6
Sundries			12,19,439	9	4
			7,13,61,302	7	6
	R	*a. p.*			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	1,03,09,477	5 11			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,40,88,028	9 9	2,43,97,505	15	8
RUPEES .			9,57,58,808	7	2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 28th January, 1897.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 35·7.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following portions have been omitted from the Burmese Course prescribed for the Entrance Examinations in 1898 and 1899:—

"The Zanaka Jataka" Am-tha-tha-sin-mâ-sâ, and the note regarding the spelling.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 27th January, 1897.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd January, 1897.

No. 1.—No. 633 Second grade Hospital Assistant Shiurakhan Lal of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, is granted 60 days' privilege leave, under Article 277, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd February, 1897, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 377 Senior Hospital Assistant Pati Ram, Rai Bahadur, will carry on, in addition to his own work, the duties of Hospital Assistant Shiurakhan Lal during the latter's absence on privilege leave.

ERNEST ROBERTS, *M.B.*,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sibi, the 19th January, 1897.

No. 521-*C.*—Under the provisions of section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as extended to British Baluchistan and in supersession of all previous notifications on the same subject, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to empower the officers hereinafter named, being Magistrates of the first class, to try in a summary way all, or any, of the offences mentioned in the aforesaid section:—

Name.	Rank.
Captain A. McConaghey, I.S.C.	Assistant Commissioner.
Maulvi Abdul Rahim .	Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lieutenant C. B. Winter, I.S.C.	Assistant Commissioner.
Diwan Utam Chand . .	Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lala Jamiat Rai .	Extra Assistant Commissioner.

By Order,
S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Second Assistant.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Singadhalli, the 20th January, 1897.

No. 39.—Mr. H. F. Wilkieson made over and Mr. E. Hewetson assumed, charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

By Order,
K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Resident.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Sibi, the 19th January, 1897.

No. 518-*C.*—Under the provisions of section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General as such Agent and in supersession of all previous notifications on the same subject, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to empower the officers hereinafter named, being Magistrates of the first class, to try in a summary way all, or any, of the offences mentioned in the aforesaid section:—

Name.	Rank.
Captain A. McConaghey, I.S.C.	Assistant Political Agent.
Captain A. M. Anscomb .	Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Captain A. M. Faulknor .	Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.
Lieutenant C. B. Winter, I.S.C.	Assistant Commissioner.
Diwan Utam Chand . .	Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lala Jamiat Rai . .	Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Captain H. L. Showers, I.S.C.	Assistant Political Agent.
Sheik Abdul Rahman . .	Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lieutenant A. L. Jacob, I.S.C.	Assistant Political Agent
Kazi Muzaffar Khan . .	Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Khan Bahadur Allahdad Khan.	Native Assistant.

The 20th January, 1897.

No. 550-*C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Cantonment Act, 1889, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain H. P. E. Parker, 29th Bombay Infantry, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Loralai.

No. 551-*C.*—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Cantonment Magistrate at Loralai is invested *ex-officio* with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, within the local area of the Loralai Cantonment.

The 21st January, 1897.

No. 569-C.—The following rules, made by the Quetta Municipal Committee under section 19 of the Vaccination Act, XI I of 1880, for the regulation of vaccine operations within the limits of the Quetta Municipality, have been confirmed by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, and hereby published for general information :—

Division of the Municipality into circles for the performance of vaccination.

I. The area of the Quetta Municipality shall be considered one circle for the purpose of these rules.

Appointment of a place in the circle as a Public Vaccine Station.

II. The Municipal Committee will provide a vaccination office in a convenient situation, and a board will be set up at this office, and maintained there, bearing the words "Vaccination station," followed by a notice setting forth for public information the name of the Public Vaccinator, and the hours of his daily attendance at the station on vaccination duty, and also a notice notifying that the Public Vaccinator will, on due request made, attend for the vaccination of children at their homes in the circle, and a notice that no charge will be made for vaccination, whether performed at the station or at a child's home.

III. The Civil Surgeon of Quetta shall, *ex-officio*, be Superintendent of Vaccination within the limits of the Quetta Municipality.

The authority with which the appointment, suspension and dismissal of the Public Vaccinator shall rest.

IV. The Public Vaccinator shall be appointed by the Municipal Committee, on the nomination of the Superintendent, and may, for recorded misconduct, be suspended or dismissed from office by the Municipal Committee on the recommendation of the Superintendent.

The time of attendance of the Public Vaccinator at the vaccine station, the vaccination season and the Public Vaccinator's place of residence.

V. The hours of daily attendance of the Public Vaccinator at the vaccine station shall be fixed by the Superintendent.

VI. The Public Vaccinator shall be a permanent resident of the circle, and shall be absent therefrom only for such periods of leave as may be granted by the Superintendent.

VII. The vaccination season shall continue throughout the entire year.

The distinguishing mark or badge to be worn.

VIII. The Public Vaccinator shall at all times, when engaged in the duties of his office, wear a badge in the form of a brass plate, with the words "Public Vaccinator, Quetta Municipality," engraved on it.

The facilities to be afforded to people for procuring the vaccination of children at their own houses.

IX. The Public Vaccinator shall vaccinate children of the circle at their homes at the request of a parent or guardian, or at any other place within the circle by direction of the Superintendent.

The Public Vaccinator may also visit and vaccinate children residing beyond the circle, at the request of a parent or guardian, and with the permission of the Superintendent.

The grant and form of certificates of successful vaccination, of unfitness for vaccination, or of insusceptibility to vaccination.

X. Certificates of vaccination shall be in the Form (A) hereto annexed.

XI. Certificates of unfitness for vaccination shall be in the Form (B) hereto annexed.

XII. The Public Vaccinator shall issue to the parent or guardian a certificate of vaccination in Form (A) on account of every child vaccinated on the day of vaccination, and shall complete the certificate on the day of examination, and he shall also issue to the parent or guardian a certificate in Form (B) of unfitness for vaccination, on account of every child found unfit on the day of examination. All cases of reported unfitness for vaccination shall be referred by the Vaccinator to the Superintendent, who shall countersign every certificate issued in Form (B).

Before final delivery to the parent or guardian of any certificate the Public Vaccinator shall complete and sign the entries on its fly-leaf, which shall remain bound in the book of such certificates. The Public Vaccinator shall be provided with books of the above Forms (A) and (B).

The nature of the lymph to be used, and the supply of a sufficient quantity of such lymph.

XIII. The lymph ordinarily used by the Public Vaccinator shall be human lymph, supplied to the Public Vaccinator by the Superintendent ; but arm-to-arm vaccination shall be sedulously practised. Lymph shall not be taken for any purpose from an unhealthy or weakly child, and more especially not from a child with appearance of skin disease.

In the event of a considerable demand for vaccination with animal lymph arising in the circle, the Superintendent shall either cultivate such lymph or procure a supply from elsewere.

The necessary appliances shall be supplied to the Public Vaccinator free of charge by the Superintendent.

Fee to be levied for Vaccination with human or animal lymph.

XIV. No fee shall be charged for vaccination with human or animal lymph within municipal limits.

For the successful vaccination with human or animal lymph of a child residing beyond the circle limits, when operation and inspection are performed at the child's home, the Public Vaccinator shall be entitled to a fee of four annas.

The preparation and keeping of certain Registers.

XV. The Municipal Committee shall take measures to prepare and keep the following registers in the forms appended to these rules :—

(1) Register of infants born within the circle on or after the 1st March, 1897, with a record of vaccination or reason for non-vaccination, in every Mohalla of the Municipality.

(2) Register of the names of children who either are now resident within municipal limits, or are brought into them after the 1st March, 1897, and who have not been vaccinated, or have not had small-pox, such children having resided within municipal limits for a month, and being, if boys under the age of 14 years and if girls under the age of 8 years.

XVI. The general register of vaccinations performed in the circle, and forms of monthly returns shall be supplied by the Superintendent.

XVII. On the 1st March and 1st September in each year, the Secretary to the Municipal Committee, shall cause notices to be affixed for public information in every important portion or quarter of the circle in the accompanying Form C, in English, Persian, Pushtoo and Urdu.

The Secretary, Municipal Committee, may at any time direct the public crier to call attention to these notices.

The preparation of Vaccination Reports and Returns.

XVIII. A monthly figured statement of results shall be submitted by the Public Vaccinator to the Superintendent in the approved departmental form. At the same time a copy shall be sent to the Municipal Committee.

The Public Vaccinator shall submit to the Superintendent and to the Municipal Committee a figured statement of results for the year after its termination, together with a concise report upon the working of the Act during the year.

Miscellaneous.

XIX. All the fees received by the Public Vaccinator shall be credited to the municipal fund.

XX. If at any time the Superintendent has reason to believe that a parent or guardian has failed to procure the vaccination of a child liable to vaccination under the Act, he shall cause to be delivered to such parent or guardian, or to be attached to his house, a notice in the accompanying Form D.

If such notice in not complied with, the Superintendent shall report the matter to the Secretary to the Municipal Committee, who shall proceed as directed in section 18 of the Act.

By order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieutenant*,
Second Assistant.

Certificate of vaccination shall be in the following form :—

A.—Quetta Municipality.

FLY LEAF.

REGISTER No.

Date of presentation.

Result.

Record of instructions.

Public Vaccinator.

CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION ISSUED ON
OF 189 .

VACCINATED CHILD				PARENT OR GUARDIAN.			
Register No.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Name.	Caste.	Place of abode.	Result of operation.
							Case examined on the and found

NOTE.—The child herein mentioned is to be presented with this certificate for examination on

Public Vaccinator.

Certified that the above is a true account of the vaccination it records.

This certificate was given to with instructions to

Superintendent of Vaccination. *Public Vaccinator.*

The entry in the column of results should be (1) "successful" or (2) "unsuccessful," or (3) "unsuccessful for the third time."

The instructions should be (1) "to preserve the certificate" or (2) "to present the child for re-vaccination," or (3) "to consider further vaccination of the child unnecessary."

Instructions in form (3) shall be countersigned by the Superintendent.

Certificate of unfitness for vaccination shall be in the following form :—

B.—Quetta Municipality.

No.

DATE.

No.

CERTIFICATE OF UNFITNESS FOR VACCINATION ISSUED ON THE OF 189 .

NAME OF CHILD.	CHILD.			PARENT OR GUARDIAN.			INSTRUCTIONS.
	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Name.	Caste.	Place of abode.	
Name of parent and place of abode.							Child to be presented for re-inspection on .
Cause of unfitness.	I hereby certify that the above-named child was presented to me for vaccination this day and found unfit for vaccination for a period of by reason of						
Instructions.							
	Countersigned.						*Public Vaccinator.*
Public Vaccinator.							
			Superintendent of Vaccination.				

The instruction entry should denote (1) a fixed date of the current vaccination season, or (2) a period of the next vaccination season.

FORM C.

PUBLIC NOTICE DATED _____.

The public are hereby informed that the vaccination season of 189 , commenced on the , and this is to give notice that, in obedience to the law, every unvaccinated child of more than six months of age, resident within the Quetta Municipality, should be presented by its parent or guardian to the Public Vaccinator for inspection, with a view to its vaccination. If by reason of ill-health the child is found to be temporarily unfit for vaccination, a certificate (in form B) will be issued to the parent or guardian of the child notifying the date on which the child must again be presented for inspection with a view to vaccination.

Secretary, Municipal Committee.

FORM D.

NOTICE ISSUED UNDER SECTION 17 OF THE VACCINATION ACT ON THE OF 189 .

To

(*Name*) *of* (*address*)

Quetta.

The above-named (name) is required to present to the Public Vaccinator the undermentioned child (or children) on the of 189 , for examination, with a view to the vaccination of such child (or children).

Name or description of child (*or children*).

Superintendent of Vaccination.

REGISTER (RULE XV).

FORM I.

Vaccination register of infants born in the _____ *Mohalla of Quetta Municipality, commencing from 1st March 1897.*

| Serial No. | | |

FORM II.

Register of names of boys of less than 14 years of age, and of girls of less than 8 years of age, now resident in or hereafter brought into the Quetta Municipality, who have not been vaccinated or have not had small-pox disease.

Serial No.	Place of abode in Mohalla.	Name of parent or Guardian.	Name, sex and caste of child.	Date of registration	Number of general vaccination register.	Date of vaccination.	Age at time of vaccination.		Result of vaccination.				Re-vaccination.			Cause of non vaccination					Initials of vaccinator.	Initials of inspecting officer.
							Under one year.	Above one and under six years.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Date.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Leaving Quetta municipal limits with date.	Certificate No		Death with date.				
																Sickness.	Insusceptibility.					

The 22nd January, 1897.

No. 606-C.—Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Quetta-Pishin District, is granted two months' privilege leave, under the provisions of Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th January, 1897, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 607-C.—Mir Hazar Khan, Inspector of Police, Thal-Chotiali District, is appointed to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, *vice* Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the duties, and until further orders.

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Second Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Bhartpore, the 21st January, 1897.

No. 243-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886, it is hereby notified by authority of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara that Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. ffrench-Mullen, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Ajmere, has been nominated as a Member of the Municipal Committee, Ajmere, with effect from the 26th October, 1896, *vice* Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank, transferred.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, P. W. D.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 27th January, 1897.

No. 3.—Mr. E. D. Chanter, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Department, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam.

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Accountant General.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Land Revenue Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th January, 1897.

No. 243-L.-R.—The following is published for general information, with reference to section 42 of Act I of 1894:—

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

An agreement made the 29th day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five between the Central Jute Mills Company Limited of Ghusry of the one part and the Secretary of State for India in Council for the other part. Whereas the said Central Jute Mills Company Limited for the purpose of extending their mills building cooly lines for their workmen construction of a road and ghát for the public resorting to the river Hooghly and for the sanitary improvement of the locality have applied under the provisions of section 40 of the Land Acquisition Act (Act I of 1894) for the consent of the Local Government to the acquisition of a plot of land measuring about 8 (eight) bighas and situate on the north side of their mill premises: And whereas the Local Government being satisfied after making necessary enquiry through the Land Acquisition Collector of Howrah that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of some works and that such works are likely to prove useful to the public has expressed its willingness to give the necessary consent on the said Central Jute Mills Company Limited filing a plan of the works they intend carrying out and executing an agreement as provided in section 41 of the said Land Acquisition Act, now the said Central Jute Mills Company Limited in pursuance to the order aforesaid agree with the Secretary of State for India in Council (1) that they will pay to the Government the necessary cost of the acquisition, (2) that on such payment and on the transfer of the land to the said Central Jute Mills Company Limited by the Land Acquisition Collector the said Central Jute Mills Company Limited within twelve months commencing from the date of such transfer of possession (*a*) will fill up the low lands and irregular excavations with cinders and other inoffensive materials so as to raise them to at least a height of two feet above the level of the highest spring tides and otherwise reclaim them, (*b*) will build the cooly bungalows with proper roads and drains for their workmen and will build or erect a pucca privy on the spot marked X in the plan referred to in the schedule hereunder given, and (*c*) construct a road commencing from Joya Bibi's Lane and leading to the west bank of the river Hughly and build a pucca masonry ghát on the said bank and other works delineated in the plan hereunto annexed and referred to in the schedule hereinunder given and they do covenant to keep the said road ghát and other works in proper repair and to execute all orders from time to time of the Local Municipal Commissioners in that behalf. That the said Central

Jute Mills Company Limited further agree to grant to the public the right of easement over the road so constructed leading to the river bank and the ghát for the purpose of bathing and carrying water reserving to themselves the proprietary rights in the said road and ghát. In witness whereof the said Central Jute Mills Company Limited have hereunto set their hands and seal the day and year first above written.

Schedule above referred to :—A plan of the land showing the proposed construction of cooly bungalows, roads, privy, and ghát.

ANDREW YULE & Co.,
Managing Agents

Signed and sealed and delivered by the within-named Central Jute Mills Company Limited in the presence of—

A C FALCONER,
7, Clive Row, Calcutta.

W. WINGATE,
7, Clive Row, Calcutta.

THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, 20th January, 1897.

The next Examination for Entrance to the Engineer and Telegraph classes will be held in June 1897. Passed candidates will join the College on the 1st November 1897. The course will extend over three years.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Colonel, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against *ex*-King Thibaw, or his property, are hereby informed that they may notify such claims in writing to the Committee appointed under section 3 of Act XX of 1895, at the Collector's Office, Ratnagiri, within six months of the first publication of this notice, *viz.*, 9th January, 1897. Attention is called to section 5, paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and 4 of the Act, *viz.* :—

"5 (1) Every person notifying any claim in accordance with the said notice shall along with his claim present full particulars thereof;

(2) Every document relied upon as the foundation of, or as evidence in support of, any such claim shall be delivered to the Committee along with such claim;

(3) If any such document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book before the Committee, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Committee shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant;

(4) If any document in the possession, or under the control of any claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Committee along with the claim, the Committee may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the inquiry into the claim."

W. W. DREW,
Collector.

V. V. WAGLE,
First Class Sub.-Judge.

H. DEIGHTON,
Dist Supdt of Police, Officer in charge

Commissioners under the Act.

RATNAGIRI;
The 9th January 1897.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th January, 1897.

No. 6—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 29, dated 11th May, 1896, Mr. H. B. Holmes will continue to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, until further orders.

The 28th January, 1897.

No. 7.—Mr. R. C. Williams, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Pandit Bashashur Nath, Rai Bahadur, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th January, 1897.

No. 9525.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 5th January, 1897, during the absence on deputation of Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, or until further orders :—

Mr. C. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr W. St. J Pusey to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 26th January, 1897.

Agents of Messrs. Leath & Ross (Homœopathic Chemists).
American Trading Co.
Ballanthine & Co.
Banie & Co. (Ironmongers).
Bart, E. J.
Cowen, T. S.
Deterding, H. W. A.
Eddy, G. Sherwood, B.A.
Halsant, S.
Louis, J.
McCoubrey, D.
Mollan & Co., John.
Reymouth Knight, A. (Publishing Agents).
Rhodes & Co.
Ricketts, H. H.
Stanley, Mrs. C.
Stebbings & Co. (Rail and General Contractors).
Taylor John (of London).
Willis & Co., Bertram.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abell, H. F.
Allan, W. A. R.
Altounian Vartan.
Anderson, A.
Armstrong, T. W.
Asharam, J.
Bacson, Gene.
Baker, J. H.
Baker, Miss Noeline.
Banson, Jennie, Mrs.
Barnes, Miss K.
Barrett, C. J.
Barrows, Dr. J. H.
Beresford, C.
Beresford, Sam.
Birch, J. W.
Blaneche, Miss A.
Braimsch, R.
Brocco, A.
Brown, J., Nesbit.
Brown, Miss M.
Brownlow, E. O.
Burt, W.
Cavanagh, J.
Chorlton, A. (of Manchester).
Clarke, W. W.
Cochran, R. C.
Coghlan, H.
Colley, H.
Cooper, H. D.
Corbitt, W. L.
Cornish, F. R.
Cotta, J. M.
Cottan & Co., J. M.
Coulter, R. I.
Cronin, D. J.
Cross, Mrs.
Curtis, Miss L.
Curzon, Honb. Blanche.
D'Aignebelle, P.
Dalwood, Mr.
DeCruze, Mrs. H.
DeLuze, Albert.
DeSilva, W. S.
DeSouza, J. F. (care of Roland Seeger).
Dick, R.
Dillon, Rev. F.
D'Padua, J. L.
Dumas, Mrs. H.
Eaves, S. C.
Edwards, J. T.
Elsworth, T. (care of C. W. Gerrard & Co.)
Evans, H.
Falkiner, Miss.
Fenn, R.
Forbes, J. D.
Foss, Mrs. K.
Francis, J.
Freeman, Miss B.
Friedman, S.
Galbraithe John, M. R.
Garrette, Leoni, Miss.
Geddes, G. A.
George, D.
Given, W. Scott.
Gondie, J.
Goodwin, J. A.
Green, G.
Greenway, A. C.
Greenwood, Mrs. K.
Grey, R.
Groves, W. P.
Guillam, E.
Hancox, H. W., Capt.
Hansz, M. B.
Hamtom, Mina.
Horstmann, H.
Hyland, C. P.
Ivey, A.
James, F. E.
Karageorgevetch, Prince.
Katzenstein, M.
Kerr, Capt. I.
King, J. G.
Knoll, H.
Lehar, A. C.
Letts, H.
Lincoln, T. (Booksellers).
Lisser, T. O.
Lockhart, Mrs.
Lopezco, Mrs. F.
Luszczeasti, A.
Lynch, C. P.
Maitland, T.
Mardon, H.
Maret, Julien.
Martin, Mrs. C. N.
Mathieson, A.
McCollum, E.
McManas, P.
McNaul, T.
Moorhead, Miss V.
Mosse, P. E.
Niekerk, J. Von.
Noailles, Mrs.
Noltenius, F. H.
Norwood, Miss E.
Odgers, Mrs. L.
Oliver, Miss.
Olman, T.
Palomino-de Castro.
Paton, Mrs.
Pell, Mrs.
Randall, A.
Randolph, C.
Rees, Mrs. Stanley.
Renton, A. L.
Richter, F. A.
Robertson, Wm.
Robinson, E.
Rosenberg, L.
Rowley, J. D.
Ryan, E.
Schofield, Miss Kate.
Schwabe, F. S.
Schwartzmann, J.
Shapiera, Mr. S.
Sharples, Miss R
Simpson, H. R., Mrs.
Smith, Arthur.
Spence, Lieut. A. H. O.
Staff, G. E.
Stapelfeldt, Fritz.
Storey, Mrs. E.
Stowell, Mr.
Sykes, Mrs.
Talbot, A.
Thomas, W.
Thornton, Ellie.
Tomsett, A. H.
Traval, H.
Valangany, J.
Vallance, Mrs. F.
Wainschtock, Miss R.
Wakefield, E., Miss.
Wakefield, Mrs.
Walesby, R. N.
Walton, H. B.
Webb, Chas.
Webb, T. H.
Weymans, J.
Whitnall, S. E.
Wiesenfeld, A.
Wilson, Miss M. E. G.
Winter, A. L.
Winters, Mrs. N.
Wirth, M. M (Pacific Circus).

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Johnstone, R.
Whitnall, E.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Adams, Vety. Lt.-Col. A. V. D.
Abel, H. F.
Bride, H. C.
Blewett, C. F., Major, R.A.
Bloomfield, J. G.
Bailey, C.
Bunsen, M de.
Cocks, G. A.
Chorltay, W B.
Carey, J.
Cajo Umberto.
Decroix, Henry.
David, Lieut. (Staff Regt.).
Disney Gilan, W.
Daniel, A.
Eduljee Jamsetjee.
Evans, H. E.
Falkenkug, S.
Francis, Jus.
Grant, J., Col.
Griffin, Robert.
Hall, E., Mrs.
Hogg, Hubert.
Hawse, C.
Hall, W.
Izzard, A. H.
Jeo Mahomed.
John, M. A.
Jacob, Nurse.
Keilly, H. P., Mrs.
King, L. W.
Knoll, Hans.
Limbjibhoy Rustomji Bilimoria.
Lawrence, G.
Lawsen, H.
Lansruce, G. H.
McArthur, Donald.
Mortimer, E., Rev.
Monyaky, Madame.
Moffat, Douglas.
Maclean, A. M., Miss
Noble, M. J.
Oliver, Charles H.
Pillay, Sam.
Rogers, Col., R. E.
Ryder, H.
Roberts, Frank.
Ram Gurkhatej.
Slowcock, F.
Sullivan, Arthur.
Trent, J. H.
Tancock, O K., Capt., R.A.
Tucker, E. V.
Tulshi Ram.
Uihlien, Joseph E.
Virji Narayenji.
Varley, Cecilea, Miss.
Vaz, J.
Walker, G. Stanley, Mrs.
Wallace, E. A.
Warbrick, R. A.
Walters, F. A., Mrs.
Wilkins, R. E.
Wood, Walter S.
Zuckermann, Ewa.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 23rd January, 1897.

Key, G. H.

The 30th January, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	3rd Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	2nd ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	5th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Colombo	2nd ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Malta.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	2nd ,,	Per Steamer *Kutsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	4th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	1st ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	30th Jan.	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein (Supplemental).	31st ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	3rd Feb.	Ditto.
Port Blair	4th ,,	*Vid* Madras.
South African Ports . . .	30th Jan.	Per Steamer *Pangola.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *via* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 5-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 7 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The undermentioned monuments in the Multan Cemetery are in need of immediate repair and will be levelled unless put in order during the forthcoming annual repairs.

The sum required for repairs is placed after each name :—

(1) Mary Augusta Woodruffe,—R2.
(2) To the memory of the Sergeants of the Sussex Regiment,—R4.
(3) Son of Henry and Mary Ann Hein,—R2.
(4) T. Neville, Barrack Master,—R5.
(5) John Nichol,—R2.
(6) Sergeant T. Adams, 88th Regiment,—R2.
(7) Sarah Brinkworth,—R4.
(8) Frederick Shedholme Ferris,—R3.
(9) Captain W. Wells, A.P.D., 88th Regiment,—R1.
(10) Private Wright, Warwickshire Regiment,—R1.
(11) Lance Corporal A. Mobbs, Warwickshire Regiment,—R1.
(12) Richard Seed, Border Regiment,—R1.
(13) Corporal Charles Kemp, Border Regiment,—R1.

R. A. STORES,
Chaplain, Church of England.

MULTAN,
The 19th January, 1897.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by anyone taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the under-noted rates : per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے برٹانکل کارڈن يعنے
د ڈي باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب [illegible] هرايک ملازم
سرکاري اور ايک مشت چھه پونڈ [illegible] ليے والا هر آدمي
حسب نرخ ديل خريد کرسکتا هے — يعنے چار اونس
والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹھه آنه ؛ آٹھه اونس والا
ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه : ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت
دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يه دوا برٹانکل کارڈن يعنے کمپني
باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ
ذيل مل سکتي هے — يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت
تين روپيه ؛ آٹھه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چھه روپيه ؛
يک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي
دواخانوں ميں بھي بکتي هے — ماسواے قيمت
مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا
چار آنه ؛ آٹھه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹھه آنه : اور ايک
پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin, R18, or, post free, R18-12.
½ „ R 9, „ R9-8.
¼ „ R4-8, „ R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পোণ্ড টিন . ১৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৮৲০
½ আধ „ „ ৯৲ „ ৯৲০
¼ সিকি „ „ ৪৲৮ „ ৫৲

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The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th January, 1897 and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1897.

An Act to amend the Criminal Tribes' Act, 1871.

XVII of 1871.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Criminal Tribes' Act, 1871; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Criminal Tribes' Act Amendment Act, 1897; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

XXVII of 1871.

Addition of proviso to section 1, Act XXVII, 1871.

2. To section 1 of the Criminal Tribes' Act, 1871, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that any Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare all or any of the provisions of this Act, as amended by subsequent legislation, to be in force in the whole or any part of the territories under its government."

XXVII of 1871.

Addition of new section after section 1, Act XXVII, 1871.

3. After section 1 of the Criminal Tribes' Act, 1871, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Definition of tribe, gang and class.

"1A. In this Act the words 'tribe,' 'gang' and 'class' shall be deemed to include any portion or members of a tribe, gang or class."

Addition of new section after section 17, Act XXVII, 1871.

4. After section 17 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely :—

Power to place children in reformatory settlements established for children and to apprentice them.

"17A. (*1*) The Local Government may establish and maintain reformatory settlements for children and may separate and remove from their parents and place in such a reformatory settlement the children of the registered members of any tribe, gang or class which has been declared to be criminal.

(*2*) For every reformatory settlement for children established under sub-section (*1*) a Superintendent shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(*3*) The Superintendent of a reformatory settlement for children shall be deemed to be the guardian, within the meaning of Act No. XIX of 1850 (*concerning the binding of apprentices*), of every child detained in such settlement; and such Superintendent may, if he shall think fit, and subject to any rules which the Local Government may make in this behalf, apprentice such child under the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

"*Explanation.*—The term 'children' in this section includes all persons under the age of eighteen and above the age of four years."

Substitution of new section for section 19, Act XXVII, 1871.

5. For section 19 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Penalties for breach of rules.

"19. (*1*) Any person registered under this Act violating a rule made under clause (*4*), clause (*5*) or clause (*6*) of section 18 shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend, on a first conviction, to one year, on a second conviction, to two years, and, on any subsequent conviction,

to three years, and shall also, whether on the first or any subsequent conviction, be liable to whipping.

(2) Any person being a member of a proclaimed tribe violating a rule made under any other clause of section 18 shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with whipping, or with all or any two of those punishments; and, on any subsequent conviction for a breach of any such rule, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with whipping, or with all or any two of those punishments."

Addition of two new sections after section 19, Act XXVII, 1871.

6. After section 19 of the said Act the following sections shall be added, namely:—

Enhanced punishment for certain offences by members of criminal tribe after previous conviction.

"19A. Whoever, being a member of any tribe, gang or class which has been declared criminal, and having been convicted of any of the offences under the Indian Penal Code specified in the schedule to this Act, shall thereafter be convicted of the same or any other offence specified in the said schedule, then he shall, in the absence of special reasons to the contrary to be mentioned in the judgment of the Court, be punished, on such second conviction, with rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years, and on a third conviction with transportation for life.

XLV of 1860.

Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of such person to any further or other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code or any other law.

Punishment for members of criminal tribe found under suspicious circumstances.

"19B. Whoever, being a registered member of any tribe, gang or class which has been declared criminal, is found in any place under such circumstances as to satisfy the Court that he was about to commit, or aid in the commission of, theft or robbery, or that he was waiting for an opportunity to commit theft or robbery, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine."

Addition of schedule to Act XXVII of 1871.

7. To the said Act the schedule in the schedule to this Act shall be added.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 7.*)

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 19A.*)

CERTAIN OFFENCES PUNISHABLE UNDER CHAPTERS XVI AND XVII OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

CHAPTER XVI.

SECTIONS.

299. Culpable homicide.
307. Attempt to murder.
308. Attempt to commit culpable homicide.
310. Thug.
322. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
324. Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
326. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
327. Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act.
328. Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit an offence.
329. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act.
332. Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
333. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.

CHAPTER XVII.

382. Theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint, in order to the committing of the theft.
383. Extortion.
385. Putting person in fear of injury in order to commit extortion.
386. Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.
387. Putting person in fear of death or of grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.
390. Robbery.
391. Dacoity.
393. Attempt to commit robbery.
394. Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.
397. Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
398. Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.
399. Making preparation to commit dacoity.
402. Assembling for purpose of committing dacoity.
458. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint.
459. Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.
460. All persons jointly concerned in lurking house-trespass or house breaking by night punishable where death or grievous hurt caused by one of them.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for certain matters relating to Fisheries in British India was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th January, 1897 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for certain matters relating to fisheries in British India was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Agent to Governor General, Baluchistan, No. 5897, dated 31st October, 1893 [Paper No. 1].
From Mr P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court, Ratnagiri, dated 3rd October, 1893 [Paper No. 2].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1860—170-93, dated 15th November, 1893 [Paper No. 3]
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 212C, dated 21st December, 1893 [Paper No. 4].
From High Court, Calcutta, No 60, dated 8th January, 1894 [Paper No. 5].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 14, dated 10th January, 1894 [Paper No 6],
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No $\frac{31}{343}$], dated 11th January, 1894 [Paper No 7].
Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 72, dated 18th January, 1894 [Paper No. 8].
From Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 497—2-F.-4, dated 22nd January, 1894, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Government, Punjab, No. 90, dated 25th January, 1894, and enclosures [Papers No. 10]
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 355, dated 9th January, 1894, and enclosures [Papers No. 11]
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1035, dated 10th February, 1894, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].
From Government, Bombay, No. 1647, dated 2nd March, 1894, and enclosures [Papers No 13].
From Government, Madras, No. 315, dated 16th May 1894, and enclosures [Papers No 14].
From Government, Bengal, No 940, dated 19th February, 1895, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
Note by the Hon'ble Pandit Bishamber Nath, dated 17th December, 1896 [Paper No. 16]
From Honorary Secretary, Fishing Memorial Committee, Rawalpindi, dated 11th January, 1897, and enclosure [Papers No. 17].

2. *Clauses 1 and 2.*—We have expressly excluded Burma from the scope of the proposed Act, as that province is already sufficiently provided for by the Burma Fisheries Act (VII of 1875), the Upper Burma Revenue Regulation and the rules thereunder.

3. *Clause 3 (3).*—We have revised the definition of "private water" so as to make it clear that it covers water over which an exclusive right of fishery has been acquired by lease or otherwise, and we have added an *Explanation* to the definition to prevent water being held not to be private, because other persons may have by custom a right of fishery therein.

4. *Clause 5.*—We have omitted sub-clause (*2*) and the schedule appended thereto, as we think it more convenient to allow the provisions of the Forest laws and rules in question to stand for the present. We consider that there is no reason why a different law should not prevail in the forests from elsewhere. By the addition of a new sub-clause, we have conferred power on the Local Government to suspend the operation of this clause, which prohibits the destruction of fish by poisoning of waters, in any specified area so as to enable it to relax the prohibition in such cases as it thinks desirable in order to save existing customs.

5. *Clauses 6, 7 and 8.*—These clauses, which may be styled the poaching clauses, have been omitted by us from the Bill for the reasons given by the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn in his speech in Council on the 15th day of October, 1896, in which we concur.

6. *Clause 9 (new clause 6).*—We have made various changes in this clause. We have revised sub-clauses (*1*) and (*2*) so as to restrict the former to waters "not being private waters" and the latter to "private waters," and we have limited the consent required under the latter sub-clause to owners and "all persons having for the time being any exclusive right of fishery therein", instead of owners "and all other persons interested therein" as at present. We have shortened and simplified the description of the details as to which rules may be made, omitting clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of sub-clause (*3*) and clause (*b*) (*iii*) of sub-clause (*5*) entirely, because we are not satisfied as to the practical necessity for them. We have omitted the words requiring the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to the making of rules by the Local Government, as we consider the matter is one which, now that the scope of the rules has been carefully limited and defined, may be safely left to the discretion of the Local Government.

7. *Clause 10 (new clause 7).*—We have amended this clause so as to indicate that offences against the proposed Act and rules will be strictly non-cognizable. In revising the clause we have followed the lines of section 83 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, the wording and arrangement of which appear to us to be an improvement upon section 57 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

8. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	14th October, 1893.
Fort Saint George Gazette	7th November, 1893.
Bombay Government Gazette	19th October, 1893.
Calcutta Gazette	25th October, 1893.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	21st October, 1893.
Punjab Government Gazette	19th October, 1893.
Central Provinces Gazette	21st October, 1893
Burma Gazette	4th November, 1893.
Assam Gazette	4th November, 1893.
Coorg District Gazette	1st November, 1893.
Sind Official Gazette	30th November, 1893.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Telugu	28th November, 1893.
	Kanarese	28th November, 1893.
	Tamil	5th December, 1893.
	Malayalam	5th December, 1893.
Bombay	Marathi	4th January, 1894.
	Gujarathi	4th January, 1894.
	Kanarese	4th January, 1894.
Bengal	Uriya	6th November, 1893.
	Bengali	7th November, 1893.
	Hindi	28th November, 1893.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	9th December, 1893.
Punjab	Urdu	14th December, 1893.
Central Provinces	Hindi	17th January, 1894.
Burma	Burmese	11th November, 1893.
Assam	Bengali	18th November, 1893.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st March, 1894.
Sindh	Sindhi	30th November, 1893

9 We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. WOODBURN.
M. D. CHALMERS.
H. E. M. JAMES.
P. ANANDA CHARLU.
BISHUMBUR NATH.

The 25th January, 1897.

No. II.

A Bill to Provide for certain matters relating to Fisheries in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for certain matters relating to fisheries in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897.

Title, extent and commencement.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, *except Burma*; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

2. Subject to the provisions of sections 8 and 10 of the General Clauses Act, 1887, this Act shall be read as supplemental to any other enactment for the time being in force relating to fisheries in any part of British India *except Burma*.

Act to be read as supplemental to other Fisheries Laws.

3. In this Act, unless there is *anything* repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(*1*) "fish" includes shell-fish :

(*2*) "fixed engine" means any net, cage, trap or other contrivance for taking fish, fixed in the soil or made stationary in any other way : and

(*3*) "private water" means water which is the exclusive property of any person, or in which any person has *for the time being* an exclusive right of fishery *whether as owner, lessee or in any other capacity*.

EXPLANATION.—Water shall not cease to be "private water" within the meaning of this definition by reason only that other persons may have by custom a right of fishery therein.

4. (*1*) If any person uses any dynamite or other explosive substance in any water with intent thereby to catch or destroy any of the fish that may be therein, he shall be punish*able* with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Destruction of fish by explosives in inland waters and on coasts.

(*2*) In sub-section (*1*) the word "water" includes the sea within a distance of one marine league of the sea-coast : and an offence committed under that sub-section in such sea *may be tried, punished and in all respects dealt with as if it had* been committed on the land abutting on such coast.

5. (*1*) If any person puts any poison, lime or noxious material into any water with intent thereby to catch or destroy any fish, he shall be punish*able* with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Destruction of fish by poisoning of waters.

(*2*) *The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, suspend the operation of this section in any specified area, and may in like manner modify or cancel any such notification.*

6. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules for the purposes hereinafter in this section mentioned, and may by a notification in the official Gazette apply all or any of such rules to such waters, ***not being private waters***, as *the Local* Government may specify in the said notification.

Protection of fish in selected waters by rules of Local Government

(*2*) The Local Government may also, by a like notification, apply such rules or any of them to *any private* water with the consent *in writing* of the owner thereof *and of all persons having for the time being any exclusive right of fishery therein.*

(*3*) Such rules may prohibit or regulate all or any of the following matters, that is to say :—

(*a*) the erection and use of fixed engines;

(*b*) the construction of weirs, and

(*c*) *the dimension and kind of the nets to be used and the modes of using them.*

(*4*) Such rules may also prohibit all fishing in any specified water for a period not exceeding two years.

(*5*) In making any rule under this section the Local Government may—

(*a*) direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after the *date of the* first *conviction* during which the breach *is proved to have been persisted in*; and

(*b*) provide for—

(i) the seizure, forfeiture and removal of fixed engines erected, or used, or nets used, in contravention of *the* rule, *and*

(ii) the forfeiture of any fish taken by means of any such fixed engine or net.

(*6*) The power to make rules under this section is subject to the condition that they shall be made after previous publication.

7. (*1*) Any *police-officer*, or *other* person specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, *either* by name or *as holding any* office, *for the time being*, may, without an order from a Magistrate and without warrant, arrest any person *committing in his view* any offence punishable under section 4 *or* 5 or under any rule under section 6—

Arrest without warrant for offences under this Act.

(*a*) *if the name and address of the person are unknown to him, and*

(*b*) *if the person declines to give his name and address, or if there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name and address if given.*

(*2*) *A person arrested under this section may be detained until his name and address have been correctly ascertained :*

Provided that no person so arrested shall be detained longer than may be necessary for bringing him before a Magistrate, except under the order of a Magistrate for his detention.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the recognition in British India of Probates and Letters of Administration granted by Courts in the United Kingdom was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th January 1897 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the recognition in British India of probates and letters of administration granted by Courts in the United Kingdom was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From L. P. D. Broughton, Esq., Administrator General, Bengal, dated 24th March, 1896 [Paper No 1].

From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 3599, dated 7th May, 1896 [Paper No 2].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No 6,0, dated 2nd June, 1896 [Paper No. 3].

From Government, Bengal, No. 124 J. D., dated 17th June, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4155, dated 22nd June, 1896 [Paper No. 5].

From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 185, dated 11th July, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No 6]

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 1742, dated 11th July, 1896 [Paper No. 7].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmére Merwara, No 535—690, dated 13th July, 1896 [Paper No 8]

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 137 L & L—287 J., dated 13th July, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].

From Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 462 L-15, dated 17th July, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].

From Government, Punjab, No. 884, dated 28th July, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No 11].

From Government, Bombay, No. 5221, dated 31st July, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No 12].

From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No 928, dated 7th August, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

From Government, Bombay, No. 5570, dated 12th August, 1896, and enclosure [Papers No. 14].

From Government, Madras, No. 1239 (Judicial), dated 1st August, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].

2. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	14th March, 1896.
Fort Saint George Gazette	24th March, 1896.
Bombay Government Gazette	19th March, 1896.
Calcutta Gazette	1st April, 1896.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	28th March, 1896.
Punjab Government Gazette	10th April, 1896.
Central Provinces Gazette	11th April, 1896
Burma Gazette	18th April, 1896
Assam Gazette	11th April, 1896.
Coorg District Gazette	1st June, 1896
Sind Official Gazette	23rd April, 1896.

3. We have come to the conclusion that there is no sufficient reason for proceeding with the Bill. Its object is to provide for reciprocity between the Indian and English Courts of Probate and to pave the way for the application of the Colonial Probates Act, 1892 (55 Vict., c. 6), to India. Such legislation is probably required in other colonies and possessions, but in the case of India no difficulty has yet been experienced, and we do not think that any is to be apprehended.

The procedure under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, works smoothly and provides for the administration of all Indian assets whether there be an English will or not. If the will has been proved in England, section 180 of the Succession Act and section 5 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, provide for grant of administration (with copy of the will annexed) to the nominee of the English executor. It is more convenient that the administration of assets in India should be conducted by a person in India, who is appointed by, and directly responsible to, the Indian Court, than that it should be conducted by a person who is merely the agent of the executor in England.

4. Where probate or letters of administration have been granted in India, no practical difficulty appears to arise as regards assets situated in England, because it is the practice of the Courts there to recognise and give effect to properly authenticated copies of the Indian grants—see *Williams on Executors*, Ed. 9, page 305.

5. In some respects there are differences between the Indian and English rules of administration, and if, as the Bill proposes, the English grants were simply re-sealed in India, the English rules might supersede the well understood rules of the Indian Acts as regards Indian assets, and complications which it is difficult to provide for beforehand might arise. For these reasons we think it is better to leave the existing practice undisturbed.

M. D. CHALMERS.
J. WESTLAND.
J. WOODBURN.
P. ANANDA CHARLU.
G. H. P. EVANS.
R. M. SAYANI.

The 19th January, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th January 1897:—

NO. 1 OF 1897.

A Bill to provide for the better prevention of the spread of Dangerous Epidemic Disease.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better prevention of the spread of dangerous epidemic disease; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India (inclusive of Upper Burma, British Baluchistan, the Santal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti); and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Power to take special measures and prescribe regulations as to dangerous epidemic disease.

2. (1) In the event of India or any part thereof being at any time visited by, or threatened with, an outbreak of any dangerous epidemic disease, the Governor General in Council, if he thinks that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose, may take such measures and, by public notice, prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons as he shall deem necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof, and may determine in what manner any expenses incurred shall be defrayed.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the Governor General in Council may take measures and prescribe regulations for—

(a) the inspection of any ship or vessel leaving, or arriving at, any port in British India and such detention thereof, or of any person intending to sail therein, as may be necessary; and

(b) the inspection of persons travelling by railway or otherwise and the segregation, in hospital or otherwise, of persons suspected of being infected with any such disease.

(3) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order direct that all or any of the powers conferred by this Act may also be exercised by any Local Government with respect to the territories administered by it.

Penalty.

3. Any person disobeying any regulation, or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is sufficiently explained by the title thereof, and the spread of the bubonic plague from Bombay unfortunately renders it unnecessary to dwell on the reasons for its introduction in Council. It may, however, be stated that its main provisions are based upon those contained in sections 434 and 473 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

J. WOODBURN.

The 28th January, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 28th January, 1897.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.
His Excellency Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble H. E. M. James.
The Hon'ble Sir A. S. Lethbridge, K.C.S.I., M.D.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Alan Cadell, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble G. P. Glendinning.
The Hon'ble Sir Lakshmishwar Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga.
The Hon'ble Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskute.
The Hon'ble P. Playfair, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, KT.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

FISHERIES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for certain matters relating to Fisheries in British India.

CRIMINAL TRIBES' ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CADELL moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Criminal Tribes' Act, 1871, be taken into consideration. He said:—"My Lord, I have now the honour to move that the Criminal Tribes' Act Amendment Bill, as modified by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.

"Legislation against criminal tribes in Northern India began very long ago, indeed long before the worst of the tribes with which we have now to deal came much into contact with our administration. For, under Regulation XXII of 1793, Magistrates were invested with summary powers, and could put members of certain specified tribes, vagrants and suspected persons to work on the roads, and could imprison them for six months if they absconded.

"When the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure were enacted, these summary powers came to an end, but as the new law provided very inefficient substitutes for them, further legislation was found to be necessary, and after a long interval the Criminal Tribes' Act, XXVII of 1871, was passed; and in the North-Western Provinces—

The Bowriahs of Bidowli in Muzaffarnagar,
The Sunauriahs in Lalitpur,
The Haburahs and Ahcriahs of certain villages in the Etah district, and
The Barwárs of Gorakhpur,

and also a number of criminal tribes in the Punjab were brought under the Act.

"But curiously enough, the worst tribe of all, that of the Sansiahs, was left unmolested, until the dakaitis committed by them in the Punjab attracted special attention, and Mr. Warburton of the Punjab Police was deputed to inquire into their misdeeds. In consequence of these inquiries, 32 Sansiahs were arrested in Aligarh, and of these 25 were convicted of dakaiti or of belonging to a gang of dakaits.

"Mr. Warburton ascertained from his approvers that during 5 or 6 years, over 200 dakaitis had been committed by members of the Sansiah tribe in the North-Western Provinces and about 80 in the Punjab. The character of the tribe is well indicated by the fact that of 186 male Sansiahs in Aligarh 129 had been convicted for 284 offences, and that only 13 male Sansiahs over 15 years of age had escaped conviction.

"After much delay, the Sansiahs were at last brought under the Act, and the difficulty in dealing with this specially dangerous and mischievous tribe has been a chief cause of the more serious measures of restriction now proposed. The piece of legislation now before the Council is an immediate consequence of the recommendations of the Police Committee appointed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces to inquire into certain questions connected with the Police Administration. These recommendations with respect to criminal tribes, and the experience which the Government of Sir Auckland Colvin had acquired in dealing with the Sansiahs, led to three distinct recommendations being made to the Government of India in the beginning of 1891.

I.—That the preliminary steps for bringing a criminal tribe under the provisions of Act XXVII of 1871 may be simplified, and that any part of a criminal tribe may be proclaimed.

II.—That provision may be made for the more severe punishment, after a first conviction, of an adult member of a criminal tribe,

III.—That greater power be given to Local Governments in disposing of children of criminal tribes brought under the Law, with a view to their reformation.

"There was practically a fourth recommendation—that for the amendment of section 401 of the Indian Penal Code suggested in his evidence before the Police Committee by Mr. Justice Straight.

"All these recommendations find a place in the Bill which has been submitted to Council, and as now amended, although some of the provisions at first proposed have undergone material change.

"Section 2 of the Bill provides for the first recommendation of the North-Western Provinces Government, and has been but slightly altered in Committee.

"Section 3, if passed, will add 17 A to the Act, and will provide for the removal of children to a reformatory. The principal changes made by the Committee in the clause as originally drafted have been, first, to restrict the provisions of the clause to the children of registered members of a criminal tribe. This implies that such members have had an opportunity of complaining against the entry of their names in the register, and that after enquiry their names have been retained. We have also defined the word child, and power has been given to remove the children at an early age, in order to save them from contamination, but the rules on this subject may be varied by the Local Governments, as experience may direct, and they need not be the same for all tribes.

"The necessity for removing the children from the control of the parents has in the North-Western Provinces, where these tribes are most widely known, been accepted by every officer who has expressed an opinion upon this point, but in the Punjab there is great diversity of opinion, and the opinions alternate in the most striking manner. But the Select Committee has retained in the Bill the power to remove children of both sexes from their parents, notwithstanding the concurrence of the Punjab Government in the view of some of its officers 'that girls should not be removed from their mothers.' But one of these officers lessens the force of his argument by admitting that he had heard that 'in some criminal tribes the women are worse than the men,' and although this would be difficult, the fact that they are as bad, or nearly as bad, renders them entirely unfit for the charge of either girls or boys who are to lead a respectable life. Among the Sansiahs, for example, owing possibly to the frequent absence of the men in jail or in hiding, the headship of the tribe or section of a tribe vests in a woman, who must be as active in the organization of crime, as any of the male members of it are in the commission of crime. Many of the women are most expert thieves, and they are ordinarily people of morality and of low most degraded habits. To leave children to the guidance of such parents would be to deprive them of their only chance of reformation.

"Section 4 of the Bill as originally framed, very greatly increased the severity of the punishments, which could be awarded for the violation of the rules most essential to the control of the proclaimed tribes. We have somewhat moderated the severity at first proposed, but we have increased the possible periods of imprisonment to double and treble what they are under the present law. This greater stringency will, it is believed, materially strengthen the administration in dealing with all criminal tribes, and will not be too severe in the case of the less violent tribes, which may be brought under the Act.

"The clause which if passed will become section 19A of the Criminal Tribes' Act was at first drafted on the lines of section 75, Act XLV of 1860, and this accounts for the retention in the clause (as originally printed) of the reference to Chapter XII of the Indian Penal Code. The minimum penalties proposed have now, as suggested by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, been restricted to cases in which a crime of violence has been committed for the second time by a member of a criminal tribe. Minimum punishments are exceptional, but when a man belongs to a tribe which is addicted to the systematic commission of crime, and when he has already been found guilty of violent crime, it is most desirable that, for the second offence, he should on conviction be certain of a substantial sentence, and that the public should be protected for a prolonged period from his violence. Many members of the Sansiah tribe are so careless of human life, that when they attack wayfarers the chances are about equal whether they kill or stun, and even, if we do nothing more than change these criminals from murderous robbers into thieves, we shall have done something towards the prevention of suffering. And it is to be noted that a vigorous Judge can already,

under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, inflict the punishments, enjoined by this section.

"Clause 19B was at first proposed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces as an amendment of ection 401 of the Indian Penal Code, and when it was decided at the suggestion of the Punjab Government to deal with the clause as an addition to the Criminal Tribes' Act, the full punishment provided by section 401 was at first retained. But inasmuch as section 401 is always available, when it can be proved that the accused person belongs to a gang of thieves, and section 402 when it can be proved that five or more persons are assembled for the purpose of dakaiti, it was held that a smaller punishment would be sufficient in the case of a registered member of a criminal tribe about to commit theft or robbery. This reduction in the punishment is in the direction suggested by the Punjab Government. The Government of the North-Western Provinces does not now press for this clause, but it seemed to the Select Committee, that, if passed into law, it would strengthen the hands of the Executive, and that the difficulty hitherto experienced in securing convictions under section 401, Indian Penal Code, will not be felt to the same extent under the law as proposed, for the great difficulty hitherto has been to satisfy the Courts that the accused belongs to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft or robbery. And there will be much less difficulty in proving, where this is possible at all, that the accused is a member of a criminal tribe. As has been pointed out in the report of the Select Committee, the operative portion of the clause has been taken word for word from the English Prevention of Crimes Act, and it was held that a similar provision is as necessary in this country as in England.

"When it is considered at what classes of people this legislation is aimed, and that the original provisions of the Bill have been largely moderated by the Select Committee, there is not, I think, any ground left for the objection that the provisions of the Bill as it now stands are too severe. That they are severe is unquestionable, but, if severity is ever justifiable, it is justifiable towards those who generation after generation have been living upon the plunder of their neighbours, and who in many cases have no compunction in sacrificing life, in order to secure the most petty gain to themselves. And when looked at from another standpoint there can be no piece of legislation more beneficial to the law-abiding portion of the community, than one such as this, which has for its object to strengthen the hands of the administration in coercing and reclaiming people who have so long been a scourge not only to the localities in which they live, but also to the distant places to which their depredations extend."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES moved that the following clause be inserted as clause 2 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, and that the numbering of the following clauses be altered accordingly:—

"2. To section 1 of the Criminal Tribes' Act, 1871, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"'Provided that any Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare all or any of the provisions of this Act, as amended by subsequent legislation, to be in force in the whole or any part of the territories under its government.'"

He said:—"My Lord, I should have been glad to give a silent vote for the Bill and to leave to Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab the reputation of being the only parts of India which foster criminal tribes. But unfortunately these undesirable elements are not wanting in other provinces also, and I submit therefore to the Council, that, when passing this Bill, the opportunity should not to lost of giving to all other Local Governments, with the prior sanction of the Government of India, the power of regulating such tribes, wherever they are found and when the need for such regulation is proved. In illustration of this view I may mention to the Council that of late in Sind I have had serious reason for regretting that the powers given by the Act could not, as the law stands at present, be extended to part of that province. There exists in Sind a pretty numerous sect or class called Hurs. Their bond of union is devotion to a Pir or spiritual guide, whom they revere, not as a prophet, but as God

Almighty Himself. Of course the Pir, like the King of England, can, in the eyes of his followers, do no wrong, but his lieutenants can, and fanatical to a degree and jealous of one another these lieutenants themselves are frequently either the instigators or the victims of murder. Indeed the last Pir but one, who died only a few years ago, on one occasion narrowly escaped the gallows himself for the murder of a rival Pir Murder as the ordinary means of attaining spiritual ends, tends, as the Council will readily admit, to demoralise the general character of a society; in consequence, minor crimes of violence, grievous hurt, dakaiti and robbery are looked upon by the Hurs as venial faults, and indeed those who commit them are deserving of sympathy, and must be protected by all their fellow-Hurs. For nearly three years a band of fourteen Hurs, headed by a man who had murdered a rival lieutenant, openly defied the authorities, with the countenance, in fact with the active aid of the local Hur zamindars, and peace and security were not restored to the country till all but one had been executed or shot down fighting. Had this Act been in force against the Hurs and had rules existed under section 18, I think I am justified in saying that the outlawry might have been stamped out at an earlier stage, various horrible atrocities would have been prevented, the lives of loyal Police-officers and unoffending citizens would have been saved and the robbery of a great deal of property would not have occurred. Where you have a class of men whose bigotry and freemasonry prevent its members (some of them outwardly well-to-do and respectable persons) from aiding in the prevention of violent crime, but rather stimulate them to protect it, the public safety demands that they be put under special regulations. There is another criminal tribe of my acquaintance, named the Jagaranis, in North Sind. Settled in the dense forests they are habitually addicted to cattle stealing, a crime which in an agricultural country is specially cruel, as it takes away the cultivator's means of livelihood. We have placed special punitive Police posts upon them; we have sent them to jail, when we could get proof, and we have even offered them, without success, employment in our Police. But though I admit that I have not heard very much of them lately, I believe they still prefer a thieving life in the jungles. Under this Act I could move them bodily from their lair in the forests and by giving them waste lands in the great canals which are now under construction, gradually turn them into useful citizens, just as General Jacob did with the lawless Hill-Baluchis 50 years ago, by the construction of the Begari Canal. Outside Sind again in the Bombay Presidency proper, I know of at least one criminal tribe, the Bhamteas, who, when asked their profession in Court, answer complacently 'Theft,' and whose operations are now much facilitated by railways. They are a miserable little tribe I am bound to say, and very likely special measures in regard to them may be thought unnecessary. But the Act would undoubtedly strengthen the hands of the Inspector General of Police in dealing with them or any other tribe or class of the kind. The Council will notice that the Act gives every security against honest members of tribes becoming subjected to the disabilities of the Act, merely on account of a few evil-behaved individuals. A thoroughly good case must be made out against the community first, and then the Governor General in Council will weigh carefully and decide whether the case is strong enough to justify the Act being introduced. No Local Government can put the Act in force *suo motu*. The amendment, I repeat, is merely permissive, enabling other Local Governments than those of the three northern provinces to apply for such extension when the need arises. I would only add a word more: As Mr. Cadell has said, gentlemen who live at home at ease and in security are apt to forget that the poor labouring cultivator and the struggling trader living in far off villages are also entitled to the protection of the law for their lives and property. And when crime becomes endemic in a certain tribe, whether they be called Thugs or Sansiahs or Hurs, it is not for the mere pleasure of the executive but for the sake of the law-abiding subject that special measures are necessary. I trust therefore that the amendment of which I have given notice and which I beg to move will meet with the approval of this Council."

The Hon'ble MR. REES said:—"The provisions of this Bill though more lenient than those of the original draft are nevertheless of an extremely stringent

character. I believe, however, that there is abundant evidence that they do not go beyond the necessities of the case, having in view the protection of society and the reformation of the particular tribes to which the Bill is primarily intended to apply. These are described in the Statement of Objects and Reasons as tribes composed of criminals of the worst type whose only occupation is crime. Such a description at once distinguishes the Sansiahs and kindred tribes from others conventionally known as criminal. For instance, the opinion that this Bill is unduly severe might naturally be formed by one whose experience of criminal tribes was confined to the Maravars, Kallars and others in Southern India. Yet these are conventionally known as criminal. The word Kallan means a thief, and the word Maravan might be translated marauder. Kallars and Maravars were dominant and military tribes in the last century and their turbulent disposition too often finds an outlet at the present day in cattle-lifting and in robbery with violence. Their very sports are mimic representations of these offences. It might at first sight be thought that these tribes are not dissimilar from the criminal tribes to which the Bill specially relates, but in fact they offer in the most important considerations aspects of contrast rather than of similitude. They are exceedingly numerous and amount probably to a million in all; they have fixed and settled residences, and, above all, the masses are more or less peaceful cultivators, though large numbers are hardened habitual offenders, to deal with whom the provisions of the existing law are found in some respects to be defective. Yet the application to them of the Criminal Tribes' Act would be unjustifiable. Certain provisions thereof which were considered appropriate to their case it was proposed by Sir Philip Hutchins' Habitual Offenders Bill to incorporate in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the matter is now, it is understood, under consideration. It is probable that Sir Philip Hutchins was moved to introduce his Bill in consequence of the depredations of the South India criminal tribes of which he had ample experience.

"The Bill as reported upon to-day could not be applied to these tribes, but under the amendment, it would be competent to a Local Government to bring them, or others of a kindred character, under the operation of the Act, after obtaining the sanction of the Governor General in Council. Inasmuch as the provisions of the proposed amendment are purely permissive no objection need be offered to them. It is not likely that any Local Government would ever propose to bring under the Act any tribe other than one which in the language of the Statement of Objects and Reasons is composed of criminals of the worst type, whose only occupation is crime. To such, it will be universally admitted, its application should be jealously restricted."

The Hon'ble RAI ANANDA CHARLU BAHADUR said:—"Like my hon'ble friend Mr. Rees, coming from the same presidency he comes from, I have not the necessary personal knowledge to fully appreciate the severity of this measure, and I should have liked it as it left the hands of the Select Committee. That there should yet be classes under the British rule at this time of day, calling for such drastic provisions is a matter for both surprise and regret. As the Hon'ble Mr. Rees has pointed out, even the class whose name is a synonym for 'thieves' have, in the main, given up their old ways and settled down into peaceable citizens, following one or other of the peaceful walks of life in the Southern Presidency. I hope and trust that the giant's power, taken under this Act, would be used most sparingly and by the soberest men. Too much zeal, actuated by impulsive natures, and a too free resort to the powers conferred by this Act, would only give a longer base to the existing conditions and defeat the very object, had in view. I also hope that the widest publicity would be given to these extended powers, bringing them home to the classes, they are meant to be used against, by other means than mere publication in gazettes and newspaper notifications. It seems to me that measures, such as this, would do far more by acting as a deterrent, in a preventive sense, than being put into practice as a punitive provision. I have trespassed on Your Lordship's attention thus far, as we are, by this Act, interfering with the most sacred of rights—the right of a parent to the custody and bringing up of his child—the right which all enlightened Governments have respected, even

to the extent of handing over irredeemably a non-Christian child to a Christianised father—the right, which we now interfere with, somewhat on the questionable principle of 'the end justifies the means.' I venture to express the hope that the year would soon come round, when this Act would no longer require to be retained on the Indian Statute-book."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN said :—"I have nothing to add to the facts brought before the Council by the Mover of the present motion. But perhaps in regard to the discussion that has taken place it is expedient that I should give a stronger support to my hon'ble friend Mr. Cadell than would be indicated by a mere silent vote. I can endorse all that he has said about the criminal habits and pursuits of these tribes, and I can speak from my personal knowledge of the suffering entailed upon the community by the depredations of these people. Attempts have been made for a long time to reform them—attempts which for the most part have resulted in failure,—but I entertain the hope with my friend Mr. Ananda Charlu that perseverance in this matter, as in other matters, will meet with success. It is not to be expected that habits and pursuits which are ingrained in a race by generations of practice can be eradicated in a few years, and, therefore, it is the duty of the Government to go patiently on with their endeavours to reform and repress the tendencies and practices of these tribes. Our best hopes lie in the children of the tribes. If they can be moulded, there is some chance of influencing favourably the next generation. But experience has shown, to the satisfaction of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, that the arrangements which we made under the Criminal Tribes' Act for instituting and carrying on reforms require to be stringent if those reformatory measures are to succeed. It is with regret that we find that those measures have not been so successful as we had hoped, but the aim and object, which Mr. Ananda Charlu and the rest of us all have, is essentially to strengthen the Local Government in those measures which it has taken for the object we have commonly in view. The proposals now before the Council are specially directed to the accentuation of those Regulations which govern the conduct of Reformatories and which secure the retention of the people in those settlements which are designed with the object of teaching them more wholesome habits of life than those which they now pursue.

"The other object is the repression of the habits which are common to these tribes. It has been the experience of the Government of the North-Western Provinces—and that is an experience which we must respect—that some increase of these repressive measures is absolutely essential in the interests of the people. There is an occasional humanity, which I venture to think is not a sound humanity, which exhausts all its pity on the criminal and forgets the sufferings of the people upon whom that criminal preys. As I said before I can endorse from my own experience everything that my hon'ble friend Mr. Cadell has said, and that has been said by other speakers, of the serious loss and injury to which innocent people are subjected by the practices of these tribes. I am satisfied from what I saw in the Select Committee and the papers that were put before us that the increased severity which is now proposed in the Bill before the Council is necessary for the protection of that community—a protection to which every community is entitled from a civilized Government; and it is also essential for the restraint of these tribesmen from practices and habits which have been the growth of generations.

"In regard to the amendment I have only to say that as far as I am concerned on the part of the Government I am prepared to accept that amendment, which will permit the extension of the Act to other parts of India."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CADELL said :—"I have now the honour to move that the Bill as amended be passed, and in doing so I would merely remark that the different points of view from which the Hon'ble Member on my left (the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu) and I view this measure are probably due to the difference in our experience. If the Hon'ble Member had, as I have done, picked up the dying and wounded victims of members of

these tribes, if he had as Magistrate and Judge listened to the revolting narratives of how readily life had been sacrificed to secure a few rupees or even a few annas, he would think less of those at whom this legislation is aimed, and more exclusively of their victims. The Bill now before the Council will, I am assured if passed into law, be the means of preventing much misery and suffering to the innocent, and I confess that with this object in view I have not much sympathy to spare for the guilty. If the hopes in which the Hon'ble Member indulges are fulfilled, I shall be extremely glad, but in the meantime there is good ground for the belief that the greater severity towards the criminal tribes, which this Bill contemplates, is likely to conduce to the safety and security of the law-abiding portion of the community."

The motion was put and agreed to.

UNITED KINGDOM PROBATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the recognition in British India of Probates and Letters of Administration granted by Courts in the United Kingdom. He said :—"When Hon'ble Members have our Report in their hands, they will see that we have come to the conclusion that it is unnecessary to proceed with this Bill. The reasons are stated in the Report. Of course, if, when the Report has been in the hands of Hon'ble Members, they desire any further explanation, I shall be most happy to give that explanation on behalf of the Committee. But I think all Hon'ble Members will agree with me that at any rate we have plenty of legislation, and that, before we proceed with any fresh legislation, a strong case ought to be made out for it. In this particular case we have satisfied ourselves that the existing procedure works smoothly, and that any possible hypothetical advantages to be gained by introducing a new procedure would be more than counterbalanced by disturbing and confusing the old mode of procedure. No difficulty has arisen in England in the case of probates granted in India where it has been sought to administer the estate in England, and under the existing Succession Act in the case of the probate of a will granted in England, we have ample means to administer an estate which is situated in India. I beg to lay the Report on the table."

EPIDEMIC DISEASES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN said :—"I would ask Your Excellency's permission to suspend the Rules of Business in order to enable me to obtain leave of the Council to introduce a Bill to meet the spread of dangerous epidemic diseases. I think I may at this stage explain that it is not the intention or desire of the Government of India in any way to express, or give occasion for, alarm of any kind whatever, in regard to the matter, but the fact stands that the plague which has taken root in Bombay has been gradually extending to other parts of the country, and it seems to the Government expedient that some measures should be promptly taken before the disease has attained large proportions elsewhere to hold it in check.

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules to be suspended.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN said :—"My Lord, I have the honour to ask for leave to introduce a Bill for the better prevention of the spread of dangerous epidemic diseases. Hon'ble Members are aware that parts of the Bombay Presidency are suffering from a visitation of bubonic plague, and will doubtless recognise that it is well for the Government to be armed with special powers dealing with this calamity and enabling it to prevent, so far as is humanly possible, the extension of the disease to other districts and provinces. Municipal bodies already have extraodinary powers of dealing with disease within their own limits, but these powers are by no means uniform, and only extend to very limited areas. The Madras Government have moved very reasonably and naturally that they should be armed with larger powers than they now possess, and in a series of municipalities and cantonments in other

parts of India authority has been asked for the enforcement of the sanitary precautions that the circumstances require, and for powers of control, enabling them to deal promptly with any emergency which may arise. Since I arrived in the Council room a letter has been put into my hands from the Bombay Government asking for the very extension of their powers, which it is proposed in the Bill to give. The general powers conferred by clause 2 of the Bill are an adaptation of the powers already conferred within the City of Bombay by section 434 of the Bombay Act, III of 1888, for imposing such temporary regulations as may be found necessary to prevent the outbreak or spead of disease. In another direction the Government of India are advised that existing powers are legally inadequate. Foreign countries are already much alarmed at the possibility of infection from India, and telegraphic news has arrived that Russia has declared the whole Continent of India to be infected. For the safeguarding of our commerce the Government must be prepared to take steps to allay the fears of other nations, and we therefore propose to take power to order the medical inspection, and, if necessary, the detention, of any suspected ship whose departure from India with sickness on board might give grounds for severe measures to be taken against Indian shipping abroad. The special powers which the Bill confers are intended to meet a special emergency, and will only be enforced where the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the provisions of the ordinary law are insufficient."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair, the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani, the Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law and the Mover, with instructions to report upon it at the next meeting of the Council.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 4th February, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 29th January, 1897.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 16th, 1897.

THE weather during the week under review was determined by the passage of two cold weather storms across Northern India.

The first of these which was a feeble depression appeared in Upper Sind at the beginning of the week, and drifting slowly eastwards along the Himalayas during the next three days passed out of the Indian area on the 14th. Notwithstanding its feebleness it gave numerous showers of rain to the greater part of the Punjab and moderate to heavy rain and snow to Baluchistan, Kashmir and the Punjab Himalayas between the 10th and 12th. The second storm passed into India from the plateau of Persia and Baluchistan on the 13th, and, while advancing eastwards during the day, gave rise to a secondary storm of exceptional severity in the Punjab. The barometer at Khushab (the station nearest to the centre of the Punjab depression) at 8 A.M. of the 14th marked only 29·582 inches, or about half an inch below the normal of the day, and the weather was stormy over the Punjab and the adjacent Himalayas with moderate to heavy rain in the plains and heavy snow in the hills. The secondary storm broke up even more rapidly than it formed during the day, and the barometer rose with unusual rapidity in the Punjab, thus re-establishing high pressure conditions in that area on the 15th. The primary depression which was advancing through Bundelkhand on the 14th continued its march eastwards, passing through Bengal on the 15th and Assam on the 16th. Its influence on the weather was but slight.

The double disturbance was in several respects one of the more remarkable of recent years. The original depression, though moderately deep when crossing the North-West frontier, was very shallow and ill-defined during its existence in India and marched unusually rapidly at an average rate of about 650 miles per diem. The secondary depression was unusually deep, and the upward movement of the barometer accompanying its dispersion was one of the largest and most rapid on record in the Punjab. It may be noted that an almost equally large and rapid movement of the barometer was recorded at Peshawar on the 25th February 1889.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 10th January.*—The barometric changes of the previous 24 hours were generally small in amount except in Upper India and Baluchistan where pressure had decreased briskly to rapidly. Pressure was normal in the Peninsula and more or less in defect over the remainder of the country. The deficiency was greatest in Baluchistan, Upper Sind and the West Punjab where it averaged nearly two-tenths of an inch. The storm which was approaching Baluchistan at the end of the previous week lay over Upper Sind. The distribution of pressure was very abnormal, pressure being highest in Upper Assam and lowest in the area of depression in Upper Sind. Winds exhibited a fairly regular cyclonic circulation in Upper India, but were light except at the level of the hill stations where they were strong. Westerly winds prevailed in the Gangetic Plain, northerly winds on the coasts of the Bay, and easterly winds in the west of the Peninsula. Elsewhere the directions were very variable. Skies were overcast in the hills and heavily clouded on the plains in the north-west, and heavy rain had fallen in Baluchistan, and a few light showers in the submontane districts of the Punjab and the adjacent hills. Chaman had registered 1·15 inches. Moderate snow was falling in Kashmir. Temperature differed but little from the normal in Burma, Bengal and Southern India, but exceeded the normal in all other districts. The excess was greatest in Upper India (3° to 9°) and was due to a warm wave advancing across that area.

Monday, 11th January.—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, Upper Sind and the West Punjab, and had fallen briskly in the South Punjab, East Rajputana, the western districts of the North-Western Provinces, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. In other parts of the country the barometer had changed but slightly. The depression had advanced east-north-eastwards and lay over the eastern half of the Punjab. It was, however, beginning to fill up. The distribution of pressure remained abnormal. Winds were feebly cyclonic around the depression. They had fallen off considerably in strength at the hill stations and were now generally light to moderate in force. Rain and snow had fallen more generally than on the 10th in the Punjab, Kashmir and Baluchistan, and had extended to the north-western and hill districts of the North-Western Provinces. The largest recorded fall was 1·45 inches at Murree. Temperature had decreased rapidly in Baluchistan and was now 3° below the normal at Quetta. The warm wave had extended eastwards across the western districts of the North-Western Provinces and Bundelkhand.

Tuesday, 12th January.—Pressure had increased slightly in Rajputana and the South and Central Punjab, and had fallen rapidly in the central submontane districts of the North Western Provinces to which the depression was now transferred. The depression had, however, filled up largely and was but faintly indicated in the chart. Pressure was falling rapidly in Baluchistan and a fresh storm was approaching from Persia. The distribution of pressure was, as on the previous two days, very abnormal in character, pressure being in large defect over the greater part of Northern India, in moderate to considerable defect in Burma and the central parts of India, and normal in the Peninsula. Light irregular airs and calms prevailed generally. The wind was rising at Murree. Light showers had occurred in the hill and submontane districts of North-Western India. Temperature had decreased rapidly in Sind and Rajputana. The warm wave had advanced to Chota Nagpur and West Bengal.

Wednesday, 13th January.—Pressure had increased slightly in Burma, North-Eastern India, the North-Western Provinces and the eastern districts of

the Punjab, and had fallen over the remainder of India and in Baluchistan. The fall was greatest in Upper Sind where it slightly exceeded a tenth of an inch. The storm which was approaching Baluchistan on the preceding day from the Persian side had crossed the frontier and was at 8 A.M. central near Jacobabad where pressure was about a quarter of an inch in defect. The very feeble residual depression passing through the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces had reached North Bihar. Pressure was below the average over the whole of the country. The deficiency was moderate to considerable generally and was largest in the Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan where it ranged from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in amount. Winds in Upper India were under the influence of the Sind depression, but elsewhere very variable winds and calms continued. The air movement was generally feeble though increasing rapidly in Upper India and more especially at the hill stations. Skies were overcast in Baluchistan, and snow was falling at Chaman. They were slightly clouded in Upper India and parts of the Peninsula, but were practically clear elsewhere. Beyond a few drops at Kurrachee no rain whatever had fallen in India. The high temperature conditions had extended to East Bengal. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was above the average in all districts. The excess was as much as 6½° in the North-Western Provinces, 5° in the Central Provinces and 4° in Bengal and Assam. The increased temperature in these areas was due chiefly to higher day temperature than usual.

Thursday, 14th January.—The barometric changes of the previous 24 hours were unusually large and important. Pressure had fallen with great rapidity in the Punjab and Kashmir, and briskly to rapidly in Rajputana and the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces and Central India. It had, on the other hand, increased slightly to briskly in Baluchistan, Lower Sind, North-Eastern India and Burma. The Sind depression had marched very rapidly eastwards and lay over Bundelkhand at 8 A.M. It was, however, obscured by the formation of an unusually deep secondary storm over the Punjab. Pressure was in very large defect over the whole of North-Western and Central India, the deficiency being largest in the central area of the secondary depression in the Punjab where it averaged about half an inch in amount. Strong cyclonic winds were blowing on the plains of Upper India and severe gales at the hill stations. The hourly velocity at Murree during the previous 24 hours averaged 33 miles. Elsewhere winds were unchanged. Skies were overcast at the majority of stations in North-Western India and in Baluchistan, and the cloud was extending rapidly eastwards to the North-Western Provinces. The double disturbance had occasioned moderate to heavy rain over the greater part of the Punjab, heavy snow in the West Punjab Hills and light rain in Rajputana and Gujarat. Light rain and snow had fallen also in Kashmir and Baluchistan. The snowfall at Murree and Cherat measured about 1 foot deep, while the largest amount of rain in the plains were registered at Peshawar (1·06 inches), Rawal Pindi (0·95 inch) and Lahore (0·90 inch). The residual depression in North Bihar on the 13th had advanced to Assam. It, however, died out during the day. An unusually large reduction of temperature had occurred in Baluchistan and the mean temperature of the previous 24 hours averaged 14° below the normal at Quetta.

Friday, 15th January.—Pressure had increased even more rapidly than it had fallen on the previous day in North-Western India and Baluchistan, and the secondary depression in the Punjab had filled up completely. The rise exceeded five-tenths of an inch at Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Khushab and Rawal Pindi, and pressure was now normal at these stations. The primary depression had advanced from Bundelkhand to South Bihar, and occasioned a brisk fall of the barometer over Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Bengal. High pressure conditions were re-established in the Punjab, and the distribution of pressure was fairly normal, the only abnormal feature being the low pressure area over Bengal. Westerly winds obtained over the Gangetic Plain and the central parts of the country, irregularly cyclonic winds over Bengal, northerly winds over Burma, and more or less variable winds and calms elsewhere. Moderate to heavy rain and snow had fallen in the North-West Himalayas, and light to moderate rain almost

stations in the Punjab and in the north-western districts of the North-Western Provinces. The largest amount recorded in the hill districts was 3·02 inches at Simla, and in the plains 1·07 inches at Peshawar. Temperature had diminished very rapidly in Baluchistan and Upper India, the decrease at several stations amounting to over 15°. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was 26° below the average in Baluchistan (Quetta), 13° below in Gujarat, 8° in Sind and Rajputana, and 6° below in the Punjab. The temperature conditions at Quetta during the previous 24 hours were very remarkable, the day temperature being only 19° and the night temperature only 9°·3.

Saturday, 16th January.—Pressure had fallen briskly in Assam to which area the depression had now advanced. Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly over the greater part of Upper India, the Central Provinces, Central India, the North-Western Provinces, Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Elsewhere the changes were slight, though generally downward. Pressure was in slight to considerable excess in Upper and Central India, about equally in defect in North-Eastern India and Burma, and practically normal in other districts. Winds were anti-cyclonic in direction over the greater part of Northern and Central India, and variable elsewhere. Skies were free from cloud throughout the Indian area, and no rain had been received beyond a few local showers of little importance in Assam and the North-West Himalayas. A well-defined cool wave was affecting the whole of North-West and Central India and reducing temperature largely in these areas. Temperature was in very large excess in Bengal and in moderate excess in Madras and normal in Burma.

Temperature.—The temperature conditions over Northern and Central India were determined by the disturbances of the week. The second storm of the week was preceded by a well-marked warm wave and followed by a cool wave of unusual intensity. Temperature was throughout the week practically normal in Madras and Burma, and slightly to largely above the average over the remainder of India during the first five days. The precipitation accompanying the second disturbance caused an unusually large reduction of temperature in Baluchistan on the 14th, and a cool wave crossed the frontier during the next 24 hours, and extended rapidly to the whole of North-Western and Central India on the 16th. The mean temperature in that area was hence in very large defect on the 15th and 16th. Remarkably low temperatures were recorded in Baluchistan on the 15th. Thus the highest temperature of the 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of the 15th at Quetta was only 19° and the lowest only 9°·3. It may be noted that the reading of 9°·3 at Quetta is about 5° lower than the lowest reading previously on record.

The following table gives mean temperature variation data for the week :—

Province.	January 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th	10th.	
Burma	+0·9	+0·1	—0·5	+0·1	+0·7	+0·3	+0·5	+0·3
Bengal and Assam . .	+1·0	+1·0	+2·1	+4·3	+4·7	+6·1	+0·6	+3·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3·9	+5·9	+6·3	+6·5	+7·8	+6·2	—3·1	+4·8
Punjab . . .	+5·2	+4·8	+4·5	+2·0	+3·4	—5·6	—3·5	+0·9
Bombay	+3·2	+2·6	+2·3	+0·5	+1·2	+0·1	—2·0	+1·0
Central Provinces and Berar	+4·8	+5·7	+6·6	+5·3	+6·7	+4·1	—1·3	+4·6
Central India and Gujarat .	+5·6	+7·4	+6·0	+2·7	+2·5	3·7	—10·1	+1·5
Sind and Rajputana . .	+6·6	+8·6	+4·5	+2·7	+1·7	—8·2	—10·6	+0·8
Madras	+1·0	+0·9	+1·4	+2·1	+1·9	+2·6	+2·7	+1·8
Mean for whole of India	+3·6	+4·1	+3·7	+3·0	+3·4	+0·2	—3·0	+2·1

Rainfall.—There were two periods of disturbance and rainfall during the week :—

1st.—From the 10th to the 12th.—Moderate rain fell during this period in the Central, Submontane and North Punjab, light showers in the South Punjab and the hill and north-western districts of the North-Western Provinces, and moderate to heavy rain and snow in Baluchistan, Kashmir and the Punjab Himalayas. The precipitation of the period was due to the passage eastwards of a feeble cold-weather storm across North-Western India.

2nd.—From the 14th to the 16th.—Light to heavy general rain occurred over the Punjab on the 14th and 15th, light to moderate rain in the north-western and hill districts of the North-Western Provinces on the 15th and 16th, and light rain in West Rajputana on the 14th. Very heavy rain and snow fell in the Punjab (and probably also Kashmir) Himalayas on the 14th and 15th, Simla recording 3·02 inches (melted snow), and Dharamsala 2·35 inches on the 15th. Daily falls exceeding 1 inch in amount were registered at several stations in the Punjab, the heaviest being 1·50 inches at Abbottabad on the 15th. The precipitation during this period occurred in connection with a cold-weather storm which travelled across Northern India between the 13th and 16th, and gave rise to an unusually deep secondary depression in the Punjab on the 14th.

Practically or actually no rain fell during the week in Burma, the whole of Bengal, Assam, the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, Central India, East Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Berar, North Bombay and the Peninsula, and the rainfall of the week was in more or less defect in these areas. The deficiency was, however, small in amount and ranged from two hundredths of an inch in Lower Burma to about two tenths of an inch in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces.

The rainfall of the week was, on the other hand, abundant or excessive in the Punjab (excepting the southern and south-eastern divisions, where it was scanty), the hill districts of the North-Western Provinces and Baluchistan. The excess was both absolutely and relatively to the normal largest in the North Punjab which obtained an average fall of 3·40 inches or 2·98 inches above the normal of the week.

A reference to the accompanying table shows that the rainfall of the period exceeds the normal very largely in the Central, Hill, North and West Divisions of the Punjab and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and slightly to considerably in the hill districts of the North-Western Provinces, the submontane districts of the Punjab, Baluchistan, the central coast districts of Madras and West Rajputana. It is more or less below the normal in other divisions, the deficiency being greatest in amount in Assam and South Madras.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week :—

Murree 7·75 inches, Abbottabad 4·66 inches, Nowshera (Peshawar) 4·60 inches, Hangu (Kohat) 3·50 inches, Chakrata 3·53 inches, Joshimath (Garhwal) 2·90 inches, Jallalabad (Ferozepore) 2·55 inches, Jhelum 2·45 inches and Kharian (Gujrat) and Chunian (Lahore) each 2·11 inches.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 16th, 1897. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from January 3rd, to January 16th, 1897. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Jan. 3rd to Jan 16th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·00	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0	?	?	0	?	?
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·02	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0 23	— 100
	7. Assam (Surma)	0·05	0·14	—0·09	0 05	0 28	— 82
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	0·02	0·23	—0 21	0·02	0·35	— 94
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·01	0·19	—0·18	0·05	0 34	— 85
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0 09	—0·09	0	0 21	— 100
	11. Central do.	0	0·11	—0·11	0·01	0 17	— 94
	12. North do.	0	0 09	—0·09	0	0 11	— 100
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0 15	— 100
	14. Orissa	0	0 07	—0·07	0	0 12	— 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·15	—0·15	0 02	0 24	— 92
	16. Bihar (South)	0	0·10	—0 10	0	0·21	— 100
	17. Do. (North)	0·01	0·13	—0 12	0·01	0 19	— 95
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·22	—0·22	0	0·20	— 100
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·21	—0·2	0	0 27	— 100
	20. Do. (North)	0·02	0·17	—0·15	0 02	0·20	— 90
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0 20	— 100
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	0·04	0·10	—0·06	0·06	0·17	— 65
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	0 02	0·15	—0·13	0·02	0·21	— 90
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	0·40	0·24	+0·16	0·42	0·39	+ 8
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	1·19	0 40	+0·79	1·33	0 73	+ 82
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0 03	0·21	—0·18	0·03	0·20	— 89
	27. Do. (South)	0·17	0 24	—0·07	0·18	0·31	— 42
	28. Do. (Central)	1·61	0·34	+1·27	1·62	0·49	+ 231
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·87	0·39	+0·48	0·88	0·56	+ 57
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	2 66	0·59	+2·07	2·90	0·94	+ 209
	31. Do. (North)	3·46	0·42	+2 98	3·70	0 07	+ 401
	32. Do. (West)	0·59	0·10	+0·49	0 66	0·14	+ 338
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar Coast	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·19	— 100
	34. Madras (South Central)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·15	— 100
	35. Coorg	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·15	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·04	— 100
	37. Konkan	0	0 01	—0·01	0	0 08	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·05	— 100
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	..	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0	0	0	0 06	— 100
	41. Berar	0	0	0	0·07	0 15	— 53
Central Provinces and Berar	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·01	0·10	— 90
	43. Central Provinces (Central)	0	0·10	—0·10	0·11	0·17	— 35
	44. Central Provinces (East)	0	0·04	—0·04	0·52	0·08	+ 550
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0·02	0	+0·02	0·02	0	
	47. Sind	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·14	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	1·73	0·45	+1·28	1·77	0·73	+ 142
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0	0 12	—0·12	0	0·15	— 100
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·08	— 100
	51. Rajputana (West)	0·22	0·12	+0·10	0·22	0·13	+ 69
	52. East Coast (North)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·04	0 06	— 33
	52(a). Do. (do.) (a)	0	0 01	—0·01	0	0·07	— 100
Madras	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·00	— 100
	54. Madras (Central)	0	0	0	0·01	0·01	0
	55. East Coast (Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·21	0·09	+ 144
	56. Do. (South)	0	0·07	—0·07	0·18	0 30	— 40
	57. Madras (South)	0	0·15	—0·15	0 02	0 35	— 91

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SIMLA, *the 21st January 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—No rain fell during the week except a few scattered showers in the southern districts. The water-supply continues sufficient in the southern half of the presidency; but is inadequate except under largest works elsewhere; and is scanty in parts of the Deccan and the Circars. Sowing and planting is in progress in parts under wells and large irrigation works. The standing crops in the Deccan and in parts of the Circars are in a bad condition; elsewhere they are fair to good. The harvest in the southern half of the presidency and on the west coast is yielding a fair outturn, elsewhere the outturn is poor or bad generally. Pasture and fodder is very scarce in the Deccan and in parts of the Circars; elsewhere it is adequate. Cattle are in a bad condition in parts of the Deccan; elsewhere they are generally fair. Prices are dearer in the Deccan and in Ganjam, but elsewhere changes are small and rates generally slightly easier. The numbers relieved were:—relief workers 24,782; kitchen inmates, chiefly dependants, 2,070; weavers 6,974; all in the Deccan districts. Total numbers in receipt of relief are 33,826. The increase is chiefly in Bellary owing to the deepening of distress. Prices on which the famine wage is regulated are:—Kurnool 15, Bellary 14⅔ and Anantapur 13⅛ seers per rupee, Cuddapah is not reported, but there *Cholam* (*Sorghum vulgare*) is 14½ seers per rupee. Test works have again been opened in Ganjam; one has failed to attract workers, but the authorities anticipate necessity for gratuitous relief owing to emigration of able-bodied and also to weavers.

Bombay.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—Slight rain has fallen in Khandesh and Poona; more is urgently wanted for crops lately sown in affected districts. The standing crops have been damaged by frost slightly in one taluka of Karachi, in seven of Shikarpur, and in six of Hyderabad; by drought in two of Karachi, and by locusts in one of Karachi; they are thriving in Sind and Gujrat; but are indifferent elsewhere. The crops recently sown are withering for want of rain in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Poona, Sholapur, and Dharwar. The autumn harvesting is completed except in Khandesh and Dharwar. The reaping of the spring crop has commenced in Ahmedabad, Broach, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, and Bijapur. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Karnatak, Shikarpur, and in parts of Karachi. The grain-supply is generally sufficient in affected districts. Cotton picking continues in Broach, Surat, Kathiawar, Wadhwan, and Baroda. The condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar; healthy elsewhere except in parts of Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Ratnagiri, and Kanara. Prices are rising in parts of Surat, Ratnagiri, Poona, and Bijapur, falling in Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, and parts of Broach, Surat, Ratnagiri, and Bijapur, and stationary in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Khandesh, Kolaba, Sholapur, Kathiawar, and in parts of Broach, Surat, Poona, Bijapur. Prices of the food-grains on which famine wages are based are:—Dharwar 13¾, Belgaum 12, Bijapur 11, Sholapur and Ahmednagar 10½, Poona 10, Nasik and Khandesh 9¾, Satara 9½, Kolaba 8¾ seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works including non-working children were:—Bijapur 72,652, Sholapur 67,316, Ahmednagar 46,604, Poona 23,938, Nasik 27,766, Satara 21,051, Khandesh 18,134, Belgaum 3,058, Dharwar 644, total 2,81,163, of which 1,97,546 are relief workers and 83,617, non-working children. On gratuitous relief:—Bijapur 4,820, Sholapur 3,560, Ahmednagar 33, Poona 2,383, Belgaum 266. Total numbers in receipt of relief are 2,92,225.

Bengal.—*For week ending 25th January.*—There was some rain in Champaran (Sadar ·10, Bettiah ·40, Bigaha ·56) and parts of Saran (Gopalganj ·22, Siwan ·07), but practically none in any of the other districts during the week. The rain in Champaran has done much good to the spring and poppy crops. These crops are generally promising throughout Bihar. The spring crops in North Bengal are fair, but in almost all other parts they are poor. The harvesting of winter rice is not yet over. Oilseeds and pulses are being gathered, and the pressing of sugar-cane is in progress. Transplantation of spring rice is going on. Ploughing for autumn rice has begun in North Bengal. Prices have not generally risen during the week. Slight fluctuations in the price of common rice are reported from some districts. In Patna the price of common rice fell from 10½ to 11 seers, in Gaya from 9 to 9½ seers, and at Bettiah (Champaran) from 8½ to 9¼ seers per rupee. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 9¼ seers, Patna (common rice) 11 seers, Shahabad (common rice) 10 seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 1 chittack, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10¼ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Durbhanga (common rice) 9 seers. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 23rd January, were—Relief Works: Nadia 4,810 (men 2,264, women 539, children 2,007), Khulna 37 (men 20, women *nil*, children 17), Rajshahi, 891 (men 852, women *nil*, children 39), Patna 490 (men 255, women 156, children 79), Shahabad 2,040 (men 702, women 896, children 442), Saran 12,579 (men 3,348, women 5,136, children 4,095), Champaran 115,770 (men 50,638, women 40,031, children 25,101), Muzaffarpur 7,129 (men 3,655, women 1,615, children 1,859), Darbhanga 103,581 (men 48,928, women 40,392, children 14,261. Total 247,327 against 233,846 in the previous week.—Gratuitous relief: Nadia 912 (men 170, women 600, children 142), Khulna 138 (men 33, women 60, children 45), Patna 5 men (in Bihar), Saran 7,313 (men 1,167, women 4,839, children 1,307), Champaran 5,838 (men 1,383, women 2,475, children 1,980), Muzaffarpur 4,603 (men 1,611, women 1,686, children 1,306), Darbhanga 51,534 (men 12,203, women 25,843, children 13,488). Total 70,343 against 44,423 in the previous week. The total numbers in receipt of relief are 317,670.—Private relief: Relief works—Hutwa Raj 2,548. Darbhanga Raj—Figures not complete.—Gratuitous relief—Hutwa Raj 1,142. Rest of Saran district, 1,508.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 27th January.*—Good and general rain fell during the week; few districts recorded less than one quarter of an inch. The rain has benefited the standing crops which are reported to be doing well. Cane-pressing continues in most districts The Arhar (*Cajanus indicus*) crop has been slightly damaged by frost in portions of a few districts. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 23rd January 1897, in 17 districts which have been officially recognized as distressed were as follows:—Agra 12,805, Etawah 13,432, Banda 139,013, Cawnpore 57,123, Hamirpur 47,726, Allahabad 174,160, Jhansi 38,138, Jalaun 58,765, Jaunpur 27,425, Mirzapur 10,306, Gorakhpur 19,671, Lucknow 52,491, Unao 29,312, Rae Bareli 56,161, Sitapur 36,964, Hardoi 159,929, Bara Banki 18,828, total 952,249. The total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—Employed on relief works 618,355; relieved as dependants 125,973; relieved in poor-houses 41,735; relieved under other provisions of the Code 166,186. The numbers relieved in 20 districts which are under observation but not yet officially recognised as distressed were, on the same date, as follows:—relieved on test works 45,892, relieved in poor-houses 15,855, relieved under other provisions of the Code 10,358, total 72,105. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 1,024,354. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices remain high, but show a tendency to fall slightly in a few districts. The prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wages are based are as follows in the districts officially recognised as distressed:—Etawah, Agra, Hamirpur and Mirzapur 9; Hardoi and Allahabad 9¼; Jalaun 9⅛; Rae Bareli and Jhansi 9¼; Jaunpur, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Unao, Banda, Sitapur and Bara Banki 10 and Cawnpore 10½ seers per rupee.

Punjab.—*For week ending 26th January.*—Rain averaging about one-fourth of an inch has fallen in parts of Jullundur, Ludhiana, Sialkot and Gujranwala, as well as in Amritsar. Slight drizzling has also taken place in Karnal, Umballa and Lahore. Coming after the general rainfall in the middle of the month, this rain has been very beneficial. More rain is wanted in the Delhi Division, Mooltan, and in the Derajat. Sugarcane-pressing is still going on. In some districts sowings of the spring crops have been nearly completed. Owing to the recent rains sowings are still being made in a few districts, but not on a large scale. Ploughings for extra spring crops have also commenced in places. The standing crops have greatly benefited by recent rain in nearly all districts. Their condition and prospects are reported to be good in most districts, but average only in Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan. The crops on dry land are still suffering from want of more rain in the Delhi Division. Stocks of food-grains are reported insufficient in Hissar, parts of Jullundur and Shahpur, and with the cultivators of Lahore, Amritsar and Gujranwala. The sugarcane has been slightly damaged by frost in Jullundur, and rape by insects in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in poor condition owing to scarcity of fodder. Their condition is good to fair in Gurgaon, Delhi, Amritsar and Gujranwala; they are dying of starvation in Hissar. Fodder is insufficient or scarce in all districts except Umballa, but since the recent rains clover has sprung up on the stubble of irrigated lands, and this will soon be available for fodder. Grass too is already beginning to spring up. The average number of persons employed on famine relief works is:—Hissar 23,180, Rohtak 3,895, Gurgaon 484, Delhi 2,392, Karnal 2,428, Ferozepore 3,038, and Gujrat 43,388 including 4,646, 1,750, 31, 597, 105, 320, and 1,327, persons respectively gratuitously relieved. The numbers on test works are:—Umballa 1,214, Ludhiana 113, Mooltan 233, Sialkot 291, Gujranwala 235, and Rawalpindi 178. In Lahore 845 persons are employed on famine and 1,032 on test works. Total numbers in receipt of relief are 82,946. There are, besides, 1,026 on ordinary works in Gurgaon. The Jhelum test works have been closed, as no persons attended. In other districts the number employed on famine and test works has risen from 70,000 to 84,000, the chief increases being in Rohtak and Gujrat. The numbers will continue to increase as this is the slack season for agricultural operations. Prices are still high throughout the province, but have fallen slightly except in Rawalpindi, where they continue to rise, and in Ludhiana where they are stationary. Wheat is selling from 8 to 10½ seers, great millet 9¾ to 11, bulrush millet 9¾ to 11¼, gram 9 to 12½, and maize 10 to 12½ seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grains on which famine wage is reckoned are:—Rohtak gram 10½ seers, Delhi bulrush millet 10, Karnal gram 10 and maize 10½, Ferozepore great millet 12, and maize 11, Lahore wheat 10 to 11, Gujrat wheat flour 7½, Umballa maize 10, Ludhiana 11, Mooltan wheat 9½, Sialkot maize 9½, and Gujranwala gram 9 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 26th January.*—Weather cloudy and stormy with rain in almost all districts Jubbulpur and Narsinghpur got nearly two inches, Saugor one and a quarter and seven districts about half an inch. Hail is reported to have caused some local damage in the Chhindwara, Seoni, Saugor, Damoh and Nerbada Valley districts. The prospects of the spring crops continue generally favourable, but some injury has been caused by the cloudy weather in places to the ripening crops and those which are being harvested. Fodder is sufficient except in Seoni, Hoshangabad, and in parts of Nagpur and Sambalpur. The numbers on relief works are as follows:—Saugor 24,345, Damoh 17,894, Jubbulpore 64,763, Mandla (up to January 3rd) 12,621, Seoni 5,872, Narsinghpur 14,451, Hoshangabad (up to January 23rd) 27,140, Nimar 452, Betul 6,810, Chhindwara 3,436, Nagpur 1,662, Chanda 1,868, Bhandara 7,760, Balaghat 4,093, Raipur 6,319, and Bilaspur 4,453. Total 202,939. The numbers on gratuitous relief are as follows:—Saugor 7,327, Damoh 2,466, Jubbulpore 13,264, Mandla 257, Seoni 496, Narsinghpur 1,796, Hoshangabad 5,755, Nimar 273, Betul 751, Chhindwara 1,337, Nagpur 877, Chanda 212, Bhandara 1,162, Balaghat 1,330, Raipur 1,034, and Bilaspur 1,326. Total 39,663. Grand total 242,602. There were also

29,867 on railway and other works in Saugor, Damoh, and Jubbulpore. The prices of the staple food-grains on which the famine wage is based are as follows:—Saugor 9¼, Damoh 8¾, Jubbulpore and Seoni 9½, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Bhandara and Raipur 10, Nimar 10¼, Betul 10½, Chhindwara 13, Nagpur 13¾, Chanda 13½, Balaghat 8⅓ and Bilaspur 9½ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—In Lower Burma reaping is nearly completed, and threshing and winnowing are progressing. In Upper Burma the cultivation of dry weather crops is in progress. Prospects as yet are generally good in the Amarapura township. In Mandalay the tobacco crop is being destroyed by caterpillars. The price of paddy has increased slightly in Bassein and Amherst, and decreased slightly in Thongwa; elsewhere it is stationary. The numbers on relief works are as follows:—Meiktila 17,183, Myingyan 8,972. On gratuitous relief:—Meiktila 2,961, Myingyan 2,587, Yamethin 320. Total numbers in receipt of relief are 32,023. The prices of staple food-grains are:—Meiktila 8 seers 15 chittacks and Myingyan 9 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 26th January.*—The weather is seasonable. There has been a slight rainfall in Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and the Naga Hills districts, but rain is badly wanted for all standing crops in Sylhet, and for pulses in Goalpara. Mustard is being gathered and pressing of sugarcane and pruning of tea continue. Prices are as follows:—Common rice—Silchar 9, Sylhet 9¾ to 10, Gauhati and Tezpur 10, Sibsagar 12 and Dibrugarh 8¾ seers per rupee. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar and the Khasi Hills. The water-supply is sufficient except in Cachar and parts of Nowgong.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 26th January.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have fallen in Tumkur and Mysore and risen in all other districts, except Chitaldrug. Harvesting operations still continue in Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore.

COORG: Harvesting of rice and picking of coffee are nearly completed. Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Hyderabad and Berar.—*For week ending 27th January.*—BERAR: Weather clear and cool. Cotton-picking nearing completion and threshing of jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) in progress. Of the winter crops wheat is reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition in most places, owing to insufficient moisture. Insufficiency of fodder and water prevails, and high prices for food-grains continue. Relief works appear likely to be necessary owing to the anticipated failure of the winter crops.

HYDERABAD: No rain fell during the week ended 23rd January. The spring crop is in fairly good condition except in nine taluks of southern division, where this crop suffers for want of rain. Sowing of winter rice crop continues in the central division. There is a scarcity of fodder and pasture. Prices are as follows:—wheat 7½, coarse rice 7⅓, white jowari 11¼, yellow jowari 13⅔, gram 10¼, and tur 11¼ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 26th January.*—Rain fell in Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand during the week. The fall was insufficient in Gwalior. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, but are in progress in Gwalior and Bhopal. The spring crops are good in one district of Gwalior and some districts of Bundelkhand, fair in three districts of Gwalior and four of Bundelkhand and in the Bhopal Agency, but are indifferent elsewhere. Pasturage is indifferent in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand and in some districts of Gwalior, fair in Bhopal and other parts of Gwalior. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bhopal, and are above normal in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Opium crops are fair in parts of Gwalior and in Bhopal. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were:—Gwalior 7,996, Bundelkhand 2,587, and Baghelkhand 25,983; the numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Bundelkhand 1,891 and Baghelkhand 2,302. The total numbers in receipt of relief were 40,759. None in Gwalior. The prices of staple grains on which famine wages are based are:—Gwalior 10 to 10½, Baghelkhand 10 seers per rupee.

Rajputana —*For week ending 27th January.*—There has been slight rainfall in Jhallawar, Kotah, Dholepore, Bickaneer and in parts of Marwar. Agricultural operations are satisfactory in three States and in Ajmere-Merwara, fair in Kherwara, and poor in Dholepore. The spring crop is good in Jaisulmere and Sirohee, thriving in Kerowlee and fair in Bickaneer. The prospects of standing crops are good in ten States, very fair in Ajmere-Merwara, fair in Meywar, poor in Dholepore. The harvest prospects are below average in Harowti, average in Ajmere-Merwara and good in Jhallawar and Jeypore. The crops have been severely damaged at Baseri, and partly elsewhere in Dholepore by hail. Cattle are generally in a good condition, fair in Meywar, Dholepore, Jaisulmere, and Bhurtpore. Pasturage or fodder is generally sufficient, but scarce in some tehsils of Jeypore, and failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore. Prices are rising in Bhurtpore and Jaisulmere and falling in Pertabgurh, Meywar, and Bickaneer, fluctuating in Kotah, high in Harowti, and steady elsewhere. The numbers of persons on relief works were :—Marwar 5,806, Kotah 1,028, Dholepur 596, Bhurtpore 565, Bickaneer 9,916, and Jaisulmere 822, and on gratuitous relief :—Marwar not reported ; Bhurtpore 522 ; Bickaneer 1,275 ; Jaisulmere 13. Total number in receipt of relief 20,543. The prices of the staple food-grains on which famine wages are based are :—Marwar 8 seers 8 chittacks ; Kotah 14½ seers ; Dholepore 9 seers ; Bhurtpore 9 seers 6 chittacks ; Bickaneer 9½ to 8 seers 15 chittacks ; Jaisulmere 8⅜ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY : *For week ending 26th January.*—Snow has fallen. Prices continue slow. Normal price 24 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—*For week ending 27th January.*—Good showers of rain have fallen. Prices are stationary. Fodder is scanty. Relief works are in progress. Price 10½ seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—Sixty-six cents of rain fell in two days and the weather is clear again. Prospects are good. Price of common rice 7 seers ; better sort 6½ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief in all Provinces during the past and present weeks are as follows :—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	RELIEF WORKS.		GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		TOTAL.	
	For week ending		For week ending		For week ending	
	23rd Jany. 1897.	30th Jany. 1897.	23rd Jany. 1897.	30th Jany. 1897.	23rd Jany. 1897.	30th Jany. 1897.
1. Madras .	20,833	26,852	8,008	6,974	28,841	33,826
2. Bombay .	256,901	281,163	7,996	11,062	264,897	292,225
3. Bengal .	233,846	247,327	44,423	70,343	278,269	317,670
4. North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	645,968	790,220	149,723	234,134	795,691	1,024,354
5. Punjab .	53,361	62,227	16,370	20,719	69,731	82,946
6. Central Provinces . .	206,682	202,939	32,210	39,663	238,892	242,602
7. Burma .	24,279	26,155	5,937	5,868	30,216	32,023
8. Central India .	38,642	36,566	3,952	4,193	42,594	40,759
9. Rajputana .	25,620	18,733	2,880	1,810	28,500	20,543
GRAND TOTAL .	1,506,132	1,692,182	271,499	394,766	1,777,631	2,086,948

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 18TH JANUARY 1896, AND FROM 1ST TO 16TH JANUARY 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first-half of 1896.	Week ending 18th January 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 16th January 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st to 18th January 1896.	Earnings from 1st to 16th January 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,753	11,05,134	638	1,734	11,97,000	690	29,52,686	26,40,000	...	3,12,686
Bengal Central (*a*)	129	125	14,248	114	125	17,400	139	37,892	38,400	508	...
Bengal-Nagpur	160	862	1,65,095	192	862	1,54,000	176	4,10,997	3,44,000	...	66,997
Indian Midland (*b*)	141	752	1,19,916	159	752	1,31,000	174	3,10,482	2,67,000	...	43,482
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extension)	100	21	3,609	172	21	3,300	157	10,062	6,600	...	3,462
Bezwada-Madras (Mad.-Ennúr sec.)	157	...	...	...	9	900	100	...	2,100	2,100	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	257	1,789	5,07,342	284	1,815	3,81,000	210	12,50,755	8,79,000	...	3,71,755
Palanpur-Deesa	70	17	799	47	17	800	47	1,865	1,900	35	...
South Indian	170	1,042	1,35,009	130	1,042	1,28,000	123	4,06,200	3,23,000	...	83,200
Mayavaram-Mutupet	87	54	2,032	49	54	3,000	56	9,478	8,200	...	1,278
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	129	1,165	1,19,938	103	1,165	1,12,000	96	3,07,177	2,50,000	...	57,177
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	165	756	1,07,290	142	818	1,08,000	132	2,72,204	2,42,000	...	30,204
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	84	231	18,316	79	231	14,000	61	48,841	32,100	...	16,781
Assam-Bengal	86	130	11,484	90	360	22,200	62	28,838	46,100	17,262	...
Total	262	8,677	23,10,812	260	9,005	22,70,600	252	60,47,517	50,80,400	...	9,67,117
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	235	2,579	5,82,088	226	2,797	4,99,000	178	14,96,802	12,07,000	...	2,89,802
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) including the metre gauge link	238	797	1,89,015	237	820	1,49,000	182	4,78,340	3,44,000	...	1,34,340
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	290	813	2,24,992	277	814	2,37,000	291	5,71,828	5,38,000	...	33,828
East Coast (state)	108	427	27,499	64	500	32,100	64	75,202	79,500	4,298	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state) (*g*)	191	834	1,83,768	220	886	2,14,000	242	4,36,247	4,69,000	32,753	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	44	28	867	31	28	1,000	36	1,995	3,200	1,205	...
Cherra-Companygunj (state provl.)	60	8	455	57	8	000	75	1,339	1,300	...	39
Total	225	5,480	12,08,084	220	5,853	11,32,700	194	30,61,753	26,42,000	...	4,19,753
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	541	1,490	8,00,056	537	1,491	6,46,000	433	21,10,721	14,32,000	...	6,78,721
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	810	401	3,35,059	728	401	2,82,000	547	8,38,472	6,24,000	...	2,14,472
Madras	251	840	1,69,328	202	840	1,80,000	214	4,68,828	4,35,000	...	33,828
Total	496	2,791	13,05,043	468	2,792	10,78,000	386	34,18,021	24,91,000	...	9,27,021
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	289	16,954	48,24,539	285	17,050	44,81,300	254	1,25,27,291	1,02,13,400	...	23,13,891
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	159	161	23,638	147	161	21,700	135	60,138	48,900	...	11,238
Tarkessur	300	22	5,400	246	22	5,400	245	13,317	11,700	...	1,617
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	129	66	4,393	67	66	5,700	86	10,913	11,400	487	...
Bengal Dooars	112	30	3,973	110	30	3,800	100	9,429	8,400	...	1,029
Dibru-Sadiya	100	78	8,944	115	78	13,000	107	24,030	33,200	8,570	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	301	51	10,417	204	51	10,000	196	26,518	23,000	...	3,518
Total	175	414	50,771	137	414	59,600	144	1,44,945	1,36,600	...	8,345
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	22	73	1,219	17	74	2,400	32	3,097	5,500	2,403	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	45	114	1,466	12	114	8,100	71	3,084	22,200	19,116	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,900	56	...	3,900	3,900	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	200	333	66,892	201	333	70,300	211	1,82,308	1,55,000	...	27,308
The Gaekwar's Petlád	228	13	941	72	13	800	62	2,899	2,000	...	899
Rajpura-Bhatinda	220	108	26,190	244	108	11,100	103	67,340	23,900	...	43,446
Kolar Gold-fields	270	10	1,702	170	10	2,900	290	4,563	5,900	1,337	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	98	362	32,571	90	362	30,700	85	83,615	70,100	...	13,515
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	111	93	5,419	58	93	5,000	66	14,073	13,100	...	973
Kolhapur	87	29	2,112	73	29	2,500	86	5,083	6,000	917	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	72	4,186	58	72	3,500	49	11,432	7,700	...	3,732
Cooch Behar	66	22	1,136	52	22	1,700	77	3,097	3,400	303	...
Total	130	1,229	1,43,774	117	1,264	1,41,500	112	3,80,657	3,18,700	...	61,957
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	145	334	42,157	126	334	32,400	97	1,00,495	69,700	...	30,795
Jetalsar-Rajkot	88	46	3,862	84	46	3,100	67	8,753	6,800	...	1,953
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	75	364	34,991	91	364	23,200	64	74,579	61,200	...	13,379
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	43	61	2,240	36	60	2,400	40	5,450	5,900	450	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	6,649	71	94	5,600	60	15,748	13,300	...	2,448
Total	101	899	87,900	98	898	66,700	74	2,05,025	1,56,900	...	48,125
GRAND TOTAL	208	19,490	51,12,984	262	20,220	47,49,100	235	1,32,57,918	1,08,25,600	...	24,32,318

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken in hand by the company from the 1st January 1897.

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Kutlam-Nagdá railway.

(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this [illegible] and North-Western Railway

(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(*g*) This line has been transferred to a company from the 1st September 1896, but until arrangements are made for the line to be formally taken over, it will be worked by the state on behalf of the company.

(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIX of 1896-97.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 18th January 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 16th January 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April 1895 to 18th January 1896.	Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 16th January 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
3 lines worked by companies.											
ndard gauge—	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	609	1,733	11,05,134	638	1,734	11,97,000	690	4,27,19,877	4,17,59,000	...	9,60,877
Bengal Central (*a*)	144	125	14,248	114	125	17,400	139	7,02,546	7,06,000	3,454	..
Bengal-Nagpur	140	862	1,05,695	192	862	1,52,000	176	48,08,030	44,99,000	...	3,09,036
Indian Midland (*b*)	120	752	1,19,916	159	752	1,31,000	174	38,31,310	42,04,000	3,72,690	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	3,009	172	21	3,300	157	1,05,016	1,10,000	...	55,016
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	156	...	...	...	9	900	100	...	54,300	54,300	...
etre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	253	1,789	5,07,342	284	1,815	3,81,000	210	1,86,34,941	1,55,36,000	...	30,98,941
Palanpur-Deesa	42	17	799	47	17	800	47	28,844	43,100	14,256	...
South Indian	107	1,042	1,35,009	130	1,042	1,28,000	123	72,74,147	70,83,000	...	1,91,147
Mayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	2,032	49	54	3,000	56	2,03,901	2,02,000	...	1,901
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	117	1,165	1,19,338	103	1,165	1,12,000	96	55,39,227	55,24,000	...	15,227
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	144	756	1,07,290	142	818	1,08,000	132	43,15,483	43,56,000	40,517	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	231	18,310	79	231	14,000	61	6,02,803	5,99,000	...	3,806
Assam-Bengal	70	150	11,484	90	300	22,200	62	(*f*) 2,43,264	4,55,000	2,11,736	...
TOTAL	254	8,977	23,10,812	206	9,005	22,70,000	252	8,91,29,398	8,51,90,400	...	39,38,998
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (state) (*g*)	255	2,579	5,82,688	226	2,797	4,99,000	178	2,78,92,465	2,25,33,000	...	53,59,465
Oudh and Rohilkund (state) including the metre gauge link	234	797	1,86,615	231	820	1,49,000	182	75,89,608	64,85,000	...	11,04,608
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	337	813	2,24,992	277	814	2,37,000	291	1,15,70,658	1,23,47,000	7,07,342	...
East Coast (state)	94	447	27,499	64	500	32,100	64	15,33,595	18,71,000	3,37,405	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state) (*h*)	109	834	1,83,768	220	880	2,14,000	242	49,40,628	56,07,000	6,66,372	...
Special gauges—											
Jodhpur (state provincial)	58	28	807	31	28	1,000	36	70,426	74,500	4,074	...
Cheria-Companygan (state provl.)	57	8	455	57	8	600	75	17,781	18,300	519	...
TOTAL	238	5,486	12,06,084	220	5,853	11,32,700	194	5,36,24,671	4,89,35,800	...	46,88,871
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	445	1,490	8,00,056	537	1,491	9,46,000	633	2,56,01,322	2,46,89,000	...	9,72,322
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	735	461	3,35,059	728	401	2,52,000	627	1,35,39,517	1,19,94,000	...	15,45,317
Madras	250	840	1,09,328	262	840	1,50,000	214	88,72,197	86,31,000	...	2,41,197
TOTAL	437	2,791	13,05,043	465	2,792	10,78,000	380	4,80,13,036	4,53,14,000	...	30,58,836
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	279	10,954	48,24,539	283	17,650	44,81,300	254	19,11,26,305	17,94,40,200	..	116,80,105
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	109	101	23,038	147	101	21,700	135	11,44,445	10,32,000	...	1,12,448
Tarkessur	205	22	5,400	240	22	5,400	245	2,35,003	2,41,000	5,997	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	117	66	4,393	67	66	5,700	86	3,36,088	3,63,000	26,912	...
Bengal Doors	139	30	3,973	110	30	3,800	100	2,22,624	2,32,000	9,376	...
Dibru-Saidya	150	78	8,944	115	78	13,000	167	4,07,836	5,14,000	40,164	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	10,417	204	51	10,000	196	6,09,684	6,40,000	30,316	...
TOTAL	173	414	50,771	137	414	59,600	144	30,15,683	30,22,000	6,317	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	1,219	17	74	2,400	32	(*j*) 51,798	80,000	28,802	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	114	1,400	12	114	8,100	71	(*k*) 5,042	3,74,000	3,68,958	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	..	...	34	1,900	56	...	(*l*) 42,000	42,000	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	66,832	201	333	70,300	211	24,72,430	25,28,000	55,570	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	110	13	941	72	13	800	62	53,210	99,000	40,364	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	195	108	20,190	242	108	11,100	103	8,79,920	7,37,000	...	1,42,920
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	1,702	170	10	2,900	290	1,25,313	1,24,800	...	513
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*m*)	98	362	33,571	90	362	30,700	85	14,79,325	13,52,000	...	1,24,325
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	68	93	5,419	58	93	5,000	60	2,53,261	3,45,000	91,739	...
Kolhapur	82	29	2,112	73	29	2,500	86	90,759	94,000	...	2,759
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	4,186	58	72	3,500	49	1,93,717	1,78,000	...	15,717
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,130	52	22	1,700	77	38,011	52,500	13,489	...
TOTAL	121	1,229	1,43,774	117	1,204	1,41,500	112	56,52,092	60,68,100	3,55,468	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	121	334	42,157	126	334	32,400	97	15,41,755	13,95,000	...	1,46,755
Jetalsar-Rajkot	80	40	3,862	84	40	3,100	67	1,46,983	1,49,000	2,017	..
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	60	304	32,992	91	304	23,200	64	8,34,045	9,53,000	1,18,355	.
Oodeypore-Chitor (*n*)	42	61	2,240	30	60	2,400	40	(*o*) 00,152	1,08,000	47,848	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	6,649	71	94	5,000	60	3,00,912	3,04,000	3,088	
TOTAL	85	899	87,900	98	898	06,700	74	28,84,447	29,09,000	24,553	
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,490	51,12,984	202	20,226	47,40,100	235	20,20,79,127	19,13,79,300	..	11,12,9,8.7

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of the line has been taken in hand by the company from the 1st January 1897.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this [illegible]
(*f*) Total earnings from 1st May 1895 to 18th January 1896.
(*g*) Total earnings from 11th November 1895 to 18th January 1896.
(*h*) Total earnings from 15th July 1896 to 16th January 1897.
(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*j*) Total earnings from 1st May 1895 to 18th January 1896.
(*k*) Total earnings from 11th November 1895 to 18th January 1896.
(*l*) Total earnings from 15th July 1896 to 16th January 1897.
(*m*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*n*) This line has been transferred to a company from the 1st September 1896, but until arrangements are made for the line to be formally taken over, it will be worked by the state on behalf of the company.
(*o*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central [illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

REGULATIONS FOR THE FOREST SERVICE BRANCH OF COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE FOR 1897.

Circular No. $\frac{1}{306-2}$ F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests): dated Calcutta, the 27th January 1897.

READ the following extract from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, forwarding copies of the Regulations for 1897 of the Forest Service Branch in Cooper's Hill College:—

Extract (paragraph 2) from Despatch No. 150 (Revenue), dated 19th November 1896, from Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India.

* * * *

2. I take this opportunity of forwarding ten (10) copies of the Regulations for admission to the Forest Branch of the College for the year 1897.

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

FOREST SERVICE BRANCH

OF THE

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL,

FOR 1897.

[*Post Town, Staines. Railway Station, Egham. Telegraph Station, Englefield Green.*]

STAFF OF THE COLLEGE.*

President, Colonel JOHN PENNYCUICK, R.E., C.S.I.
Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. BOYES.
Bursar, J. P. PASCO, Esq., R.N., Retired.
Chaplain, Rev. C. CROSLEGH, D.D.

Engineering Branch.

Assistant Professor of Engineering, A. H. HEATH, Esq., Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E.
Professor of Surveying, Major-General E. H. COURTNEY, R.E.
Instructor in Geometrical Drawing, ARTHUR HICKS, Esq.
Lecturer in Accounts, J. C. HURST, Esq.
Instructor in Freehand Drawing, RUSSELL DOWSON, Esq.

Mathematical Branch.

Professor of Applied Mathematics, G. M. MINCHIN, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.
Professor of Pure Mathematics, A. LODGE, Esq., M.A., Fereday Fellow of St. John's College, Oxon.

Natural Science Branch.

Professor of Chemistry, HERBERT MCLEOD, Esq., F.R.S.
Professor of Physics, W. N. STOCKER, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxon.
Lecturer in Geology and Mineralogy, Professor H. G. SEELEY, F.R.S.

Forestry Branch.

Principal Professor of Forestry, W. SCHLICH, C.I.E., Ph.D., late Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India
Assistant Professor of Forestry, W. R. FISHER, Esq., B.A., late Conservator of Forests, Northern India.

* The staff of the College is only given in so far as it concerns the Forest Branch.

Lecturer on Botany, C. A. BARBER, Esq., M.A.
Lecturer on Entomology, W. F. H. BLANDFORD, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.
Lecturer on Chemistry of Soils and Vegetation, A. H CHURCH, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.
Instructor in German, T. H. DITTEL, Esq.

[*The arrangements hereinafter described are subject to revision under the orders of the Secretary of State for India.*]

1. The Royal Indian Engineering College is primarily maintained, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the education of candidates for the service of Government in the India Public Works, Telegraph, and Forest Departments; but it is open, to the extent o. the accommodation available, to all persons desirous of following the course of study pursued in it.

India Forest Department Appointments.

2. The Examination, which is conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, usually takes place towards the end of June; and candidates may undergo the written part of their examination in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or at any of the provincial centres at which the simultaneous examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is to be held. A list of the probable centres may be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners at any time after March 1897. The oral and practical parts of the examination will be held in London only.

A fee of 2*l.* is required from candidates examined in London, but when the written examination is conducted elsewhere than in London the fee is 3*l.* Candidates examined at a college or school will probably be required to pay a local fee in addition to the fee of 3*l.* (in order to defray the expenses of superintendence), as to which they should obtain early information from the college or school authorities. The fee payable to the Civil Service Commissioners must be paid by means of stamps of the specified amount. Instructions on this point will be issued to candidates about 10 days before the examination.

3. The number of candidates to be selected annually varies according to the requirements of the Forest Service in India; the figures as regards each particular year will be advertised from time to time. *In* 1897 *there will be six appointments offered for competition.*

4. Candidates for the Indian Forest Department are selected under the following arrangements:—

(*a*) An applicant must be a natural-born British subject, and must be above 17 and under 20 years of age on the 1st June of the year in which he competes for an appointment. He must be unmarried, and if he marries before reaching India he will forfeit his appointment.

(*b*) An applicant must send* to the Revenue Department of the India Office, on or before the 1st day of May of the year in which he proposes to compete:—

(1) His name and parentage, a certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the date of his birth, and the written consent of parent or guardian that his name should be recorded as a candidate.

(2) A statement of the places of education at which he may have been, accompanied by testimonials of good conduct, during the last four years.

(*c*) Applicants will have to appear before a Medical Board† at the India Office, particular stress being laid upon good vision and hearing.
A physical test will also be imposed, so as to ensure the selection of persons of active habits and powers of endurance.

(*d*) The applicants who have successfully passed the medical examination and the physical test will be required to undergo an examination before the Civil

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* There is no form of application; the documents specified in para. 4 (*b*), clauses (1) and (2), should be enclosed in a covering letter addressed to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, London.

† With a view to prevent parents and guardians from incurring the inconvenience and expense of preparing candidates who may be physically unfit for the Forest Service, it is suggested that, before any such preparation is begun, candidates be submitted to examination by the medical adviser of the family, or any other qualified medical practitioner, with regard to the following points:—

1. A weak constitution.
2. Defective vision.
3. Impaired hearing.
4. The existence of any congenital defect.

It is to be understood that this private examination is merely suggested to lessen the chances of disappointment, and that it is by no means intended to take the place of, or to influence in any way, the official examination.

On the subject of the standard of eyesight required for the Indian services, a pamphlet has been published, under the authority of the Secretary of State in Council, by Messrs. Churchill and Sons, 11, New Burlington Street.

Service Commissioners in the following subjects* (Classes I to III), marks being assigned as follows:—

CLASS I.—OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS.†

	Marks.	
1. Mathematics (lower), *viz.*, Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem; the theory and the use of logarithms; Euclid, Books I to IV and VI; Plane Trigonometry up to and including the solution of Triangles and Mensuration	2,500	In each of these subjects a candidate must obtain not less than one-third of full marks in order to qualify.
2. English composition	1,000	
3. German (400 for colloquial)	2,000	

CLASS II.—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

4. Mathematics (higher), including Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections, Statics, and Dynamics	2,000	A candidate may take any two, but not more than two, of the optional subjects. Under "Optional Subjects" Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, the examination will be partly practical.
5. French (400 for colloquial)	2,000	
6. Latin	2,000	
7. Greek	2,000	
‡8. English History. There will be set: one general paper; one paper limited to a fixed period, which will be from the year 1660 to the year 1727 for the examination of 1897	2,000	
9. Botany, *viz.*, the elementary parts of vegetable morphology, histology, and physiology, and the principles of a natural system of classification as illustrated by the more important British natural orders. Candidates will be required to describe plants in technical language. Questions will not be set on vegetable palæontology or on the geographical distribution of plants	2,000	
10. Chemistry, *viz.*, the elements of Inorganic Chemistry	2,000	
11. Physics. Elementary properties of Electricity, Magnetism, Heat, Light, and Sound	2,000	
12. Physical Geography and Geology, chiefly economic; including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses	2,000	

CLASS III.—ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

13. Freehand Drawing	500	Either or both of these subjects may be taken in addition to the obligatory and the two optional subjects
14. Geometrical Drawing	300	

(*e*) The Secretary of State will nominate as probationers such competitors as attain the highest aggregate of marks (provided they obtain the minimum in the obligatory subjects and satisfy the requisite conditions in other respects). These probationers will then enter the College, where they will be further trained for the Forest Service of India.

(*f*) If the full number of competent probationers required in any year cannot be obtained from the persons so examined, the Secretary of State reserves a discretion to fill up the deficiency by selecting any other person or persons who may satisfy the authorities of the College that he or they are properly qualified to become probationers for the Forest Service.

5. The course of study for candidates for the India Forest Service extends over about three years, at present divided into seven terms, and a period of study in foreign forests. For about seven terms the candidates will prosecute their studies mainly at the College, and during the period of foreign study, which will occupy the remainder of the course, they will visit, under suitable supervision, such Continental forests as may be selected for the purpose. Excursions may also be made for purposes of instruction, both during term time and during part of the vacations.

6. Each annual session begins in September, and is divided into three terms, with vacations of about four weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Easter, and eight weeks in the summer except at the end of the visit to the Continent, when the vacation will be shorter.

7. A charge of 61*l.* is made for each of the seven terms spent at the College; for the period of foreign study the charge is 150*l.*; the amounts must be paid terminally in advance to the Bank of England for the first seven terms, and the amount due for the period of foreign study must be paid before the period begins. Receivable orders, with full directions as to the mode of payment, will be forwarded from the India Office to the parents or guardians, shortly before the fees fall due. A student will not be allowed to come into residence or to start for his foreign study of forests until his fee has been paid.

8. A deposit of 5*l.* is required to be paid by each student on admission to the College, as caution money, to cover charges incurred by him for damage to books,

* Reprints of the papers set at previous examinations, together with tables of the marks assigned to the candidates, are published by the Civil Service Commissioners, and can be obtained through any bookseller. The price of each reprint is one shilling.

† Attention is invited to the appended Syllabus, giving further details regarding the extent and character of the examination.

‡ No special text-books are prescribed.

instruments, etc., or any College bills outstanding on leaving the College. Any balance over and above such charges will be repaid. This deposit is to be paid with the fee for the first term, making the total payment on that occasion 66*l.*

9. The foregoing payments cover all charges for tuition, board according to the College tariff, lodging, with washing, up to a cost of 2*s.* a week, and ordinary medical attendance while in residence at the College. When students are on tour and during the course of practical instruction, whether in Great Britain or on the Continent, the Secretary of State will defray the expenses of (1) board, lodging, and washing (the aggregate maximum expenditure under these heads being 10*s.* per diem), (2) travelling expenses, and (3) fees to local Forest officers, etc.

Students are required to provide their own class books and drawing instruments. Drawing paper, drawing boards, and surveying instruments are provided by the College.

10. The prescribed course of study comprises the following subjects :—

I.—*Auxiliary Subjects.*

1. Geometrical Drawing.
2. Freehand Drawing.
3. Surveying.
4. Forest Engineering.
5. Accounts.
6. German.
7. Mechanics.
8. Physics.
9. Chemistry
10. Geology and Mineralogy.
11. Entomology.
12. Botany.
13. Drill and Gymnastics.

II.—*Forestry*, theoretical and practical, in all its branches.

11. Every student is required to conform to the College rules, to exhibit due diligence in his studies throughout the course, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in such manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to be removed from the College, or to be sent back from the foreign study, which may entail the loss of his appointment.

12. During the course of study, the proficiency of the students will be tested by periodical examinations and on the termination of their studies there will be a final examination. Each student may also, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, be required to appear before the Medical Board at the expiration of the first year of residence at the College, and should the result be unsatisfactory he cannot claim to be allowed to complete the course.

13. The subjects enumerated in paragraph 10 are grouped in certain main branches of study,* and a fixed minimum of qualification is required in each branch and in the subjects taught during the forest tours, as well as a certain minimum for all branches taken together. Students who obtain these minima will receive the College diploma in forestry.

14. Candidates who have obtained this diploma and are found to be of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Forest Department (the final decision on which points will rest with the Secretary of State for India), will be appointed Assistant Conservators in the Forest Department of India in the order of their standing at the end of the final examination. They will be allowed before leaving the College to state their preference in respect to the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted ; but the distribution will be made to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India after consulting the President of the College and the Principal Professor of Forestry. Officers are, however, at all times liable to be transferred from one province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

15. Within a month of his nomination as Assistant Conservator, each nominee must sign articles of agreement describing the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State, and will be provided with a free passage. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

16. The pay of an Assistant Conservator of Forests will begin from the date of reporting arrival in India. Probationers who acquit themselves creditably during their course at Cooper's Hill College will begin on a salary of ₹350 a month. It will, however, rest with the President of the College, in consultation with the Principal Professor of Forestry, to decide whether any of the probationers, though they have obtained the College diploma in Forestry, have failed to deserve that rate of initial salary. Such probationers, if any, will begin on a salary of ₹250 a month; and this difference of salary will continue until the first departmental examination is passed in India. Officers entering the Forest Service will be required to contribute a subscription ranging from a compulsory minimum of 5 per cent. up to a voluntary maximum of 10 per cent. of their salary to the Forest Officers' Provident Fund. Such contributions, with compound interest, will accumulate till the date of retirement, when the total sum will be paid to the contributor, or in the event of death before retirement to his legal representative.

* For details *see* Royal Indian Engineering College Calendar.

17. Promotion, leave, and pension will be governed by the regulations laid down by the Government of India and made applicable to Forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government. The more favourable pension rules applicable to Public Works and Telegraph officers appointed from Cooper's Hill College have been extended to Forest officers appointed from England; and the Inspector General of Forests and Conservators of the 1st grade are now eligible for the extra pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum admissible to an officer after at least three years of approved service as a head of a department in any province, if considered deserving of the special concession. A copy of the Regulations relative to these matters can be seen on application either at the Library or the Record Department of the India Office; the principal rules are contained in the Abstract of the Civil Service Regulations, as given in the "India List and India Office List" published by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 59, Pall Mall, London, which can be procured through any book-seller.

18. Every candidate, before proceeding to India, will be required to furnish to the President of the College satisfactory evidence of his competency in riding.

General Rules.

19. Chemical, physical, and botanical laboratories, a forestry museum, a forest nursery, a library, and gymnasium are attached to the College. Means are also provided for the practice of photography. Students making use of the laboratories are supplied with the needful apparatus.

20. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the College and for the superintendence of the studies is vested in the President, under the control of the Secretary of State for India.

21. The students are distributed in divisions, under personal charge of one of the Professors or Instructors selected by the President; such tutor being responsible for exercising the proper degree of personal supervision over each student in his division, and for conducting necessary correspondence with the student's parents or guardians.

22. Each student residing in the College is provided with a separate room, and with fuel and light, also with the necessary attendance. Furniture and bedding are supplied by the College, but students are required to provide their own towels and bed linen. Meals are taken in hall. Wine and beer are not included in the ordinary fare, but can be obtained from the College cellar at fixed prices.

23. A chapel is attached to the College, which the students residing in the College are expected to attend, unless specially exempted.

24. Every student will be required to go through a course of gymnastics and also of military exercises, including the use of the rifle.

25. Students are required to wear academical dress, under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time.

Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service, but desirous of obtaining a Diploma in Forestry from Cooper's Hill College.

26. Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service may be received into the College, as far as the available accommodation permits. Such students may pass through the course of instruction prescribed for the nominees of the Indian Forest Service, as detailed above, or they may be permitted to participate in the instruction given in certain subjects only. On attaining the prescribed minima of marks in the several branches of study and in totals as laid down above, they will receive, as the case may require, either the College Diploma in Forestry or special certificates showing in what subjects they have followed the instruction, and with what result.

27. Candidates who desire to be admitted under paragraph 26 may submit the necessary application at any time, but not later than the 15th day of June of the year named for admission, except with the special permission of the President. The application must be made on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary of the College.

28. Candidates whose applications are found satisfactory as to character and in other respects will be required to undergo an examination, to be held at the College about the last week in June of the year, for admission. The object of the examination will be to ascertain whether the candidate is qualified to follow the course of instruction with advantage (or certain parts of it, as the case may be). Candidates who do not come up to the required standard will not be admitted to the College.

The President may dispense with the whole or any portion of this examination in the case of a candidate who produces an University diploma, or other similar certificate granted by a recognized examining body.

29. Candidates admitted to the College under paragraph 26, who propose to pass through the full prescribed course of study, will be required to pay the same fees in every

respect as those paid by the nominees for the India Forest Service. Candidates who do not become resident, and are admitted only to certain subjects of study, will be required to pay the fees which may be fixed in each special case in consideration of the extent of their studies. The candidates of both classes will be required to abide by the general rules of the College.

FOREST EXAMINATION.

SYLLABUS.

Class I.

Mathematics.—The extent of the Examination will be as fol

(*a*) Algebra, up to and including the binomial theorem, use of logarithms;

(*b*) Euclid, Books I to IV and VI;

(*c*) Plane Trigonometry, up to and including solution of triangles and mensuration.

English Composition.—The standard of positive merit will be looked for in logical arrangement of thought, and in accuracy and propriety of expression, but large deductions of marks will be made for faults of writing and spelling.

Candidates are also warned that, for similar faults in the use of the English language, similar deductions will be made from the marks obtained in the German papers in Class I.

German.—There will be translations of unseen passages from German into English, and from English into German; the passages for translation will be taken, mainly, from standard authors, and a few simple questions may be asked, on the passages set, as to the structure and character of the language, and allusions of obvious and general interest. The *viva voce* Examination will include Dictation.

Class II.

Any two Subjects may be taken up.

Higher Mathematics.—

*** In all the following subjects great importance will be attached to accuracy in numerical results.

Further questions and problems on the subjects of the Examination in Mathematics, Class I.

And in addition:—

Statics: The equilibrium of forces acting in one plane and of parallel forces, the centre of gravity, the mechanical powers, and friction. (The graphical or geometrical method of treating such problems should be studied as well as the analytical. No application of the differential calculus to Statics will be required.)

Dynamics: Uniform, uniformly accelerated, and uniform circular motion, falling bodies and projectiles *in vacuo*, collisions and work. (Analytical methods of solution, but not the use of the differential calculus, will be involved.)

Analytical Geometry: Problems on straight line and circle.

Conic Sections: Elementary properties, with easy problems both on the analytical and geometrical methods.

French.—The passages for translation will be taken mainly from standard authors, and in other respects the Examination will proceed on the same lines as in German.

Latin.—Passages selected from the authors usually read in schools will be set for translation into English. Passages from English authors will be given for translation into Latin prose and verse; but candidates will be allowed, in the place of verse composition, to answer questions of a simple character, which will test whether they possess a fundamental knowledge of the grammar of the language and such an elementary acquaintance with Roman History as is required for the intelligent study of the books they have read.

Greek.—Passages will be set for translation into English from the authors usually read in schools, and in other respects the Examination will proceed on the same lines as in Latin.

English History.—The General Paper in this subject will test whether the candidates are accurately acquainted with the facts of English History, and also possess an intelligent knowledge of the meaning of the facts. The paper on the fixed period will, of course, require from the candidates more minute knowledge than the General Paper.

Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Physical Geography and Geology.—The standard of Examination in these subjects will be such as may be reasonably expected from the education given at schools possessing appliances for practical instruction, such as a

laboratory, etc. A considerable portion of the marks will be allotted for the proficiency shown in the practical part of the Examination.

Chemistry will be limited to elements of inorganic chemistry.

Physics will include elementary properties of electricity, magnetism, heat, light and sound.

Geology, chiefly economic, including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses.

Class III.

Both subjects may be taken up.

Drawing, Freehand.
Drawing, Geometrical.

GENERAL.

Handwriting.—In estimating the papers of candidates, a limited number of marks, namely, 100 out of the maximum allotted to each subject, is assigned for handwriting.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy be forwarded, for information, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector General of Forests, and the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Coorg.
Punjab.	Ajmere.
Central Provinces.	Andamans.
Burma.	Baluchistan.
	Hyderabad.

Ordered, also, that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

F. G. SLY,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 6.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th February, 1897.

No. 3.—The following Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General of India which were made by the Council of the Governor General assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations at the meeting held on the fourth day of February, 1897, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the same day, are hereby promulgated for general information:—

Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General.

I.—Preliminary.

1. These Rules supersede the Rules for the Conduct of Business at the meetings of the Council made on the 11th day of February, 1873, and the 16th day of February, 1883.

2. In these Rules—

"Council" means the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:

"President" means the Governor General or (during the time of his visit to any part of India unaccompanied by his Council) the President nominated by the Governor General in Council, under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, section 6; or, in the absence of both the Governor General and the President so nominated, the senior Ordinary Member of Council present and presiding:

"Member" means a Member of the Council, whether ordinary, extraordinary or additional:

"Secretary" means the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and includes the Deputy Secretary and every person for the time being exercising the functions of the Secretary: and

"Local Government" includes a Chief Commissioner.

II.—Meetings of the Council.

3. The Council shall ordinarily meet at 11 A.M., and shall not prolong its sitting after 4 P.M., unless the President otherwise directs.

4. The quorum shall be seven, including the President.

5. The Governor or Lieutenant-Governor and the Law Member shall sit where the President may direct.

Subject to any such direction, the Members shall sit in the following order, beginning from the right of the President:—

(1) The Commander-in-Chief.

(2) The Ordinary Members according to seniority.

(3) The Additional Members according to seniority.

6. The President may adjourn, without any discussion or vote, any meeting or business, whether there be a quorum present or not, to any future day, or to any hour of the same day.

7. The President shall preserve order, and all points of order shall be decided by him, no discussion thereupon being allowed.

8. A Member desiring to make any observations on any subject before the Council shall address the President without rising from his chair.

9. On all matters brought before the Council, after the Member who makes a motion has spoken, each Member consecutively, beginning with the Member on the left of the President, may make such observations as he thinks proper. The Law Member, however, may speak according to the position of the seat he would occupy if he sat in order of seniority and not according to the seat he may occupy at the Council table under rule 5.

After all the Members in turn have had an opportunity of speaking, the Mover may speak once by way of reply, and any other Member may, with the permission of the President, speak once by way of explanation:

Provided that, if the matter be an amendment of a Bill, the Member in charge of the Bill shall be entitled to speak next after the Mover of the amendment.

10. When, for the purpose of explanation during discussion, or for any other sufficient reason, any Member has occasion to ask a question of another Member on any measure then under the consideration of the Council, he shall ask the question through the President.

11. Any Member may speak at the request and on behalf of another Member who is unable to express himself in English.

12. On every motion before the Council, the question shall be put by the President, and shall be decided by a majority of votes.

In case of a division, the votes shall be taken by the Secretary in consecutive order, beginning with the Member on the left of the President.

After the question is put, no further discussion upon it shall be allowed.

13. Any Member may ask for any papers or returns connected with any Bill before the Council. The President shall determine, either at the time or at the Meeting of the Council next following, whether the papers or returns asked for can be given.

14. Communications on matters connected with any Bill before the Council may be addressed, either in the form of a petition to the Governor General in Council, or in a letter to the Secretary, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary. Ordinarily, such communications will not be answered.

Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications shall ordinarily be sent through the Local Government.

15. The Secretary shall either cause such communications to be printed and send a copy to each Member, or circulate them for the perusal of each Member.

III.—Introduction and publication of Bills.

16. Any Member desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill in accordance with the provisions of section 19 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall give the Secretary at least three days' previous notice of the title and object of the Bill.

If such motion be carried, the Bill with a full Statement of Objects and Reasons shall, if not already prepared, be prepared by the Member or (if he so desire) by the Secretary in consultation with the Member.

17. The Secretary shall then cause the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to be printed, and shall send a copy to each Member.

If any of the Members are unacquainted with English, he shall also, if requested, cause the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons to be translated into Hindustani for their use.

18. The Council may, at any time after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted, direct that the Bill be published in such manner as the Council thinks fit.

19. When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the Member in charge of it shall make one or more of the following motions:—

(*a*) that it be referred to a Select Committee, or

(*b*) that it be taken into consideration by the Council, either at once or at some future day to be then mentioned, or

(*c*) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

20. No such motion shall be made until after a copy of the Bill and a copy of the Statement of Objects and Reasons have been furnished to each Member. Any Member may object to the motion unless such copies have been furnished to him at least seven days previously: and such objection shall prevail unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend any of these Rules, allows the motion to be made.

21. On the day on which such motion is made, or on any subsequent day to which the discussion is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed.

22. When any motion mentioned in rule 19 is carried, the Bill shall, together with a Statement of its Objects and Reasons, if not already published on a motion under rule 18, be published in English in the Gazette of India.

The Bill and Statement shall also, if publication has not already been directed, be published in such official Gazettes and in such vernacular languages (if any) as the Council in each case decides to be necessary for the purpose of giving notice to the communities affected by the Bill.

For this purpose, the Council shall make an order at the Meeting at which such motion is carried, and may from time to time, on the motion of any Member, vary or cancel such order.

23. The Governor General, if he see fit, may order the publication of a Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in such Gazettes and languages as he thinks necessary, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill.

In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill; and, if the Bill be afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

IV.—Select Committees.

24. The Law Member shall be a Member of every Select Committee.

The other Members of every Committee shall be named by the Council when the Bill is referred, or at any subsequent Meeting.

The Law Member and, in his absence, the Member in charge of the Bill, shall be chairman of the Committee, and, in the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

25. After publication of a Bill in the Gazette of India, the Select Committee to which the Bill may have been referred shall make a report thereon.

Such report shall be made not sooner than three months from the date of the first publication in the Gazette of India, unless the Council orders the report to be made sooner.

Reports may be either preliminary or final.

The Select Committee shall in their report state whether or not, in their judgment, the Bill has been so altered as to require re-publication, whether the publication ordered by these Rules or by the Council has taken place, and the date on which the publication has taken place, or, where publication in more than one Gazette or in more than one language is ordered, the date on which the publication in each such Gazette and each such language has taken place.

If, in the judgment of the Committee, the Bill has been so altered as to require re-publication, the Secretary shall send a copy of the altered Bill to the Secretary of the Department to which it pertains.

When the Committee recommend the re-publication of a Bill which was originally ordered by these Rules or by the Council to be published in more than one Gazette or in more than one language, they shall, in the absence of anything to the contrary in their report, be taken to recommend that the Bill be re-published in every such Gazette and every such language.

If the Committee are of opinion that it is unnecessary to re-publish the Bill in any such Gazette or in any such language, they shall, in their report, state the grounds of their opinion.

26. The Secretary shall cause every report of a Select Committee to be printed, and shall send a copy of such report to each Member, and shall cause the report, with the amended Bill, to be published in the Gazette of India.

If any Member present is unacquainted with English, the Secretary shall also, if requested, cause the report to be translated into Hindustani for his use.

27. The report of the Select Committee on a Bill shall be presented to the Council by the Member in charge of the Bill, and shall be taken into consideration by the Council as soon as conveniently may be; but any Member may object to its being so taken into consideration when he has not been furnished for a week with a copy of the report; and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend any of these Rules, allows the report to be taken into consideration.

V.—Consideration and Amendments of Bills.

28. When a Bill is taken into consideration by the Council, any Member may propose an amendment of such Bill.

29. If notice of such amendment has not been sent to the Secretary at least three days before the meeting of the Council at which the Bill is to be considered, any Member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend any of these Rules, allows the amendment to be moved.

The Secretary shall, if time permits, cause every notice of amendment to be printed, and send a copy for the information of each Member.

If any Member present is unacquainted with English, the Secretary shall also, if requested, cause every such notice to be translated into Hindustani for his use.

30. Amendments shall ordinarily be considered in the order of the clauses to which they respectively relate.

31. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing Rules, it shall be in the discretion of the President, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, to submit the Bill or any part of the Bill to the Council section by section. When this procedure is adopted, the President shall call each section separately, and when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, shall put the question "that this section, or (as the case may be) this section as amended, stand part of the Bill."

32. Any Member may move that a Bill which has been amended by the Council or by a Select Committee be re-published or re-committed, and, if the Council so decide, the President may order the Bill to be re-published or re-committed, as the case may be.

33. If no amendment be made when a Bill is taken into consideration by the Council, the Bill may at once be passed.

If any amendment be made, any Member may object to the passing of the Bill at the same Meeting; and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend any of these Rules, allows the Bill to pass.

Where the objection prevails, the Bill shall be brought forward again at a future Meeting, and may then be passed with or without further amendment.

34. When a Bill is passed by the Council, a copy thereof shall be signed by the President, and, when the Governor General has declared his assent thereto, such copy shall be signed by the Governor General, and the Bill shall be published as soon as possible in the official Gazettes, under the signature of the Secretary, as an Act of the Governor General in Council.

Such publication shall be made in the Gazette of India in English and in the official Gazettes of the Local Governments in English and in such vernacular languages spoken in the territories subject to such Governments respectively as may be ordered by the Council or directed by the Local Government:

Provided that, when the Act does not apply to the whole of British India, it shall be published only in the Gazette of India and in the Gazettes of the Local Governments to whose territories it applies.

VII.—Duties of Secretary.

35. At least two days before each meeting of the Council, the Secretary shall send to each Member a list of the business to be brought forward at such meeting.

Subject to the provisions of rule 29, no business shall be entered by the Secretary in a list, unless notice thereof has been given to him at least three days before the meeting

of the Council to which the lists relate: provided that business may be added to the list at any time before a meeting under the special orders of the President.

36. The Secretary shall keep a journal, in which all the proceedings of the Council shall be fairly entered.

The journal shall be submitted after each Meeting to the President for his confirmation and signature, and, when so signed, shall be the record of the proceedings of the Council.

37. The Secretary shall also cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of the Council at each of its Meetings, and publish it in the Gazette of India as soon as practicable. He shall send a copy of such report to each Member and also to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India.

38. In addition to the other duties specially required by these Rules, it shall be the duty of the Secretary—

1st, to draft all Bills originated by the Government of India, the Statements of their Objects and Reasons, and the Reports of the Select Committee to which such Bills are referred;

2nd, to take charge of the copies of the Bills signed by the Governor General and of all the other records of the Council;

3rd, to keep the books of the Council;

4th, to keep a list of the business for the time being before the Council;

5th, to superintend the printing of all papers printed in pursuance of these rules;

6th, to assist the Council and all Committees in such manner as they may direct;

7th, to send to the Secretary of the Department to which the Bill pertains, any Bill which an Additional Member has obtained leave to introduce under rule 16;

8th, to examine all Bills deposited by Additional Members, and report to the President on those which contain clauses trenching on subjects coming within section 19 or section 22 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861;

9th, to write all letters which the Council or the President, or any Select Committee, or the Law Member, directs to be written.

39. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to cause to be translated into Hindustani Bills, Statements of Objects and Reasons, Reports of Select Committees and Amendments of Bills, to cause papers to be explained to Members unacquainted with English, and otherwise to assist them in such manner as they may require.

VIII.—Miscellaneous.

40. Strangers may be admitted into the Council Chamber during the sittings of the Council on the order of the President.

Application for orders of admission is to be made to the Secretary.

41. The President, on the motion of any Member, may direct at any time during a sitting of the Council that strangers withdraw.

42. Any paper relating to any measure before the Council may be published by order of the President.

Copies of papers so published shall be sold at such rates as may be fixed by the Secretary.

43. Any Bill respecting which no motion has been made in the Council for two years may, by order of the President, be removed from the List of Business.

44. The President, for sufficient reason, may suspend any of the foregoing Rules.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1897.

No. 96.—The services of Mr. G. S. Curtis, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department.

The 4th February, 1897.

No. 103.—The services of Colonel J. A. Temple, a Commissioner in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 5th April 1897.

The 5th February, 1897.

No. 108.—Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.I.E., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 23rd March 1897.

No. 113.—Mr. A. M. Markham has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 2nd February 1897.

MEDICAL.

The 3rd February, 1897.

No. 77.—The services of Surgeon-Major R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., I.M.S. (Bombay), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The 4th February, 1897.

No. 79.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service (Bengal) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment on famine duty, with effect from the date on which they may assume charge of their duties:—

Surgeon-Captain W. H. Ogilvie, M.B., C.M.

Surgeon-Lieutenant C. Thomson, M.B., C.M.

No. 81.—With effect from 3rd February and until further orders Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel B. Franklin, C.I.E., Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy, is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, in addition to his own duties.

SANITARY.

The 4th February, 1897.

No. 302.—Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and others threatened with, an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague, the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (3) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, is pleased to direct that the powers conferred by the said Act may be exercised by Local Governments with regard to their respective territories as follows:—

(*a*) all the said powers by the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Chief Commissioner of Burma;

(*b*) the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) and sub-section (2), clause (*b*) by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and

(*c*) the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (2), clause (*b*) by the Chief Commissioners of Assam, Coorg and British Baluchistan.

The 5th February, 1897.

No. 324.—The following rules for quarantine against plague, which have been made by the Chief Commissioner, Burma, in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

The rules have effect from the 25th January 1897, as a temporary measure, in the Port of Moulmein:—

I.—The commander of every vessel, including junks or other native craft, arriving from Bombay or Karachi, shall, on arrival at the pilot station, hoist a yellow flag and indicate by signal the port from which she has come.

II.—Such commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication either with the shore or with any other vessel or boat except with the boat supplying a pilot, and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the pilot, his servant, if any, and bag gage.

III.—The pilot shall not take such vessel higher than Lower Anchoring creek, but shall anchor it there until the Health Officer of the Port has visited it and ascertained by enquiry from the commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague. If the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, the Health Officer *may*, by writing under his hand to be delivered to the commander, permit such vessel to haul down the yellow flag and proceed upwards in the port and hold free communication with the shore and with vessels and boats in port. Provided that, if the vessel has undergone since leaving Bombay or Karachi a quarantine, which is properly proved, for not less than eight days at Colombo, or some other British Port, the Health Officer *shall* grant such permission as aforesaid.

If the vessel has not undergone eight days' quarantine at Colombo or some other British port since leaving Bombay or Karachi, the Health Officer *may* direct the commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage and there to remain for a period of eight days from the date of arrival in the harbour. In such case the Health Officer shall also direct the commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for between such vessel and the shore, or other vessels and boats in the harbour.

IV.—If the Health Officer shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour; and shall further

direct that during such fifteen days' intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited as provided in Rule III.

V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rules III and IV.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Chief Commissioner as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of eight days, or, if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Conservator of the Port to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine or such supplies of provisions, stores, and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at Moulmein, which may have communicated with any vessel coming from Bombay or Karachi, shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at Moulmein from Bombay or Karachi unless the communication was held after the vessel from Bombay or Karachi was released from quarantine.

No. 325.—The following rules for quarantine against plague, which have been made by the Chief Commissioner, Burma, in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

The rules have effect from the 26th January 1897, as a temporary measure, in the Port of Bassein :—

I.—The commander of every vessel, including junks or other native craft, arriving from Bombay or Karachi, shall, on arrival at the pilot station, Diamond Island, hoist a yellow flag and indicate by signal the port from which she has come.

II.—Such commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication either with the shore or with any other vessel or boat except with the boat supplying a pilot from the pilot station Diamond Island and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the pilot, his servant, if any, and baggage.

III.—The pilot shall not take such vessels higher than Takaing, but shall anchor it there until the Health Officer of the Port has visited it and ascertained by enquiry from the commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague. If the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, the Health Officer *may*, by writing under his hand to be delivered to the commander, permit such vessel to haul down the yellow flag and proceed upwards in the port and hold free communication with the shore and with vessels and boats in port. Provided that, if the vessel has undergone since leaving Bombay or Karachi a quarantine, which is properly proved, for not less than eight days at Colombo or some other British Port, the Health Officer *shall* grant such permission as aforesaid.

If the vessel have not undergone eight days' quarantine at Colomo or some other British ports since leaving Bombay or Karachi, the Health Officer *may* direct the commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage and there to remain for a period of eight days from the date of arrival in the harbour. In such case the Health Officer shall also direct the commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for between such vessel and the shore, or other vessels and boats in the habour.

IV.—If the Health Officer shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour, and shall further direct that during such fifteen days intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited as provided in Rule III.

V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rules III and IV.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Chief Commissioner as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of eight days, or, if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Conservator of the Port to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores, and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at Bassein, which may have communicated with any vessel coming from Bombay or Karachi, shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at Bassein from Bombay or Karachi unless the communication was held after the vessel from Bombay or Karachi was released from quarantine.

No. 326.—The following telegrams regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed at ports outside India, in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India, are published for general information :—

Telegram, dated the 19th January 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

France forbids importation from Bombay rags, old clothes, bedding, raw hides, etc.

Telegram, dated the 19th January 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

My telegram 5th January last. Quarantine at Malta increased to 20 days' quarantine against arrivals from Indian ports.

Telegram, dated 20th January 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

French stringent sanitary regulations have been applied to southern French ports in communication with east as well as those in north in communication with Plymouth. A Despatch on the subject will follow.

Telegram dated Bombay, the 20th January 1897.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Department of State Washington telegraphs :—Treasury Quarantine Cholera Regulations apply to plague with 15 days' detention exposed persons.

Telegram, dated 22nd January 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Quarantine. Brindisi. Two vessels carrying mails landed passengers and mails as there has been no sickness on board.

Telegram, dated 22nd January 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Quarantine. Passengers, crew, merchandise cannot be landed at Malta. Coals, provisions procurable.

Telegram, dated 27th January 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Malta. No quarantine on arrivals from Mediterranean ports if they have not been India since 30 days, otherwise medically visited and disinfected in Lazaretto.

Telegram, dated 28th January 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Belgium. Importation of rags, etc. prohibited. Article 8, Dresden Convention enforced.

Telegram, dated 1st February 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Gibraltar. Vessels arriving from India not given pratique. Passengers or goods not to be landed. Mails, specie landed in quarantine. Coals, provisions supplied in quarantine.

Telegram, dated 2nd February 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Portugal. Vessels, cargoes, passengers from Indian Ports, Gulf Oman, Persian Gulf, disinfected in quarantine. Morocco. All vessels coming from British India will not be admitted.

Telegram, dated 2nd February 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Malta. Vessels arriving from India not infected or suspected land passengers Comino Island. 21 days' quarantine. Clothes, linen, disinfected. Coal at Comingotto.

Telegram, dated 2nd February 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

France and Algeria. Merchandise from Indian Ports only enter at Marseilles, Panillac, Saintnazarre, Havre, Dunkirk and Algiers. Susceptible goods from Indian Ports uninfected. Muscat and Persian Gulf need vised certificates of origin.

Telegram, dated Bombay, the 2nd February 1897.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Resident, Bushire, telegraphs: "Sultan of Muscat has imposed quarantine against arrivals from Bombay and Karachi." Please inform Foreign Department.

Telegram, dated 3rd February, 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Holland. Ten days' quarantine. Arrivals from Bombay and Karachi.

Telegram, dated 4th January, 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Germany. All vessels coming from British India and Persian Gulf at German Ports undergo sanitary control. Italy, Asinara, fixed as sanitary station for disinfection.

Telegram, dated 2nd February 1897.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Resident, Bushire, telegraphs: Sultan of Muscat has imposed quarantine against arrivals from Bombay and Karachi.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th February, 1897.

No. 35.—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India and Ceylon is published for general information:—

Station.	Arrival.	Departure.	Remarks.
Calcutta .	.....	Wednesday, Feb. 10th.	
Cooch Behar	Thursday, Feb. 11th.	Monday, Feb. 15th.	
Calcutta .	Tuesday, ,, 16th.	Thursday, ,, 18th.	
Cuttack .	Friday, ,, 19th.	Monday, ,, 22nd.	Approximate dates.
Calcutta .	Tuesday, ,, 23rd.	Thursday, ,, 25th.	
Dacca . .	Friday, ,, 26th.	Monday, March 1st.	
Comilla .	Monday, March 1st.	Tuesday, ,, 2nd.	
Chittagong .	Tuesday, ,, 2nd.	Thursday, ,, 4th.	
Barisal .	Friday, ,, 5th.	Monday, ,, 8th.	
Calcutta .	Tuesday, ,, 9th.		

Matters of routine requiring immediate attention should be referred to the Bishop's Commissary, the Ven'ble Archdeacon MacCarthy, 29, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

No. 38.—The services of the Reverend J. O'F. Willcocks, Chaplain of Shillong, Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 42.—The Reverend G. M. Davies, Chaplain of Barrackpore, is appointed to be Chaplain of Shillong, Assam.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 5th February, 1897.

No. 150—71-2-*F.*.—Furlough for two years, under Article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. C. G. Rogers, Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, with effect from the 1st February, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 153—26-8-*F.*.—Mr. A. L. Home, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Assam, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd February, 1897.

The following temporary promotions are ordered during Mr. Home's absence, or until further orders:—

(i) Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot, Conservator, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to officiate in the 1st grade.

(ii) Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Bengal, to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Assam Forest Circle.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 1st February, 1897.

No. 397-*I. A.*—ERRATUM—To the list of names published in Foreign Department Notification No. 9-I.-A., dated the 1st January, 1897, add Bomonjee Bhiccajee, late Head Clerk of the Bombay Arsenal, and strike out the same name in Notification No. 10-I.-A. of the same date.

The 3rd February, 1897.

No. 181-*G.*—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant T. S. Tancred, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, for one year—Pension Service, 8th year, commenced 11th September, 1896.

No. 186-*G.*—Colonel A. W. Roberts, Bengal General List (Cavalry), Political Agent of the 1st class, and Magistrate of Abu, is granted special leave for the 18th and 19th February, 1897, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 188-*G.*—The services of Colonel A. W. Roberts, Bengal General List (Cavalry), Political Agent of the 1st class, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 20th February, 1897.

The 4th February, 1897.

No. 443-*I. A.*—Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and others threatened with, an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor-General in Council, but are not part of British India, including the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and including also all lands which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by railways, and in which the Governor-General in Council has or exercises jurisdiction.

2. For the purposes of the said enactment so applied the expression "Local Government" shall be construed to mean the person who for the time being administers executive government in the territories concerned.

No. 444-*I. A.*—Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and others threatened with, an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague, the Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (3) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as applied by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443-I. A., dated the 4th February, 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor-General in Council, but are not part of British India, including all railway lands and the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, is pleased to direct that the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (2), clause (*b*), of the said Act as so applied, may be exercised by the Local Government in each case.

No. 453-*I. B.*—With reference to Notification No. 507-I., dated the 6th February, 1896, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Hewetson, District Superintendent of Police of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to be Superintendent of Railway Police in the Mysore State, and to invest him with all the powers conferred by the said Notification on the Superintendent of Railway Police, with effect from the 12th January, 1897.

The 5th February, 1897.

No. 195-*G.*—With reference to notification No. 950-G., dated the 8th June, 1896, Mr A. Gerdes, Consul for Germany at Madras, resumed charge of his office on the 16th January, 1897.

No. 198 *G.*—The privilege leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st class, in notification No. 1876-G., dated the 24th November, 1896, is extended by one day.

No 465-*I. A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Bhuj by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2840-I., dated the 9th July, 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of section 434, sub-section (1), and section 73 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act (III Bo. C. of 1888), as extended to the Cantonment of Kirkee by the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 87, dated the 22nd January, 1897, shall be in force in the Cantonment of Bhuj, in the modified form set forth below, namely :—

"(1) In the event of the Cantonment of Bhuj being at any time visited or threatened by an outbreak of any dangerous disease among the inhabitants thereof, the General Officer of the Command, if he thinks that the provisions of the law at the time in force are insufficient for the purpose, may, with the previous sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council,—

(*a*) take such special measures, and

(*b*) by public notice prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons,

as he may think necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof.

"(2) Whoever commits a breach of any such temporary regulation prescribed as aforesaid shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code as applied to the Cantonment of Bhuj by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2840-I., dated the 9th July 1891.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 4th February, 1897.

No. 574-*Gl.*—Mr. C. W. Sandford, Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, was employed under the Government of Bengal from the 23rd December, 1896, to the 29th January, 1897, both days inclusive.

Mr. H. W. Ronaldson, Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, officiated as Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, from the 28th December, 1896, to the 21st January, 1897, both days inclusive.

The 5th February, 1897.

No. 606-*Gl.*—The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, in the Notification in this Department, No. 5490-Gl., dated the 31st December, 1896, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 2nd January 1897, is extended to the 10th February, 1897.

The 5th February, 1897.

No. 602-*S. R.*—The following papers are published for general information :—

Telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 28th January 1897.

"Belgium.—Importation of rags, etcetera, prohibited. Article 8, Dresden Convention, enforced."

Extract from the Sanitary Convention of Dresden, dated the 15th April 1893.

Chapter 8.—*Maritime Part.—Measures to be taken in Ports.*

A ship having cholera on board, or having had fresh cases of cholera on board within seven days, is an *infected* ship.

A ship having had cases of cholera on board at the time of departure or during the passage, but no fresh case within seven days, is a *suspected* ship.

A ship having had neither a death from, nor a case of, cholera on board before departure during the passage, or on arrival, even though she came from an infected port, is a *healthy* ship.

Infected ships are subject to the following treatment :—

1. The sick are immediately disembarked, and isolated.

2. The remaining persons on board are also to be disembarked, if possible, and to be submitted to an observation, the duration of which shall vary according to the sanitary condition of the ship and the date of the last case, but such observation shall not exceed five days.

3. Dirty linen, clothing ("effets á usage") and goods belonging to the crew and passengers which, in the opinion of the Port Sanitary authority, are held to be contaminated, shall be disinfected, as well as the ship, or only the part of the ship which has been contaminated.

Suspected ships are subject to the following measures :—

1. Medical inspection.

2. Disinfection; dirty linen, clothing "effets á usage" and goods belonging to the crew and passengers, which, in the opinion of the Local Sanitary authority, are held to be contaminated, shall be disinfected.

3. Evacuation of the bilge after disinfection, and substitution of good drinking-water for that which is on board.

It is recommended that the crew and the passengers should, for five days after the arrival of the ship, be subject to supervision as regards their health.

It is also recommended that the crew and passengers should not disembark except on business.

Healthy ships are immediately admitted to free pratique, whatever may be the nature of their bill of health.

The only treatment to which they may be subjected by the authorities of the port of arrival consists in the measures applicable to suspected ships (medical inspection, disinfection, evacuation of the bilge and substitution of good drinking water for that which is on board).

It is recommended that the crew and the passengers should, for five days after the date on which the ship left the contaminated port, be subject to supervision as regards their health.

It is also recommended that the crew and passengers should not disembark except on business.

It is understood that the competent authority of the port of arrival may require a certificate to show that no case of cholera occurred on board at the port of departure.

In applying these measures, the competent authority of the port shall make due allowance for the presence on board ships of the three above-mentioned classes of a doctor and disinfecting apparatus ("étuve").

Special measures may be taken with regard to crowded ships, particularly in the case of any ship in a bad sanitary condition.

So far as regards disinfection, prohibitions of importation, transit and quarantine, merchandize arriving by sea may not be treated otherwise than merchandize arriving by land. (See Chapter 4.)

If a ship is unwilling to submit to the obligations imposed by the authority of the port, she shall be free to put to sea again.

Such a ship may disembark her merchandize after the necessary precautions have been taken, namely:—

1. Isolation of the ship, crew, and passengers.
2. Evacuation of the bilge after disinfection.
3. Substitution of good drinking-water for the water stored on board.

She may also be allowed to disembark such passengers as asked to be disembarked, provided they submit to the measures prescribed by the local authorities.

* * * * * * *

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 5th February, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 155.—Captain and Brevet-Major G. J. Younghusband, Queen's Own Corps of Guides to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the District Staff, *vice* Major D. W. Hickman, whose tenure has expired. Dated 22nd January, 1897.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 1 Field Battery.

No. 156.—Lieutenant S. O. Boyd, 33rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, to be supernumerary Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant C. W. Stulpnagel, transferred. Dated 19th December, 1896.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 157.—Surgeon-Colonel W. S. M. Price, Army Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel W. Graves, transferred to the home establishment. Dated 16th January, 1897.

No. 158.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel B. Franklin, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, with effect from the 3rd February, 1897, whilst officiating as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, in addition to his own duties.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 159.—Colonel R. Wace, Royal Artillery, Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal Command, to be Director General of Ordnance in India with the temporary rank of Major-General, with effect from the 1st February, 1897, *vice* Major-General A. Walker, C.S.I., Royal Artillery, who has vacated.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 160.—Lieutenant Frank Evelyn Coningham, Border Regiment, officiating wing officer, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 6th January, 1896, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 161.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenants—

Oswald Arthur Gerald FitzGerald, attached to the 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—20th December, 1896.

Philip Truman Stainforth, attached to the 10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers,—23rd December, 1896.

David Stuart Browne, officiating wing officer, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—23rd December, 1896.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 162.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to all cantonments which are in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council the provisions of section 434, sub-section (*1*), and section 473 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act (III Bo. C. of 1888) in the modified form set forth below namely—

"(1) In the event of any of the cantonments mentioned above being at any time visited or threatened by an outbreak of any dangerous disease among the inhabitants thereof, the General Officer of the Command, if he thinks that the provisions of the law at the time in force are insufficient

for the purpose, may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

(*a*) take such special measures, and

(*b*) by public notice, prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons,

as he may think necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof.

"(2) Whoever commits a breach of any such temporary regulation prescribed as aforesaid shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code."

2. The Notifications of the Gazette of India in the Military Department Nos. 1160, 87 and 118, dated 23rd October, 1896, 22nd January, 1897, and 29th January, 1897, respectively, are hereby cancelled.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 163.—Captain J. Dallas, Royal Engineers, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, is granted furlough out of India (p a.) for one year under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

ORGANISATION.

MOBILISATION.

No. 164.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed Second-Lieutenants in the Infantry Branch of the India Army Reserve:—

Geoffrey Frederick Henry Cather.
Michael Richard Collins.
Archibald Henry Morin.

PENSIONS.

No. 165.—Mr. Saishia Ramaswamy Naidoo, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st January, 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 166.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 30th January, 1897.

Herbert William Johnston.
David Clapham Adrian Andrew.
Francis Granville Beville.
Charles Riversdale Elliot.
William Bernard James.
Arthur LeGrand Jacob.
Robert Townshend Anwyl-Passingham.
George Charles Francis Sartorius.
Hugh Charles Claude Ducat.
Edward Watkin Wall.
Leslie Warner Yule Campbell.
Herbert John Edward Purvis.
Francis Henry Domenichetti.
Harry Christopher Tytler.
Francis Jollie.
Alexander Mullaly.
Benjamin John Henry Humfrey.
James Parker.
George Patrick Campbell.
Guy Mellort Baldwin, D.S.O.
Arthur Tremearne Walling.
Octavius William Carey.
James William Drever.
Hugh Maclean Halliday.
Arthur Seymour Arnold.
Bertram Strachey.
Henry Wyndham Arthur Marson.
George Templer Widdicombe.
James Herbert Lowry.
Harry George Carnegy.
Aylmer McIver Campbell.
Frederick Anderson Kingston.
Walter Henry Errington.
William Melvill Southey.
Stephen Repton Stevens.
Arthur Wallace-Dunlop.
Arthur Patrick Bateman-Champain.
Frederick William Wodehouse.
Napier Elles Chesney.

Dated 1st February, 1897.

Max Albert Burns Kappey.
Henry Augustus Frederick Magrath.
Ernest Lewis Corbett Berger.
Maurice Randall Hurly.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 10th January, 1897.

Francis Taylor Duhan.
Spencer Burton Watson.
Robert Wynne Henderson.
John Lindesay Stewart.
Harry Norman Young.
Thomas Sands Cox.
Lionel Stuart Logan.
Claude Edward Bateman-Champain.
Henry Walker.
Cecil William Carey.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 167.—Sub-Conductor Michael Cahill, on probation, Assistant Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, *seconded*, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 15th July, 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 168.—*2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry*—

Jemadar Bahadur Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Sarabjit Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 19th December, 1896.

No. 169.—*15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Pay Havildar Chatar Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kesar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1896.

No. 170.—*21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Mobin Khan, to be Subadar, and Havildar Nadir Ali, to be Jemadar, *vice* Saadat

Din, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1896.

No. 171.—*11th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Adinarayadu, to be Subadar, *vice* Annasami, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th December, 1896.

No. 172.—*10th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry*—

Jemadar Guljar Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Babu rao Kadam, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th October, 1896.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 173.—*1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Havildar Jaswant Thapa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahabir Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 174.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Surgeon-Captain George Frederick William Braide, Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Captain, with effect from the 19th January, 1897.

No. 175.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Arthur Mason Tippetts Jackson, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Baird, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 176.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

The following appointments are made, with effect from the 4th December, 1896, to complete the establishment :—

Lieutenant Arthur Tyrrel Chamier, Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant.

Douglas Egerton Keatinge and Seymour Hamilton Maule Cole, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenants.

John James Inglis, Gentleman to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th December, 1896.

No. 177.—*South Andaman Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Reginald Fendal Lowis, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 178.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major Richard Pearce, V. D., is granted, the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

No. 179.—*5th Administrative Battalion North-Western Provinces Volunteers*—

Surgeon-Lieutenant Charles Arthur Fuller to be Surgeon-Captain, with effect from the 1st January, 1897.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 180.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Honorary Chaplain the Reverend L. T. Terry resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 8.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 21st December, 1896, subject to passing a medical board :—

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

Archibald Henry Ruddell.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 9.—Captain A. Gwyn, Royal Indian Marine, Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, is granted leave out of India (p. a.) for eight months, under paragraph 5 of military despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 33, dated the 25th February, 1892.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1897.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 30th January, and the 6th February, 1897 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry.	Captain C. M. R. Rycroft.	31st January, 1897.	Mean Meer.		

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st February, 1897.

No. 50.—Mr. John James Inglis is appointed, under covenant, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways; and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the North-Western Railway.

The 2nd February, 1897.

No. 51.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 7, dated 6th January, 1897, Mr. T. E. Curry, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Hurdwar-Dehra Railway Survey, with the rank of Superintendent of Works, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th January, 1897.

The 3rd February, 1897.

No. 52.—Mr. Bertrand Evelyn Luffman is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 3rd grade, on probation, and is posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

The 4th February, 1897.

No. 53.—The services of the following officers, who have been deputed temporarily to the Public Works Department for employment on famine relief works are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—

Captain P. Ashworth, R.E., attached officer, Military Works Department.

Captain J. P. Brewin, R.E., attached officer, Military Works Department.

Captain W. A. Liddell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, supernumerary, Military Works Department.

Lieutenant E. A. Tandy, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, officiating rank, Military Works Department.

Lieutenant H. D. Pearson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, temporary rank, Military Works Department.

Lieutenant C. B. L. Greenstreet, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department.

Lieutenant W. H. Bunbury, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, temporary rank, Military Works Department.

Lieutenant W. A. Stokes, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department.

2nd-Lieutenant C. L. Magniac, R.E., attached officer.

The 5th February, 1897.

No. 56.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 288 of the 1st July, 1896, Mr. W. A. Hutchison, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, reverted to his substantive appointment in the subordinate grade of Traffic Inspector, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th August, 1896.

No. 57.—Mr. I. S. Sherlock-Hubbard, Officiating Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, is granted furlough on medical certificate out of India for eight months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 58.—Mr. G. C. Wolfe, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the North-Western Railway, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

The 5th February, 1897.

No. 55.—The following is published for general information:—

Circular No. 3 Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1897.

General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules, therewith promulgated, for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Memorandum from the Director General of Railways, No. 324 T., dated the 29th June 1896, and its enclosures; also the Government of India Nos. 594—595 R. T., dated the 30th July 1896, with reference thereto.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 301, dated the 9th July 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 11th July 1896—the Government of India resolution No. 515 R. T., dated the 6th July 1896.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No 310, dated the 15th July 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th July 1896—the Government of India resolution No. 528 R. T., dated the 10th July 1896.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 547 T., dated the 26th October 1896.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 453, dated the 27th October 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 31st October 1896—the Government of India resolution No. 835 R. T., dated the 23rd October 1896.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. $\frac{2005 T.}{488}$, dated the 2nd December 1896, forwarding letter from the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal Nagpur railway, No. 9146, dated the 27th November 1896.

Telegram from the Government of Bombay, No. T. 81, dated the 28th December 1896, and the Government of India telegram No. 990 R. T., dated the 31st December 1896, with reference thereto.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 5022, dated the 29th December 1896, forwarding letter from the Agent of the East Indian railway, No. 1328 G., dated the 27th November 1896.

Memorandum from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, No. 236, dated the 12th January 1897, forwarding certain correspondence from the Agent of the Bengal and North-Western and of the Rohilkund and Kumaon railway.

OBSERVATIONS.—By the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway dated the 22nd May 1896, read above, certain modifications were introduced in the general rules which were promulgated with Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, for working open lines of railway

Since that date it has been brought to notice that certain errors and omissions had occurred in the rules, while certain modifications in the rules for the packing of turpentine and of kerosine oil, and the addition of bubonic fever or plague to the list of infectious diseases, were desirable. It is thought desirable to embody these in the said rules by the publication of corrigenda and addenda, and as the additions and modifications are not of a contentious nature it has been further suggested that, as a matter of convenience, these modifications should be applied to the various railway systems which had adopted the rules, instead of adopting the usual method of requiring each railway administration to apply for leave to adopt them.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47(4) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the annexed addenda and corrigenda to the general rules for working open lines of railway referred to above, being adopted on all railways, whether in British India, in foreign territory or in Native States, to which the said rules have been applied.

ORDER.—Ordered that this circular, with the corrigenda and addenda annexed, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this circular and of its enclosure be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Baluchistan, the Resident in Mysore, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal.
The Chief Commissioners of Burma and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.

[Enclosure to Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897.]

Corrigenda and Addenda to the General Rules promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

CORRIGENDA—

Part I, chapter XIII, rule 141.—For the word "Guards," *read* "Guard."

Part II, chapter I, rule I (5).—*For the words* "authorised officer" means the person who is duly empowered to issue instructions or do any other thing of the nature referred to in each case," *read,* "authorised officer means the person who is duly empowered, by general or special order of the railway administration, either by name or by office, to issue instructions or to do any other thing of the nature referred to in each case," *and add the following* :—

"NOTE.—Such order shall not empower an authorised officer to depute the power conferred upon him thereby to any other person."

Part II, chapter IV, rule 33 (1).—*Against the words* "Fine which may extend to ten rupees," *insert, under the heading* "*Rule*," *the figure* "21."

Appendix A, rule IV (8) (*b*).—*Substitute the following* :—"Turpentine may be carried either in sound iron or steel drums or tins properly soldered, or in corked and capsuled bottles, the bottles or tins being securely packed in wooden cases."

ADDENDA—

Part II, chapter II, rule 7.—Before the word "Cholera," *add* "Bubonic fever."

Appendix A, rule I (1).—*After the word* "drums" in the last line *add the words* "or in tins without wooden cases, provided that in the latter case a layer of durma-matting or other suitable dunnage is placed on the floor of the wagon and between each tier of tins."

TELEGRAPH.

The 4th February, 1897.

No. 54.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. R. Elrington . . .	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent class VI, 1st grade.	16th January, 1897.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. ₹	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
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Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 389 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 30th January 1897:—

No. 25 of 1897.—G. Henke and Company, Henke's tile works, Feroke, India, for asphalte compressed tiles.

No. 26 of 1897.—John Stewart Brown, engineer, Bally, in the district of Howrah, for an improved process and apparatus for preparing vegetable fibres for textile and other purposes.

No. 27 of 1897.—Thomas Rowley, consulting india rubber expert, of Corporation street Manchester, for improvements relating to pneumatic tyres.

No. 28 of 1897.—Donald Barns Morison, engineer, of Hartlepool, in the county of Durham, for improvements in stamp mills or apparatus for crushing ores and other substances.

No. 29 of 1897.—The Anglo-French Motor Carriage Company, Limited, of Digbeth, Birmingham, for improvements in rotary motors and the like.

No. 30 of 1897.—Richard Longden Hattersley, machine maker, and Simeon Jackson, manager, both of North Brook Works, Keighley in the county of York, for improvements relating to looms for domestic purposes.

No. 31 of 1897.—Alexander Von Wagner, merchant, of No. 5, Henriettenstrasse, Chemnitz, Saxony, for a remedy for stomachic and other like disorders.

No. 32 of 1897.—Henry Allan Moss, executive engineer, Public works department, and general superintendent, Government workshops, Madras, of Parkside, Peters road, Royapetta, Madras, for a simple and strong lock, to be called "a friction lock and key."

No. 33 of 1897.—William John McArthur, tea planter, of Gyree Gong Tea Estate, Tung, Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, Darjeeling, for an invention entitled "McArthur's patent composition or rubber washers."

No. 34 of 1897.—George Alexander Davis officiating superintendent, jail manufactures, Bengal, for a heat disseminator for preventing the breakage of lamp chimneys from excessive heat.

No. 390 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the

Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 88 of 1896.—Bulaki Rama Shastri, barrister-at-law, Dera Ismail Khan, Punjab, for automatic punkahs. (Specification filed 18th January 1897.)

No. 181 of 1896.—The Alternate Current Electro Motor Syndicate, Limited, of 2 and 4, Penywern road, Earls Court, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements relating to electro motors and transformers. (Specification filed 22nd January 1897.)

No. 192 of 1896.—Carl Bergmann, engineer, of 55, Thalstrasse, Meissen i/s, in the German Empire, for improvements in and relating to the spindles of spinning and like machines. (Specification filed 22nd January 1897.)

No. 206 of 1896.—William Herbert Hyatt, chemical engineer and metallurgist, Fellow of the Chemical Society of Great Britain, of No. 1, Milton road, Herne hill, in the county of Surrey, for a method for extracting gold without the use of water by means of a combined air blast and mercury, and apparatus for effecting the same. (Specification filed 8th January 1897.)

No. 209 of 1896.—Edward Thunderbolt, engineer, of Drummond street, Carlton, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in governors for regulating the speed of machinery. (Specification filed 22nd January 1897.)

No. 210 of 1896.—George Jones Atkins, metallurgist, of 35, East bank, Stamford hill, in the county of Middlesex, for improved compounds or products applicable to the separation of metals from their ores and other material with which they may be combined. (Specification filed 22nd January 1897.)

No. 214 of 1896.—Reuben Thomas Preston, of the firm of J. Stone & Co., engineers, of Deptford, in the county of Kent, and James Holden, engineer, of Hermon house, Wanstead, in the county of Essex, for improved stays for steam and other boilers. (Specification filed 22nd January 1897.)

No. 391 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 168 of 1891.—Max Van Gülpen, cigar manufacturer, of Mülheim on the Rhine, Prussia, for improvements in the method of and apparatus for making fillers for cigars. (From 9th February 1897 to 9th February 1898.)

No. 196 of 1891.—Arthur Thomas Collier gentleman, of Caterham valley, Surrey, for improvements in telephone

receivers, usable also as transmitters. (From 5th February 1897 to 5th February 1898.)

No. 135 of 1892.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. F. Rennick, commanding the 18th Bengal Infantry, and Surgeon-Captain Fenton Evans, of the same regiment, stationed at Fort Aijal, Lushai, for improvements in cinerators for burning filth or human excrement. (From 28th January 1897 to 28th January 1898.)

No. 280 of 1892.—Heinrich, Count von Pückler, of Oberweistritz, Silesia, in the Empire of Germany, for an improved electric apparatus for alluring and destroying insects. (From 7th January 1897 to 7th January 1898.)

No. 392 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 180 of 1891.—Richard Cunliffe and Edward Barlow's invention for improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying, calcining and evaporating town slaughter-house and other refuse, or substances, or materials. (Specification filed 27th October 1892.)

No. 214 of 1891.—Dr. Hermann, Mehner's invention for process and apparatus for the utilisation of the unchanged exhaust heat of thermo-dynamical processes for motive power, heating or cooling purposes. (Specification filed 26th October 1892.)

No. 169 of 1892.—John Arthur Dayrell Lloyd's invention for automatic signals for railway level crossing gates. (Specification filed 26th October 1896.)

No. 231 of 1892.—Henry Sheehy Keating's invention for an electrical safety cut out. (Specification filed 24th October 1892.)

No. 236 of 1892.—Robert Gordon Orr and Frederick William Emery's invention for jointless bar links. (Specification filed 27th October 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The fee of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd February, 1897.

LIABILITIES.			₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up			2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund			76,00,000	0	0
	₹	a. p.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	72,00,695	15 1			
Public Deposits at Branches	81,12,009	10 10	1,53,12,705	10	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			5,19,25,973	14	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.			3,76,536	5	5
Sundries			14,50,408	5	10
		RUPEES	9,66,65,624	4	0

ASSETS.			₹	a.	p.
Government Securities			28,59,583	0	0
Other authorised Investments			63,91,439	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities			2,37,69,734	11	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities			2,11,48,388	9	3
Bills discounted and purchased			1,23,02,067	5	8
Balances with other Banks			7,71,591	4	8
Bullion			2,591	11	4
Dead Stock			13,13,782	5	3
Stamps			10,445	15	3
Sundries			12,09,375	5	8
			6,98,01,108	8	4
	₹	a. p.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,06,60,898	13 8	2,68,64,455	11	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,62,03,556	14 0			
		RUPEES	9,66,65,624	4	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 4th February, 1897.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 38·8.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January, 1897.

PARTICULARS.	3 per cent. on 1896-97.	3½ per cent. Loans						4 per cent Loans						4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loans 1858-59.	Grand Total.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of [illegible].	Total.	Of [illegible].	Of [illegible].	Of [illegible].	[illegible]	Transfer of [illegible]	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879	Total.	Of 1870	Of 1875.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 15th January, 1897	99,35,800	2,23,20,000	17,[illegible],92,500	3,10,07,300	1,29,[illegible],000	19,73,[illegible]	25,50	[illegible]	8,427	17,000	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	92,600	12,700	1,81,327	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,55,40,427
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	..		...	..				.	...	...	.	..	...	...	.
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January, 1897	...	700	1,700	..	...	.	.	2,400	..	..	...	..	.		..	..	..	...	.	..	...	2,400
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January, 1897	...	..	6,000	...	...	..	.	6,000	...	.	...	.	..	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	6,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January, 1897	13,82,000	2,53,700	5,36,500	67,700	2,47,000	..	...	17,03,700	...	..	..	.	..	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	23,81,700
	1,12,07,800	2,25,74,300	17,53,36,700	3,10,74,900	1,31,10,000	19,73,500	25,500	24,03,24,200	8,427	17,000	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	92,600	12,700	1,83,327	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,79,30,527
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	4,700	34,76,800	10,48,000	20,700	.	..	45,50,500	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	,000	..	..	...	...	...	...	45,50,500
Balance on 31st January, 1897	1,12,07,800	2,25,69,600	17,18,60,900	3,00,26,900	1,30,90,000	19,73,500	25,500	24,57,73,700	8,427	17,000	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	92,600	12,700	1,83,327	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,33,80,027

Note.—From 5th June, 1895, to 30th Nov., 1895, enfaced from India, [illegible] lakhs, re-transferred from London, [illegible] lakhs
" 1st Dec., 1895, " 15th Dec., " ditto [illegible] " ditto [illegible] "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto [illegible] " ditto [illegible] "
" 1st Jan., 1896, " 15th Jan., 1897, ditto [illegible] " ditto [illegible] "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto [illegible] " ditto [illegible] "

[illegible] lakhs,
[illegible] "

Balance against India . [illegible] lakhs,

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1897.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 31st December, 1896.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer, and the name of that of the Publisher.	Date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other number of Edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether printed or Lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												R a. p.			
Mysore Law Report, Volume XVII.	English	Mr. G. F Travers-Drapes, Barrister-at-Law.	Law .	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Printed at the Daily Post and Examiner Press. Publisher, Mr. R. F. Hayes.	7th December, 1896.	751	Royal 8vo	1st edition.	200	Printed .	10 0 0	R. F. Hayes, No. 10, Residency Road Civil and Military Station, bangalore.	19th December, 1896.	A volume of the well-known Law Reports. A useful book of reference for lawyers.

BANGALORE,
The 21st January, 1897.

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
John Gillis . . .	Allahabad . .	16th February, 1895 .	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 23rd January, 1897.	The deceased died intestate and his daughters have applied for Letters of Administration.
Mrs. Susannah Albert	Ditto . . .	24th November, 1896.	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 23rd January, 1897.	The deceased left a Will and an application has been made for Probate.
G. M. Foyster, Bengal Civil Service.	Multan . . .	10th January, 1897 .	The District Judge of Multan, on 21st January, 1897.	The deceased was the Assistant Commissioner, Multan, and died intestate. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
F. Wilcox . . .	Hazaribagh . .	14th January, 1897 .	The Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, on 23rd January, 1897.	The deceased was formerly of the Bengal Police and retired on a pension. He does not appear to have left a Will, and no one has applied for Letters of Administration.
William John Downing	Barjuli Tea Garden .	19th December, 1896 .	The Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, on 14th January, 1897.	The deceased was a tea-planter, Media Tea Estate, Dibrugarh, and left a Will, appointing his widow, Mrs. Martha Eliza Mary Downing, residing at 11, Hill Crest, Manna Mead, Plymouth, Devonshire, his Executrix, but no one has yet applied for Probate.
G. A. Durran . .	Not stated. . .	27th December, 1896 .	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 16th January, 1897.	The deceased was a driver of Allahabad Station and is said to have died intestate. It is understood that arrangements are being made to apply for Letters of Administration.
B. J. D'Souza . .	Not stated . .	13th November, 1896.	The Additional Judge, District Court, Mandalay, on 9th January, 1897.	The deceased was a confectioner and died intestate. His widow has applied for Letters of Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, 4th February, 1897.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1897.

No. 51—Mr. A. Smith, Assistant Superintendent has been permitted, by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to retire from the service, with effect from 31st October, 1896.

F. E. GODFREY,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1897.

No. 187.—The leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. P. L. Causley, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, in Notification No. 176, dated the 17th December, 1896, is extended to the 28th February, 1897.

The 4th February, 1897.

No. 188.—The services of Colonel M. W. Rogers, R.E., Superintendent, 1st grade, having been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 4th February, 1897, *vide* Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 11—169-2, dated 4th January, 1897, the following promotions are made from the same date :—

Mr. E. C. Barrett, Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Brevet Major W. J. Bythell, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain C. C. D. Morice, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 189.—The following temporary promotions are also made with effect from the 4th February, 1897 :—

Captain S. G. Burrard, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain P. J. Gordon, I.S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain A. J. Pilcher, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 190.—Consequent on the retransfer of Colonel M. W. Rogers, R.E., Superintendent, 1st grade, to the Military Department, a fifth appointment is transferred from the Imperial to the Provincial Service. To fill this vacancy the following promotions are made with effect from the 4th February, 1897 :—

Mr. H. T. Hanby, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. T. H. Rendell, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. G. W. Jarbo, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. J. Murphy Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

Mr. A. George, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

Mr. C. G. S. Wood, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, on the seconded list, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, on the same list.

Mr. C. S. Gasper, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. J. H. S. Wilson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Gen'l., R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 1st February, 1897.

No. 400-G.—The following Hospital Assistants, who have passed their examination in English, are entitled to draw the usual allowance for English qualification from the date specified against their names :—

First Class Hospital Assistant Devi Lal attached to the Raj Dispensary at Sambhar in Jeypore, from the 15th April, 1896.

Third Class Hospital Assistant Rahim Bux, in charge of the Baran Dispensary in Kotah, from the 15th April, 1896.

Third Class Hospital Assistant Deonandon Pershad, of the Native States Reserve List, from the 1st October, 1896.

No. 401-G.—The following Third Class Hospital Assistants, who have passed their professional examination for second class with the English qualification, were promoted to that class from the date specified against their names :—

Third Class Hospital Assistant Goverdhandass Runchhordass, attached to the Dausa Dispensary, from the 15th April, 1896.

Third Class Hospital Assistant Arutsaanker Mangalshanker, in charge of the Merta Dispensary in Marwar, from the 19th October, 1895, on which date he completed seven years' service. He passed his examination for second class on 15th April, 1896.

Third Class Hospital Assistant Ardeshir Cowasji, attached to the Ulwar Hospital, from the 19th October, 1896.

Third Class Hospital Assistant Umiashanker Shiveshanker, of the Jaisalmir Dispensary, from the 19th October, 1896.

Third Class Hospital Assistant A. D. Burnis Sewnie, attached to the Todgarh Dispensary, from 19th October, 1896.

Third Class Hospital Assistant Abdul Shakoor, of the Behror Dispensary in Ulwar, from the 19th October, 1896.

Third Class Hospital Assistant Haribhai Dajibhai, attached to the Bali Dispensary in Marwar, from the 19th October, 1896.

Third Class Hospital Assistant Mirza Inait Husain attached to the Bhagwan Dass Hospital at Bikanir, from the 19th October, 1896.

No. 402 *G.*—The following Third Class Hospital Assistants, who passed their professional examination *without* English for second class, were promoted to that class on the dates shown against their names :—

Third Class Hospital Assistant Butooknath Misra, attached to the Hewson Hospital, from the 15th April 1896.

Third Class Hospital Assistant Ghasi Ram, in charge of the Ganeshpore Dispensary, from the 19th October, 1896.

Third Class Hospital Assistant Rahim Baxe the Thana Ghazi Dispensary, from the 19th October, 1896.

No. 403-*G.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant Desu Ram, attached to the Chatore Dispensary in Meywar, passed his professional examination for first class with the English qualification and was promoted to that class from the 19th October, 1896.

No. 404-*G.*—Second Class Hospital Assistants Sukhmundon and Hydayetullah, in charge of the Etawah and Sangode Dispensary, respectively, passed their professional examination for first class *without* English and were promoted to that class from the 19th October, 1896.

By Order

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sibi, the 27th January, 1897.

No. 722-*C.*—With reference to this office notification No. 9182, dated 18th December, 1896, Captain E. LeMesurier, on return from privilege leave, assumed charge of his duties as Political Agent, Kalat, in the forenoon of the 22nd idem.

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Second Assistant.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 27th January, 1897.

No. 1.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Graves, I. S. C., handed over, and Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., took charge of the Office of the Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, Baluchistan, Public Works Department, on the afternoon of 25th January, 1897.

FRED. SPRATT, *Lieut. Col., R.E.*,
Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan, P. W. D.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th January, 1897.

No. 1-*A.*—Lieutenant C. B. Farwell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is placed in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works Department, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of 8th January, 1897, till further orders.

J. W. FERRIER *Major, R.E.*,
for *Dir. Gnl. of Military Works in India*

The 29th January, 1897.

No. 2-*A.*—The following temporary promotions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lieutenant A. B. R. Hildebrand R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	27th August 1896.
Lieutenant H. G. Joyce Lothrington, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	19th October, 1896.

J. F. GARWOOD, *Colonel*,
for *Director General of Military Works in India.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd February, 1897.

No. 1.—Mr. F. D. Kiernander, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, is granted leave on medical certificate for twelve months, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th February, 1897.

C. H. COWIE, *Captain, R.E.*,
for *Manager.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1897.

No. 8.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 49, dated the 29th January, 1897, 2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Ffolliott Garrett, F. E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the North Western Railway.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with provision of section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 12th day of October, 1896, certain treasure amounting to (31) thirty-one Gurti silver coins and (78) seventy-eight old copper coins, weighing 10½ sheers, the value of which is Rs-5-0, was found from the inner foundation wall of the house of Golie Jechund Haribhai of Naraid, Taluk Zuriad, Zillah Kaira, and all persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Taluka Naraid on 17th June, 1897, when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an inquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

E. BYRAMSHA,
Mamlatdar, Taluka Naraid.

KAIRA;
The 11th January, 1897.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers, dated Mecan Meer, the 24th January, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1809 Sergeant, John McDonald, Clerk, Station Staff Office, Mecan Meer.
Age,—31 years.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade,—Carriage-builder.
Date of Enlistment,—4th December, 1885.
Place of Enlistment,—Inverness, Scotland.
Parish and County in which born,—Inverness.
Date of Desertion or absence,—22nd January, 1897.
Place of Desertion or absence,—Mecan Meer.
Marks,—Scar on back of left hand; full auburn monstache.
Service under twelve.

E F. COOKE HURLE, *Captain,*
Station Staff Officer, Mecan Meer.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st February, 1897.

No. 9683.—Mr. R. G. Haygarth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 27 days, with effect from the 2nd February, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Kedar Nath is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Haygarth, or until further orders.

The 5th February, 1897.

No. 9905.—Mr. I. G. J. Hamilton, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, India Circle, is promoted to the 1st grade, with effect from the 1st February, 1897.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of Ind.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 2nd February, 1897.

Agents of Messrs. Leath & Ross (Homœopathic Chemists).
Alias, C.
American Trading Co.
Ballantine & Co.
Bart, E. J.
Brown, W. (Staff Engineer).
Cowen, T. S.
Detterding, H. W. A.
Eddy, G. Sherwood, B.A.
Fallofield, E.
Greveile, B.
Halsant, S.
Harris, J.
Irving & Co., W.
Louis, J.
McCoubrey, D.
Mollan & Co., John.
Reynouth Knight, A. (Publishing Agents).
Rickette, H. H.
Rowbotham & Co. H. M.
Stanley, Mrs C.
Stebbing & Co. (Railway General Contractors).
Taylor John (of Tordiana).
Vidal Abraham (Newspaper).

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allan, W. A. R.
Altoonian Varian.
Anderson, A.
Aplin, H. (care of R. Gordon, Esq.)
Armstrong, C. W.
Back, Tanney.
Bacon, Gene.
Barnes, Miss K.
Barrett, C. J.
Barrows, Dr. J. H.
Beatson, Walter W. C.
Beresford, Sam.
Birch, J. W.
Blake, Mrs.
Blanchette, Miss A.
Bracco, A.
Brown, J.
Brown, J., Nesbit.
Brown, Miss M.
Brown, Mrs. W.
Brownlow, F. O.
Burt, W.
Cavanagh, J.
Charlton, A. (of Manchester).
Chowdry, H.
Clarke, W. W.
Cochran, R. C.
Coghlan, H.
Colley, P.
Cooper, H. D.
Corbitt, W. L.
Cotta, J. M.
Cottan & Co., J. M.
Coulter, R. T.
Cronin, D. J.
Cross, Mrs.
Curtis, Miss L.
Curzon, Honb. Blanche.
D'Aignebelle, P.
Dalwood, Mr.
Daly, H.
Davis, Mrs. L.
DeCruze, Mrs. H.
DeSilva, W. S.
DeSouza, J. F. (care of Roland Seeger).
Dick, R.
D'Padua, J. L.
Dolbe, Mr.
Dumas, Mrs. H.
Eaves, S. C.
Edwards, J. T.
Evans, H.
Fenn, R.
Forbes, J. D.
Foss, Mrs. K.
Francis, J.
Freeman, Miss B.
Friedman, S.
Galbraithe John, M. R.
Garrette, Leon, Miss.
George, D.
Green, W. Scott.
Gondie, J.
Goodwin G. A.
Gordan, Mrs. H.
Grant, L.
Green, G.
Greenway, A. C.
Greenwood, Mrs. K.
Groves, W. P.
Hall, G.
Hancox, H. W., Capt.
Hanaz, M. B.
Harrison, Mina.
Herstmann, H.
Hyland, C. P.
Ivey, A.
Jones, F. (care of H. Hadaker, Esq.)
Jones, Fred.
Ka ageorgevetch, Prince.
Katzenstein, M.
Kerr, Capt. T.
King, J. G.
Knoll, H.
Knudsen, A. F.
Leal, W.
Leloir, A. C.
Lincoln, I. (Booksellers).
Lisser, F. O.
Lockhart, Mrs.
Lopezco, Mrs. F.
Lynch C. P.
Maitland, I.
Maydon, H.
Maret, Julien
Martin, Mrs. C. N.
Matheson, A.
Maxwell, H.
McCollum, E.
McManar, P.
McNaul, I.
Moorhead, Miss V.
Morse, P. E.
Nickerk, J. V n
Noulies, Mrs
Norwood, Miss C.
Oliver, Miss.
Olman, I.
Palomino de Castro
Paton, Mrs.
Pell, Mrs.
Randall, A
Randolph, C.
Rees, Mr Stanley.
Renard, M. L.
Renton, A. L.
Richter, I. A.
Robertson, Wm
Robinson, E.
Rozenberg, L.
Rowley, J. D.
Ryan, F.
Schofield, Miss Kate
Schwabe, P. S.
Schwartzmann, J.
Shapiera, Mr. S.
Sharples, M. R.
Silvena, Mr. E. (care of F. G. Ashward, Esq.)
Simpson, H. R., Mrs.
Smith, Arthur.
Spence, Lieut A. H. O
Stafi, G. E.
Stapelfeldt, Fritz.
Storey, Mrs. E.
Sykes, Mrs.
Talbot, A.
Thomas, W
Traval, H.
Valangary, J.
Vallance, Mrs. F.
Wakefield F., Miss
Wakefield, Mrs.
Walesby, R. N.
Walton, H. B.
Webb, Chas.
Webb, I. H.
Whitnall, S. E.
Wiesenfeld, A.
Wilkins, Evan.
Winter, A. L.
Winters, Mrs. N
Wuth, M. M. (Pacific Circus).
Woolcott, E.
Young, Mrs. S. R.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Grant, Lewis. Scott, B. Whitnall, E.
Groves, W. P. Walker, J. W.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Adams, Vety. Lt.-Col, A. V. D.
Abel, H. F.
Achard, J.
Alexander, C. N.
Anton, Del Medico.
Blewett, C. F., Major, R.A.
Bloomfield, J. G.
Bailey, C.
Barton Marjorie, Miss.
Cocks, G. A.
Charlton, W. B.
Carey, J.
Caji Umberto.
Cox, H. E.
David, Lieut. (Staff Regt.)
Disney, Gilan W.
Daniel, A.
Edwards, Alfred H.
Eduljee Jamsetjee.
Evans, H. E.
Falkenflug, S.
Francis, Jas.
Grant, J., Col.
Grifhn, Robert.
Hall, E., Mrs.
Hagg, Hubert.
Hawse, C.
Hall, W.
Heller, Max.
Izzard, A. H.
Jan, Ahmed.
John, M. A.
Jacomb, Nurse.
Keilly, H. P., Mrs.
King, L. W.
Knoll, Hans.
Limbjibhoy Rustomjee Bilimoria.
Lawrence, G.
Lawson, H.
Lawrence, G. H.
Leigh, H. P. P. (C.I.E.)
Lyon, N. J.
Moffat, Douglas.
Maclean, A. M., Miss.
Morse, P. E.
Noble, M. J.
Oliver, Charles H.
Pillay, Sam.
Pinch, Hayward, Mrs.
Ryder, H.
Ram Garkha Tej.
Slowcock, F.
Sullivan, Arthur.
Styne, Geo. A. Le.
Trent, J. H.
Tancock, O. K., Capt., R.A.
Tucker, E. V.
Tulshi Ram.
Virjee Narayenjee.
Varley, Cecina, Miss.
Vaz, J.
Walker, G. Stanley, Mrs.
Wallace, E. A.
Warbrick, A.
Walters, F. A., Mrs.
Wood, Walter S.
Zuckermann, Ewa.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 1st February, 1897.

Walker, A.

The 6th February, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	10th Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	9th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	12th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	8th ,,	Per Steamer *C. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	11th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	8th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	6th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	10th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	8th ,,	*Vid* Rangoon.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8-30 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonie *via* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, 20th January, 1897.

The next Examination for Entrance to the Engineer and Telegraph classes will be held in June 1897. Passed candidates will join the College on the 1st November 1897. The course will extend over three years.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Colonel, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against *ex*-King Thibaw, or his property, are hereby informed that they may notify such claims in writing to the Committee appointed under section 3 of Act XX of 1895, at the Collector's Office, Ratnagiri, within six months of the first publication of this notice, *viz.*, 9th January, 1897. Attention is called to section 5, paragraphs (1). (2), (3) and 4 of the Act, *viz.* :—

"5 (1) Every person notifying any claim in accordance with the said notice shall along with his claim present full particulars thereof;

(2) Every document relied upon as the foundation of, or as evidence in support of, any such claim shall be delivered to the Committee along with such claim;

(3) If any such document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book before the Committee, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Committee shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant;

(4) If any document in the possession, or under the control of any claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Committee along with the claim, the Committee may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the inquiry into the claim."

W. W. DREW,
Collector.

V. V. WAGLE,
First Class Sub-Judge.

H. DEIGHTON,
Dist. Supdt. of Police, Officer in charge

Commissioners under the Act.

RATNAGIRI;
The 9th January, 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of mploy is kept up by the Principal, Thomason ollege, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are equested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by anyone taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل کارڈن يعنے کے پبلی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک ليے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ديل خريد کرسکتا هی — يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل کارڈن يعنے کميٹي باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ديل مل سکتی هی — يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

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Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Early English Administration of Bihar, 1781—1785, by J. Reginald Hind, late Deputy Collector, Shahabad. R1 (2*a*.)

Rules for Emigration from Bihar to Burma, in Kaithi. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Rules made by Government under the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, having force in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, Second Edition. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 1891. The Provincial Tables. R3 (4*a*.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal dur-ing the year 1894-95. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack. By N. N. BANNERJEE, B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S. R3 (6*a*.)

Report on the Agriculture and Agricultural Statistics of the Dacca District. By A. C. SEN, C.S., M.A., M.R.A.C. R1-8 (3*a*.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (3*a*.)

List of Trees, Shrubs, and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1895-96. R3 (4*a*.).

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Regis-tration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96. R1-8 (3*a*.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Depart-ment in Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (2*a*.)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota-Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITELEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1-8 (5*a*.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895 R1 (2*a*.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition 1896. R2 (6*a*.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5*a*.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3*a*.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intrave-nous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4*a*.)

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergung Cyclones of October, 1876. R3 (4*a*.)

Winds of Northern India. R1 (2*a*.)

Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu. By SHAIK AKBAR ALLY. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmaputra. R5 (4*a*.)

Tables for use with Brandis' Hypsometer for measuring the height of trees, etc. 8*a*. (1*a*.)

Rules for the estimation of Alcohol in imported spirits. By C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D. R10 (5*a*.)

The Civil Engineering College Calendar, 1891. R2 (2*a*.)
Ditto ditto; 1892. R2 (2*a*.)

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By Colonel EDWARD TUITE DALTON—
Bound copies . R45 (R1-4).

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1*a*. per copy.
Ditto, in Kaithi. 1*a*. per copy.

A Hand-book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By RAM BRAHMA SANYAL (with photos). R5 (6*a*.)

Ditto ditto (without photo.). R2 (5*a*.)

Report on the Tides of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May, 1891. R1 (3*a*.)

The List of Books available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 023741 and 023743 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94, for R500 each, originally standing in the name of Sreemutty Lukheemoney Dassee, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the propritress.

SREEMUTTY LUKHEEMONEY DASSEE,

Widow and Certificate-holder in the estate of Gopal Chunder Dutt, Serampur, Old Petty Court Garden.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MEER WUZIER ALLI KHAN, DECEASED, LATE OF KOOT-NIGFRANI, HYDERABAD, IN INDIA.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22 and 23 Victoria, Chapter 35, that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of the abovenamed Meer Wuzier Alli Khan (otherwise Meer Wazeer Ali Khan), deceased, who died on the 26th day of November, 1862, at Hyderabad aforesaid, Intestate Letters of Administration to whose personal Estate in England were granted by Her Majesty's High Court of Justice at the Principal Probate Registry thereof on the 4th day of February, 1896, to William Watson, Esq., of No. 7, Waterloo Place, in the County of London, are hereby required to send in, by prepaid post, the particulars of their claims, demands or debts (supported by such evidence as is necessary to prove the same and also giving their full names, addresses and descriptions, and also stating the nature of the securities, if any, held by them) to the said Administrator at the offices of the undersigned, their Solicitors, on or before the 24th day of April, 1897, after which day the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the proceeds of the said Estate of the said deceased in England amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice. And the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased nor any part thereof so distributed or dealt with to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 24th day of December, 1896.

RISING & RAVESCROFT,

8, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.,

Solicitors for the said Administrator.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 4th February, 1897, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. III OF 1897.

An Act to provide for the better prevention of the spread of Dangerous Epidemic Disease.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better prevention of the spread of dangerous epidemic disease; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India (inclusive of Upper Burma, British Baluchistan, the Santal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti); and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Power to take special measures and prescribe regulations as to dangerous epidemic disease.

2. (*1*) When at any time the Governor General in Council is satisfied that India or any part thereof is visited by, or threatened with, an outbreak of any dangerous epidemic disease, the Governor General in Council, if he thinks that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose, may take or require or empower any person to take such measures and, by notification in the Gazette of India, or by notice given to any person or published in such manner as he may think sufficient, may prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons as he shall deem necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof, and may determine in what manner and by whom any expenses incurred (including compensation if any) shall be defrayed.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the Governor General in Council may take measures and prescribe regulations for—

(*a*) the inspection of any ship or vessel leaving, or arriving at, any port in British India and such detention thereof, or of any person intending to sail therein, or arriving thereby, as may be necessary; and

(*b*) the inspection of persons travelling by railway or otherwise and the segregation, in hospital, temporary accommodation or otherwise, of persons suspected by the inspecting officer of being infected with any such disease.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that all or any of the powers conferred by this Act may also be exercised by any Local Government with respect to the territories administered by it.

Penalty.

3. Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Protection to persons acting under Act.

4. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 4th February, 1897, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. IV OF 1897.

An Act to provide for certain matters relating to Fisheries in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for certain matters relating to fisheries in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, except Burma; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Act to be read as supplemental to other Fisheries Laws.

2. Subject to the provisions of sections 8 and 10 of the General Clauses Act, 1887, this Act shall be read as supplemental to any other enactment for the time being in force relating to fisheries in any part of British India except Burma.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "fish" includes shell-fish :

(*2*) "fixed engine" means any net, cage, trap or other contrivance for taking fish, fixed in the soil or made stationary in any other way : and

(*3*) "private water" means water which is the exclusive property of any person, or in which any person has for the time being an exclusive right of fishery whether as owner, lessee or in any other capacity.

EXPLANATION.—Water shall not cease to be "private water" within the meaning of this definition by reason only that other persons may have by custom a right of fishery therein.

Destruction of fish by explosives in inland waters.

4. (*1*) If any person uses any dynamite or other explosive substance in any water with intent thereby to catch or destroy therein, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(*2*) In sub-section (*1*) the word "water" includes the sea within a distance of one marine league of the sea-coast : and an offence committed under that sub-section in such sea may be tried, punished and in all respects dealt with as if it had been committed on the land abutting on such coast.

Destruction of fish by poisoning of waters.

5. (*1*) If any person puts any poison, lime or noxious material into any water with intent thereby to catch or destroy any fish, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(*2*) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, suspend the operation of this section in any specified area, and may in like manner modify or cancel any such notification.

Protection of fish in selected waters by rules of Local Government.

6. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules for the purposes hereinafter in this section mentioned, and may by a notification in the official Gazette apply all or any of such rules to such waters, not being private waters, as the Local Government may specify in the said notification.

(*2*) The Local Government may also, by a like notification, apply such rules or any of them to any private water with the consent in writing of the owner thereof and of all persons having for the time being any exclusive right of fishery therein.

(*3*) Such rules may prohibit or regulate all or any of the following matters, that is to say :—

(*a*) the erection and use of fixed engines;

(*b*) the construction of weirs; and

(*c*) the dimension and kind of the nets to be used and the modes of using them.

(*4*) Such rules may also prohibit all fishing in any specified water for a period not exceeding two years.

(*5*) In making any rule under this section the Local Government may—

(*a*) direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to ten

of the first conviction during which the breach is proved to have been persisted in ; and

(*b*) provide for—

(i) the seizure, forfeiture and removal of fixed engines erected, or used, or nets used, in contravention of the rule, and

(ii) the forfeiture of any fish taken by means of any such fixed engine or net.

(*6*) The power to make rules under this section is subject to the condition that they shall be made after previous publication.

Arrest without warrant for offences under this Act.

7. (*1*) Any police-officer, or other person specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, either by name or as holding any office, for the time being, may, without an order from a Magistrate and without warrant, arrest any person committing in his view any offence punishable under section 4 or 5 or under any rule under section 6—

(*a*) if the name and address of the person are unknown to him, and

(*b*) if the person declines to give his name and address, or if there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name and address if given.

(*2*) A person arrested under this section may be detained until his name and address have been correctly ascertained :

Provided that no person so arrested shall be detained longer than may be necessary for bringing him before a Magistrate, except under the order of a Magistrate for his detention.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the better prevention of the spread of Dangerous Epidemic Disease was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th February, 1897:—

From Secretary, Medical Board, Calcutta, No 225, dated 30th January, 1897; Paper No. 1.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the better prevention of the spread of Dangerous Epidemic Disease was referred, have considered the Bill and the paper noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. We have amended clause 2 by providing that the Governor General in Council must be satisfied that India is visited or threatened with epidemic disease before taking action under the Act.

We have also made it clear that the power to take measures conferred by the clause includes the power of compelling or authorising other persons to take measures. As regards the use of the term "person" in the Bill it must be read by the light of section 2 (3) of the General Clauses Act, 1868, which provides that "person" shall include any company or association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not. It is therefore clear that the term covers a local authority, whether incorporated or not.

In some cases measures might be required which would cause injury to private property and where it might be right that compensation should be given. We have therefore inserted words in the same clause to provide that the Government may determine in what cases and by whom compensation shall be given.

The amendments to sub-clause (2) are verbal and explain themselves.

3. We have added a new clause 4, giving express protection to officers and other persons who may be employed to carry out the provisions of the Act.

4. The Bill was published in the Gazette of India of the 30th January, 1897.

5. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. WOODBURN.
J. WESTLAND.
M. D. CHALMERS.
P. PLAYFAIR.
R. M. SAYANI.
JOY GOBIND LAW.

The 2nd February, 1897.

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the better prevention of the spread of Dangerous Epidemic Disease.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better prevention of the spread of dangerous epidemic disease; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India (inclusive of Upper Burma, British Baluchistan, the Santal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti); and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Power to take special measures and prescribe regulations as to dangerous epidemic disease

2. (*1*) *When at any time the Governor General in Council is satisfied that* India or any part thereof *is* visited by, or threatened with, an outbreak of any dangerous epidemic disease, the Governor General in Council, if he thinks that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose, may take *or require or empower any person to take* such measures and, by public notice, prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons as he shall deem necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof, and may determine in what manner *and by whom* any expenses incurred (*including compensation if any*) shall be defrayed.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the Governor General in Council may take measures and prescribe regulations for—

(*a*) the inspection of any ship or vessel leaving, or arriving at, any port in British India and such detention thereof, or of any person intending to sail therein, *or arriving thereby*, as may be necessary; and

(*b*) the inspection of persons travelling by railway or otherwise and the segregation, in hospital or otherwise, of persons suspected *by the inspecting officer* of being infected with any such disease.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that all or any of the powers conferred by this Act may also be exercised by any Local Government with respect to the territories administered by it.

Penalty.

3. Any person disobeying any regulation, or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 18

Protection to persons acting under Act.

4. *No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Act.*

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th February, 1897 :—

NO. 2 OF 1897.

THE GENERAL CLAUSES BILL, 1897.

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ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A Bill to consolidate and extend the General Clauses Acts, 1868 and 1887.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and extend the General Clauses Acts, 1868 and 1887; It is hereby enacted as follows:— [1 of 1868. 1 of 1887.

Preliminary.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the General Clauses Act, 1897; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Repeal.

2. The Acts mentioned in the schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

General Definitions.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, and in all Acts of the Governor General in Council and Regulations made after the commencement of this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Abet."

(*1*) "abet," with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall have the same meaning as in the Indian Penal Code; [1 of 1887, s. 3 (*1*). XLV of 1860.

"Act."

(*2*) "act," used with reference to an offence or a civil wrong, shall include a series of acts, and words which refer to acts done, extend also to illegal omissions; [*Cf.* XLV of 1860, ss. 32 and 33, and Mad. Act 1 of 1891, s. 3 (*3*).]

"Affidavit."

(*3*) "affidavit" shall include affirmation and declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing; [1 of 1868, s. 2 (*17*).]

"Barrister."

(*4*) "barrister" shall mean a barrister of England or Ireland, or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland; [1 of 1868, s. 2 (*14*).]

"Bengal Act."

(*5*) "Bengal Act" shall mean an Act made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892; 24 & 25 Vict., c. 67; 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14.

"Bombay Act."

(*6*) "Bombay Act" shall mean an Act made by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892; 24 & 25 Vict., c. 67; 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14.

"British India."

(*7*) "British India" shall mean all territories and places within Her Majesty's dominions which are for the time being governed by Her Majesty through the Governor General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor General of India; [52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 18(*4*). *cf.* 1 of 1868, s. 2 (*8*).]

"British possession." (8) "British possession" shall mean any part of Her Majesty's dominions, exclusive of the United Kingdom, and, where parts of those dominions are under both a central and a local legislature, all parts under the central legislature shall, for the purposes of this definition, be deemed to be one British possession: [52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 18(2).]

"Chapter." (9) "Chapter" shall mean a Chapter of the Act or Regulation in which the word occurs: [I of 1887, s. 3 (2).]

"Collector." (10) "Collector" shall mean, in a Presidency-town, the Collector of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, and, elsewhere, the chief officer in charge of the revenue administration of a district: [*Cf.* Bo. Act III of 1886, s. 3 (12), and N.-W. P. & O. Act I of 1887, s. 2 (12).]

"Colony." (11) "Colony" shall mean any part of Her Majesty's dominions, exclusive of the British Islands and of British India, and, where parts of those dominions are under both a central and a local legislature, all parts under the central legislature shall, for the purposes of this definition, be deemed to be one colony: [52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 18 (3).]

"Commencement." (12) "commencement," used with reference to an Act or Regulation, shall mean the day on which the Act or Regulation comes into force; [I of 1887, s. 3 (4).]

"Commissioner." (13) "Commissioner" shall mean the chief officer in charge of the revenue administration of a division: [N.-W. P. & O. Act I of 1887, s. 2 (11).]

"Consular officer." (14) "consular officer" shall include consul-general, consul, vice-consul, consular agent, pro-consul and any person for the time being authorized to perform the duties of consul-general, consul, vice-consul or consular agent: [54 & 55 Vict., c. 36, s. 3.]

"District Judge." (15) "District Judge" shall mean the Judge of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but shall not include a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction: [I of 1868, s. 2 (12).]

"Document" (16) "document" shall include any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks, or by more than one of those means, which is intended to be used, or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter: [I of 1872, s. 3.]

"Enactment." (17) "enactment" shall include a Regulation (as hereinafter defined) and any Regulation of the Bengal, Madras or Bombay Code, and shall also include any provision contained in any Act or in any such Regulation as aforesaid:

"Father." (18) "father", in the case of any one whose personal law permits adoption, shall include an adoptive father: [Cf. I of 1868, s. 2 (19).]

"Financial year." (19) "financial year" shall mean the year commencing on the first day of April: [I of 1887, s. 3 (5).]

"Gazette." (20) "Gazette" used with reference to any notification by the Government of India, shall mean the Gazette of India; and, used with reference to any notification by a Local Government, a High Court, a local authority or an officer subordinate to a Local Government, it shall mean the local official Gazette (if any) published for the province by, or under the authority of, the Local Government, or, if there is no local official Gazette so published, the Gazette of India:

"Good faith." (21) a thing shall be deemed to be done in "good faith" where it is in fact done honestly, whether it is done negligently or not: [45 & 46 Vict., c. 61, s. 90; 56 & 57 Vict., c. 71, s. 62.]

"Government" (22) "Government" or "the Government" shall include the Local Government as well as the Government of India: [Cf. XIV of 1882, s. 2.]

"Government of India." (23) "Government of India" shall mean the Governor General in Council or, during the absence of the Governor General from his Council, the President in Council, or the Governor General alone, as regards the powers which may be lawfully exercised by them or him respectively: [I of 1868, s. 2 (9).]

"Her Majesty" or "the Queen." (24) "Her Majesty" or "the Queen" shall include Her successors: [Cf. I of 1868, s. 2 (7).]

"High Court." (25) "High Court,"—

(i) used with reference to civil proceedings, shall mean the highest Civil Court of appeal in the part of British India in which the Act or Regulation containing the expression operates; [I of 1868, s. 2 (11), and X of 1882, s. 4 (i).]

(ii) used with reference to criminal proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, shall mean the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Court of the Punjab or the Recorder of Rangoon, as the case may be; and,

(iii) used with reference to criminal proceedings against persons not being European British subjects or jointly charged with European British subjects, shall mean the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision in the part of British India in which the Act or Regulation containing the

expression operates, or, where no such Court as aforesaid is established under any law for the time being in force, such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in that behalf:

"Immoveable property." (26) "immoveable property" shall include land, benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth: [I of 1868, s. 2 (5).]

"Imprisonment." (27) "imprisonment" shall mean imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code: [I of 1868, s. 2 (18).] XLV of 1860.

"India." (28) "India" shall mean British India, together with any territories of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of Her Majesty exercised through the Governor General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor General of India: [Cf. 52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 18 (5).]

"Local authority." (29) "local-authority" shall mean a municipal committee, district board, body of port commissioners or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of a municipal or local fund: [I of 1887, s. 3 (5).]

"Local Government." (30) "Local Government" shall mean the person authorized by law to administer executive government in the part of British India in which the Act or Regulation containing the expression operates, and shall include a Chief Commissioner: [I of 1868, s. 2 (10).]

"Madras Act." (31) "Madras Act" shall mean an Act made by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892: 24 & 25 Vict., c. 67; 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14.

"Magistrate." (32) "Magistrate" shall include every person exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force: [I of 1868, s. 2 (13).] X of 1882.

"Master" (of a ship). (33) "master," used with reference to a ship, shall mean any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being control or charge of the ship: [I of 1887, s. 3 (8).]

"Month." (34) "month" shall mean a month reckoned according to the British Calendar. [I of 1868, s. 2 (4).]

"Moveable property." (35) "moveable property" shall mean property of every description, except immoveable property: [I of 1868, s. 2 (6).]

"North-Western Provinces and Oudh Act." (36) "North-Western Provinces and Oudh Act" shall mean an Act made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in Council under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892: 24 & 25 Vict., c. 67; 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14.

"Notice." (37) "notice," used with reference to legal proceedings, shall mean notice in writing :

"Oath." (38) "oath" shall include affirmation and declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing : [I of 1868, s. 2 (17).]

"Offence." (39) "offence" shall mean any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force : [I of 1887, s. 3 (9).]

"Part." (40) "Part" shall mean a Part of the Act or Regulation in which the word occurs : [I of 1887, s. 3 (2).]

"Person." (41) "person" shall include any company or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not : [I of 1858, s. 2 (3).]

"Political Agent." (42) "Political Agent" shall mean the principal officer representing the Government in any territory or place beyond the limits of British India, and shall include any officer of the Government of India or of any Local Government appointed by the Government of India or the Local Government to exercise all or any of the powers of a Political Agent for any place not forming part of British India under the law for the time being in force relating to foreign jurisdiction and extradition : [*Cf.* XXI of 1879, s. 3 and X of 1882, s. 190.]

"Presidency-town." (43) "Presidency-town" shall mean the local limits for the time being of the ordinary original civil judicature of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be : [X of 1882, s. 4 (*h*); *cf.* Mad. Act I of 1891, s. 3 (25).]

"Privy Council." (44) "Privy Council" shall mean the Lords and others for the time being of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council : [52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 12 (5).]

"Province." (45) "province" shall mean the territories for the time being administered by any Local Government : [X of 1882, s. 4 (*g*).]

"Public nuisance." (46) "public nuisance" shall mean a public nuisance as defined in the Indian Penal Code : [I of 1887, s. 3 (10)] XLV of 1860.

"Registered." (47) "registered," used with reference to a document, shall mean registered in British India under the law for the time being in force for the registration of documents : [I of 1887, s. 3 (11); *cf.* Mad. Act I of 1891, s. 3 (28).]

"Regulation." (48) "Regulation" shall mean a Regulation made under the Government of India Act, 1870 : 33 Vict., c. 3

"Rule." (49) "rule" shall mean a rule made in exercise of a power conferred by any enactment, and shall include a regulation made as a rule under any enactment :

"Schedule." (50) "schedule" shall mean a schedule to the Act or Regulation in which the word occurs : [I of 1887, s. 3 (2).]

"Scheduled District." (51) "Scheduled District" shall mean a "Scheduled District" as defined in the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 : [*Vide* XIV of 1874, s. 1, para. 3.] XIV of 1874.

"Section." (52) "section" shall mean a section of the Act or Regulation in which the word occurs : [I of 1868, s. 2 (15).]

"Ship." (53) "ship" shall include every description of vessel used in navigation not exclusively propelled by oars : [I of 1887, s. 3 (7).]

"Sign." (54) "sign," with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall, with reference to a person who is unable to write his name, include "mark", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions : [I of 1887, s. 3 (12).]

"Son." (55) "son" shall include an adopted son in the case of any one whose personal law permits adoption : [*Cf.* I of 1868, s. 2 (19).]

"Sub-section." (56) "sub-section" shall mean a sub-section of the section in which the word occurs : [I of 1887, s. 3 (3).]

"Swear." (57) "swear", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall include affirming and declaring in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing : [*Cf.* I of 1868, s. 2 (17).]

"Value." (58) "value," used with reference to a suit, shall mean the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit as computed under the law for the time being in force in relation to the valuation of suits : [*Cf.* I of 1887, s. 3 (13).]

"Vessel." (59) "vessel" shall include any ship or boat or any other description of vessel used in navigation : [57 & 58 Vict., c. 60, s. 742; *cf.* XLV of 1860, s. 48.]

"Will" (60) "will" shall include a codicil and every writing making a voluntary posthumous disposition of property : [*Cf.* I of 1868, s. 2 (15).]

"Writing." (61) expressions referring to "writing" shall be construed as including references to printing, lithography, photography and other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form : and [52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 20 ; *cf.* I of 1887, s. 3 (14).]

"Year." (62) "year" shall mean a year reckoned according to the British calendar. [I of 1868, s. 2 (4).]

Application of foregoing definitions to previous enactments.

4. (1) The definitions in section 3 of the following words and expressions, that is to say, "affidavit," "barrister," "British India," "District Judge," "father," "Government of India," "Her Majesty" or "the Queen," "High Court" (used with reference to civil proceedings), "immoveable property," "imprisonment," "Local Government," "Magistrate," "month," "moveable property," "oath," "person," "section," "son," "swear," "will" and "year," apply also, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, to all Acts of the Governor General in Council made after the third day of January, 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887. [*Vide* I of 1868, s. 2, and I of 1887, s. 10.]

(2) The definitions in the said section of the following words and expressions, that is to say, "abet," "Chapter," "commencement," "financial year," "local authority," "master," "offence," "Part," "public nuisance," "registered," "schedule," "ship," "sign," "sub-section," "value" and "writing," apply also, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, to all Acts of the Governor General in Council and Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887. [*Vide* I of 1887.]

General Rules of Construction.

Coming into operation of enactments.

5. (1) Where any Act of the Governor General in Council is not expressed to come into operation on a particular day, then it shall come into operation on the day on which it receives the assent of the Governor General. [*Cf.* Bo. Act III of 1886, s. 10.]

(2) Where any Act of the Governor General in Council is reserved under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, section 20, for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, then, if no later date is expressed, it shall come into operation, if assented to by Her Majesty, on the day on which the assent of Her Majesty is duly proclaimed. 24 & 25 Vict., c. 67.

(3) Unless the contrary is expressed, an Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation shall be construed as coming into operation immediately on the expiration of the day preceding its commencement. [52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 36 (2).]

Effect of repeal and expiry.

6. (1) Where this Act, or any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, repeals any enactment hitherto made or hereafter to be made, then, unless the contrary is expressed, the repeal shall not— [52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 38; *cf.* Mad. Act I of 1891, s. 8.]

(i) revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which the repeal takes effect; or

(ii) affect the previous operation of any enactment so repealed or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or

(iii) affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any enactment so repealed; or

(iv) affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any enactment so repealed; or

(v) affect any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid;

and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed as if the repealing Act or Regulation had not been passed.

(2) Sub-section (1) applies also to any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation which, having been originally limited to endure only for a specified period by a distinct provision, has expired, and to any Ordinance, made and

promulgated under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, section 23, which has under that section expired, as if the Act, Regulation or Ordinance had been repealed. 24 & 25 Vict., c. 67.

Revival of repealed enactments.

7. (*1*) In any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, it shall be necessary, for the purpose of reviving, either wholly or partially, any enactment wholly or partially repealed, expressly to state that purpose. [1 of 1868, s. 3 (*1*).]

(*2*) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council made after the third day of January, 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

Construction of references to repealed enactments.

8. (*1*) Where this Act, or any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, repeals and re-enacts, with or without modification, any provision of a former enactment, then references in any other enactment or in any instrument to the provision so repealed shall, unless a different intention appears, be construed as references to the provision so re-enacted. [*Cf.* 52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 38 (*1*).]

Commencement and termination of time.

9 (*1*) In any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of excluding the first in a series of days or any other period of time, to use the word "from," and, for the purpose of including the last in a series of days or any other period of time, to use the word "to." [1 of 1868, s. 3 (*2*) and s. 3 (*3*).]

(*2*) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council made after the third day of January, 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

Computation of time.

10. (*1*) Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, any act or proceeding is directed or allowed to be done or taken in any Court or office on a certain day or within a prescribed period, then, if the Court or office is closed on that day or the last day of the prescribed period, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court or office is open: [Madras Act I of 1891, s. 11; *cf.* I of 1887, s. 7 (*1*), and s. 7 (*2*).]

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any act or proceeding to which the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, applies. XV of 1877.

(*2*) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council and Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

Measurement of distances.

11. In the measurement of any distance, for the purposes of any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, that distance shall, unless a different intention appears, be measured in a straight line on a horizontal plane. [*Cf.* 52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 34, and Bo. Act III of 1888, s. 524.]

Duty to be taken *pro rata* in enactments.

12. Where, by any enactment now in force or hereafter to be in force, any duty of customs or excise, or in the nature thereof, is leviable on any given quantity, by weight, measure or value [I of 1808, s. 4.]

of any goods or merchandize, then a like duty is leviable according to the same rate on any greater or less quantity.

Gender and Number.

13. (*1*) Words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females. [1 of 1868, s. (*1*) and (*2*).]

(*2*) Words in the singular shall include the plural, and *vice versâ*.

Powers and Functionaries.

Powers conferred on the Government to be exercisable from time to time.

14. (*1*) Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, any power is conferred on the Government, then that power may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires. [1 of 1887, s. 5.]

(*2*) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council and Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

Power to appoint to include power to appoint *ex officio*.

15. Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, a power to appoint any person to fill any office or execute any function is conferred, then, unless it is otherwise expressly provided, any such appointment may be made either by name or by virtue of office.

Power to appoint to include power to suspend or dismiss.

16. Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation, a power to make any appointment is conferred, then, unless a different intention appears, the authority having power to make the appointment shall also have power to suspend or dismiss any person appointed by it in exercise of that power.

Substitution of functionaries.

17. (*1*) In any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of indicating the application of a law to every person or number of persons for the time being executing the functions of an office, to mention the official title of the officer at present executing the functions, or that of the officer by whom the functions are commonly executed. [1 of 1868, s. 3 (*6*).]

(*2*) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council made after the third day of January, 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

Successors.

18. (*1*) In any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of indicating the relation of a law to the successors of any functionaries or of corporations having perpetual succession, to express its relation to the functionaries or corporations. [1 of 1868, s. 3 (*5*).]

(*2*) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council made after the third day of January, 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

Official chiefs and subordinates.

19. (1) In any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of expressing that a law relative to the chief or superior of an office shall apply to the deputies or subordinates lawfully performing the duties of that office in the place of their superior, to prescribe the duty of the superior. [1 of 1868, s. 3 (4).]

(2) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council made after the third day of January, 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

Provisions as to Orders, Rules, etc., made under Enactments.

Construction of orders, etc., issued under enactments.

20. Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation, a power to issue any instrument, that is to say, any order, warrant, scheme, rule or bye-law, is conferred, then expressions used in the instrument, if it is made after the commencement of this Act, shall, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, have the same respective meanings as in the Act or Regulation conferring the power. [*Cf.* 52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 31, and Mad. Act 1 of 1891, s. 10.]

Power to make, to include power to add to, amend, vary or rescind, orders, rules or bye-laws.

21. Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation, a power to make orders, rules or bye-laws is conferred, then that power includes a power, exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like sanction and conditions (if any), to add to, amend, vary or rescind any orders, rules or bye-laws so made. [*Cf.* Mad. Act 1 of 1891, s. 5.]

Making of rules or bye-laws and issuing of orders between passing and commencement of enactment.

22. Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation which is not to come into force immediately on the passing thereof, a power is conferred to make rules or bye-laws, or to issue orders with respect to the application of the Act or Regulation, or with respect to the establishment of any Court or office or the appointment of any Judge or officer thereunder, or with respect to the person by whom, or the time when, or the place where, or the manner in which, or the fees for which, anything is to be done under the Act or Regulation, then that power may be exercised at any time after the passing of the Act or Regulation; but rules, bye-laws or orders so made or issued shall not take effect till the commencement of the Act or Regulation. [1 of 1887, s. 4.]

Provisions applicable to making of rules or bye-laws after previous publication.

23. Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation, a power to make rules or bye-laws is expressed to be given subject to the condition of the rules or bye-laws being made after previous publication, then the following provisions shall apply, namely :— [1 of 1887, s. 6.]

(1) the authority having power to make the rules or bye-laws shall, before making them, publish a draft of the proposed rules or bye-laws for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby;

(2) the publication shall be made in such manner as that authority deems to be sufficient, or, if the condition with respect to previous publication so requires, in such manner as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government prescribes ;

(3) there shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date on or after which the draft will be taken into consideration ;

(4) the authority having power to make the rules or bye-laws, and, where the rules or bye-laws are to be made with the sanction, approval or concurrence of another authority, that authority also, shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be received by the authority having power to make the rules or bye-laws from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified ;

(5) the publication in the Gazette of a rule or bye-law purporting to have been made in exercise of a power to make rules or bye-laws after previous publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule or bye-law has been duly made.

Continuation of orders, etc., issued under enactments repealed and re-enacted.

24. Where any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation is, after the commencement of this Act, repealed and re-enacted with or without modification, then, unless it is otherwise expressly provided, any instrument, that is to say, any order, warrant, scheme, rule or bye-law, issued under the repealed Act or Regulation, shall, so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions re-enacted, continue in force unless and until it is superseded by any instrument as aforesaid issued under the provision so re-enacted. [*Cf.* Mad. Act I of 1891, s. 18.]

Miscellaneous.

Recovery of fines.

25. Sections 63 to 70 of the Indian Penal Code and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in relation to the issue and the execution of warrants for the levy of fines shall apply to all fines imposed under any Act, Regulation, rule or bye-law, unless the Act, Regulation, rule or bye law contains an express provision to the contrary. [*Cf.* I of 1868, s. 5.] XLV of 1860. X of 1882.

Provision as to offences punishable under two or more enactments.

26. Where an act or omission constitutes an offence under two or more enactments, then the offender shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either or any of those enactments, but shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence. [I of 1887, s. 8.]

Meaning of service by post.

27. Where any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation authorizes or requires any document to be served by post, whether the expression "serve" or either of the expressions "give" or "send" or any other ex- [*Cf.* 52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 26.]

pression is used, then, unless a different intention appears, the service, if made after the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, pre-paying and posting, by registered post, a letter containing the document, and, unless the contrary is proved, to have been effected at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

Citation of enactments.

28. (*1*) In any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation, and in any rule, bye-law, instrument or document, made under, or with reference to, any such Act or Regulation, any enactment may be cited by reference to the title or short title (if any) conferred thereon or by reference to the number and year thereof, and any provision in an enactment may be cited by reference to the section or sub-section of the enactment in which the provision is contained. [*Cf.* 52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 35.]

(*2*) In this Act and in any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, a description or citation of a portion of another enactment shall, unless a different intention appears, be construed as including the word, section or other part mentioned or referred to as forming the beginning and as forming the end of the portion comprised in the description or citation.

Saving for previous enactments, rules and bye-laws.

29. The provisions of this Act respecting the construction of Acts, Regulations, rules or bye-laws made after the commencement of this Act shall not affect the construction of any Act, Regulation, rule or bye-law made before the commencement of this Act, although the Act, Regulation, rule or bye-law is continued or amended by an Act, Regulation, rule or bye-law made after the commencement of this Act. [*Cf.* 52 & 53 Vict., c. 63.]

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 2.*)

Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
1868	I	The General Clauses Act, 1868.	The whole
1872	I	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	So much as relates to Act I of 1868.
1887	I	The General Clauses Act, 1887.	The whole.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much as relates to Act I of 1868.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill does not propose to effect any change in the law. Its object, like that of the Acts it consolidates, is to shorten the language of statutory enactments and to provide for uniformity of expression in cases where there is identity of subject-matter

2. The first enactment of the kind was Lord Brougham's Act (13 & 14 Vict., c. 21). The provisions of that Statute were adapted to India, and somewhat amplified, by the General Clauses Act (I of 1868), and the General Clauses Act (I of 1887) was a further extension of the same principle. It is obviously expedient that the legislative dictionary, as it may be called, should be contained in a single enactment, and that the two Acts above referred to should be consolidated, and it seems desirable to take the opportunity of making any additions that later experience may have suggested, and in particular to incorporate such provisions of the Interpretation Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict., c. 63), as are applicable to India. That Statute, like the Indian Act of 1887, was drafted by Sir C. Ilbert, and is in effect a careful revise and extension of the latter. For example, the definition of "British India" in the English Act of 1889 is merely an expansion of the definition given by the Indian Act of 1868. Its legal effect is the same, but it is more intelligible, and it avoids a reference to another Statute. The proposed measure will have this further advantage that it will tend to secure uniformity of language and construction in Indian and English legislation, in so far as both have to deal with the same subject-matter.

3. The references on the margin of the Bill indicate the origin of each provision contained therein, and the annexed Notes on Clauses furnish such further explanatory details as seem to be called for.

M. D. CHALMERS.

The 2nd February, 1897.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 3.—This clause brings together and defines sixty-two words and phrases of more or less frequent occurrence in the Indian Statute-book. The arrangement is in alphabetical order, and, in accordance with that order, as also with a view to obviating the risk of oversight, the definitions of "father" and "son" and of the cognate expressions "affidavit," "oath" and "swear" have been separated and inserted each in its proper place.

Clause 3 (7).—The definition of British India is, as mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons above, taken from the Interpretation Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 18 (4)].

Clause 3 (17).—The definition of "enactment" suggested by this clause is intended to remove certain doubts which have from time to time been raised as to the meaning of the word.

Clause 3 (20).—The expression "Gazette" is here defined in accordance with the prevailing usage. The definition will be useful as tending to shorten and simplify the language of the provisions of very many enactments.

Clause 3 (21).—It will be observed that this definition differs materially from that contained in the Indian Penal Code, but it is believed that it is a better, being a more equitable and reasonable, definition of the expression "good faith." It is now well established in England; for, as Lord Denman, C. J., remarked as far back as in 1836 in *Goodman* against *Harvey* (4 A. & E., at page 876), "gross negligence may be evidence of malafides, but is not the same thing. We have shaken off the last remnant of the contrary doctrine." (See also *Jones* v. *Gordon*, L. R. 2 App. Cas. 629, and *Derry* v. *Peek*, L. R. 14 App. Cas. 337). Where it is intended to afford protection only in the case of a person who acts in good faith *and* without negligence, it seems better to say so in terms.

Clause 3 (22).—Experience has suggested the desirability of providing a definition of the expression "Government." The present practice is to refer specifically to the "Governor General in Council" when the Government of India only is meant and to the "Local Government" when a subordinate Administration alone is in view; but it is frequently useful to refer in general terms to "the Government," as, for example, in legislation affecting public

property, and the question has more than once arisen whether such phraseology includes the Local Government concerned as well as the Supreme Government. It is proposed, by introducing here the definition which is already to be found in the Code of Civil Procedure, to make it clear for the future that, unless a different intention appear from the context, it does.

Clause 3 (25).—The definition of the expression "High Court" in the General Clauses Act (I of 1868), section 2 (*11*), has reference only to civil proceedings. A definition in its relation to criminal proceedings, which has been taken from the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, section 4 (*i*), has been added.

Clause 3 (28).—This definition of "India" is taken *verbatim* from the Interpretation Act, 1889, s. 18 (*5*).

Clause 3 (47).—The phrase "used with reference to a document," and also the words "in British India," have been inserted in the existing definition of "registered" contained in section 3 (*11*) of the General Clauses Act (I of 1887), and the new definition is, by clause 4 (*2*) of the Bill, declared to govern all enactments passed since the 14th January, 1887. The additions, however, really do no more than indicate with greater precision the proper construction to be placed upon the definition of 1887, and it cannot be said that any change in the law will be effected thereby.

Clause 3 (57).—The words "with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions" have been interpolated in the definition of the word "swear" to be found in section 2 (*17*) of the General Clauses Act (I of 1868), but the law has no doubt always been so interpreted.

Clause 3 (58).—In this case also the definition contained in section 3 (*13*) of the existing Act (I of 1887) has been slightly amplified, but not, it is thought, so as to affect the substance.

Clause 3 (60).—In re-enacting the definition of "will" in section 2 (*16*) of the General Clauses Act (I of 1868) it has been thought expedient to substitute the word "disposition" for the word "distribution." The former would seem to express the intention more accurately than the latter.

Clause 3 (61).—The definition of "writing" given by the Interpretation Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 20), is here proposed in substitution for that contained in section 3 (*14*) of the General Clauses Act (I of 1887). The English definition seems to be fuller and clearer than the Indian, but the latter has, it is believed, consistently been interpreted so as to be practically identical with the former.

Clause 4.—This clause is declaratory of the existing law. The first paragraph provides that all the definitions in the preceding clause which are reproduced from the General Clauses Act (I of 1868), apply also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council passed after the 3rd January, 1868 (the date on which the Governor General's assent was given to that law), and to all Regulations (as defined in clause 3) made after the 14th January, 1887 (the date on which the Governor General's assent was given to the General Clauses Act, 1887, section 10 of which should here be referred to). Paragraph 2, on the other hand, declares that the definitions in clause 3 which are at present contained in the General Clauses Act (I of 1887), apply also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council and Regulations made after the date of the coming into force of that enactment. Any alterations which have been made in the existing definitions have been referred to in the preceding notes, and the fact that the substance is in no case affected has, it is believed, been satisfactorily explained. Similar declaratory provisions have, where necessary, been added to the other clauses of the Bill.

Clause 5.—The first and second paragraphs are declaratory of the practice based upon the provisions of the existing law on the subject, while the origin of paragraph (3) is to be found in section 36 (*2*) of the Interpretation Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict., c. 63).

Clauses 6 (1) and 8.—These are borrowed from the English Act just referred to, and their utility in the direction of abbreviating the phraseology used in enactments scarcely requires demonstration. The second paragraph of clause 6 is an addition which has been suggested to meet the case of temporary Ordinances made and promulgated under section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67) and of enactments, such as the Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation (VII of 1886), which are expressly limited to endure only for a specified period. It seems clear that the effect of the expiry of a law should be the same as that of its repeal and no more.

Clause 13.—The provisions of this clause take the form of "definitions" in the General Clauses Act (I of 1868), but they would seem to be more appropriately enacted as rules of construction.

Clause 15.—The practice hitherto observed in drafting in this country appears to have been to state explicitly in each Act that a person may be appointed "by name or by virtue of his office," if the admissibility of making *ex officio* appointments is contemplated. This may lead to the inference that no person can be appointed by office unless

express authority to that effect is conferred by the law under which the appointment is made. It will, from an administrative point of view, be most convenient to generalize the provision in the manner here indicated.

Clause 16.—A power to appoint should ordinarily include a power to remove the person appointed. It is, however, not certain that this construction would be adopted universally by the Courts, particularly in view of the fact that it has been usual in Indian Acts expressly to take both powers. The opportunity has, therefore, been sought to establish the rule once for all for the future.

Clause 20.—It has been held that, even in the absence of any such provision as this, the rule here laid down would hold good. Nevertheless, it seems advisable to follow the lead of the English Statute and to reproduce, with the necessary modifications, section 31 of the Interpretation Act, 1889. This course has already been taken by the Madras Council in the latest legislation of the kind in India, *viz.*, the Madras General Clauses Act (I of 1891), section 10.

Clause 21.—It has been usual in Indian legislation expressly to take power to add to, amend, vary or rescind rules once made in exercise of a statutory power conferred. This has, no doubt, been done *ex abundanti cautelâ*, inasmuch as it would probably be held that the power exists without any such declaration, especially if provisions of section 5 of the General Clauses Act (I of 1887) be borne in mind. But the practice above referred to might give countenance to an argument to the contrary, and the opportunity is now taken to set the matter finally at rest, as has been done for Acts of the Madras Council by section 15 of Act I of 1891 of the local Legislature.

Clause 24.—The enactment of this clause will obviate the necessity for including in every repealing and re-enacting Bill, such, for instance, as the Bill which became the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), a transitory provision to keep any orders, warrants, schemes, rules or bye-laws issued under the law which it is proposed to supersede, in force until replaced by fresh instruments duly promulgated under the new law. It will be observed from the marginal reference that a similar provision has been enacted locally in section 18 of the Madras General Clauses Act, 1891.

Clauses 25 and 26.—These provisions have been taken from the General Clauses Acts, 1868 and 1887. In strictness, the provision reproduced in clause 25 should apply only to Acts passed after the 3rd January, 1868 and to Regulations made on or after the 14th January, 1887, while that contained in clause 26 ought to be confined to enactments passed on or after the last-mentioned date; but there seems to be no danger in recognizing them as of universal application.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 23rd, 1897.

AT the commencement of the week the barometric gradients were unusually steep over North Bombay and were, as has happened on more than one occasion during the present cold-weather, associated with the appearance of a slight depression over Gujarat. This depression intensified slightly on the 18th and drifting eastwards passed into Berar on the 19th where it filled up during the day. Its march eastwards on the 18th was accompanied with the formation of a subsidiary depression over the area defined by the stations of Agra, Nowgong and Cawnpore, which however proved to be a very short-lived disturbance and filled up completely before the morning of the 20th. Weather was more or less cloudy over North-Western and Central India during the period from the 18th to the 20th and numerous light thunder showers were received in the North-West Himalayas and the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces on the 19th and 20th. On the 21st a fresh depression appeared over Khandesh and Berar, and after giving much-needed showers of rain to the greater part of the Central Provinces, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, the North-Western Provinces and parts of the North-West Himalayas filled up without moving before 8 A. M. of the 23rd. Fine weather obtained generally in India at the close of the week.

There were large and rapid changes of the temperature conditions over the greater part of the country from day to day during the week. The mean temperature of the week was however in considerable defect of the normal in North-Western and Central India, in moderate to considerable excess in Madras and Burma, and practically normal in other divisions.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 17th January.*—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly in Burma and had fallen slightly to briskly in Bombay, Gujarat and Kathiawar. In other parts of the country the barometric changes were slight

and of no importance. Pressure was above the normal over the greater part of Northern India and normal over the Peninsula and Burma. The general distribution of pressure was of the usual cold-weather type except that the gradients were very steep in North Bombay. Winds were anti-cyclonic in direction over Northern and Central India and variable in the Peninsula. Skies were generally clear and, except a few drops at Cochin, no rain had fallen anywhere during the previous 24 hours. The low temperature conditions had extended to the North-Western Provinces and Bihar and temperature had hence diminished rapidly in these areas. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours averaged 11° below the normal in Sind and Rajpurana, 10½° below in Gujarat and Central India, 8° below in the Punjab, and 6° below in the North-Western Provinces. It was on the other hand in moderate to considerable excess in Madras and Bengal and in slight excess in Burma.

Monday, 18th January.—Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly in Upper and Central India, but was practically stationary elsewhere. Pressure did not vary to any extent from the normal over a large part of the country. The general distribution was, however, somewhat abnormal. Pressure was high over the North Punjab as well as in a belt stretching from East Rajputana to Bihar and lowest in Travancore. A slight depression covered Gujarat, Khandesh and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces. Winds circulated cyclonically around the depression but were unaltered in other parts. The air was unusually dry in the North-West Himalayas. Skies were clouding over in Central India and parts of the North-Western Provinces. The only rainfall reported was a few drops at Cochin. Temperature had decreased rapidly in Bengal and was now in moderate defect in that area. It had on the other hand increased rapidly in North-Western and Central India and the amount of deficiency in these areas was hence less marked than on the previous day.

Tuesday, 19th January.—Pressure had changed very irregularly during the previous 24 hours. It had increased briskly in the area occupied by the Gujarat depression on the previous day and had fallen briskly to rapidly in the Gangetic plain and parts of the Punjab but was nearly steady elsewhere. The Gujarat depression had apparently advanced eastwards to the neighbourhood of Amraoti and had at the same time given rise to a subsidiary depression over the area defined by the stations of Agra, Nowgong and Cawnpore. Pressure although highest in West Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon was approximately uniform over the greater part of the country. Except in the neighbourhood of the depressions very variable winds and calms obtained generally on the plains. A moderate to strong humid south-east wind was blowing on the north-west Himalayas and was giving cloudy showery weather in that locality. Heavy rain had fallen at Colombo. Temperature was increasing rapidly in Northern and Central India, but was still below the average. It was stationary and above the average in the Peninsula and Burma.

Wednesday, 20th January.—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly over the greater part of North-Western India and had decreased slightly in the Peninsula. Elsewhere the changes were slight and of no significance. Both depressions had disappeared and the general distribution of pressure had again become fairly normal. Very variable winds prevailed in the Peninsula and North-eastern India, but elsewhere the wind blew from the normal cold-weather direction. Light rain had again occurred in the North-west Himalayas and a few scattered showers in the North-western Provinces. The largest amount reported was 0·25 inch at Chakrata. Temperature was in moderate to large defect in Baluchistan, Upper India, and the Konkan, normal in Bengal and Assam, and above the average in the remainder of India and Burma. The excess was greatest in the Central Provinces (5½°) and Bundelkhand and Baghelkand (9°).

Thursday, 21st January—Pressure was steady over Gujarat, Khandesh and the neighbouring districts of Central India and of the Central Provinces, but had increased elsewhere, the change having been brisk to rapid over a considerable part of the country. Pressure was highest in the North-west Punjab and lowest in Travancore, and exceeded the normal generally except in Khandesh and Berar, where it was in very slight local defect. Winds were feebly cyclonic in Khandesh and Berar, but were unchanged in most other places. The force was rising at the hill stations in the North-west Himalayas. Light scattered showers of rain had been received in the North-western Provinces and the western districts of the Central Provinces, the heaviest of which amounted

to 0·40 inch at Khandwa. Temperature had increased generally and was above the normal except in North-western India and the Konkan. The excess was greatest at Allahabad and Sutna (11°) and the deficiency at Rajkot (7°).

Friday, 22nd January.—The pressure changes of the previous 24 hours were such as accentuated the conditions prevailing on the previous day Pressure had increased over nearly the whole of India, briskly to rapidly over North-west and Central India and slightly elsewhere. Except locally in Khandesh, where it remained in very slight defect, pressure was in excess of the normal everywhere. The excess was moderate to large in amount over a large part of the country, and was absolutely greatest at Rawalpindi, where it averaged three-tenths of an inch. The depression over Khandesh and Berar was better marked than on the preceding day. The air circulation was practically unchanged. Numerous thunderstorms had visited Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, and the North-West Himalayas, and had given favourable rain to these districts. Pachmarhi had obtained 2·25 inches, Nowgong 1·65 inches, Jhansi 1·35 inches, and Jubbulpore 1·10 inches. Temperature had decreased rapidly in the North-Western Provinces, but was practically steady in other divisions.

Saturday, 23rd January.—Pressure had decreased generally except in the area covered by the depression on the previous day where it had risen slightly. Pressure continued above the average generally, but the amount of excess was not so large as on the previous day. Beyond the filling up of the depression in Khandesh and Berar, no important change had occurred in the general distribution of pressure. Winds blew from about their normal directions. Light showers of rain had fallen in Ceylon, and a few drops at one or two stations in India. The mean temperature exceeded the normal generally except in Upper India.

Temperature.—At the beginning of the week temperature exceeded the normal to a moderate extent in Madras, Bengal and Burma, and was below the average over the remainder of the country. The deficiency was moderate in amount in the Central Provinces, but increased northwards and westwards and exceeded 10° to the west of a line joining Surat, Delhi, Sirsa and Mooltan. It ranged between 11° and 14° in Kathiawar, Rajputana, and Lower Sind, and was absolutely greatest at Quetta in Baluchistan (14½°). The deficiency was exhibited almost equally in both the day and night temperatures. Temperature increased rapidly in North-Western and Central India, and decreased equally in Bengal during the next 24 hours, so that on the 18th temperature was from 2½° to 8° below the average over the whole of Northern India and Baluchistan and in slight excess in Burma, the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. Temperature continued to increase generally during the next four days, slowly in the south and rapidly in the north and centre, and at the end of the week exceeded the normal over the whole of the country, except in Upper India where it remained in slight defect.

The following table gives variation data for the week in illustration :—

Province.	January 1897.							Mean Variation of Week.
	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	
Burma	+1·4	+1·7	+1·3	+2·0	+2·5	+2·7	+4·0	+2·2
Bengal and Assam	+2·2	—2·0	—2·3	+0·3	+3·8	+4·9	+3·7	+1·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—6·4	—6·2	—0·3	+3·3	+4·8	+1·5	+1·1	—0·2
Punjab	—7·9	—6·0	—3·3	—2·9	—3·5	—2·1	—0·5	—3·7
Bombay	—2·5	+0·6	+0·4	—0·8	+0·9	+2·1	+4·1	+0·7
Central Provinces and Berar	—2·4	+2·0	+0·0	+5·4	+6·0	+0·1	+4·7	+2·1
Central India and Gujarat	—10·6	—6·6	—2·0	—0·4	—0·3	—0·5	—1·5	—3·1
Sind and Rajputana	—11·0	—8·0	—3·9	—3·4	—1·9	—3·2	—2·3	—4·9
Madras	+3·2	+2·1	+2·7	+3·1	+3·8	+3·3	+3·3	+2·9
Mean for whole of India	—3·8	—2·6	—0·1	+0·7	+1·9	+1·4	+1·8	—0·1

Rainfall.—The rainfall of the week occurred in connection with two depressions of a somewhat unusual character. The first of these advanced into Berar from Gujarat between the 17th and 19th, and gave rise to a short-lived subsidiary depression over the area represented by the stations of Nowgong, Agra and Cawnpore during the 18th. The disturbance disappeared on the 20th. The North-West Himalayas, Oudh and the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces and of the Punjab obtained numerous light thunder-showers on the 19th and 20th, the heaviest of which was 1·35 inches at Rae Bareli. The second depression appeared over Berar and Khandesh on the 21st, and filled up rapidly during the next thirty-six hours without changing its position. It was, however, a much more influential disturbance than the previous and occasioned favourable rain over the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, and the central districts of the Central Provinces, and some light showers in the western districts of the Central Provinces and the Punjab hills on the 21st and 22nd. The precipitation due to the disturbance was most general and heaviest in South Oudh and the central districts of the North-Western Provinces, where several stations obtained amounts ranging between one and two inches.

From the accompanying rainfall statement it will be seen that the week was actually or practically rainless over a large part of the country, including Burma, the whole of Bengal, Assam, the Punjab (excepting the hill districts), Bombay, Berar, the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, North Bombay, Rajputana, the Western States of Central India and Madras (excepting the southern districts).

The North-Western Provinces, the western and central districts of the Central Provinces, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and South Madras were the only areas which received fair rain during the week. The chief feature was the excessive rainfall in some parts of the North-Western Provinces. The following gives data for the districts in which there was an excess of over an inch :—

District.	Average actual rainfall of week	Average normal fall of week.	Variation from normal
	Inches.	Inch.	Inches.
Sultanpur	1·79	0 11	+1·68
Rae Bareli	1·50	0·14	+1·42
Fatehpur	1·55	0 13	+1 42
Hamirpur	1·44	0·09	+1·35
Banda	1·40	0·08	+1·32
Jalaun	1·41	0·09	+1·32
Cawnpore	1·35	0 09	+1·26
Fyzabad	1·34	0 09	+1·25
Basti	1 28	0·06	+1·22
Barabanki	1·19	0 08	+1·11
Unao	1·18	0·10	+1·08
Sitapur	1·22	0 14	+1·08

The largest total rainfalls of the week were as follows :—

Amethi (Sultanpur) 2·70 inches, Mahoba (Hamirpur) 2·21 inches, Girwan (Banda) 2·04 inches. The seasonal rainfall is in considerable to large defect over Bengal, Coorg, Mysore, the South-East and South Punjab, Sind, East Rajputana, Ganjam, the Circars and South-Central Madras.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 23rd, 1897.			Rainfall data from January 3rd to January 23rd, 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Jan. 3rd to Jan. 23rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0	0	0	0·06	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·02	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0	?	?	0	?	?
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·02	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·33	— 100
	7. Assam (Surma)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·05	0·38	— 87
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	0	0·15	—0·15	0·02	0·50	— 96
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0	0·22	—0·22	0·05	0·56	— 91
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·26	— 100
	11. Central do.	0	0·08	—0·08	0·01	0·25	— 96
	12. North do.	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·24	— 100
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·23	—0·23	0	0·38	— 100
	14. Orissa	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·14	— 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·12	—0·12	0·01	0·36	— 97
	16. Bihar (South)	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·36	— 100
	17. Do. (North)	0	0·15	—0·15	0·02	0·34	— 94
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	0·17	0·09	+0·08	0·17	0·35	— 51
	19. Oudh (South)	1·27	0·13	+1·14	1·27	0 40	+ 218
	20. Do. (North)	0·94	0·12	+0·82	0·95	0 32	+ 197
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	1·05	0·11	+0·94	1·05	0·37	+ 184
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	0·10	0·11	—0·01	0·10	0·28	— 43
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	0·57	0·08	+0·49	0·59	0·28	+ 111
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	0·17	0·30	—0·13	0·59	0·69	— 14
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	0·22	0·52	—0·30	1·55	1·24	+ 25
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0·01	0 10	—0·09	0·04	0·36	— 89
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·09	—0 09	0·18	0 40	— 55
	28. Do. (Central)	0·01	0·21	—0·20	1·02	0 69	+ 135
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·07	0·28	—0·21	0 96	0 85	+ 13
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·52	0·88	—0·36	3 42	1 82	+ 88
	31. Do. (North)	0	0·38	—0·38	3·70	1·05	+ 258
	32. Do. (West)	0	0 13	—0·13	0 66	0 27	+ 122
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar Coast	0·10	0·06	+0 04	0·10	0 26	— 62
	34. Madras (South Central)	0	0·03	—0 03	0	0 19	— 100
	35. Coorg	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0 21	— 100
	36. Mysore	0·01	0·03	—0 02	0·01	0·07	— 86
	37. Konkan	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·10	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·02	—0 02	0	0 07	— 100
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·04	—0 04	0	0·11	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0·03	0·12	—0·09	0·10	0·28	— 64
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0·23	0·19	+0·04	0·24	0·29	— 17
	43. Central Provinces (Central)	0·47	0·19	+0 28	0·58	0·30	+ 61
	44. Central Provinces (East)	0	0 08	—0·08	0·52	0·10	+ 225
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·01	—0 01	0	0·02	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0·01	0	?
	47. Sind	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·20	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·09	0·43	—0·34	1·86	1 10	+ 69
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0·33	0·18	+0·15	0·33	0·33	0
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·14	— 100
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·05	—0 05	0·21	0·18	+ 17
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0	0·09	—0·09	0·04	0·15	— 73
	52(a) Do. (do.) (a)	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·09	— 100
	54. Madras (Central)	0	0·04	—0·04	0·01	0 05	— 80
	55. East Coast (Central)	0	0·25	—0·25	0·22	0·34	— 35
	56. Do. (South)	0	0·10	—0·10	0·18	0·41	— 56
	57. Madras (South)	0·19	0·11	+0·08	0·21	0·40	— 54

HEM RAJ,
Offg. Asstt. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 28th January 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 30th January.*—No rain fell except a few trivial showers in the hill tracts in Ganjam and in Tinnevelly. The water-supply continues adequate in the Carnatic and in the Southern and in parts of the Central districts, as well as under large works elsewhere. Soakings under irrigation from large works and wells continue. The standing crop in the southern half of the presidency is good, elsewhere, unless protected by irrigation, the crops are bad or are lost. The harvest is proceeding on the West Coast and in the Central, Southern and Carnatic districts with moderate yield; elsewhere, except under irrigation works, the yield is poor or bad. Pasturage is very scarce and fodder very dear in parts of the Circars and the Deccan; elsewhere supplies are moderate. Cattle are in bad condition in parts of the Deccan. Prices are rather dearer in the Circars, parts of the Deccan, Central districts and on the West Coast; stationary or slightly easier elsewhere. The numbers on relief works are—32,111, the numbers of kitchen inmates 2,872, and the numbers weavers relieved 7,255, all in Deccan. 125 were also gratuitously relieved in Ganjam. Total number in receipt of relief:—42,369. The prices by which famine wages are regulated are:—Kurnool 15½, Bellary 14½, Anantapur 13½, Cuddapah 16½ seers per rupee.

Bombay.—*For week ending 2nd February.*— Slight rain fell in Shikarpur Poona, Ahmednagar and Khandesh. The standing crops have been damaged by frost slightly in one taluka of Karachi, in six of Hyderabad, and in two of Ahmedabad; by locusts and insects in one of Karachi; otherwise they are thriving in Sind and Gujarat and are indifferent elsewhere. The crops recently sown have withered or are withering in Nasik, Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Dharwar. The autumn harvesting has been completed, except in Khandesh and Dharwar. The reaping of the late crops has been commenced in Kaira, Broach, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Karnatak, Shikarpur and parts of Baroda. The grain-supply is generally sufficient in the affected districts. Cotton-picking continues in Broach, Surat, Kathiawar and Wadhwan. The condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Sind, Nasik and Khandesh. Prices are rising in parts of Broach, Surat, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Bijapur, falling in Upper Sind frontier, and parts of Broach, Kolaba, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur, and stationary in Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, and the Panch Mahals, and parts of Broach, Surat, Poona and Bijapur. The prices of food-grains on which famine wages are based are:—Dharwar 14, Belgaum 12, Bijapur and Sholapur 10¼, Ahmednagar 10¼, Poona 10, Nasik, Satara, Khandesh 9¾, and Kolaba 8¾ seers per rupee. The average daily number employed on relief works, including non-working children, are:—Bijapur 76,507, Sholapur 83,482, Ahmednagar 48,253, Poona 25,032, Nasik 31,098, Satara 26,355, Khandesh 22,464, and Belgaum 2,490. Total 315,681, of which 221,914 are relief workers, and 93,767 non-working children. Two hundred and forty-one persons were also employed on one test work in Dharwar. The numbers on gratuitous relief are:—Bijapur 4,932, Sholapur 3,729, Ahmednagar 27, Poona 2,273, Belgaum 253, Nasik 57, and Satara 6. Total number in receipt of relief was 327,199.

Bengal.—*For week ending 1st February.*—Slight rain fell in parts of Lower Bengal, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur during the week. Calcutta received 1·26 inches on the 1st instant. The winter rice harvest is practically over, and threshing is going on. The spring and poppy crops in Bihar continue to

promise well. In Northern Bengal and in parts of Chota Nagpur the spring crops are reported to be fair. In all other parts of the Province the prospects of the spring crops are poor. Oilseeds and other early spring crops are being gathered, and sugarcane is being pressed. Spring rice is doing well, but wants rain in parts. Ploughing for autumn rice and jute is going on in parts of North Bengal and in Mymensingh. Prices remain almost stationary. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 9½ to 11 seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (pea) 10½ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 9 seers 14 chittacks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10¾ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9¼ seers. These prices show slight falls in Shahabad, Saran, and Champaran, and a slight rise in Patna. In the other affected districts there has been no change. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 30th January, were: Relief works—Nadia 6,060 (men 2,989, women 636, children 2,435); Khulna 147 (men 105, women *nil*, children 42); Rajshahi 536 (men 504, women *nil*, children 32); Patna 587 (men 299, women 209, children 79); Shahabad 2,274 (men 793, women 999, children 482); Saran 13,811 (men 3,947, women 5,521, children 4,343); Champaran 97,149 (men 40,438, women 35,417, children 21,294); Muzaffarpur 6,911 (men 3,892, women 1,418, children 1,601); Darbhanga 135,644 (men 62,570, women 52,902, children 20,172). Total 263,119 against 247,327 in the previous week. Gratuitous relief—Nadia 770 (men 141, women 539, children 90), Khulna 21 (men 4, women 9, children 8); Patna 36 (men 14, women 14, children 8); Saran 12,070 (men 2,126, women 7,212, children 2,732); Champaran 5,808 (men 1,345, women 2,619, children 1,844); Muzaffarpur 1,703 (men 500, women 706, children 497); Darbhanga 55,283 (men 10,920, women 27,774, children 16,589). Total 75,691 against 70,343 in the previous week. Total number in receipt of relief was 338,810.

Private relief—Relief works.—Darbhanga Raj 16,353 (men 10,689, women 3,766, children 1,898). Gratuitous relief—Darbhanga Raj 3,518 (figures incomplete); Saran district 2,210.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—Good rain fell in the Bundelkhand districts; in the Allahabad district and in portion of the Jhansi district over one inch was recorded. Light showers fell in other districts. The spring crops continue to do well. Cane-pressing is still in progress in many districts. Slight damage has been caused by hail and frost to the crops in a few districts. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 30th January 1897, in districts which have been officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 22,304, Etawah 150,010; Banda 152,863; Cawnpore 68,867; Hamirpur 60,001; Allahabad 183,351; Jhansi 47,006; Jalaun 80,694; Jaunpur 43,051; Mirzapur 18,072; Gorakhpur 22,138; Lucknow 56,308; Unao 40,440; Rae Bareli 70,144; Sitapur 44,103; Hardoi 176,575; Barabanki 27,078. Total 1,136,996. The total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—Employed on relief works—729,298; relieved as dependants 165,611; relieved in poor-houses 42,046; relieved under other provisions of the Code 200,041. The numbers relieved in 20 districts which are under observation, but are not yet officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows:—Relieved on test works 76,397; relieved in poor-houses 18,519; relieved under other provisions of the Code 22,096. Total 117,012. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 1,254,008. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices are still high, but are falling slightly. The prices of staple food-grains on which famine wages are based are as follows in the districts officially recognised as distressed:—Allahabad and Hardoi 9¼; Mirzapur and Jalaun 9½; Sitapur 10 5/16; Etawah and Barabanki 10¼; Cawnpore 10⅞; and the remainder 10 seers per rupee.

Punjab.—*For week ending 2nd February.*—Nearly 1½ inch of rain in parts of Hissar. Rain averaging about ¼ of an inch has also fallen in Ferozepore,

Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwala and Rawalpindi and over half an inch in Sialkot; there was a slight drizzle in parts of Karnal, Umballa, and Dera Ismail Khan, there was also a general rainfall throughout the Jullundur district. Pressing of sugarcane is nearly finished in Sialkot, but is still going on in Jullundur and Amritsar. Sowings of the spring crops are over. Ploughings for the extra spring crops are in progress. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally reported good to fair on irrigated land, but average in Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan. The standing crops have been greatly benefited by recent rain in Amritsar, Gujranwala and Lahore. The crops on dry land are suffering from want of further rain in some districts. To improve the condition of crops more rain is urgently wanted in Rohtak, Delhi, Umballa, and Shahpur. The crops on dry land in Gujranwala have been saved by the recent rainfall. Stocks of food-grain are insufficient with the cultivators of Lahore, Amritsar and Gujranwala; the stock in Jullundur has also been reduced and gram and fodder stock has been exhausted in Hissar. The standing spring crops are being damaged by insects in Delhi and rape and gram in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in poor condition for want of sufficient fodder. Their condition is good in Amritsar and Peshawar and fair in Gurgaon. In Hissar they are in miserable condition and are dying from starvation. One hundred and twenty-two cattle died of starvation in Rohtak. Fodder is said to be scarce in all districts except Umballa. Prospects have become brighter owing to the recent rain. The average number of persons employed on famine relief works was:—Rohtak 5,709. Gurgaon 1,589; Delhi 3,740; Karnal 2,465; Ferozepore 2,308; Gujrat 47,957; Hissar 29,209 including 2,185; 37; 696; 114; 228; 15,177 and 5,715, respectively gratuitously relieved: 1,003 in Umballa and 2,163 in Lahore were also gratuitously relieved. The number on test works was:—Ludhiana 125; Multan 302; Sialkot 270; Gujranwala 217; and in Rawalpindi 112. The total number in receipt of relief was 97,259. There were besides 1,018 persons on ordinary works. Prices are still high but have slightly fallen in all districts except Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan where no variation has taken place and in Jullundur where they are still rising. Wheat is selling from 8½ to 11 seers, great millet 11 to 11½, bulrush millet 10 to 11¼, and maize 10 to 12¾ seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are—Rohtak gram 11 seers; Delhi bulrush millet 10½ seers; Karnal gram and maize 12 seers; Umballa maize 10 seers; Ferozepur maize 13 seers; great millet and gram 12 seers; Gujrat wheat flour 7½ seers; Ludhiana maize 11 seers; Mooltan wheat 9½ seers; Gujranwalla wheat flour 9 seers; and Lahore wheat and maize 10 and 12 seers, respectively per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 2nd February.*—The weather was somewhat cloudy and showery in the early part of the week. The Mandla, Betul, Sohora, and Merwara tahsils of Jubbulpore received more than an inch; Seoni three-fourths; Damoh, Balaghat, and Bilaspur half, and Raipur one-fourth of an inch. The spring crops are generally in good condition, and the recent rain has been on the whole beneficial especially to the late sown crops; but damage is reported in some localities and especially in Balaghat by rust and insects. Sugarcane planting has commenced. There has been slight hail in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Hoshangabad and Balaghat. Fodder is sufficient except in Seoni, Hoshangabad, in and parts of Nagpur and Sambalpur. Imports: Jubbulpore 35,000; Seoni 6,000; Nimar 6,500 maunds. The numbers on relief works are as follows:—Saugor 26,969; Damoh 18,639; Jubbulpore (on twenty-third) 70,178; Mandla 14,260; Seoni 3,304; Narsinghpur 18,043; Hoshangabad 30,907; Nimar 558; Betul 10,747; Chhindwara 4,950; Nagpur 1,312; Chanda 2,643; Bhandara 9,118; Balaghat 5,419; Raipur 7,658; and Bilaspur 6,244. Total 230,949. The numbers on gratuitous relief are:—Saugor 9,616; Damoh 2,456; Jubbulpore 13,727; Mandla 882; Seoni 1,179; Narsinghpur 4,365; Hoshangabad 6,033; Nimar 354; Betul 1,560; Chhindwara 1,843, Nagpur 830; Chanda 262; Bhandara 1,448; Balaghat 1,662, Raipur 1,377; and Bilaspur 1,443. Total 49,037. The total number in receipt of relief was 279,986. There were also 32,195 on railway and other works, in Saugor, Damoh, and Jubbul-

pore and on Jagir works in Chhindwara. Prices of food-grains on which the famine wages are based are:—Saugor 9; Damoh 8¾; Jubbulpore 9½; Mandla 8¼; Seoni and Raipur 9¾; Narsinghpur, Betul, Bhandara, and Bilaspur 10, Hoshangabad 10¾; Nimar 10½; Nagpur and Chanda 13⅓; Balaghat 8 seers per rupee. Relief workers in Nagpur are leaving to take up field labour and private works started with takkavi. There are large numbers on the latter class of work in Bilaspur.

Burma.—*For week ending 30th January.*—In Lower Burma reaping has been completed and threshing is progressing. In Upper Burma the cultivation of dry weather paddy and miscellaneous crops continues. The standing miscellaneous crops in Amarapura township, Mandalay, are withering from want of rain. The outturn of irrigated paddy which has been reaped in Minbu is 12 annas. Wheat in Minbu does not promise well. Peas and tobacco on islands in Myingyan have failed. With the above exceptions the dry weather paddy and miscellaneous crops are in fair condition. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Akyab and Myaungmya, fallen considerably in Minbu and slightly in Amherst and Thayetmyo; elsewhere it is stationary. The numbers on relief works are:—Meiktila 17,277; Myingyan 9,689; and on gratuitous relief, Meiktila 3,135, Myingyan 2,806, and Yamethin 323. Total number in receipt of relief was 33,230. In Meiktila the price of rice is 8 seers 15 chittacks and in Myingyan 9 seers 5 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 2nd February.*—The weather is seasonable. A hailstorm is reported to have damaged chillies and tobacco in Cachar. Rain is wanted for ploughing for early rice in Kamrup. Mustard is being gathered. The pressing of sugarcane and pruning of tea continue. Prices: common rice, Silchar 9 seers 6 chittacks; Sylhet, Gauhati and Tezpur 10; and Sibsagar 12 seers per rupee. Fodder insufficient in Cachar, Naga Hills and Khasi Hills. Water is sufficient except in the Nowgong and Naga Hills Districts.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 2nd February.*—MYSORE: The prospects are generally good. Prices have slightly risen in Bangalore and Shimoga; and fallen in Kolar and Kadur. Raggi (*Eleusine coracana*) and paddy have been harvested in Kolar and Mysore.

COORG. The threshing of rice has commenced and the picking of coffee is completed in parts. Outturn is small. Prices of food-grains are normal. Public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 2nd February.*—BERAR: The weather is cool: hailstorms have occurred in parts of the Akola District with considerable damage to the winter crops. Cotton-picking is nearing completion. Threshing of Jowar (*Sorgnum vulgare*) in progress; wheat, gram and linseed are in poor condition. The land is being prepared for the next monsoon crop. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails. High prices for food-grains continue. Relief works have been opened in the Ellichpur District. Prices:—Melghat 11 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall during week ended 30th January, ·7 cents. The spring crop is in fairly good condition except in certain talukas of the Southern Division, where prospects are poor. Sowing of the winter rice crop in the Eastern Division is completed. Water-supply is decreasing. Scarcity of fodder and pasture exists. Prices are as follows:—Wheat 7½; coarse rice 7¼; white jowari 11⅜; yellow jowari 10; gram 10½; and tur 11½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—Rain fell in Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in Gwalior, Bhopal and Malwa, and have been completed elsewhere. Spring crops are in good condition in one district of Gwalior in some districts of Bundelkhand and in Malwa Agency, fair in three districts of Gwalior in the Bhopal Agency and in one district of Bundelkhand, indifferent elsewhere.

Crops have been damaged by hail in some places of the Bhopal Agency, and by want of rain in two pergunnahs of Gwalior. Agricultural stock is in good condition in three districts of Gwalior and in the Malwa Agency, fair in the Bhopal Agency, bad in four districts of Gwalior, and indifferent elsewhere. Pasturage is good in two districts of Gwalior and in the Malwa Agency, fair in Bhopal, bad in six districts of Gwalior, indifferent elsewhere. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and Malwa, steady elsewhere. Opium crops are in fairly good condition in Gwalior, Bhopal and Malwa. The numbers employed on famine relief works are:—Gwalior, 11,696; Bundelkhand 3,476; Baghelkhand 50,006; on gratuitous relief Bundelkhand 1,508; Baghelkhand 2,376; not reported from Gwalior. Total numbers in receipt of relief was 69,062. Prices of food-grains on which the famine wages are based, are:—Gwalior 10 to 10½; Baghelkhand 10 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—No rain has fallen throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations are satisfactory in Jhallawar, Kotah, Jeypore, Kerowlee, and Kherwara; and poor in Dholepore. The spring crops are in good condition in Sirohi, Jaisulmere and Bikanir. The standing crops are generally good except in Dholepore. Harvests are good in Jhallawar and Jeypore and are below average in Haraoti. Cattle are generally in good condition except in Bhurtpore. Pasturage or fodder is generally sufficient but scarce in some tehsils of Jeypore; but is failing in Dholepore and in Bhurtpore. Prices are rising in Bhurtpore; are high in parts of Kerowlee; are falling in Partabgarh, Meywar, Kerowlee, Shahpura, Bikanir and Jaisulmere; and are steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works were:—Marwar 4,405; Kotah 1,034; Dholepore 5,284; Bhurtpore 384; Bikanir 10,634; and Jaisulmere 939. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Marwar 1,004; Bhurtpore 621; Bikanir 723; and Jaisulmere 13. Total number in receipt of relief was 25,041. The price of the staple food-grains on which the famine wages are based are:—Marwar 8 seers 7 chittacks, Kotah 14 seers ½ chittack; Dholepore 14 seers 10 chittacks; Bhurtpore 9 seers 8 chittaks; Bikanir 9 to 9 seers 2 chittacks; Jaisulmere 8 seers 9 chittacks per rupee.

Kashmir—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 2nd February.*—Snow has fallen. Prices continue below normal. Normal price 24 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 3rd February.*—Light showers of rain during the week. Prices are stationary. Fodder is scanty. Relief works are in progress, 455 persons are employed. Prices 10¾ seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 30th January.*—The nights are still frosty, but the days are fine and getting warm. Prices 6½ and 7 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding week are as follows:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1 Madras	26,852	6,974	33,826	32,111	10,252	42,363	+ 8,537
2. Bombay	281,103	11,002	292,325	315,922	11,277	327,199	+ 34,974
3. Bengal	247,327	70,343	317,670	263,119	75,691	338,810	+ 21,140
4. North-Western Provinces and Oudh	790,220	234,134	1,024,354	971,306	282,702	1,254,008	+ 229,654
5 Punjab	62,227	20,719	82,946	69,941	27,318	97,259	+ 14,313
6. Central Provinces	202,939	39,663	242,602	230,949	49,037	279,986	+ 37,384
7. Burma	26,155	5,868	32,023	26,966	6,264	33,230	+ 1,207
8. Central India	30,566	4,193	40,759	65,178	3,884	69,062	+ 28,303
9. Rajputana	18,733	1,810	20,543	22,680	2,361	25,041	+ 4,498
10. Kashmir	...	...	...	455	...	455	+ 455
Grand Total	1,692,182	394,706	2,086,948	1,998,627	468,786	2,467,413	+ 380,465

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

The following papers are published for general information :—

1.—Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, No. 10 Rev., dated 15th January, 1897.

On learning from your Excellency that the probable extent of the famine could now be defined and that public subscriptions were being invited in India, I informed the Lord Mayor of London that your Government gratefully accept his offer to open a Mansion House Fund for subscriptions in aid of the relief of sufferers from famine in India ; and on the receipt of your letter No. 64 (Famine), dated the 23rd December 1896, I have communicated to His Lordship your views regarding the objects to which private charity can best be devoted and regarding the way in which charitable funds can best be administered. Since the month of October your weekly telegrams have kept me informed regarding the condition of affairs, while your present despatch, and your detailed telegram of the 10th January 1897, give the latest information concerning the extent of the calamity and the measures that have been taken for the relief and mitigation of suffering.

2. The famine has been caused by the absence of the usual rainfall during part of the autumn of 1896. Over a great part of India no rain fell from the middle of August to the middle of November, during which period more than one-third of the year's rainfall is usually expected. The failure of the rains stunted or destroyed the growing autumn food crops, such as millets, rice and pulse, the yield of which on unirrigated lands is estimated to range from nothing to nearly half an average crop. The irrigated autumn crop lands, about 14 per cent. of the whole, are expected to yield about three-quarters of an ordinary harvest. The drought also prevented or impeded ploughing and sowing for the spring crops such as wheat, barley, gram and pulse. The effect of the failure upon the people was aggravated, especially in the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces, by the circumstance that food-stocks had been reduced and the resisting power of the people had been impaired by previous short harvests.

3. In the month of October all the Local Governments considered the situation and made preparations for meeting the calamity in the several ways prescribed by the Famine Codes. The great extension of railways and the increase in the irrigated area made the country and the people better able to resist famine, while the existence of the Famine Codes and the preparations made under those Codes placed your Government and your officers in a better position for administering timely relief than they had been on any previous occasion. During October the commoner food-grains became dearer over a great part of India than had ever been known before at that time of the year and over so great an area. In 74 districts the cheaper kinds of grain were dearer than ten seers per rupee. The detailed reports which have reached me from the several provinces show that in the North-West Provinces, Oudh, and Bengal timely and complete preparations had been made ; while in the Punjab, where pressure was less severe, in Bombay where the need arose later, and in Madras where subsequent rainfall removed cause for anxiety, adequate precautions appear to have been taken.

4. At the beginning of November it was apparent that, if the cold weather rainfall should be wanting, there must be serious famine over a large area of India, inhabited perhaps by 80 to 90 millions of people, and that it would be most severely felt in the North-West Provinces, in four districts of which the famine organization had been fully tried and had achieved a very satisfactory

success during the previous season of 1895-96. But the situation was much relieved by the rainfall of November, which secured a full winter harvest over the greater part of Madras and Mysore; and which spread in an unusual way to the Deccan, the Central Provinces and Northern India. In December and January also, cold weather showers have fallen over Central and Northern India, over Bengal and over parts of Bombay. The sowings for the spring crops have everywhere been extended, though the breadth of these crops is reported to be still considerably short of the normal area. The spring crops, however, where they have been sown and have germinated, are said to be practically safe; and it is certain that by April next a large addition will have been made to the food-supply of the people over the greater part of the affected area. In some tracts, however, such as North Behar, and some of the districts in the Central Provinces and Oudh, where the people depend mainly upon the autumn harvests for their food, the relief given by the spring crops will be less considerable.

5. According to your latest information on the 10th January, the position was that famine was felt or expected over districts inhabited by about 37 millions of people, while more or less distress was feared over other tracts containing 44 millions. *In British India the expected famine areas and the distressed areas appear to be distributed somewhat thus:—*

	Famine.		Distress.	
	Sq. Miles.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Punjab	16,800	4,139,000	30,100	6,559,000
North-West Provinces	29,100	11,273,000	50,600	26,013,000
Bengal	6,700	5,281,000	9,900	8,265,000
Burma	1,900	212,000	8,000	555,000
Madras	8,500	1,206,000	—	—
Bombay	43,000	7,009,000	9,300	2,064,000
Central Provinces	60,200	7,824,000	13,200	1,019,000
TOTAL	164,000	36,944,000	121,700	44,475,000

In the famine areas full relief organization under the Famine Codes either has been or is being established as need arises; and in the distressed areas, relief works have been or are being opened in order to test the extent of the pressure. If hereafter in parts of the distressed area famine should appear, the relief organization will be at once extended.

6. The number of people in receipt of relief during the first week of January was 1,200,000, of whom about 248,000 were receiving gratuitous relief. It is expected that these numbers will increase until April; during March and April pressure will, it is hoped, abate in tracts where the spring harvests on large areas prove good; but in some parts the numbers on relief may go on increasing until the end of May. And in no case will anxiety be over until favourable rains have fallen in July and August next.

7. Besides organising relief works and the distribution of gratuitous relief, you have sanctioned suspensions of revenue where pressure is greatest; you have made available for irrigation as much water as possible; you have sanctioned large advances or loans to landholders who are ready to give work on their estates, and to ryots who are ready to dig wells; you have opened the Government forests to grazing in places where fodder is scanty, and you have reduced the railway rates for carriage of food.

8. You believe that the stocks of food are practically sufficient for the needs of the people, Burma and perhaps South India having a large surplus of food. You are relying on private trade to carry food to places where it is wanted, and you have made public your decision to abstain from any Government interference with the operations of the grain trade. But you have given Local Governments authority to arrange through local dealers for sending food to any relief work or relief centre, where the supply of food is apparently running short. I do not gather that supplies of food are yet coming into the distressed districts from Burma, Madras, or Siam; and I question if Indian

prices are, as yet, high enough to attract wheat or even maize from the west. I observe that the Famine Codes provide that the relief wage, or the gratuitous dole, shall be fixed at the value of a certain ration of food on the spot; so that if food becomes still dearer, the relief wage will be proportionately increased. I agree in your view, which was that expressed by the Famine Commission, that the trade, as a whole, can supply the food demand better and more effectively than Government could; and if reliance is placed on the trade, its operations, so long as they are effective, must not be subjected to competition by Government agency. No doubt careful watch will be kept by your Government not only on the food-supply generally, but its local distribution. The area in India possessing a surplus of food is unhappily not so extensive this year as it was in 1876-77.

9. I approve the orders you have given regarding the undertaking of canals and railways as relief works. I hope that local capitalists or local bodies will be found ready in many places to construct light railways under the liberal terms which you have offered in order to meet the present necessity. I understand that, if anywhere sufficient large relief works are not available in particular tracts, recourse will be had to village works, a system which appears to have been prosecuted very successfully in the Bundelcund relief operations of 1895-96. Whether for these petty works, or for other relief duties, a largely increased staff will certainly be required; and I gather that the Local Governments are taking early steps to organize a sufficient temporary staff of relief officers. In the Bundelcund report I observed with satisfaction the excellent service done by Indians, official and non-official, as well as by European relief officers, and I greatly regret that some of these excellent officers should have died or broken down in the struggle.

10. As I intimated by my telegram of the 28th October last, I shall be ready to sanction the expenditure needed to make your relief operations as complete and effective as possible. During a considerable number of years the Government of India has set apart a portion of its revenue to enable it more effectually to deal with such an emergency as has now arisen. You are therefore in a better position to provide the necessary funds for effectual relief without unduly burdening your finances. I am confident that public sentiment in India will support your Government in spending the public money ungrudgingly, though prudently, in the relief of distress. I can assure you of the sympathy of Her Majesty's Government, and of your countrymen at home, in the task before you.

11. On your Excellency and the officials in India must primarily rest the burden of battling with the grave calamity before us, and constant interference from home in the detailed working of the vast and complicated organization you are controlling would be useless and mischievous.

12. It is, however, necessary that I should receive prompt periodical information as to the progress, adequacy, and results of these relief works, so that I may be able to judge and advise upon the general conduct and course of your operations.

13. The courage, decision, and promptitude with which the outset of this visitation has been met by your Excellency and your coadjutors inspire me with every confidence and hope in the eventual success of your proceedings.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF REVENU

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEA

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and rive January to 30th November 1896, compared with th

Articles and whence exported.	Imports in November.									Total.	
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.
COTTON											
By Rail and River—											
Bengal	1,174	3,216	3,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,174	3,216
N.-W. P. & Oudh	13,598	39,330	58,995	1,142	166,250	101,810	...	...	...	14,740	205,570
Panjab	431	6,022	3,103	...	30,007	28,582	6,945	53,028	25,280	7,370	89,057
Cent. Provs.	...	270	782	18	20,126	8,182	...	...	...	18	20,398
Bombay	...	...	...	24,376	169,137	64,595	...	...	...	24,370	169,137
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,651	8,251	12,611	3,651	8,351
Madras	...	...	...	1,279	44	10	...	...	...	1,279	44
Berar	...	718	339	15,520	208,539	57,687	...	...	...	15,520	209,257
Assam	250	483	1,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	483
Raj. & C. I.	...	529	549	420	22,569	6,779	...	...	...	420	23,098
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	799	1,267	970	...	...	...	799	1,267
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	15,453	50,564	67,947	43,560	626,941	268,659	10,596	61,379	37,891	69,609	738,884
By Sea—											
Bengal	*	*	334	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*
Bombay	*	*	7,561	*	*	807	*	*	...	*	*
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	6,935	*	*	...	*	*
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	163	*	*	...	*	*
Burma	*	*	550	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	13,616	*	*	...	*	*
Foreign countries	*	*	...	*	*	1,458	*	*	...	*	*
TOTAL	*	*	8,445	*	*	23,092	*	*	.	*	*
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	15,453	50,564	76,392	43,560	626,941	291,751	10,596	61,379	37,897	69,609	738,884
WHEAT											
By Rail and River—											
Bengal	3,007	40,295	34,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,007	40,295
N.-W. P. & Oudh	120,328	113,321	9,434	...	...	18	...	...	...	120,328	113,321
Panjab	43,800	5,103	689	29,729	...	...	436,310	156,319	33,470	449,839	155,482
Cent. Provs.	100	10,255	11,175	1,785	17,265	1,436	...	...	...	1,885	27,520
Bombay	...	..	...	59,913	127,502	6,443	...	...	...	59,913	127,502
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	302,614	213,562	26,770	302,614	213,562
Madras	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	66
Berar	.	...	...	145	135	43	...	...	...	145	135
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	5,331	10,126	7,308	...	...	...	5,331	10,126
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	578	...	...	...	...	...	578
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	167,235	169,034	56,038	96,903	155,672	15,308	728,924	363,881	60,240	993,002	688,587
By Sea—											
Bengal	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*
Bombay	*	*	17,575	*	*	125	*	*	...	*	*
Sind	*	*	..	*	*	113,857	*	*	23	*	*
Madras	*	*	51	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*
Burma	*	*	46	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	63	*	*	...	*	*
Foreign countries	*	*	...	*	*	14,182	*	*	2,222	*	*
TOTAL	*	*	17,675	*	*	128,233	*	*	2,245	*	*
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	167,235	169,034	73,713	96,903	155,672	143,541	728,924	363,881	62,485	993,062	688,587

NOTE.—The totals of

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AGRICULTURE.

ED, AND INDIGO.

sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of November 1896, and from 1st onding periods of the years 1894 and 1895.

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, INCLUSIVE.

Calcutta.		City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.			Articles and whence exported.
1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
											COTTON
											By Rail and River—
65,590	66,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,045	65,590	66,885	Bengal
291,399	306,016	181,930	363,382	374,089	...	...	1	474,729	654,751	680,106	N.-W. P. & Oudh
64,138	47,226	51,162	105,247	103,600	132,791	197,141	320,761	228,720	306,5-6	471,077	Punjab
5,283	7,576	92,111	116,047	196,456	...	...	...	98,226	123,630	204,034	Cent. Provs.
...	38	2,441,275	2,347,305	2,397,723	...	...	...	2,441,453	2,347,305	2,397,761	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	293,453	249,930	209,098	293,453	249,930	209,098	Sind
...	...	55,193	40,845	81,871	...	...	...	55,193	40,845	81,871	Madras
17,345	56,968	759,372	834,978	954,558	...	...	...	793,205	853,223	1,011,526	Berar
14,137	10,381	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,966	14,137	10,381	Assam
28,719	13,706	583,277	703,464	599,028	...	...	...	619,820	732,183	612,734	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	10,337	28,200	35,381	...	...	...	10,337	28,200	35,381	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	105	57	4,040	...	...	...	105	57	4,040	Mysore
480,581	514,796	4,180,762	4,542,191	4,746,836	426,252	447,071	529,860	5,090,316	5,475,843	5,791,492	TOTAL
											By Sea—
*	13,639	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	13,639	Bengal
*	122,473	*	*	59,933	*	*	...	*	*	182,406	Bombay
*	...	*	*	201,700	*	*	...	*	*	201,700	Sind
*	20,707	*	*	7,213	*	*	...	*	*	27,920	Madras
*	10,940	*	*	2,559	*	*	...	*	*	13,499	Burma
*	...	*	*	1,141,454	*	*	1	*	*	1,141,455	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	5,165	*	*	71,599	*	*	...	*	*	76,764	Foreign countries
*	172,904	*	*	1,484,458	*	*	1	*	*	1,657,393	TOTAL
486,581	687,700	4,180,762	4,542,191	6,231,294	426,252	447,071	529,861	5,090,316	5,475,843	7,448,885	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
											WHEAT
											By Rail and River—
693,397	411,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	166,482	613,397	411,444	Bengal
1,562,241	837,602	135,088	568,471	8,735	...	...	...	1,463,523	2,150,712	846,337	N.-W. P. & Oudh
105,330	113,675	509,333	744,806	15,737	4,602,065	5,483,212	1,468,730	5,543,394	6,423,114	1,538,142	Punjab
31,383	128,948	850,011	714,400	637,375	...	...	...	882,008	745,783	766,323	Cent. Provs.
...	...	692,148	1,048,702	1,216,224	...	...	...	692,148	1,048,762	1,216,224	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	1,614,798	2,299,472	882,802	1,614,798	2,300,472	882,802	Sind
...	...	90	169	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	Madras
47	5,798	24,874	51,672	34,509	...	...	...	24,874	51,719	40,307	Berar
2,470	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	2,470	78	Assam
990	...	310,328	358,933	583,545	...	...	...	310,328	359,923	583,545	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	1	1,803	1,503	...	...	...	1	1,803	1,503	Nizam's Terr.
..	...	1,567	...	5,747	...	...	...	1,567	...	5,747	Mysore
2,505,864	1,497,545	2,583,440	3,488,776	2,503,375	6,216,863	7,782,684	2,291,532	10,609,767	13,777,324	6,292,452	TOTAL
											By Sea—
*	804	*	*	4,659	*	*	822	*	*	6,285	Bengal
*	19,575	*	*	415,542	*	*	1,276	*	*	43,393	Bombay
*	...	*	*	880,723	*	*	47	*	*	880,770	Sind
*	1,563	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	1,563	Madras
*	46	*	*	139,717	*	*	22	*	*	139,785	Burma
*	2	*	*	38,711	*	*	21,256	*	*	59,969	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	...	*	*	55,201	*	*	21,725	*	*	76,926	Foreign countries
*	21,990	*	*	1,540,553	*	*	45,148	*	*	1,607,091	TOTAL
64	2,505,864	1,519,535	2,583,440	3,488,776	4,043,928	6,216,863	7,782,684	2,336,680	10,609,767	13,777,324	7,900,143	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

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d 1895 are defective.

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DEPARTMENT OF REVEN

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHE

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and r
January to 30th November 1896, compared with

Articles and whence exported.	Imports in November.									Total.		
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.					
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	189
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	74,083	111,444	105,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,083	111,444	105
N.-W. P. & Oudh	15,050	32,306	14,948	336	2,438	1,501	...	...	...	15,986	34,744	10
Panjab	...	...	...	209	148	...	555	1,174	544	764	1,322	
Cent. Provs.	3,507	431	705	13,003	21,771	5,781	...	...	...	16,510	22,202	6
Bombay	...	...	...	12,349	25,943	29,366	...	...	...	12,349	25,943	2
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madras	...	...	...	9	6,922	...	...	...	...	9	6,922	
Berar	1,234	...	...	12,297	13,37[illegible]	3,803	...	...	...	13,531	13,378	
Assam	273	220	1,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	240	
Raj. & C. I.	1,868	...	...	31,239	11,125	3,078	...	...	...	33,107	11,125	
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	6,988	1,294	4,980	...	...	...	6,988	1,294	
Mysore	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	
TOTAL	90,615	144,401	122,539	70,430	83,026	48,509	555	1,174	544	173,600	228,601	17
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	337	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*	210	*	*	9	*	*	
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	2,091	*	*	...	*	*	
Madras	*	*	..	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	938	*	*	...	*	*	
Foreign countries	*	*	...									
TOTAL	*	*	337	*	*	3,239	*	*	9	*	*	
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	96,615	144,401	122,876	70,430	83,026	51,748	555	1,174	553	173,600	228,601	17
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	2,950	8,973	9,250	1	4	..	...	...	...	2,951	8,877	
N.-W. P. & Oudh	11,498	17,218	20,197	...	1	...	...	...	...	11,498	17,219	
Panjab	...	...	18	...	...	6	735	359	257	735	359	
Cent. Provs.	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	
Bombay	...	...	...	81	352	821	...	...	...	81	352	
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	267	456	308	207	
Madras	...	...	...	170	24	12	...	...	...	170	24	
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assam	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Raj. & C. I.	...	..	...	78	18	142	...	...	...	78	18	
Nizam's Terr.	..	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	14,518	26,091	29,465	398	399	981	1,043	626	713	15,959	27,116	
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	110	*	*	9	*	*	...	*	*	
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*	748	*	*	...	*	*	
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	
Foreign countries	*	*	...									
TOTAL	*	*	110	*	*	757	*	*	...	*	*	
TOTAL IMPORTS	[illegible],518	26,091	29,575	398	399	1,738	1,043	626	713	15,959	27,116	

NOTE.—The totals of im

Calcutta, the 6th February 1897.

INDIA.

AGRICULTURE.

SEED, AND INDIGO.

y sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of November 1896, and from 1st sponding periods of the years 1894 and 1895 —contd.

Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.			Articles and whence exported.
4.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
												LINSEED
												By Rail and River—
,798	1,954,514	2,277,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,747,798	1,954,514	2,277,665	Bengal
,283	782,187	551,595	231,398	39,404	25,733	1,670	1,710	1,229	1,027,351	823,301	578,557	N.-W. P. & Oudh
,709	1,180	499	2,474	3,734	25	22,276	25,561	14,256	26,519	30,475	14,780	Panjab
,134	60,155	87,405	878,463	357,358	358,445	...	...	...	1,149,597	417,513	445,853	Cent. Provs.
.	...	194	1,271,511	1,166,943	1,490,342	...	...	...	1,271,511	1,166,943	1,490,536	Bombay
.	...	...	...	...	...	512	...	215	512	...	215	Sind
..	...	...	72,483	61,988	101,150	...	...	...	72,483	61,988	101,150	Madras
,666	2,088	63,755	984,071	478,874	713,199	...	...	...	1,003,337	480,962	777,254	Berar
,304	9,641	33,942	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,304	9,641	33,942	Assam
,879	3,318	...	1,306,165	221,217	195,005	...	...	...	1,421,044	224,535	195,005	Raj. & C. I.
..	...	...	425,906	372,901	562,201	..	...	...	425,906	372,901	562,201	Nizam's Terr.
..	...	...	584	423	164	...	...	...	584	423	164	Mysore
,833	2,813,083	3,015,328	5,173,715	2,702,842	3,452,504	24,458	27,271	15,700	9,775,006	5,543,196	6,483,592	TOTAL
												By Sea—
*	*	1,308	*	*	175	*	*	...	*	*	1,573	Bengal
*	*	...	*	*	1,333	*	*	79	*	*	1,412	Bombay
*	*	...	*	*	9,752	*	*	...	*	*	9,752	Sind
*	*	208	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	208	Madras
*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	Burma
*	*	...	*	*	19,643	*	*	...	*	*	19,043	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	*	4	*	*	4,238	*	*	...	*	*	4,242	Foreign countries
*	*	1,610	*	*	35,141	*	*	79	*	*	36,830	TOTAL
,833	2,813,083	3,016,938	5,173,715	2,702,842	3,487,705	24,458	27,271	15,779	9,775,006	5,543,196	6,520,422	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
												INDIGO
												By Rail and River—
8,127	25,364	22,700	1	7	...	...	...	...	8,128	25,371	22,700	Bengal
15,101	32,907	43,615	164	24	10	...	...	...	15,205	32,931	43,631	N.-W. P. & Oudh
189	1,428	30	170	37	11	5,385	4,709	7,641	5,753	6,174	7,682	Panjab
70	9	30	88	5	2	...	...	...	158	14	34	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	866	1,700	4,270	...	...	...	866	1,708	4,270	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,425	4,787	7,604	5,425	4,787	7,604	Sind
...	...	...	1,564	719	665	...	...	...	1,594	719	695	Madras
...	...	59	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	79	Berar
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam
...	17	...	668	318	424	...	...	...	668	335	422	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	2	155	19	194	...	...	...	155	19	196	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
23,487	59,725	66,436	3,679	2,829	5,500	10,810	9,496	15,245	37,976	72,050	87,261	TOTAL
												By Sea—
*	*	11	*	*	31	*	*	...	*	*	42	Bengal
*	*	110	*	*	...	*	*	42	*	*	152	Bombay
*	*	...	*	*	8,444	*	*	...	*	*	8,444	Sind
*	*	3	*	*	20	*	*	...	*	*	23	Madras
*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	Burma
*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	3	*	*	3	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	*	2	*	*	253	*	*	...	*	*	255	Foreign countries
*	*	126	*	*	8,748	*	*	45	*	*	8,919	TOTAL
23,487	59,725	66,562	3,679	2,829	14,348	10,810	9,496	15,290	37,976	72,050	96,200	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

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894 and 1895 are defective.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 25TH JANUARY 1896, AND FROM 1ST TO 23RD JANUARY 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first-half of 1896.	Week ending 25th January 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 23rd January 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st to 25th January 1896.	Earnings from 1st to 23rd January 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,733	11,33,378	654	1,734	11,18,000	645	40,86,064	37,58,000	...	3,28,064
Bengal Central (*a*)	129	125	16,205	130	125	18,100	145	54,157	56,500	2,343	...
Bengal-Nagpur	160	862	1,70,500	198	862	1,53,000	180	5,81,497	4,99,000	...	82,497
Indian Midland (*b*)	141	752	1,13,254	151	752	1,19,000	158	4,23,736	3,80,000	...	37,736
EastCoast(state)(Bezwada extension)	100	21	5,904	281	21	3,300	157	15,960	10,000	...	5,900
Bezwada-Madras (Mac.-Kunúr sec.)	157	...	...	...	9	1,200	133	...	3,300	3,300	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	257	1,789	5,06,166	283	1,815	3,91,000	215	17,56,921	12,70,000	...	4,86,921
Pálanpur-Deesa	70	17	697	41	17	700	41	2,562	2,600	38	...
South Indian	170	1,042	1,71,472	165	1,042	1,54,000	148	5,77,672	4,83,000	...	94,672
Mayavaram-Mutupet	87	54	4,341	80	54	4,100	76	13,819	12,800	...	1,019
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	129	1,105	1,21,324	104	1,105	1,21,000	104	4,28,561	3,71,000	...	57,561
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	105	750	1,33,113	170	818	1,05,000	128	4,05,317	3,47,000	...	58,317
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	84	231	19,379	84	231	13,000	56	68,260	44,600	...	23,660
Assam-Bengal	80	130	12,339	95	350	21,700	60	41,177	67,800	26,623	...
TOTAL	262	8,677	24,08,132	278	9,005	22,25,100	247	84,55,649	73,11,600	...	11,44,049
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	235	2,606	5,82,088	223	2,797	5,58,000	199	20,78,890	17,65,000	...	3,13,890
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) including the metre gauge link	238	797	1,92,460	241	840	1,50,000	183	6,70,809	4,94,000	...	1,76,809
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2'6" gauges	290	813	2,85,639	351	814	2,40,000	295	8,57,467	7,78,000	...	79,467
East Coast (state)	105	427	72,087	169	500	43,400	87	1,47,289	1,23,000	...	24,289
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)(*g*)	191	834	1,58,377	238	886	2,32,000	262	6,34,624	7,02,000	67,376	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	44	28	1,077	75	28	1,800	64	3,072	4,900	1,828	...
Cherra-Companygan) (state provl.)	60	8	495	62	8	500	63	1,834	1,800	...	34
TOTAL	225	5,513	13,32,232	242	5,853	12,25,700	209	43,93,985	38,68,700	...	5,25,285
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	541	1,490	8,42,597	565	1,491	6,60,000	443	29,53,318	20,91,000	...	8,62,318
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	510	401	3,55,309	771	401	2,74,000	594	11,93,841	8,98,000	...	2,95,841
Madras	251	840	1,92,660	229	840	1,90,000	233	6,01,428	6,31,000	...	30,428
TOTAL	498	2,791	13,90,566	466	2,792	11,30,000	405	48,08,587	36,20,000	...	11,88,587
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	289	10,981	51,30,930	302	17,650	45,80,800	260	1,76,58,221	1,48,00,300	...	28,57,921
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	150	161	20,908	130	161	20,900	130	81,046	69,800	...	11,246
Tarkeswar	300	22	6,376	290	22	6,100	277	19,093	17,800	...	1,893
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	129	60	4,146	93	66	4,400	67	15,059	15,700	641	...
Bengal Doors	112	36	2,383	66	36	3,600	100	11,812	12,000	188	...
Dibru-Sadiya	100	78	14,774	184	78	13,000	167	37,404	46,200	8,796	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	301	51	8,975	170	51	11,000	216	35,493	34,000	...	1,493
TOTAL	175	414	55,562	134	414	59,000	143	2,00,507	1,95,500	...	5,007
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	22	73	1,429	20	74	2,200	30	4,536	7,800	3,274	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	45	114	902	8	114	7,200	63	3,986	29,400	25,414	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,500	44	...	5,400	5,400	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	200	333	66,943	201	333	72,000	216	2,49,311	2,27,000	...	22,311
The Gackwar's Petlad	228	13	1,315	101	13	1,300	100	4,214	3,300	...	914
Rajputana-Bhavnagar	240	108	20,190	242	108	14,000	130	93,530	28,000	...	65,530
Kolar Gold fields	270	10	2,730	273	10	3,900	390	6,993	9,800	3,007	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	98	362	35,188	97	362	32,300	89	1,18,803	1,02,000	...	16,803
The Gackwar's Mehsana	111	93	6,934	75	93	7,100	76	21,007	20,200	...	807
Kolhapur	87	29	2,097	72	29	2,500	86	7,180	8,000	820	...
Special gauges—											
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	90	72	4,787	66	72	3,500	49	16,219	11,200	...	5,019
Cooch Behar	60	22	1,285	58	22	1,200	55	4,382	4,000	218	...
TOTAL	130	1,229	1,49,300	121	1,264	1,48,700	118	5,29,957	4,59,700	...	70,257
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	145	334	45,607	137	334	37,600	113	1,46,102	1,07,000	...	39,102
Jetalsar-Rájkot	88	40	3,600	78	46	3,500	76	12,359	10,300	...	2,059
Jodhpore-Bikaneer	75	364	23,122	77	364	24,100	61	1,02,701	83,300	...	19,401
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	43	61	2,200	37	60	2,300	38	9,716	8,200	484	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	6,511	69	94	8,100	86	22,259	21,400	...	859
TOTAL	101	899	80,112	90	898	73,000	82	2,91,137	2,30,200	...	60,937
GRAND TOTAL	268	10,523	54,21,904	278	20,226	48,62,100	240	1,80,79,824	1,50,82,700	...	29,97,124

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken in hand by the company from the 1st January 1897.

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.

(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(*g*) This line has been transferred to a company from the 1st September 1896, but until arrangements are made for the line to be formally taken over, it will be worked by the state on behalf of the company.

(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XL OF 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 25th January 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 23rd January 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April 1895 to 25th January 1896.	Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 23rd January 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
Line worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,733	11,33,378	654	1,734	11,18,000	645	4,30,53,455	4,28,73,000	...	9,80,255
Bengal Central (*a*)	144	125	10,265	130	125	18,100	145	7,78,811	7,82,000	3,189	..
Bengal-Nagpur	140	862	1,70,500	198	862	1,55,000	180	49,78,536	49,00,000	...	3,12,536
Indian Midland (*b*)	120	752	1,13,254	151	752	1,19,000	158	39,44,504	43,24,000	3,79,436	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	5,904	281	21	3,300	157	1,70,920	1,13,000	...	57,920
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	158	...	...	...	9	1,200	133	...	55,500	55,500	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	253	1,789	5,06,166	283	1,815	3,91,000	215	1,91,41,107	1,59,17,000	...	32,24,107
Pálanpur-Deesa	42	17	697	41	17	700	41	29 541	43,000	14,059	...
South Indian	107	1,042	1,71,472	165	1,042	1,54,000	148	74,45,019	72,43,000	...	2,02,619
Tayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,341	80	54	4,100	76	2,03,242	2,07,000	...	1,242
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	117	1,165	1,21,324	104	1,165	1,21,000	104	50,00,551	50,39,000	...	21,551
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	144	756	1,33,113	176	818	1,05,000	128	44,48,590	44,83,000	34,404	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	231	19,379	84	231	13,000	56	6,22,185	6,12,000	...	10,185
Assam-Bengal	70	130	12,339	95	360	21,700	60	(*f*)2,55,003	4,70,000	2,20,397	...
TOTAL	254	8,077	24,08,132	278	9,035	22,25,100	247	9,15,37,530	8,74,34,100	...	41,03,430
Line worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*g*)	255	2,600	5,82,688	223	2,797	5,58,000	199	2,84,74,553	2,30,90,000	...	53,84,553
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) including metre gauge link	234	797	1,92,469	241	820	1,50,000	183	77,82,077	66,33,000	...	11,49,077
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	337	813	2,85,639	351	814	2,40,000	295	1,18,65,297	1,26,01,000	7,35,703	...
East Coast (state)	94	427	72,057	169	500	43,400	87	10,05,592	19,15,000	3,09,405	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state) (*h*)	169	834	1,98,377	238	886	2,32,000	262	51,39,005	58,39,000	6,99,995	...
Special gauges—											
Orhai (state provincial)	58	28	1,077	38	28	1,800	64	71,503	76,300	4,797	...
Sierra-Companygani (state provl.)	57	8	493	62	8	500	63	18,270	18,700	424	...
TOTAL	238	5,513	13,32,232	242	5,853	12,25,700	209	5,49,56,303	5,01,73,000	...	47,83,303
Line worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	448	1,490	8,43,597	565	1,491	6,60,000	443	2,65,03,919	2,53,48,000	...	11,55,919
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	401	3,55,369	771	401	2,74,000	594	1,41,94,057	1,22,75,000	...	19,19,057
Madras	253	840	1,92,000	229	840	1,90,000	233	90,04,727	88,42,000	...	2,22,727
TOTAL	437	2,791	13,90,966	498	2,792	11,30,000	405	4,97,03,402	4,64,65,000	...	32,99,402
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	10,981	51,30,930	300	17,050	45,80,800	200	19,02,57,235	18,40,72,100	...	1,21,85,135
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	109	161	20,908	130	101	20,100	130	11,65,356	10,50,000	...	1,15,359
Kalkessur	28	22	6,370	290	22	6,100	277	2,41,379	2,47,000	5,621	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	117	66	4,146	63	66	4,400	67	3,40,234	3,64,000	23,766	...
Bengal Doors	139	30	4,363	80	30	3,000	100	2,75,007	2,87,000	11,993	...
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	12,774	164	78	13,000	167	4,80,010	5,47,000	40,390	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	8,975	176	51	11,000	216	6,18,051	6,51,000	32,341	...
TOTAL	173	414	55,502	134	414	59,000	143	30,71,045	30,70,000	4,755	...
Line owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	1,429	20	74	2,200	30	(*j*) 53,227	82,700	29,473	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	114	902	8	114	7,200	63	(*k*)5,94,	3,70,000	3,73,056	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	..	...	34	1,500	44	...	(*l*)44,300	44,300	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	66,943	201	333	74,000	210	25,39,373	26,00,000	60,627	...
The Gackwar's Petlad	110	13	1,315	101	13	1,400	100	00,531	1,01,000	40,469	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	195	108	20,190	242	108	14,000	130	9,06,110	7,51,000	...	1,55,110
Kolar Old-fields	361	10	2,230	223	10	3,000	300	1,27,543	1,29,000	1,457	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)(*m*)	98	362	35,188	97	362	32,300	89	13,11,513	13,81,000	...	1,30,513
The Gackwar's Mehsana	68	93	6,931	75	93	7,100	76	2,60,195	3,51,000	90,805	...
Kolhapur	82	29	2,097	72	29	2,300	80	98,350	96,000	...	2,350
Special gauges—											
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	72	72	4,787	66	72	3,500	49	1,98,504	1,82,000	...	16,504
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,582	58	22	1,200	55	49,110	54,000	13,904	...
TOTAL	121	1,229	1,49,300	121	1,404	1,48,700	118	58,01,996	61,51,100	5,49,108	...
Line owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	121	334	45,607	137	334	37,600	113	15,87,362	14,34,000	...	1,53 362
Jetalsar-Rajkot	80	40	3,000	75	40	3,500	70	1,50,589	1,52,000	1,411	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	60	304	28,122	77	304	23,100	61	8,02,707	9,83,000	1,20,293	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*n*)	42	01	2,200	37	00	2,300	38	(000,418	1,10,000	4,582	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	6,511	69	94	8,100	80	3,07,473	3,13,000	5,527	...
TOTAL	85	899	80,112	90	898	73,000	82	29,70,539	29,92,000	21,461	...
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,523	54,21,904	278	20,226	48,02,100	240	20,81,01,031	19,02,91,200	...	1,10,09,831

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of the line has been taken in hand by the company from the 1st January 1897.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Ratlai railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-W[illegible] Company.
(*f*) This line has been transferred to a company from 1st September 1896, but until arrangements are made for the line to be formally taken over it will be worked by the state on behalf of the company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*h*) Total earnings from 1st May 1895 to 25th January 1896.
(*i*) Total earnings from 11th November 1895 to 25th January 1896.
(*j*) Total earnings from 15th July 1895 to 23rd January 1897.
(*k*) Total earnings from 1st April 1895 to 25th January 1896.
(*l*) Total earnings from 1st April 1896 to 23rd January 1897.
(*m*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore [illegible].
(*n*) [illegible]

GOVERNMENT
FINANCE AND COM

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1896. *(The figures represent*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 7	10 5	12 2	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 3	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangoon	10 8	11 6	...	...	7 8	9 —	9 8	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 5	10 9	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 5	9 11	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 5	9 4	14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 11	9 15	10 11	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	*	7 2	11 1	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	7 4	12 6	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	*	7 7	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 8	11 8	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	10 2	7 12	...	...	8 3	8 5	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	*	8 3	10 10	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fakokku	...	...	...	...	9 2	6 6	10 10	9 2	37 —	37 —	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	8 15	7 2	8 15	8 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	18 12	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 —	12 9	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—														
Surma—														
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 2	9 6	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	5 11½	5 11½	...	...	6 4	5 4½	8 —	8 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—														
Khasi and Jaintiá Hills	5 8	5 —	...	...	4 —	3 11	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goalpara	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 12	5 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 11	6 11	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	4 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Eastern hill tracts—														
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—														
Backergunj	...	...	...	...	10 —	7 —	10 4	7 8 and 10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	11 —	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippera	7 4	7 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	8 6	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	7 4	7 —	...	...	7 8	7 6	10 12	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mamensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—														
Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	10 14	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	9 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 9	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	10 10	10 —	6 6	6 6	8 6	8 —	11 6	10 —	8 —	8 12	...	...
Hooghly	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 6	9 6	...	...	6 2	6 2	9 2	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	9 6	10 —	10 —	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not obtainable.

OF INDIA.

MERCE DEPARTMENT.

he number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CAJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 2	256 2	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344 2	344 2	14 3	14 3	Tavoy.
...	...	9 5	9 5	14 —	...	5 11	5 11	140 —	140 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	143 —	143 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	127 —	125 —	18 10	19 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 —	100 —	11 2	11 2	Thôngwa.
...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	15 1	15 12	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	440 —	440 —	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2	Henzada.
...	...	5 10	7 14	...	...	8 1	5 10	193 3	193 3	11 5	14 3	Prome.
...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	..	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3	Toungoo.
...	...	9 13	9 2	22 8	18 12	5 12	5 12	217 —	245 —	12 14	12 14	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	7 12	7 12	12 12	...	7 6	7 —	87 —	87 —	15 2	16 —	Mandalay.
...	...	9 6	11 8	...	...	6 14	8 10	220 —	220 —	6 7	7 6	Bamo.
...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	113 —	113 —	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	10 2	10 2	12 13	12 13	7 2	7 2	223 7	223 7	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	15 4	14 —	Sandoway.
...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	..		340 —	340 —	24 —	24 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	..	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	160 —	155 —	13 —	13 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	6 8	5 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	Sylhet.
...	...	6 6	7 3½	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	7 3½	8 6½	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	14 —	...	...	60 —	60 —	7 —	6 4	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	160 —	160 —	7 —	7 —	Garo Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	100 —	100 —	3 —	3 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	8 —	8 4	Goálpára.
...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	40 —	40 —	9 8	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	10 —	9 —	Darrang.
...	...	7 11	6 11	..	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —	Nowgong.
...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —	Sibságar.
...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	140 —	140 —	8 —	8 8	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	..	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 8	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	..	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	9 4	9 4	Backerganj.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Noakhali.
...	...	7 12	6 8	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	7 8	8 —	Chittagong.
...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	9 4	9 —	...	...	8 12	8 8	120 —	120 —	9 —	8 10	Dacca.
...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	100 —	120 —	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	160 —	160 —	8 —	8 —	Khulna.
...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	100 —	101 —	9 —	10 —	24-Parganas.
...	..	9 — and 10 —	10 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	200 —	200 —	10 —	9 —	Midnapur.
...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	8 14	8 14	100 —	100 —	9 6	9 6	Howrah.
...	10 11	10 —	8 12	10 8	10 11	10 10	10 —	80 —	80 —	8 14	8 6	Calcutta.
...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	160 —	160 —	9 —	9 —	Hooghly.
...	...	10 10	11 7	...	...	16 —	14 9	128 —	128 —	10 5	10 5	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	8 —	9 —	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1896—*continued.* (*The figures*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*														
Central—														
Bankura	8 14	8 8	...	...	10 —	9 8	11 8	12 —		...	...	...	..	...
Burdwan	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 12	7 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	8 8	9 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	7 4	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	9 —	8 10	15 —	...	6 —	6 8	9 6	9 3	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	8 4	9 —	12 —	10 8	6 12	6 12	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	...	...	13 8	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rangpur	..	..	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	..	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 13	7 12	9 10	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hills—														
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —
Orissa—														
Puri	6 9	6 9	.	...	7 14	7 14	11 —	13 2	...	..	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 4	6 9	...	...	8 9	9 3	11 13	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	8 —	10 —	8 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—														
Singhbhum	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	8 8	8 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohárdaga	6 — to 8 —	5 12 to 7 8	...	...	8 —	8 — to 9 —	10 —	10 — to 11 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —
Palámau	7 14	7 14	11 13	7 14	5 5	6 12	8 11	9 9	...	...	...	...	12 6	11 13
Hazaribágh	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 —	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 8	...	.	...	..	11 8	13 —
Bihár, south—														
Monghyr	8 9	9 —	...	12 4	6 7	7 4	8 11	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 8	8 10	10 4	10 —	7 4	7 4	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	13 4
Patna	9 4	9 12	12 —	12 —	8 12	9 —	9 15	10 12	11 —	13 —	...	...	14 8	15 —
Shahabad	8 — to 9 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	8 8 to 9 —	8 8	10 12	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—														
Purnea	10 —	8 —	16 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	8 14	8 14	11 6	10 12	8 14	9 8	10 4	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 —	7 8	11 —	11 4	7 8	7 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	14 —
Muzaffarpur	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	15 8
Saran	8 8	3 8	12 —	10 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —
Champáran	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—														
Eastern—														
Mirzapur	7 13	7 12	9 3	8 8	6 1	6 1	7 11	7 10	6 4	9 8	8 14	9 1	12 —	12 —
Benares	7 9	7 9	8 15	9 4	6 6	6 2	7 9	7 9	9 12	10 9	9 3[a]	9 10	12 5	12 13
Ghazipur	7 —	7 —	8 9	10 —	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 12	10 4	11 8	9 4	10 4	11 4	12 —
Jaunpur	7 9	7 9	9 2	9 2	6 —	6 —	9 2	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	7 4	7 6	6 —	8 6	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 12	8 8	7 12	11 8	11 12
Central—														
Banda	7 12	7 12	8 8	8 8	6 8	6 8	8 —	7 4	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur	7 4	7 4	8 8	8 8	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 3	8 —	8 —	...	...
Hamirpur	7 6	7 4	8 7	8 11	6 —	6 —	7 4	7 2	9 14	10 13	8 11	9 3	...	..
Jalaun	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	8 8	9 —	9 —
Cawnpore	9 —	6 2	9 4	9 4	6 4	6 —	8 —	7 12	10 12	10 —	9 —	8 8	12 8	12 —
Jhánsi	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	6 4	6 4	7 12	7 12	10 8	11 —	8 12	8 —	...	...
Etáwah	8 —	8 —	8 12	8 12	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —
Farukhabad	7 11	7 14	8 2	8 4	5 —	5 —	9 7	7 —	9 8	9 8	9 2	9 4	...	...
Mainpuri	7 15	7 15	8 8	8 7	4 8	4 —	8 —	8 —	9 5	8 15	8 8	8 8	...	...
Etah	8 6	8 6	9 2	9 2	5 4	5 4	7 10	7 2	9 2	9 10	8 10	9 2	7 4	7 2
Western—														
Meerut	8 4	8 —	8 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Agra	8 4	8 4	8 12	8 12	4 —	4 —	7 12	7 12	10 —	9 8	9 —	8 8	...	...
Muttra	8 8	8 6	9 4	8 8	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 4	9 —	9 —	...	...
Aligarh	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	5 4	5 4	8 8	7 8	9 4	9 4	9 —	9 —	...	...
Bulandshahr	8 12	8 8 and 8 12	8 12	8 8	6 —	5 —	8 —	6 — and 7 8	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Submontane, east—														
Ballia	7 8	7 8	10 8	11 —	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 12	10 —	11 4	10 —	10 8	11 —	12 —
Azamgarh	7 7	7 7	8 14	8 14	5 14	6 —	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	11 12	12 —
Gorakhpur	7 3	7 3	9 14	9 —	5 14	5 14	8 12	8 9	9 14	10 13	8 2	9 —	11 11	11 4
Basti	8 10	8 12	10 —	10 8	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	14 4	14 4

[a] Unhusked.

epresent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR BUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, GADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	9 6	10 —	320 —	320 —	9 8	9 —	Bankura.
...	...	10 12	11 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	80 —	80 —	11 4	11 4	Burdwan.
...	...	9 12	9 6	...	...	6 12	9 —	160 —	100 —	10 4	10 —	Birbhum.
...	...	12 8	12 —	..	...	14 —	14 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	9 8	9 12	14 —	14 —	13 —	12 8	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	9 8	...	140 —	140 —	9 4	9 —	Pabna.
...	...	7 15½	8 8½	...	...	...	...	90 —	90 —	7 15½	7 15½	Bogra.
...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	15 —	12 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi.
...	13 —	8 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	9 — and 10 —	8 — and 9 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	80 —	80 —	8 —	8 —	Rangpur.
...	...	9 10	9 9	...	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	9 6½	9 6	Dinajpur.
...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	120 —	140 —	8 —	8 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
...	...	8 —	6 8	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 —	120 —	120 —	7 — and 8 —	6 8 and 8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	11 13	11 13	..	..	11 13	11 13	80 —	80 —	12 —	12 —	Puri.
...	...	13 2*	13 13*	...	...	13 13	13 13	90 —	90 —	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	6 8	90 —	100 —	10 —	10 —	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	100 —	100 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	9 8	9 4	12 —	13 —	12 —	14 —	..	...	9 2	9 2	Manbhum.
...	..	8 — to 9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8	160 —	160 —	8 8	8 8	Lohárdaga.
...	...	8 8	10 2	10 11	11 13	9 13	11 4	..	...	8 7	7 14	Palámau.
..	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	240 —	240 —	8 —	8 —	Hazaribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	11 5	11 14	11 7	13 4	11 —	11 2	126 — to 168 —	126 — to 168 —	9 7	9 —	Monghyr.
12 —	..	10 4	10 4	10 8	11 10	12 —	10 4	100 —	160 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
14 —	16 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	13 —	13 —	13 —	130 —	130 —	9 —	9 —	Patna.
...	...	11 — and 11 4	11 —	10 12	12 4	...	...	100 —	160 —	9 8	9 8	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
16 —	16 —	10 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	320 —	320 —	10 —	9 8	Purnea.
...	...	10 12	10 12	12 10	12 10	11 6	11 6	151 8	170 —	10 —	10 —	Bhagalpur.
...	...	9 8	9 —	9 12	11 —	11 —	11 —	160 —	160 —	10 4	10 —	Darbhanga.
..	...	10 —	10 8	11 —	11 8	11 —	12 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 4	Muzaffarpur.
12 8	14 —	10 8	11 —	10 6	12 —	11 —	11 8	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —	Saran.
..	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	12 —	11 8	12 —	200 —	180 —	10 —	10 —	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
9 —	9 —	8 13	8 13	10 2	11 —	7 4	7 4	119 —	130 —	9 13	9 13	Mirzapur.
10 13½	11 2½	9 8	9 8	10 9	11 6½	7 15	7 13	130 —	130 —	9 9	9 4½	Benares.
12 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	11 —	8 8	8 —	200 —	200 —	9 —	9 —	Ghazipur.
..	...	9 14	9 14	10 8	10 8	9 2	9 2	170 —	170 —	10 —	10 —	Jaunpur.
7 —	8 —	9 4	9 4	10 12	10 14	9 —	9 12	130 —	140 —	10 4	10 8	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	9 4	9 4	10 —	10 12	7 8	7 8	180 —	180 —	10 8	10 8	Banda.
...	...	8 12	8 12	9 8	10 —	7 —	7 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur.
...	...	9 4	9 2	9 14	10 10	7 2	7 3	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —	Hamirpur.
...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	100 —	160 —	10 12	11 —	Jalaun.
9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	11 —	11 —	10 4	140 —	140 —	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 12	11 4	8 —	8 —	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Jhansi.
...	...	9 12	10 —	10 12	10 12	7 8	7 8	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Etáwah.
12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	10 12	10 12	9 8	9 9	145 —	145 —	11 12	11 4	Farukhabad.
9 8	11 —	9 2	8 14	9 10	10 3½	7 8	7 8	180 —	180 —	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
12 —	12 —	8 14	8 10	9 7	9 14	7 14	8 2	160 —	160 —	11 8	11 8	Etah.
7 2	7 2	9 2	9 0	9 10	9 10							
												Western—
...	10 —	9 4	9 —	10 8	10 —	10 8	10 —	120 —	100 —	12 —	11 8	Meerut.
10 8	10 8	9 12	9 8	10 8	10 8	8 —	8 —	120 —	120 —	11 8	11 8	Agra.
10 —	10 —	10 4	9 8	11 —	10 12	11 12	10 4	120 —	120 —	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
12 8	12 8	9 8	9 12	11 —	10 8	8 8	10 —	140 —	130 —	11 13	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	9 8	9 8 and 10 —	10 —	10 — and 10 8	8 —	8 —	120 —	120 —	11 10	11 6	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
...	10 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 8	12 —	11 —	115 —	115 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
..	...	9 10	9 10	10 —	10 6	7 12	7 13	165 —	165 —	9 13	9 13	Azamgarh.
10 13	10 13	10 5	10 5	9 14	10 13	8 6	8 3	160 —	160 —	9 10	9 10	Gorakhpur.
9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	200 —	200 —	10 —	10 8	Basti.

* Kalai.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1896—*continued.* (*The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*														
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahanpur	8 4	8 —	10 4	10 —	5 4	5 4	8 9	8 —	10 8	12 —	9 8	9 8	...	...
Budaun	7 15	7 10½ & 7 14½	8 6	7 15 & 8 5	5 8	...	7 8	7 7	9 9	9 7	8 13	8 13	10 14	10 13
Pilibit	8 2	8 2	8 8	8 8	4 13	4 8	8 2	8 9½	10 6	11 —	9 2	9 2	...	...
Bareli	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 —	5 —	7 5	7 8	10 1	10 —	8 12	9 1	...	...
Moradabad	7 8	7 8	6 2	7 1	5 —	5 —	7 9	7 12	10 10	10 5	9 6	9 7	...	...
Bijnor	7 12	7 14	...	..	7 5	7 —	7 9	7 5	10 11	9 —	7 8	7 6	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	8 3	8 3	7 2	7 2	5 —	5 —	7 15	7 15	9 14	9 15	6 12	8 13	5 8	5 8
Saharanpur	7 14	7 14	7 6	7 8	5 6	5 6	7 6	7 8	9 11	9 1	9 2	9 2	10 12	10 12
Dehra-Dun	7 8	7 6	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 4	9 —	9 —	8 6	8 8	10 2	10 2
Hills—														
Naini Tal	6 8	7 —	7 8	7 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	11 14	11 14	9 6	9 6	...	...
Almora	7 8	7 4	8 4	8 4	8 —	7 4	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8
Garhwal	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —
Oudh—														
Southern—														
Partabgarh	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 12	6 —	6 —	7 4	7 4	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 8
Sultanpur	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 —	5 12	5 12	8 —	7 12	11 —	10 4	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 8
Rae-Bareli	7 14	7 14	9 —	8 14	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 12	9 8	9 8	9 —	8 8	11 —	11 —
Unao	8 —	7 14	8 11	8 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 4	9 12	9 —	9 2	...	.	...
Lucknow	8 2	7 12	9 2	8 13	5 —	4 12	8 4	8 —	11 0½	11 14½	8 14	9 —	11 10	11 13½
Hardoi	8 4	8 12	10 8	9 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	...	...
Northern—														
Fyzabad	8 4	8 —	9 6	9 —	7 4	7 —	9 4	9 —	10 11	10 10	8 2	8 2	13 8	13 12
Barabanki	8 —	7 14	8 —	8 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	8 8	10 —	9 14	9 8	9 4	11 8	11 8
Gonda	8 10	8 6	9 4	9 6	7 —	7 7	8 8	8 8	11 12	12 1	10 —	10 —	..	...
Bahraich	8 8	8 8	11 4	11 4	6 —	6 8	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —
Sitapur	8 4	8 8	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	9 —	11 8	14 —	9 8	9 8	12 —	13 8
Kheri	8 5	8 10	11 4	10 5	6 4	6 —	9 4	9 5	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Partabgarh	13 7	13 7	20 2	17 7	6 11	6 11	10 12	10 12	23 8	22 13	...	...	..	...
Banswara	10 4	10 4	18 12	22 8	6 4	7 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	8 15½	8 15½	14 1	13 10½	7 6½	7 13	8 3½	8 3½	17 15½	15 10	12 8	12 8	*Nil*	*Nil*
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 —	12 —	24 —	22 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	..	...
Sirohi	7 8	7 4	11 —	12 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	...	...
Erinpura	8 —	8 8	11 1½	11 1	...	6 2	7 3½	7 6	11 15	11 14	11 6	11 6	...	...
Ajmere	8 8	8 8	10 4	9 12	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	10 —	10 —	9 —	...	...
Abu	7 10 & 8 4	7 10 & 8 7	10 —	10 —	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	..	...	9 8	9 4	...	..
Kishengarh	8 4	8 4	10 12	10 4	6 8	6 —	9 —	7 8	10 12	10 12	10 4	9 12	*	*
Bundi	12 4	13 —	17 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Kotah	10 4	10 4	10 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Jhalawar	10 4	10 4	10 6	10 10	6 8	6 8	9 4	8 15	13 14	13 0½	10 15½	11 1	...	...
Tonk	8 14	8 14	10 2	10 2	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	10 13	10 13	9 2	9 2	...	...
Jaipur	8 4	8 —	10 8	10 —	4 12	5 —	6 4	6 4	11 —	10 —	9 12	9 4	*	*
Kerauli	7 14	7 13	9 6	8 12	7 8	7 13	8 8	8 7	10 10	10 10	9 1	9 6	...	...
Dholpur	8 3½	7 15½	8 7	8 2	6 12	6 12	7 — ½	7 —	9 9½	9 6½	9 2½	8 13	...	...
Bhartpur	7 14	7 10	9 3	8 14	5 2½	5 2	5 5½	5 6	9 6	9 1	8 13	8 11	...	...
Alwar	6 3½	6 8	9 8	9 13½	5 12	5 14½	6 11	6 14½	10 3½	10 9½	9 7½	9 6½	...	...
Deoli Cantonment	10 4	10 4	13 1½	14 1	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	...	...
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 —	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	10 —	9 8	8 8	*	*
Balmer	7 5	6 14	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 12	11 —	...	...
Anadra	8 4 & 8 15	8 4 & 8 14	...	...	5 10	5 12	7 3	7 4	...	...	10 8	10 6	...	...
Shahpura	6 4	8 4	10 6	10 6	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	..	...
Western—														
Jodhpur	6 14 & 7 8	6 14 & 7 3	8 12 & 9 1	8 2 & 8 7	5 —	5 4	6 4	6 4	8 2	7 13	8 2	8 2	...	...
Jaisulmer	7 3	6 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 3	6 12	10 —	9 —	8 12	8 12	...	...
Bikanir	7 10	7 4½	9 —	9 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	7 11½	7 7½	.	...
Central India—														
Indore	8 9	8 —	9 —	9 —	6 8	6 —	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	10 10	11 4	..	...
Nimach Cantonment	10 —	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	12 —	11 8	8 —	8 —	*	*
Gwalior	8 5	7 9	9 8	8 12½	5 5½	5 5	6 10½	6 6	9 13½	9 4½	8 6	7 15½	...	...
Panjab—														
Southern—														
Hissar	8 8	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 4	10 8	10 12	9 8	8 8	†	†
Ferozpur	8 —	7 14	10 8	9 12	...	...	5 12	5 12	10 8	9 8	9 8	8 4	†	†
Central—														
Lahore	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 9	10 —	10 4	8 10	8 10	‡	‡
Gujranwala	8 10	8 8	11 2	10 —	...	...	8 4	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	†	†
Gujrat	8 —	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	6 7	10 —	10 —	9 6	9 8	†	†
Jhelam	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	10 —	11 —	9 4	9 8	*	*

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

ANGNI KAKUN, KALIAN SILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUL, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		FIRKWOOD.		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
—	10 —	9 8	9 —	11 4	11 4	7 8	7 8	200 —	200 —	11 —	11 —	*Submontane, west*— Shahjahanpur.
—	10 11	8 8	8 8	9 11	9 9	8 2	8 2	190 —	190 —	10 11	10 11	Budaun.
...	...	9 2	8 15	11 0	10 4	7 13	7 13	200 —	160 —	11 11	11 —	Pilibhit.
—	10 —	8 5	8 9	10 4	10 5	6 11	6 9	150 —	125 —	10 9	10 10	Bareli.
—	10 —	8 12	8 12	10 8	10 8	6 11	7 1	135 —	107 —	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	8 12	8 12	10 2	9 9	7 14		135 —	135 —	11 3	11 3	Bijnor.
8	5 8	8 12	8 13	9 14	9 14	7 11	7 11	132 —	132 —	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
11	9 11	8 15	8 15	10 3	10 3	7 5	7 8	118 —	118 —	11 4	11 4	Saharanpur.
...	...	8 4	8 4	9 12	9 12	8 —	8 —	100 —	100 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dun.
												Hills—
—	15 —	8 12	8 12	10 10	11 —	6 —	6 —	160 —	160 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
—	12 —	7 —*	7 —*	...	...	5 8†	5 8†	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —	Almora.
..	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	100 —	100 —	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh –
												Southern—
...	...	8 8	9 —	10 —	9 12	7 —	7 —	170 —	170 —	10 —	10 —	Partabgarh.
...	..	9 4	9 4	10 8	10 8	10 5	10 4	160 —	160 —	10 12	10 12	Sultanpur.
8 —	8 —	9 4	9 4	10 8	10 8	7 —	7 —	200 —	230 —	10 8	10 8	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	9 —	8 14	10 8	11 —	5 —	5 4	150 —	150 —	11 —	11 —	Unao.
0 —	11 0½	9 9	9 4	11 5	11 9	10 6	10 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	...	9 4	9 12	10 8	10 12	9 —	7 —	200 —	200 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
2 —	12 10	10 2	10 2	10 10	11 4	8 8	8 8	150 —	150 —	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad.
0 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	123 —	120 —	10 —	10 —	Barabanki.
8 —	8 —	10 4	10 —	11 10	11 10	12 8	11 1	200 —	230 —	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
12 —	12 —	10 8	10 4	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	160 —	190 —	10 4	1 4	Bahraich.
11 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	12 —	8 4	8 8	141 —	140 —	11 —	11 8	Sitapur.
...	...	9 11	10 4	12 2	13 —	10 8	11 —	220 —	220 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana –
												Eastern—
...	...	10 2	10 —	24 3	25 12	23 12	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	18 12	18 1	27 8	33 —	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 6	Banswara.
12 8	12 8	11 11¾	11 11½	10 6¾	13 13	8 15¼	8 9¾	190 —	190 —	10 8¼	10 8¼	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	..	10 8	10 —	23 —	24 —	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	100 —	100 —	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...		13 14	13 12	...	...	...	...	100 —	100 —	14 —	14 —	Tonk.
10 8	10 8	10 0½	9 12	11 8	10 11	...	...	95 —	95 —	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	9 2	9 —	...	...	..	...	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Alwa.
‡	‡	10 8	10 8	11 12	10 4	‡	‡	§	§	12 8	12 8	Kishengarh.
...	..	10 8	10 —	17 —	17 8	...	..	100 —	100 —	10 8	10 8	Bundi.
...		13 8	13 —	13 8	13 8	18 —	18 —	240 —	240 —	10 8	10 8	Kotah.
...		14 0	13 —	13 8	13 8	10 4	10 4	175 —	175 —	9 7½	9 7½	Jhalawar.
14 8	14 0	11 0	10 15	14 1½	14 4	10 10	10 10	120 —	120 —	10 12	10 12	Tonk.
...	..	10 5	10 5	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13 —	13 —	8 8 & 10 8	8 12 & 9 —	11 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	95 —	90 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
11 14	11 14	10 —	10 —	...	..	13 8	12 8	200 —	200 —	10 7	10 15	Kerauli.
9 9	9 —	9 9¼	9 2	..		10 10¼	10 15½	150 —	150 —	11 13	1 13	Dholpur.
9 12	9 12	9 1	8 14	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	240 —	243 —	11 8	11 8	Bhartpur.
9 12	10 4½	9 9½	10 5½	10 13¼	11 4	12 8	13 8	100 —	25 —	12 8	12 7½	Alwar.
...	.	13 4	13 7½	.		..	..	1 0 —	180 —	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
...	...	11 4	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	110 —	110 —	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...		6 8	6 8	...		...	.	200 —	200 —	14 —	14 —	Bahmer
...	..	9 4	9 2	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	12 —	Anadra
...	...	8 10	8 10	11 12	11 12	..	...	160 —	160 —	11 10	11 10	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	8 2	8 2	9 0	9 0	6 4	6 4	..		13 2	13 2	Joanpur.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	150 —	160 —	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
..	..	8 0	7 14		..	7 10½	7 —	61 —	61 —	11 8	11 8	Bikanir.
												Central India—
...	...	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 12	13 —	8 —	120 —	120 —	10 4	10 4	Indore.
...	...	11 8	10 8	.	...	8 —	8 —	140 —	140 —	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
7 7	11 4	7 7	7 2¼	10 3½	9 12¼	7 6¼	7 2¼	191 4	191 4	10 11	10 10	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
¶	¶	10 8	9 8	¶	¶	¶	¶	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Hissar
7 8	7 12	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	5 12	5 12	120 —	120 —	12 4	12 —	Ferozpur.
												Central—
8 10	8 10	10 —	9 12	10 10	11 2	6 6	6 10	105 —	100 —	12 12	13 —	Lahore.
10 —	9 —	9 12	10 —	10 —	10 —	¶	¶	95 —	95 —	13 —	13 —	Gujranwala.
8 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	9 8	¶	¶	110 —	120 —	14 —	14 —	Gujrat.
‡	‡	10 —	9 4	10 —	‡	‡	‡	100 —	120 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Not sold

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1896—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice.				Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	
					Best sort.		Common.							
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*contd.*														
South-eastern—														
Gurgaon	8 2	8 2	9 4	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 —	10 8	10 —	9 8	9 4	†	†
Delhi	8 2	8 2	9 4	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	9 8	9 8	8 12	8 8	†	†
Rohtak	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 4	9 4	8 8	8 4	†	†
Karnál	7 12	8 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —
Sub-montane—														
Ambala	7 14	7 12	8 8	8 12	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	8 12	9 4	‡	‡
Ludhiana	8 8	8 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	8 12	‡	‡
Jalandhar	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	‡	11 8	9 —	8 —	‡	‡
Hoshiárpur	9 —	8 10	8 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —
Gurdaspur	9 —	9 —	10 —	•	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	16 —	‡
Amritsar	8 8	8 8	9 12	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 6	10 —	10 —	8 12	7 8	†	‡
Siálkot	8 4	8 —	11 —	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 8	11 —	9 8	10 8	‡	‡
Hills—														
Simla	7 4	7 4	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	8 8	8 —	8 —	‡	‡
Kangra	9 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	12 —	13 —
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	...	..	6 4	6 4	13 —	13 —	9 —	9 —	•	•
Hazára	8 8	8 8	11 —	10 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	†
Peshawar	8 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 —	14 —	8 13	8 4	†	†
Kohat	8 8	8 12	12 8	12 12	...	..	8 13	9 —	‡	‡	11 —	11 8	†	†
Bannu	9 13	9 12	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 2	7 12	15 —	15 —	11 8	11 —	8 12	8 12
Western—														
Sháhpur	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 8	9 8	9 8	12 —	16 —
Jhang	8 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 —	12 —	13 —
Multan	8 8	8 8	10 12	10 12	...	...	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	9 8	†	†
Montgomery	8 4	8 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 10	6 2	10 8	10 4	9 4	9 —	‡	‡
Dera Ismael Khan	8 12	8 14	9 11	9 12	...	...	5 5	5 4	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 5	‡	‡
Muzaffargarh	9 4	9 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	‡	‡
Dera Ghazi Khan	9 —	9 —	10 —	‡	...	...	6 4	6 4	11 4	10 5	11 —	10 2	‡	‡
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	6 —	9 —	8 8	12 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	‡	‡
Hyderabad	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	‡	‡
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 12	8 12	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 10½	11 10½	13 9½	13 5½	11 10½	11 10½	‡	‡
Sukkur (Shikarpur)	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	13 —	13 8	11 8	11 —	‡	‡
Upper Sind Frontier	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	9 8	8 —	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 —	‡	‡
Quetta	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	9 —	8 —	7 8	‡	‡
Bombay—														
Konkan—														
Karwar (Kanara)	8 5	6 8	...	...	7 1	7 1	8 1	8 1	9 8	9 8	...	•	14 6	14 6
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 9	8 9	...	•	...	•	10 9	10 9
Alibag (Kolaba)	6 —	6 8	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	...
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 7	8 7	11 —	8 9	10 10	8 10	11 13	11 4
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 13	8 5	•	•	9 —	8 9	•	•
Deccan—														
Dharwar	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 9	9 9	13 3	13 3	11 3	9 5	...	...
Belgaum	9 2	7 9	...	...	9 11	9 2	10 6	[illegible]	13 8	12 2	11 11	10 12	17 —	16 —
Satara	8 5	8 2	...	...	6 13	6 4	8 11	8 2	9 6	9 3	8 2	8 8	•	...
Sholapur	10 4	9 5	...	...	7 7	7 7	8 12	8 6	12 1	10 12	10 12	8 15	•	•
Bijapur	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 9	8 9	11 11	10 13	10 2	9 11	...	...
Poona	8 2	7 9	...	...	7 4	6 1	8 6	7 3	10 9	9 6	9 3	8 1	11 14	11 6
Khandesh—														
Ahmadnagar	8 11	7 4	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	10 5	9 10	9 8	8 12	...	...
Nasik	8 1	7 15	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 7	7 11	9 8	•	8 8	8 8	10 15	10 6
Dhulia (Khandesh)	7 14	7 7	...	...	6 8	5 9	7 9	7 9	9 8	9 1	8 4	7 13	...	•
Gujerat—														
Surat	7 6	6 15	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 8	6 8	11 2	11 2	9 4	9 4	•	•
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	9 —	9 —	•	•
Kaira	8 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 8	10 —	•	9 8	9 —	11 8	11 8
Baroda Cantonment	6 8	6 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 —	8 4	8 —	12 —	11 8
Ahmadabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	8 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	9 8	11 8	11 —
Godhra (Panch Mahals)	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	...	•	9 8	9 —	13 —	13 8
Disa Cantonment	8 8	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	14 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	•	•
Kathiawár—														
Rájkot	8 9	8 —	...	...	5 4	5 8	6 8	6 8	9 13	9 13	9 2	8 13	•	•
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nimar	8 —	7 9	...	...	6 5	6 5	8 1	8 1	10 5	10 1	...	...	...	...
Khandwa—Asirgarh Cant.	8 —	7 12	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	7 8	10 —	10 —	•	•	•	•
Hoshangabad	8 8	7 14	...	...	5 6	5 6	5 12	5 12	10 5	10 —	...	...	...	...
Betul	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 3	7 3	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 15	14 8	...	...	...	...
Nágpur	10 —	9 6	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	13 12	...	...	...	...
Wardha	10 —	8 14	...	...	5 13	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...

• Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or tur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*contd.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	9 8	9 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	130 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
10 —	10 —	9 4	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	90 —	90 —	11 —	11 —	Delhi.
10 —	10 —	9 8	9 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	140 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
8 —	8 —	8 8	8 12	9 8	10 —	8 —	8 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Sub-montane—
9 8	9 —	9 4	9 —	9 10	10 —	‡	‡	140 —	130 —	12 8	12 8	Ambala.
10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	110 —	110 —	12 8	13 —	Ludhiána.
13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	11 8	12 —	‡	‡	100 —	100 —	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
10 —	10 —	10 8	9 12	11 4	11 —	8 —	7 —	130 —	130 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	12 —	12 —	Gurdaspur.
8 12	8 12	9 12	9 12	10 —	10 —	†	†	110 —	110 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	9 —	8 12	10 —	10 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	13 8	13 8	Sialkot.
												Hills—
‡	8 —	9 —	8 8	9 8	9 8	5 8	6 —	80 —	90 —	9 4	9 4	Simla.
‡	‡	10 —	7 4	10 8	10 8	8 —	8 —	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
9 12	9 12	8 14	8 12	10 6	10 6	*	*	85 —	70 —	13 6	13 8	Ráwalpindi.
‡	‡	8 8	8 6	11 —	11 —	†	†	90 —	100 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
11 —	11 —	8 5	8 2	11 —	11 —	15 —	10 —	80 —	80 —	19 —	19 —	Peshawar.
†	†	8 6	8 9	11 8	12 —	†	†	102 —	127 —	20 6	20 6	Kohát.
8 —	8 —	11 —	10 11	14 —	14 —	7 8	7 8	90 —	90 —	22 —	24 —	Bannu.
												Western—
12 —	16 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	†	†	160 —	160 —	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
13 —	13 —	9 14	9 4	10 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	100 —	160 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
9 8	9 8	8 8	8 12	10 —	10 —	†	†	90 —	90 —	12 8	12 8	Multán.
†	†	9 4	8 12	*	*	6 8	6 —	270 —	230 —	12 —	12 —	Montgomery.
4 —	4 —	10 —	10 5	11 4	12 —	6 4	6 4	125 —	145 —	19 —	19 —	Dera Ishmael Khan.
‡	‡	9 —	9 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	140 —	140 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	10 —	9 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 —	100 —	15 10	15 10	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
		9 8	9 —			8 8	8 —	91 —	91 —	14 8	14 8	Karáchi.
...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	110 6	111 5	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
...	...	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	117 —	117 —	11 10½	11 10½	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot).
...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	140 —	142 —	12 —	12 —	Sukkur (Shikarpur).
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
...	...	8 6	8 8	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	58 3	58 3	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
6 —	6 —											
												Bombay —
												Konkan—
		7 11	9 2			...	...	314 —	312 —	10 10	10 10	Karwar (Kanara).
...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	89 10	89 10	11 11	11 11	Ratnagiri.
...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	7 —	7 —	89 10	89 10	11 14	11 14	Alibag (Kolaba).
...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	8 15	8 5	87 6	87 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
...	...	8 14	8 —	...	...	7 5	7 5	89 10	89 10	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
		9 2	9 2			6 15	7 6	100 —	100 —	12 —	12 —	Dharwar.
...	...	11 —	9 8	...	...	7 13	7 5	113 —	100 —	11 9	11 9	Belgaum.
...	...	8 8	9 1	...	...	8 3	8 3	101 5	101 1	10 3	10 3	Satara.
...	...	10 13	9 —	...	...	10 8	9 10	85 5	85 5	11 10	11 4	Sholapur.
...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 9	7 9	80 —	80 —	10 3	10 3	Bijapur.
...	...	9 3	8 10	...	...	8 11	8 3	81 1	81 1	11 5	10 12	Poona.
												Khandesh—
		9 11	8 5			9 1	9 1	91 6	91 6	13 5	11 6	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	10 —	9 4	...	...	7 13	7 13	100 —	100 —	12 11	12 1	Nasik.
...	...	9 1	9 1	...	...	8 9	8 2	100 10	106 10	11 —	11 —	Dhulia (Khandesh).
												Guserat—
		8 13	8 5			8 13	7 14	84 9	84 9	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	9 8	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	91 8	91 8	13 —	13 —	Broach.
...	...	9 8	9 4	...	...	9 —	8 8	100 11	100 11	12 —	12 —	Kaira.
...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	80 —	80 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	80 —	80 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	182 —	182 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra (Panch Mahals).
...	...	9 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	93 7	110 6	11 —	11 —	Disa Cantonment.
												Kathiawár—
...	...	8 5	8 1	...	...	6 8	6 8	80 —	80 —	60 —	60 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces –
												Western—
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	100 —	100 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	*	*	100 —	100 —	9 8	9 8	Khandwa—Asirgarh Cantonment.
...	...	9 10	9 —	...	...	7 1	6 12	160 —	100 —	9 8	9 8	Hoshangabad.
...	...	9 —	10 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —	Betul.
...	...	10 1	10 1	...	...	9 —	8 —	200 —	200 —	9 2	9 2	Chhindwára.
...	...	10 10	10 —	...	...	9 6	8 12	140 —	120 —	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	120 —	120 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1896—*concluded.* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*														
Central—														
Narsinghpur	9 3	8 15	...	...	6 7	7 2	8 —	8 —	10 11	12 0	...	...	...	...
Saugor	9 8	7 8	...	...	6 14	6 14	7 10	7 10	10 7	10 7	..	...	...	...
Damoh	7 8	7 10	...	...	7 8	7 10	8 —	8 8	13 8	...	..	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	8 12	8 12	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 —	8 8	11 8	12 8	..	...	...	...
Mandla	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	..	...	...	...	...
Seoni	10 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	..	...	...	...
Balaghat	8 8	8 8	...	..	7 —	7 —	8 8	9 —	...	..	..	...	..	...
Bhandara	10 —	10 —	...	..	...	..	11 4	11 4	..	..	..	...	...	...
Chanda	11 —	9 10		...	...		8 12	8 12	11 14	11 14	...	..	...	...
Eastern—														
Bilaspur	10 11	10 1	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 1	.	...	...	...	.	...
Raipur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	..	10 —	10 —	...	..	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	.	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—														
Buldana	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 4	7 —	9 12	9 12	8 4	8 —	...	...
Basim	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 12	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akola	9 —	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	7 —	12 4	11 8	.	...	...	...
Ellichpur	8 —	8 —	...	..	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amraoti	8 8	8 —	...	..	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	8 —	..	...
Wun	7 8	7 8	...	..	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	12	8 —	8 —	..	...
Nizam's Territories—														
Secunderabad	7 10	7 10	*	*	5 —	5 7	8 4	6 15	12 15	10 11	13 3	21 7	17 12	15 15½
Bolaram	7 4	7 8	*	*	6 —	6 —	6 15	6 11	11 15	11 11	*	*	*	*
Chadarghat	7 8	8 12	*	*	8 —	7 4	9 4	8 12	13 8	12 —	15 —	13 —	*	*
Madras—														
Malabar coast—														
Malabar	...	...	..	..	...	..	9 11	9 8	...	...	...	..		...
S. Canara	...	...	...	.	...	.	12 —	12 —	...	..	..	...	...	...
South, Central—														
Coimbatore	...	...	...	.	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 11	15 14	22 5	15 14	17 11	17 3
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	8 —	.	..	.	.	.	..
Salem	...	..	..	.	...	...	11 5	11 5	17 5	16 6	13 5	18 14	21 6	19 11
Central—														
Bellary	...	...	.	.	...	..	9 3	8 10	14 6	13 6	...	...	15 6	16 8
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	14 14	13 6	.	...	16 8	15 8
Cuddapah	...	...	...	..	...	...	8 5	8 5	14 3	12 16	13 5	16 3	15 —	15 —
Karnul	...	..	..	.	...	..	8 16	7 14	15 15	14 11	..	.	14 3	12 14
East Coast, north—														
Ganjam	...	..	...	.	...	..	10 —	10 8	...	..	...	...	16 —	16 —
Vizagapatam	...	...	..	.	...	...	8 8	8 8	..	.	15 2	14 5	16 3	14 11
Godavari	...	...	.	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	13 6	13 6	...	...	14 11	14 11
East Coast, central—														
Kistna	...	...	.	.	...	..	9 14	9 5	16 8	15 11	*	*	19 14	13 14
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 6	16 8	15 8	15 11	11 14	15 16	17 11
East Coast, south—														
Madras	...	...	.	.	...	...	9 3	8 11	15 —	11 6	.	...	19 6	15 13
Chingleput	...	...	..	...	...	...	9 2	8 9	...	...	..	..	14 6	14 6
N. Arcot	...	...	..	..	...	...	11 11	11 5	14 10	12 3	15 3	14 14	19 3	15 15
S. Arcot	..	..	..	...	...	..	14 —	12 5	.	..	20 —	13 3	19 14	19 2
Tanjore	...	..	..	.	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	.	23 3	21 —	24 6	21 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	..	.	...	10 14	10 14	17 8	17 8	20 5	18 6	21 10	21 —
Southern—														
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Madura	...	...	..	..	...	...	10 10	11 —	17 —	17 —	19 3	*	20 3	20 3
Mysore—														
Mysore	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	7 4	10 —	8 —	20 —	19 —	20 —	21 —	19 8	18 —
Bangalore	6 12	7 1	6 14	6 2	6 12	6 12	7 9	7 2	15 —	14 5	.	.	19 —	18 1
Kolar	8 4	8 —	7 4	7 8	7 4	7 4	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	16 8	12 —	20 —	20 —
Tumkur	8 —	7 12	7 8	7 12	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	21 —
Hassan	..	.	7 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	..	...	28 —	28 —
Kadur	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	24 —	20 —
Shimoga	6 15	6 13	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 8	10 8	13 13	10 13	...	...	19 15	18 14
Chitaldrug	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	7 12	8 —	8 12	8 1	10 —	17 —	14 —	10 —	20 —	20 —
Coorg—														
Coorg	5	5 12	5 —	5 4	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	..	...	..	...	20 8	20 —
Aden	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	10 2	10 3	7 —	7 —	*	*

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 4th February, 1897.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble H. E. M. James.
The Hon'ble Sir A. S. Lethbridge, K.C.S.I., M.D.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur.
The Hon'ble G. P. Glendinning.
The Hon'ble Nawab Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, C.I.E., Bahadur, Fakhar-uddoulah, Chief of Loharu.
The Hon'ble Sir Lakshmishwar Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga.
The Hon'ble Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskute.
The Hon'ble P. Playfair, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, KT.

FISHERIES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for certain matters relating to Fisheries

in British India be taken into consideration. He said :—" The Bill as introduced was designed for the protection and development of the fish supply in India, a very important article of diet to large classes of the people; and it was divided into two parts. The first part had for its object the prevention and prohibition of certain wasteful and wanton methods of fish capture, and the provision of a regulation giving a certain amount of control over methods for the capture of fish. The other part of the Bill concerned itself with the protection of the rights of private owners and private fisheries. The Bill was circulated to Local Governments according to the usual practice, and in reply the Government has received strong advice that the second portion of the Bill should not be proceeded with. It was represented that no complaints had been made by the owners of private fisheries, or applications for special protection, and that, although the protection of the fish supply was a most desirable object, there was no sufficient evidence at that time before the Local Governments of such general and considerable diminution of the fish supply throughout India at large as to justify any material interference with the customs of the people.

"It was argued that throughout India there were immemorial practices among the poorer classes of the people of fishing in waters which could certainly not be described as public waters, but that these practices amounted to privileges which might, or might not, be absolute rights, but which were much prized by the people, and that the withdrawal of the permission to carry on these practices would be resented as an infraction of long standing privileges. It was represented that, if we passed enactments to restrict these privileges, action, if not immediately taken, would be taken before long, and we were strongly advised that the circumstances of the case did not warrant such a material interference with the customs and practices of the people. These arguments were accepted by the Government of India. They have been endorsed by the Select Committee and I may say that I personally share very heartily the conclusions at which the Government of India and the Select Committee have arrived. The Select Committee was therefore practically concerned solely with the first part of the Bill which concerns the control of methods for the capture of fish. The Bill prohibits the use of dynamite and poisoning in all waters, methods which are very injurious, because they destroy a quantity of fish which is out of all proportion to the requirements of the fisher himself. They destroy probably not only more edible fish than he requires at the moment, and also multitudes of fry and small fish which are not edible at all. The Committee have agreed that these methods of capture should be almost, without exception, totally prohibited. They pressed upon me a provision that in thinly inhabited parts of the country where fishing by poison in small pools in the remote recesses of the forest is practised by the people, it should not be absolutely interdicted. I consented to this provision with a great deal of reluctance, because I do not myself know any part of India, however thinly inhabited, in which the requirements of the people living in the neighbourhood cannot be met by the use of nets. But I am willing to leave it to the Local Governments to decide in each case of the kind whether or not the practice should be permitted. The use of dynamite has not the support or sanction of any custom whatsoever. The rules and regulations for the capture of fish in the public rivers have been largely simplified. The most important of them is the regulation of the size of the meshes of the nets used in fishing. We are advised that, if the meshes are of sufficient size to permit the escape of fry and small fish, that the addition to the fish supply in the main rivers will be very considerable, for example, in the Mahanuddy in the Central Provinces where the supply of fish has without question very materially diminished of recent years. We have not proposed to take power to introduce any regulations that are in force in our own waters in any private waters without the consent of the owners. It is in the fish supply of the main rivers on which the supply of India at large depends, and we are quite content with a simple measure which regulates fishing in public waters and which altogether prohibits everywhere a system of fishing by dynamite and poison."

The Hon'ble SIR H. T. PRINSEP said :—" I would venture to make one suggestion, which seems to me to be of importance, in one portion of this Bill,

I do not think it is worth an amendment, but I do not wish in any way to prevent the passing of the Bill. I wish to direct attention to the second clause of section 6 of the Bill which empowers the Local Government to apply the rules with the consent in writing of the owner of a private water and of all persons having for the time being any exclusive right of fishery therein. This clearly indicates the desire of the Government not to take any interference with the private rights of fishery and to take such interference only with the consent of all those concerned in the matter. It seems to me that no sufficient protection is given to the Government for any action under that section. Either that portion of the Bill will be a dead-letter or the Local Government will be reluctant to act, or, if the Government should be willing to incur the risk, it is not unlikely that they will find themselves attacked by some person who has not given his consent. It seems to me, therefore, that there should be some protection to the Local Government if it desires to act in this matter, either by enacting that there should be some enquiry by some competent officer, or that, if after a notification made by the Local Government there is no objection thereto, the Local Government should be empowered to act without any possibility of an objection being raised in the future. I am content to leave the matter in the hands of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said :—"Objections have been taken in some of the Calcutta papers to this Bill on the ground that it interferes with zamindary rights. I am unable myself to agree in that objection because I cannot conceive it possible that the prohibition of the use of explosives can be held to interfere with any substantial rights of any zamindar. The provisions of the section dealing with poisonous matter are now in such a shape that they enable the Local Government to make exceptions where exceptions are required, which ought to satisfy objectors to that provision. I may also remark that this Bill leaves untouched the local Act, II of 1889, on which the original Bill was modelled, so that the poaching sections as they are termed will remain in force in Bengal, and, if they are of any use to the zamindars, they will still continue to enjoy the benefits of those sections. They may also probably furnish a useful object lesson. They are not much used at present, but, if they are found to work successfully, no doubt the Government will have in time such a body of evidence before it as will enable it to extend the sections to other parts of India."

The HON'BLE SIR JOHN WOODBURN said :—"The Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep is quite right in taking exception to the provisions of section 6, clause (2). Probably it would not give the Government a complete right if it introduced regulations of the kind under consideration in the lands of village communities. But I do not myself contemplate the probability of regulations of the kind being introduced in such waters. As I said before, the Government is quite content to introduce its own regulations in its own waters, extending them only to those parts of the country which are held by single owners who have the wisdom and prudence to consider that rules of the same kind will be beneficial to their own tenantry.

"The Lieutenant-Governor is also quite right in saying that the provisions of his local Act are left untouched by this Bill. I had an opportunity to consider with his Government the extent to which the provisions of that local Bill have been applied in the Province. Apparently up to the present very little action has been taken, and I should personally be glad to see that hesitation to take action is continued."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Reformatory Schools and to make further provision for dealing with youthful offenders.

The motion was put and agreed to.

RULES OF BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider certain amendments in the Rules for the Conduct of the Business of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India be taken into consideration. He said: —"The a nendments are all small amendments, and are, I think, sufficiently explained in the memorandum which accompanies them.

"I do not propose therefore to make any observations unless some Hon'ble Member wishes for an explanation. I may further mention that instead of merely amending the Rules we have published the whole in one set, so that the whole body of the Rules may be contained in a single document."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Rules, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the better prevention of the spread of Dangerous Epidemic Disease.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Report of the Select Committee being taken into consideration.

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules to be suspended.

Th Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration. He said:—"The Select Committee have made very few changes in the Bill, which I had the honour to introduce on Thursday. Those changes are explained in the short report which is in the hands of Hon'ble Members. These I will read, while Hon'ble Members follow.

"We have had useful criticism from the Government of Bombay and from the Medical Board of Calcutta, all of whose suggestions have been embodied in the amendments I have described. But from non-official bodies we have received hardly any suggestions at all, and from the remarks of the public press I understand that the general feeling of the public supports the Government in their sense of the cogency of the circumstances.

"This morning I received a memorandum from the Editor of an intelligent and interesting native newspaper complaining that the Bill was being passed too hurriedly and conveyed no explanation of the Regulations that were to be made under the Bill. I am afraid that it is imperative that, if anything be done at all, it be done at once. As to the Regulations themselves, I explained last Thursday that section 2, sub-section (1), was in effect the simple reproduction of the existing law as regards the City of Bombay. In the Municipal Act for Bombay, as indeed in that for Calcutta also, a very wide discretion is given to the local authority as to the action to be taken in certain grave and critical circumstances. Exactly the same powers are given to local authorities generally by the present Bill. It

is true that they are indefinite, but in those grave and critical circumstances the public must trust the discretion of their executive, and in the action of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay they have evidence that every possible consideration will be given to the convenience of the public.

"But there are circumstances in which the safety of the people must overcome all considerations of private convenience. Should the Council be pleased to pass this Bill to-day, a notification will at once issue to all the Maritime Governments, arming them with authority to inspect all outward-bound vessels and detain any on which there is any reason to suspect the presence of plague. Detentions of the kind cannot be pleasant to the passengers, but it is a precaution our Governments are bound to take, if the commercial relations with the other States of the world are to be maintained, on which in the present circumstances of India so much depend. In this connection I may say that it will be suggested to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that some assistance should be given to the Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta either through the Protector of Emigrants or in some other way.

"The second matter on which, should the Bill pass, authority will at once be given to all Local Governments is under section 2 (*2*) (*b*) as to the inspection of travellers by railway. The Government of India are satisfied that, if this inspection is to be of any use at all, it must be a real and efficient inspection. A cursory survey, possibly at night, of the occupants of a compartment has proved not to be enough, and on the advice of the Director General of the Medical Service, the travellers at the inspecting stations will be all required to leave their carriages and be inspected on the platform. This is inconvenient especially at night inspections, but under present circumstances cannot be avoided. The Local Governments will be asked as to the points at which these inspections should take place, but it is obvious that the principal junctions are the most convenient points to intercept converging or diverging streams of passengers. It will interest Hon'ble Members here to know that on the routes between Bombay and Calcutta it will be suggested that the inspections take place at Kalian, Bhusawal, Bilaspur, Naini and Assensol. At Assensol as at every other specially important point there will be a commissioned European medical officer; at almost all inspecting stations medical officers of a higher status than are now employed will be detailed; and every assistance will be given by the Government of India to Local Governments in the way of necessary additions to their medical staff.

"The inspections may entail a delay of 20 minutes to half an hour at each inspecting station, but the Public Works Department who have been consulted have arranged to carry out any necessary changes in the train services.

"It has been suggested that all travellers from Bombay should be detained in quarantine camps on the way to Calcutta. I venture to think that an arrangement of that kind would be completely avoided. A traveller from Bombay has only to book to Allahabad. On his renewed journey it would be impossible to detain him any more than the genuine travellers from Meerut and the Punjab. The case is serious, but not so serious as to warrant the entire interruption of railway traffic to Calcutta from Upper India. If travellers develope the fever after completion of the journey, it rests with the local authority to take the next step. If they will insist on the evacuation of every house in which a case occurs and its thorough cleansing and sanitation before it is permitted again to be occupied, we have reason to believe on the advice and authority of the Director General that the spread of the fever can be kept in thorough check. We will assist the local authorities meanwhile in preventing the entry of any traveller who shows any suspicious symptoms whatever. Of the necessary camps and hospitals, many of them are already ready. The Local Governments will be asked to prepare the others with promptitude. In these arrangements the health of the inspecting stations will be carefully considered, and, for example, at Assensol the isolation sheds will not be in Assensol itself, but at some place in the neighbourhood to be selected by the Local Government.

"At the European Conference which is about to take place at Venice India will be represented by Dr. Cleghorn, the Director General of the Medical

Service, the highest authority the Government of India could depute, not merely from his rank and experience in the profession, but from the local knowledge he has acquired by his personal visits to the infected centres at Bombay and Kurrachee, and the views he entertains that the plague is almost entirely due to local conditions, and is not yet at least materially infectious or contagious, will be communicated to the Conference with all the weight of his high standing and special knowledge."

The Hon'ble MR. JOY GOBIND LAW said:—"My Lord, in connection with this Bill I wish to say a few words. There is a good deal of alarm in the town in respect of the pilgrimages to Mecca. I see from the papers that the Madras Government has asked the sanction of the Government of India for stopping pilgrimages altogether from Madras, and it would allay the alarm very much if an assurance could be given by the Government that pilgrimages would be prohibited from Calcutta also. I need hardly say that pilgrimage is a great danger and requires drastic remedies. It is no doubt a serious thing to prohibit pilgrimages, but then the danger is so great that any measures that may be taken to guard against it would be welcomed by the people."

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI said:—"My Lord, I do not propose to take up the time of this Council by offering lengthy observations on this Bill. It is true that this Bill has been hurriedly introduced in this Council and that it is intended to pass it by suspending the ordinary rules. It is also true that this Bill does not provide a definition of the diseases against which it is intended to provide, and that it is possible that this want of a definition may lead to mistakes. It is also true that the powers intended to be conferred by this Bill are of a far-reaching character and are at the same time vague. It is also true that in ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances the rules should be strictly adhered to and full opportunity should be given both to the public at large and to the parties likely to be affected by provisions of this Bill for full consideration and discussion, and also for making such representations as may be deemed necessary or desirable. It is also true that it is incumbent on this Council to define clearly and carefully the nature of the disease in respect to which measures are to be adopted and powers are to be conferred to enforce such measures, and that such powers should not be of a vague character, but should be clearly and carefully defined, and that every precaution should be taken to prevent not only evil use being made of such powers, but also the possibility of any indiscreet exercise of them. But, my Lord, the circumstances in the present case are of an extraordinary and exceptional character: Government deem it essential in public interest that this Bill should at once become law, and they urge that no time may be lost in clothing them with legal authority to deal with the plague, and ask for plenary powers to do so; and it is considered that it will be difficult, perhaps even impossible, to insert definitions which may not be successfully used to defeat the object of this Bill which is well known. Under these circumstances the duty of this Council is clear. It is to grant to Government what they ask for and to leave to Government the responsibility.

"It must be admitted that a measure like this Bill must necessarily entail hardship on some persons, but it must also be admitted that in the interests of public health and of public welfare, immediate and vigorous measures should be adopted, and that, if on account of such measures there arises some hardship, the same should be cheerfully borne in the interests of the public generally. So far as Bombay City and Bombay Presidency are concerned, from the experience we have had so far, it may be safely concluded that there is every hope that the powers intended to be given by this Bill, wide as they are, will be exercised with a due regard to the feelings of the people, and that there will be no valid ground for complaint. And here I consider it to be my duty to state publicly that the sincere thanks of the people of my Presidency are due to His Excellency, Lord Sandhurst, for his constant and unceasing as also calm and sympathetic efforts towards getting under control and preventing the spread of the plague now unfortunately prevailing in my city and in some parts of my Presidency; and it is to be hoped that the powers intended to be conferred by this Bill will very much strengthen His Excellency's hands as well as allow him free scope in dealing with

the plague; and as His Excellency is on the spot and knows well how to act best in the matter, his efforts will, I am sure, soon be crowned with success.

"My Lord, this Bill, wide as it is, is necessarily a temporary measure,—in fact, it is at best a palliative. It is my humble but sincere prayer that under merciful Providence this Bill may have the desired effect and that the efforts of those working under it may soon prove effectual, and that the plague may be got under control. But, my Lord, no evil can be completely eradicated unless and until the root of that evil is first eradicated. I trust, therefore, that as soon as convenient, Government will be pleased to devise measures with a view to eradicate the plague and to render its occurrence impossible. It will be readily admitted that it is incumbent on Government not only to ensure the safety of the country from the plague, but also to secure the country from what is equally as bad as, if not worse than, the plague, namely, the possibility of an utter collapse of its commerce, for a continuous liability to plague will, in addition to entailing human misery, mean, if I may be permitted to use the phrase, excommunication of India from the commercial union of the world. I will not discuss here the nature of such measures; I have no doubt an opportunity will be given to the public to offer suggestions; also that an exhaustive inquiry will be made into the causes of the plague. But I cannot help remarking that even this boasted metropolis of India in which this Council is now discussing this Bill is not free from the reproach of having higgledy-piggledy habitations, more fit to be denominated nurseries of disease rather than human dwellings, which might well be removed in the interests of health and even to the benefit of the Municipal coffers without any permanent loss to the owners, and that even in circles which ought to know better, there is a want of a proper appreciation of ordinary facts, such as the necessity of free sunshine and free air, the simultaneous appearance of drought, famine or scarcity and diseased grain, of famine and plague; the necessity of segregating the grain and keeping the place dry; the necessity of removing certain articles from the thickly-populated parts of the city to the open places outside, and other facts of a similar nature.

"In conclusion, I beg to support this Bill and hope that it will have the desired effect."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHIB B. BHUSKUTE said:—"My Lord, the Bill as it has been modified by the Select Committee hardly needs any comments. Whenever dangerous epidemics break out, the anxiety to which the native mind is subjected is inconceivably excruciating. Owing to want of proper sanitary arrangements, the outbreak first manifests itself in the quarters of the poor, and eventually rages there with fury. In times of scare a slight error or oversight in legislation, however well meant, renders those for whom it is meant utterly panic-stricken and unnecessarily uneasy.

"Consolation in death to which every individual has a right can only be had when a sufferer is in the midst of his relatives surrounded and tended by them. But in cases of fearful contagious epidemics an individual sufferer must be deprived of this inviolable right for the better preservation of those very persons who are so dear to him, not to think of the other members of his community. This is no doubt a painful necessity and it must be obeyed. But the harsher the legislation the greater is the probability of its evasion; and evasion would propagate a further spread of the disease.

"In the face of such insurmountable difficulties the best course would be what has been so laudably taken by the Select Committee of requiring or empowering through Your Excellency any person to take efficient measures for the eradication of any such disease. Just as in matters of taxation Your Excellency's Government would indicate the line and let alone the Local Governments in matters of detail, so also in matters like these, the guiding principle of Your Lordship's Government has been the same. In the present emergency such a step was infinitely desirable. If to meet it laws were made in this Chamber independent of Local Governments, those who have better opportunities for ascertaining details and for acting in unison with the desires and requirements of the people, and that, too, with no further severity, would have been made accessory to the spirit of this Bill. Their freedom of action would have been a little curtailed. Moreover, the people would have had no

chance of communicating with their law-makers, and of having had a satisfactory arrangement in keeping with the existing state of things.

"No doubt the provision contained in section 2, clause 3, of the original Bill aimed at obviating the difficulties I have referred to. But even in that case the Local Governments could not have effected an agreeable compromise with the people threatened. But, as it is, there is no use dwelling upon what would have been. The present Bill embodies measures of a general character which would give satisfaction to all. I would, however, wish that there would be no necessity for its application either in the nearest or in the remotest future.

"The heartfelt thanks of all those unfortunate individual sufferers who may be threatened with diseases the Bill aims at preventing are due to the Select Committee in general and to the Hon'ble Mover in particular."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR ANANDA CHARLU said:—"I suppose this is the time when my amendments have to be spoken to. I wish to ask Your Lordship's leave to withdraw the first two amendments set against my name on the paper. There is also a large portion of the third amendment which I would ask Your Lordship to be allowed to drop. There is, however, some portion of it which I would desire to retain. That portion is that in clause 2, sub-clause (2), paragraph (*b*), between the words "in hospital" and "or otherwise" the words "temporary accommodation" may be inserted. I have explained the object of it to the hon'ble mover and I have his concurrence for submitting it to you.

"There are some other observations which I have to make on the Bill if this is the proper time to proceed with them."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think the hon'ble mover is taking it the wrong way. What we are discussing now is the motion which has been made to take the Report of the Select Committee into consideration. Afterwards the Hon'ble Member can move his amendment."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR ANANDA CHARLU said:—"My observation on the Bill is this, that I certainly support the favourable consideration of the Report."

"This Bill is the outcome of a grave emergency and equally grave is the objection that it is introduced at a time of wide-spread panic. At best, therefore, we have to make a choice between two evils. Influential as is the opinion on both sides, one may say that the passing of the measure is more likely to do good than withholding it, having regard to the changes made by the Select Committee.

"I take it that the working of the Bill will mainly rest with Local Governments, which are in touch with the local leaders and which therefore would be readily accessible to those local leaders. This removes all hitch, all possible overdoing or delayed redress. I take it also that the Government of India has reserved the privilege of *working* the Bill only as a matter of last resort.

"I was aware that the word 'otherwise' in the clause relating to segregation was elastic enough to include 'camps and accommodations that private persons might provide.' But I thought it best to indicate the direction in which the public at large would have it exemplified. I have no doubt that care would be taken to work this part of the Act with the least possible friction with the people, their feelings or their wishes.

"It is of supreme importance whose suspicion should lead to steps being taken in this direction. It is *here* that undue harassment and consequent breaches of peace are most widely feared. The introduction of the words 'the inspecting officer' is a decided improvement on the Bill as it originally was. There is still an element of vagueness in it. What is most expedient, to allay public excitement in this respect, is that the persons invested with the power of inspection must be men who have something to lose in the way of reputation or status. Decently qualified medical men would be the lowest grade of persons who should hold this sacred trust. As to this, the Bill leaves this open, I say no more."

The Hon'ble the MAHARAJA OF DURBHUNGA said :—"My Lord, I desire to congratulate Your Lordship's Government on having introduced this measure for the prevention of the spread of dangerous epidemic disease. It is a measure worthy of a great and enlightened Government which watches with anxious solicitude over the health and the happiness of the people. It is a part of that noble and beneficent policy which has recently found expression in that magnificent system of organisation which has been formed throughout the country to meet what has rightly been described as the greatest famine of this century. My Lord, war, pestilence and famine are the scourges of life—call them visitations of Providence if you like. A Government which sets about in right earnest to meet famine and pestilence, to mitigate the miseries of famine-stricken sufferers, and to prevent the spread of the plague is entitled to the lasting gratitude of the community over which it presides. I therefore give expression to the sense of the community when I say that we are deeply grateful to Your Lordship's Government for the Bill which is now before us. I could only wish that it had been introduced earlier, and that when it became definitely known that the plague had appeared in Bombay, decisive steps had been taken to root it out by establishing a cordon round the infected area or by taking such other measures as might have been deemed necessary by sanitary experts. I quite see that the matter is urgent, and that it does not admit of postponement. I for one, having regard to the gravity of the situation, would be the last person to counsel the adjournment of this important measure. But I cannot help remarking that, if the Bill had been introduced earlier, the opinions of representative men and of representative non-official bodies might have been obtained and valuable suggestions placed at our disposal which would have been of material help in legislating upon this novel and somewhat difficult subject. Nor is the fact to be overlooked that opposition from a certain class who hold very strong religious views is inevitable. Discussion would have allayed the spirit of opposition, and the course of legislation been rendered somewhat more smooth and easy. Under the circumstances, I am bound to say that it would have been a great advantage if this Bill could have been introduced at the very beginning of the session. Full opportunity would then have been afforded for the thorough discussion of the measure in all its bearings. I need hardly observe that a measure like this, in order that it may be successful, must enlist the sympathies of the people. Supported by popular feelings, the sanitarian may achieve great results, but he is doomed to failure if he has to work in the teeth of popular opposition. But, my Lord, I have no misgivings in the matter. The people of India are so law-abiding, so fully sensible of what is conducive to their best interests, that they will not throw difficulties in the way of the Government in the working of a measure like this if the officers of Government can bring home to their minds that the precautions which are taken are necessary to safeguard them against the visitation of one of the most dreadful scourges that have ever afflicted the human race. But, as I have mentioned before, there is a class of people who view with feelings of the greatest aversion some of the sanitary precautions necessary for the prevention of the disease. There are many instances where persons purposely neglect to report cases of contagious disease in their family on account of the great dislike they have to the removal of the invalid from their dwellings to a hospital. Consequently the objects that we have in view in these cases are frustrated. Everything should, therefore, be done to explain to the people the objects that the Government has in view, and to prevent any unnecessary misapprehension or irritation. It is essential for the successful working of the measure that it should receive the hearty co-operation of not only the educated classes but also the masses. Everything should be done to smooth any feelings of opposition, and in this respect we would have received some valuable suggestions if we had more time to consult the different non-official representative bodies. I am sure, my Lord, that this Bill, passed under circumstances of a pressing necessity, which will admit of no delay, is only a tentative measure ; that changes which experience may suggest will, from time to time, be promptly introduced, and that the suggestions of municipalities and other public bodies will, in the working of the measure, receive the consideration to which they are entitled, specially as regards the creation of barriers to protect local areas."

THE Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said :—"Perhaps I may say one word with reference to what has fallen from the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Durbhanga. The considerations he has put forward are just those which we have felt ourselves. It is exactly because we have not had time to consult local bodies to get at local feeling, and to consult the leaders, that the Bill has necessarily had to be drafted in a vague form. The Regulations to be made under the Bill are left to be made hereafter as emergencies may arise or as necessity may require, but in making those Regulations we hope that we shall have the assistance of the people, and that we shall have the assistance of the leaders of the people and of the Local Governments, who will all co-operate with us and will make suggestions which will eventuate in the actual practical steps to be taken. Of course, we are legislating for India at large. Some parts of India may be exposed to a very different kind of peril to what other parts are exposed. If we had to provide precise measures to be expressed in the Bill itself, we might be providing measures much too drastic in some places and not drastic enough in other places. The disease is a sudden emergency which has arisen. It is urgent in some places; it is less urgent in others. The measures to be taken will have to depend on what may arise in each particular place, and will be taken with local knowledge, local experience and with reference to the particular circumstances which may arise. I quite sympathise with what the Maharaja of Durbhanga has said, that, if we had been warned in time, we might have proceeded sooner; but even then I think we should have been in the same difficulty. You cannot provide by hard-and-fast rules for emergencies which have to be met on the spot, at the moment, and in a particular way which cannot be foreseen."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said :—"My Lord, this is a question of such supreme importance to the city in which we are now sitting, and to the Province over which I have the honour to preside, that I trust I may be pardoned, if in reviewing the discussions and the Bill itself I enter upon some topics which would have been more appropriately touched upon at the time when leave was asked to bring in the Bill. I was not, however, present at the Council on that day, and I trust Your Lordship will excuse me if I travel somewhat beyond the limits of an ordinary debate on the Select Committee's Report. I welcome the Bill heartily, and I only regret that it was not introduced sooner. When Calcutta was first threatened with plague, or rather when the plague first broke out in Bombay and the possibility of Calcutta being attacked became apparent, I took, as Your Lordship is aware, every step that occurred to me to guard against its approach. I recognised that the law as it stood was hardly sufficient to cover the whole of the circumstances that might arise in such an eventuality. But when I appointed the Medical Board in Calcutta and gave them full powers, I assured them that, should the plague break out, any steps whatever that they might feel it necessary to take would receive the sanction of Government even should it become necessary to resort to special legislation. This Bill will, I am happy to see, prevent the necessity of my having any recourse to special legislation in the Bengal Council; for the Bill deals, as I read it, not merely with passengers by sea and with passengers by rail, but it also gives very effective powers to the Government of India and Local Governments to take any measures which appear to be necessary to deal with the emergency of plague should it occur. Dealing first with the question of passengers by rail, I should like to observe here that that was one of the very first points regarding which I took action. On the 1st of October last I addressed the Government of Bombay—I addressed His Excellency the Governor personally—asking whether I could feel assured that, if the plague increased in Bombay, Government would take effective measures to prevent the departure of any infected passengers from that city, and I was assured that His Excellency was in communication with the Railway Administrations and that all that could be done would be done if the necessity appeared clear. Almost immediately after that I addressed the Governments of the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces, suggesting to them certain block stations, at which passengers should be medically inspected. I was met by assurances from those Governments that steps would be taken to meet my views, and I arranged, in communi-

cation with the Medical Board, that we should have a second cordon, as it might be called, inside Bengal. There were to be examiners at Bhosawal, Warda, Itarsi, Allahabad and other stations in the Central Provinces and North-Western Provinces, and we arranged with the East Indian Railway to have inspections at Asansol. I also directed the Assistant Superintendents of Emigration, European officers, stationed at Asansol and Raniganj to assist the Railway officers in carrying out those inspections. Mr. Lyall, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, while undertaking to do what he could, informed me on the 13th October that he had addressed the Government of India suggesting that these were really matters of Imperial concern and should be taken in hand by the Government of India and not left to the disconnected efforts of Local Governments. And just about that same time the Government of India did address the leading Railway Administrations inviting them to take steps for the inspection of passengers at all stations in Bombay itself, and at all great changing stations and principal junctions. We were left under the impression that effective medical inspection was taking place. This has now, however, proved to be a mistake. What we have to recognise as regards this question of inspection is that no system of land quarantine or inspection,—and inspection really falls far short of quarantine—can be absolutely guaranteed to be effectual. The latest authority on the whole subject is a German writer, Dr. Scheube, who has spent many years of his life in the East and has published quite recently an extremely valuable book in German upon the whole question of oriental diseases. That book was only brought to my notice this morning, but I am endeavouring to arrange that the whole section dealing with the question of plague which I am given to understand is one of the most complete examinations of the subject that has yet appeared—I am endeavouring to arrange in communication with the German Consul or otherwise for a translation of that section of the book and for its early publication for the guidance and information of all concerned. But that you may understand what writers of that authority demand in an effective quarantine, I may tell you that what he recommends is that there should be seven days' quarantine at the frontier, as he calls it, for all passengers and a military cordon round the affected locality; but this really assumes, first, that we are adequately provided with a frontier, that a frontier in fact exists,—he uses the expression from the point of view of the continental authorities—and, secondly, that the military cordon or agency on the frontier is itself proof against infection, and neither of these assumptions is in accordance with facts. The Bengal Government will, under the instructions of the Supreme Government, do all that it can to form what I may call an inner line in Bengal, but I do very strongly insist upon this that the nearer to the affected locality that the first line is drawn, the more effective the check is likely to be. Once you have passed out into the great Railway system of Upper India where passengers are flowing in from all directions, you are subjecting thousands and thousands of people to restrictions which are only required in the case of persons who come from affected areas. Therefore I should have been glad, if it had been possible, to draw the line of railway inspecting stations as near as possible to Bombay itself. There is no doubt that the arrangements of the Bombay Government as regards railway inspection have, I fear I must say, broken down. Crowds have poured out from Bombay all over India, who may possibly have carried infection with them, and we must of course endeavour as best we can to guard against the results of that dissemination. Where they have already got into big towns like Calcutta, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to discover or trace them. I understand, for instance, that numbers of Sonars, who come from a certain ward in Calcutta and who work in Bombay, have come back to their homes during the last few weeks, and although I have issued special instructions that their neighbourhood, their families and themselves, as far as they can now be discovered, should be carefully watched, yet it certainly is an uncomfortable thing to know that so many possible sources of infection have come into the city unchecked. You must also recognise that the difficulties connected with this medical inspection will be by no means small. You will have to segregate all suspected cases. Each day's 'receipts', if I may use the expression, will have to be kept separate because, for instance, if a case of plague breaks out

among the gang you separate on Monday, it would be very hard that the gang which arrives on Tuesday should be held to be contaminated by being mixed up with them. To mitigate the hardship to the passengers, very elaborate arrangements will have to be made for the detailed working of these camps. I have summoned a meeting of my Medical Board for Saturday, which I purpose to attend myself and to discuss with them the detailed arrangements which we will endeavour to make as complete as possible; but I must say this, that with the many avenues of traffic, the rivers, the roads, as well as the rail, I should not be surprised if these measures should fail, and, therefore, it is that I welcome the other provisions of the Bill of which comparatively little notice has been taken to-day. For instance, the Bengal Municipal Act which is in force outside Calcutta and which applies to such large, crowded and insanitary stations as Patna, Dacca and Howrah, contains no provisions dealing with disease at all. No one can be isolated, no one can be sent to hospital, no one need report disease, there are no provisions for cleansing houses, destroying huts, disinfecting or destroying clothing, or providing special conveniences under that Act, and in Howrah at the present time there is nothing to prevent a plague patient from using a ticca gharry or to require the owner of the gharry to disinfect it. Without bringing the Municipal Act of Bengal under amendment, this Bill, which I trust the Council will pass to-day, will give us the necessary power to lay down proper regulations on that subject in those towns. Then, as regards Calcutta itself, the Medical Board have already prepared, as most of the Council are aware, a series of draft Regulations under section 324 of the Act which are to be brought into force with the sanction of the Medical Board whenever plague appears. There was some difficulty in getting these regulations passed through the Municipal Corporation, and they are not, it appears to me, in all points complete or satisfactory. It will be possible for us under this Act to complete those regulations where they are deficient, and I shall not myself hesitate to do so. I have received this morning a letter from the Corporation in which it is admitted that the law is insufficient to enable them to deal with the various matters referred to in the reports of the sanitary officers which most of the members have seen, such as overcrowded houses, neglected latrines and huts, accumulations of filth, insanitary cowsheds and stables, and the disposal of house refuse. It is true that this report is only the Report of a Sub-Committee of the Corporation, and under the system in which business is managed there it is quite possible that the Sub-Committee's Report may be set aside by one of the other numerous Committees, or by the Corporation itself, but it has been forwarded to me under the Chairman's signature, and, as such, I feel bound to receive and accept it. This Act will enable the Government of Bengal to deal with shortcomings of that description pending that general revision and amendment of the Calcutta Act and the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation, which the more and more I see of it the more and more am I convinced is urgently called for.

"One word as to sea quarantine. We long ago put into operation the regulations for dealing with ships coming to Calcutta. The present Act will enable us to deal with the case of the pilgrims to which my friend the Hon'ble Babu Joy Gobind Law referred. I confess that, personally, I rather sympathise with his view, that in view of the enormous importance of not allowing a single plague case to get out of India westward, we might well do as the Dutch Government or other Governments would have done and stop the pilgrimage altogether; but that is a very large question, on which I am somewhat surprised that the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani or some other Mahomedan Member did not see fit to make any remarks. If that step is not taken, what the Act will enable us to do will be this. It will enable us to say that no pilgrim shall leave Calcutta unless he has been under medical observation for a reasonable period of time (Dr. Scheube says, seven days is sufficient ordinarily), and we hope that we shall probably be able to make arrangements for having pilgrims brought together for the purpose of that observation, which at present it is not possible to do without special arrangements. They come in undistinguished from ordinary passengers to Howrah from Bombay. Some of them who have been sent back from Bombay I have arranged to stop at Naihatti without allowing them to come near Calcutta at all; those who are not in

possession of means for bearing the extra expense involved in securing a passage from Calcutta to the Hedjaz. Many of them went on to Bombay hoping to get away from there and have come back, having spent their money, and those we have sent home direct. Those coming into Calcutta, thanks to Sir John Lambert, we endeavour to keep an eye on and in touch with through pilgrim brokers; but my own view is that the best plan would be to bring them all together in some place like one of the Colonial Depôts at Garden Reach and have them under strict observation.

I think, my Lord, I need say little more. We are all interested in doing all that we can to prevent the extension of the plague throughout India, and especially in preventing its extension to our seaports. A good deal has been said to-day about the Regulations under the law conflicting with native customs and prejudices, and it was said in the corporation here that many of the natives would rather die of the plague than allow themselves to be segregated or removed. My Lord, we hope that under the good advice and influence of leaders of the community those fears may be brought within reasonable exercise, because it is perfectly certain that we could not allow the whole town to run the risk of plague infection merely because the source of that infection happened to be a woman. I think that segregation can be enforced with every due regard to purdah requirements. We have lady doctors, lady nurses and female nurses of various creeds, whose services we can indent for, and I have no doubt the Medical Board, if it becomes necessary to enforce segregation, will lay down such Regulations as will prevent any infringement of Oriental decorum in the matter; but the powers of effective segregation appear to be absolutely essential, for nothing is clearer than this, that mere sanitary measures, when once disease gets hold of a town, are not sufficient to prevent its spread. In conclusion, my Lord, I may say that this is a matter which we all have deeply at heart, and that no pains will be spared by myself or the officers who serve under me in giving effect to the policy of the Government of India in connection with this measure."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN said:—"Complaint has been made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and by the Maharaja of Durbhanga that the Government of India did not take earlier action in the matter of introducing legislation. The medical advice on which the Government of India throughout relied in the earlier stages of the plague was that the plague was identical with that of Hong Kong, and would, like the Hong Kong plague, confine itself to the limits in which it broke out; that cases might occur among travellers who passed from Bombay into the interior, but that the plague would not establish itself in interior stations. That anticipation of our advisers has proved to be incorrect, but it is only within the last three weeks that it has been made clear that in places like Poona and Ahmedabad the plague did spread, and the Government of India was traditionally reluctant to arm itself with extraordinary powers until the necessity for those special powers had been established. The necessity has been established and action has been taken. I do not think the Government of Bengal has much reason to complain of the arrangements, preliminary and temporary, which have been made for the detection of cases of plague on the way from Bombay. The Sonars and other people have arrived, but to the best of my information there have been no cases of plague in Calcutta up to the present time. I trust, with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and with the other gentlemen who have spoken, that the additional precautions which are now being taken will prove more effective than they were in the past. I admit that they were not effective, but I hope that the result may yet be that we shall be able to confine to the Western Presidency cases of absolutely epidemic plague. I welcome the assurance of the Lieutenant-Governor that he and his officers will take every measure that is necessary in the way of segregation camps and otherwise to ensure that the plague shall not establish itself here or in this Presidency. I have said already that I do not anticipate the quarantine Regulations will be absolutely efficient; that cases will occur in which detection will be difficult, and that people affected with the malady will pass the barrier, but I have also the hope, which I repeat on the authority of the Director-General of the Medical Service, that, if

measures such as have been indicated are taken in those Municipalities in which a plague case may assert itself, the eradication of the plague centre can be made.

"My hon'ble friend Mr. Ananda Charlu spoke of the anxiety with which he regarded the provision of medical inspection at the different inspecting stations. I have said that at the more important ones we shall have in every case European Medical Officers, and at every other station we shall have the assurance of Local Governments that the officer detailed for the duty is of sufficient experience and perfectly efficient for the work. On the question of the movement of pilgrims I am afraid that my friend the Hon'ble Mr Sayani will not be quite of the same opinion as the Hon'ble Babu Joy Govind Law. The Government of India is traditionally unwilling to interfere with religious practices and prejudices and as by far the greater majority of the pilgrims to Mecca come from Upper India and the regions behind, it seems unnecessary to prohibit altogether the passage of pilgrims provided they come from a locality not in itself an affected one. I was informed only a week ago that there were 300 Muhammadan pilgrims in Bombay who had arrived there in anticipation of going to Mecca, and it was proposed that these pilgrims should be allowed to go to Calcutta. We sent an instant reply to the Bombay Government that the passage of these pilgrims should be stopped and that arrangements must be made for the segregation of these 300 pilgrims in an observation camp at Nassik or some other place from which they should not be allowed to proceed to Calcutta until the Medical officers had inspected and passed them. I am sorry to hear from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that apparently some of these Bombay pilgrims have succeeded in evading the authorities and have escaped. I hope the measures which have been taken by the Bombay Government in consequence of the desire expressed by the Government of India will be effective in preventing any further pilgrims coming to Calcutta until they can proceed with safety."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR ANANDA CHARLU moved that in clause 2, sub-clause (*2*), paragraph (*b*), of the Bill, between the words "in hospital" and "or otherwise", the words "temporary accommodation" be inserted. He said:—"I have in my previous remarks explained the necessity for this small amendment. The word 'otherwise' is wide enough in extent, but in giving an interpretation of the word it is desirable that an indication should be made by specifying other methods than hospital. In that view it was thought proper that I should have these words inserted, and I have explained my views to the hon'ble mover, and I believe I have his concurrence."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN said:—"I have no objection to the amendment which Mr. Charlu proposes. He had not seen the revised Bill as it passed the Select Committee. I am sorry that Mr. Charlu was not a member of the Select Committee himself, for on other Bills he has given us much useful assistance. With the one exception which he has now proposed to the Council, all his other amendments had been already included in the amendments of the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH said:— "I beg to submit that, although the amendment is a small one, its adoption is calculated to be useful to the working of the measure which it is proposed to pass into law to-day. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has no doubt been pleased to assure us that the details of the measure will be worked very smoothly and with a due regard to the decorum of Oriental customs and prejudices. I am also aware, my Lord, that the expression 'otherwise,' as used in the part of the clause referred to, is very elastic and is comprehensive enough, but in order to avoid all friction, suspicion and discontent, it is safe and proper that the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Aranda Charlu should be adopted as a safegaurd. Your Excellency is aware, I believe, of the peculiar prejudices and habits prevailing chiefly in my part of the country. I refer to the

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where segregation and isolation in such cases would always be looked upon by the people with feelings of terror and fear, and there are many people in that part of the country, especially the Mohamedans who are bound by the customs and observances relating to purdah, that on no account will they be willing to subject themselves calmly and quietly to the process of segregation and isolation. Therefore, my Lord, it is, I think, advisable that some latitude may be given in the exercise of the power of segregation and isolation. What I mean to submit is this: that where segregation is to be enforced as a precautionary measure, the people affected by disease may not be forcibly removed to hospitals, but that camps provided by the people or the community concerned may be allowed to be used for the exercise of the measure. That will afford some relief to the people, and they will not then regard this measure, which is indeed a beneficial one, as one calculated to excite too much needless terror. With these observations I again repeat the request that the amendment, though a small one, may be adopted if there can be no possible objection to its adoption."

The Hon'ble Mr. SAYANI said:—"Perhaps Your Lordship will allow me to take this opportunity to speak to one matter which was referred to by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn. It is the pilgrimage matter. Naturally I did not say anything about pilgrimage because it is a delicate matter. It is one of the commandments that pilgrimage should be performed, but at the same time it is not incumbent on any one to perform a pilgrimage unless he has the means not only of supporting his family during the time, but also of supporting himself while he is travelling from the place he is in to the place of the pilgrimage. There is also another consideration and that is this: that although it is the duty of a good Moslem to go and perform a pilgrimage, still the traditional law says that, if a person is in a place where there is plague, he should not leave that place and also that, if there is plague at the place where he desires to go, and if his own country is safe, that he should not leave his country to go to that place. Therefore the reasonable thing to do is that the persons desirous of performing the pilgrimage might be persuaded to put off their intention till the danger has passed."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN:—"That has been done already through the Local Governments."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The remaining amendments, of which notice was given by Rai Bahadur. Ananda Charlu, were not proposed.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

GENERAL CLAUSES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and extend the General Clauses Acts, 1868 and 1887. He said:—"It is not necessary to say much in asking for leave to introduce this Bill because the Bill is not intended in any way to change the existing law. The object of the Bill, like the Acts that it proposes to consolidate, is simply to shorten the language of future statutory enactments and, as far as possible, to provide for uniformity of expression where we have identity of subject matter. I think everyone will agree with me that it is convenient that both these Acts, which are already on the Statute-book, should be consolidated, so that we should have our Legislative Dictionary and our Rules for the construction of Acts in one and the same enactment. But I propose to go rather further and,

in support of going further, I may perhaps add a few words and may deal for a moment with the history of legislation of this kind. The first Act of the kind was passed in England. It was an Act called Lord Brougham's Act, and was passed, I think, in 1851. That Act contained definitions of certain words which were continually used and defined in Acts of Parliament, and further contained one or two convenient rules of construction. Lord Brougham's Act was adopted and somewhat extended by the Indian Act of 1868. The Acts in both countries were found to be convenient and to work well, and, in 1887, the second Indian General Clauses Act was passed, further extending the same principle. That Act was drafted by my friend Sir Courtenay Ilbert, now Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury at home. When he went home, he carried the principle rather further, and he drafted the English Interpretation Act of 1889 which carries on the same principle. In this Bill I propose, first, to consolidate our two Indian Acts and then to adopt such of the provisions of the English Interpretation Act of 1889 as are applicable to Indian legislation and Indian circumstances. I may say that, before putting the draft into its final form, I consulted Sir Courtenay Ilbert about it, and he most kindly gave me the benefit of his criticisms and advice on the provisions of this Bill. The English Act was very carefully considered by a strong Committee of the Lawyers of the House of Lords and its provisions were very carefully sifted, and although Sir Courtenay Ilbert gave me his advice on the point privately, I am very glad to publicly acknowledge the help and assistance he has given me.

"About the actual provisions of the Bill I think I need say very little. It will of course go to Select Committee, and I shall have the benefit of the criticisms of the legal Members of this Council on the actual wording. The first operative clause is clause 3. Clause 3 contains a number of definitions. They are all terms which are constantly used in Acts. It is convenient to have one *primâ facie* meaning for every term which is in constant use, and in all Acts, where possible, the same words should have the same meaning, but of course the definitions are only *primâ facie* definitions. The clause provides that in future Acts these particular terms will have the meaning given to them unless a special Act otherwise provides, but of course in any particular Act you can always give a special definition if it is required for the purposes of that particular Act. Clause 4 saves the effect given by the past Interpretation Acts to past legislation. As regards the general principles of construction, it is convenient that the effect of a repeal should be enacted once for all; that people should know when an Act is repealed what the effect of the repeal is, and it is convenient also as far as possible that Indian and English legislation should move on the same lines, and that a repeal in England should have the same effect as a repeal in India. We have adopted instead of the old Indian clause the fuller clause of the English Act. Further on in the Bill we have reproduced certain clauses which we generally insert in Acts but which it is inconvenient to insert in every Act. It is far better to have them enacted as a general rule unless they are negatived; such, for instance, as when the Government is empowered to appoint a particular person it may appoint him either by name or by the name of his office. That is the clause which we very frequently insert. We have thought it convenient to have it as the general rule unless it is negatived. I think I may sum up what I have been describing by saying that this Bill is not one for creating new legislation, but that it may be described as a Drafting Accidents Prevention Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES said :—"I should like to say just one word. I hope that when the Bill is considered in Select Committee, two little English words will be satisfactorily defined. These little words are 'may' and 'shall.' The Legislature has frequently said that certain officers 'may' do such and such things. The Courts on the contrary lay down that they 'shall' do such and such things. Conversely, the Legislature says that certain officers 'shall' do such things. The Courts construe the word as 'may' or under certain circumstances 'shall not.' If these two words can be more accurately construed, it would be a great satisfaction to those who have to carry out the law."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 11th February, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 5th February, 1897.

offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to be the presiding officers of the Courts specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table, respectively :—

Offices.	Courts.
The office of the Judicial Commissioner in British Baluchistan.	The Court of the Judicial Commissioner in British Baluchistan.
The office of the Deputy Commissioner of Pishin.	The Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Pishin.
The office of the Deputy Commissioner of Thal-Chotiali.	The Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Thal-Chotiali.
The office of the Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.	The Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.
The office of the Assistant Commissioner of Thal-Chotiali.	The Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Thal-Chotiali.
The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.
The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibi.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibi.
The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Duki.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Duki.

No. 273-*E.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (1), of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896 and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 817-E., dated the 19th April, 1890 as amended by subsequent Notification, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to be the presiding officers of the Courts specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table respectively :—

Offices	Courts
The office of the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	The Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan
The office of the Political Agent in Quetta .	The Court of the Political Agent in Quetta.
The office of the Political Agent in Zhob .	The Court of the Political Agent in Zhob.
The office of the Political Agent in the Bolan Pass.	The Court of the Political Agent in the Bolan Pass.
The office of the Political Agent in the Railway District, Sinjawi, Barkhan and Kohlu	The Court of the Political Agent in the Railway District, Sinjawi, Barkhan and Kohlu.
The office of the Assistant Political Agent in Quetta.	The Court of the Assistant Political Agent in Quetta
The office of the Assistant Political Agent in Upper Zhob.	The Court of the Assistant Political Agent in Upper Zhob
The office of the Assistant Political Agent in Lower Zhob.	The Court of the Assistant Political Agent in Lower Zhob
The office of the Assistant Political Agent in the Railway District, Sinjawi, Barkhan and Kohlu.	The Court of the Assistant Political Agent in the Railway District, Sinjawi, Barkhan and Kohlu.
The office of the Cantonment Magistrate vested with the powers of the Assistant Political Agent in the Cantonment of Quetta.	The Court of the Cantonment Magistrate vested with the powers of the Assistant Political Agent in the Cantonment of Quetta.
The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Quetta.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Quetta.
The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Upper Zhob	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Upper Zhob.
The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lower Zhob.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lower Zhob.
The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sinjawi, Barkhan and Kohlu.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sinjawi, Barkhan and Kohlu.
The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Railway District.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Railway District.
The office of the Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass.	The Court of the Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass.

No. 274-*E.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest the Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta with the powers of the Assistant Political Agent in respect of the Quetta Cantonment.

No. 563-*I. B.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Article 101 (1) of the Indian Articles of War (Act No. V of 1869, as amended by Act No. XII of 1894), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply, with effect from the 15th February, 1897, the whole of the provisions of the said Articles to the following forces raised and maintained in India under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, namely :—

(1) The Central India Horse ;
(2) The Malwa Bhil Corps ;
(3) The Bhopal Battalion ;
(4) The Deoli Irregular Force ;
(5) The Erinpura Irregular Force ;
(6) The Mewar Bhil Corps ; and
(7) The Merwara Battalion.

No. 564-*I. B.*—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following corps under the orders of the Government of India shall, from the 15th February, 1897, be placed under the orders of the Commander-in Chief in India :—

1. The Central India Horse.
2. The Malwa Bhil Corps.
3. The Bhopal Battalion.
4. The Deoli Irregular Force.
5 The Erinpura Irregular Force.
6. The Mewar Bhil Corps.
7. The Merwara Battalion.

2. Of the above named corps the Central India Horse and the Bhopal Battalion are allotted to the Bengal Command and will, for the future, form a portion of the troops under the General Officers Commanding the Bundelkhand and Narbada Districts respectively In order to facilitate the due exercise of command by these officers the western boundry of the Bundelkhand and Narbada Districts shall be extended as follows :—

From the point where the present boundary crosses the Indore-Gwalior Road the boundary shall follow the line of this road in a south-westerly direction until the alignment of the Bhopal-Rutlam Railway is reached. Thence it shall follow the line of that Railway to Rutlam where it will turn northward along the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to the point where that Railway crosses the Chambal river between Malhargarh and Hurkia Khal. Thence it shall follow the line of the Chambal river in a north-easterly direction until the present boundary is again reached.

The Narbada District shall be extended westwards so as to be contiguous to the Bundelkhand District up to the point where the boundary of both districts thus extended reaches the alignment of the Bhopal-Rutlam Railway. Thence the boundary of the Narbada District shall run in a south-easterly direction to the junction of the Sukia and Narbada rivers, at which point the present boundary is again reached.

3. The remaining corps are allotted to the Bombay Command and shall form portions of the troops under General Officers Commanding Districts as noted below :—

Mhow District.

The Malwa Bhil Corps.
The Deoli Irregular Force.
The Merwara Battalion.

Deesa District.

The Erinpura Irregular Force.
The Mewar Bhil Corps.

4. The whole of these troops shall remain localised at the stations now occupied by the Head-Quarters of each of the corps concerned, and they shall not be liable to removal from those stations except for short periods with the consent of the Agent to the Governor-General, or in case of war or other grave emergency.

5. The distribution of these troops shall be decided by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana or Central India, as the case may be, in communication with General Officers Commanding Districts concerned, who, as a general rule, will issue the required orders stating that they are issued with the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General, but in case of emergency, when immediate movement is necessary, such movement may be ordered by the Agent to the Governor-General on his own responsibility, and orders so received shall be complied with by the Officer Commanding the unit concerned without delay. When an Agent to the Governor-General finds it necessary thus to issue orders direct to any corps or portion of a corps he shall at the same time inform the General Officer Commanding the District of the action he has taken.

6. The General Officer Commanding the District concerned shall obtain the opinion of the Agent to the Governor-General regarding all proposals which involve increased expenditure in connection with any of these corps, or alterations in their caste constitution or system of recruitment, and shall forward the same when submitting such proposals for the orders of Lieutenant-Generals In all such cases if the Lieutenant General finds himself unable to accept the opinion of the Agent to the Governor-General he shall submit the correspondence to the Commander-in Chief in India who will obtain the orders of the Government of India on the question at issue.

7. When an Agent to the Governor General desires to intrust political powers to an officer of one of these corps in addition to his military duties, he shall obtain the concurrence of the General Officer Commanding the District before addressing the Government of India in the Foreign Department, but officers at present exercising political powers whether *ex-officio* or otherwise will continue to do so without reference to the General Officer Commanding the District.

8. Subject to the limitations imposed by paragraphs 4, 5, 6, and 7 the Commander-in-Chief in India, Lieutenant-Generals Commanding, and General Officers Commanding Districts shall have the same powers and responsibilities in regard to these corps as they severally exercise with respect to corps already under the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 567-*I. A.*—Whereas the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897) has been applied to, amongst other places, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443 I A., dated the 4th February, 1897.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub section (3), of the said Act as so applied, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that all the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), thereof may be exercised by the Local Government.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1897.

No. 679-*Gl.* - Mr. G. H. R. Hart is posted temporarily as Assistant Comptroller General, with effect from the 4th February, 1897.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
Excise.

The 12th February 1897.

No. 707-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing or taking, by sea or land, into the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St George in Council of intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant, (*Cannabis sativa, variety Indica*).

STATISTICS and COMMERCE.
Customs.

The 12th February 1897.

No. 712-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that hoop iron, galvanised, shall be assessed to duty on import *ad valorem*.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
Cotton Duties.

The 13th February 1897.

No. 677-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 7 of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896, and in supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 580 S. R., dated the 3rd February 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows:—

COTTON GOODS, UNBLEACHED.

Grey Goods.

	Tariff value per lb a.	p.
1. Chadars, chalottas, chollas, dhutis, longcloth, shirtings, and turfals, plain or with white borders, or with coloured borders not exceeding ¼ inch	6	6
Ditto with coloured borders over ¼ inch but not exceeding 1½ inches	8	0
2. Commissariat cloth	6	6
3. Domestics	6	6
4. Drills and jeans, plain	6	6
5. Dorias, including chairkhani	8	0
6. Dungari cloth, including khadi and double cloth	6	6
7. Jaconets	12	0
8. Madapollams	6	6
9. Mulls	12	0
10. Printers	8	0
11. Sail cloth	6	6
12. Sallas, including dhotars, dupattas, and uparnas	6	6
13. Sheets, bed, plain (other than twills)	6	6
14. Sheeting	6	6
15. Striped grey cloth, grey stripes	6	6
16. Saris, grey	6	6
17. T-cloth, including China T-cloth	6	6
18. Tent cloth	8	0
19. Trouserings, corded	6	6
20. Zanzibar cloth, including American cloth		

Fancy and Coloured Goods.

	Tariff value per lb. a.	p.
21. Blankets and blanketing (unraised) grey	6	6
Ditto coloured	8	0
Ditto (raised), grey	9	0
Ditto coloured	10	0
22. Bed ticking, plain or drilled	7	6
23. Coloured goods, including checks, susi with coloured weft, Calicut cloth cholis, char-as, cord drill, Galatea, leheria, saris, Thana cloth	10	0
24. Drills and jeans, striped or checked	8	0
25. Figured goods, including figured table cloths, bed covers and quilts, grey	8	0
Ditto coloured	10	0
26. Flannelettes	10	6
27. Napkins	8	0
28. Sheets, figured and striped, or twills, including patti and thope, borders not exceeding 1 inch	8	0
29. Striped grey cloth, coloured stripes including ordinary susi	8	0
30. Towels Turkish	9	6
Ditto other sorts	8	0
Tents, grey	6	6
Do. fancy	8	0

ACCOUNTS and FINANCE
Savings Bank.

RESOLUTION.

No. 709 A.

The 12th February 1897.

READ again—

Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2270 A., dated the 18th May 1895, prescribing revised rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks.

Read also—

Resolution No. 1968 A., dated the 4th May 1896, altering clause (*a*) of rule 12 of those rules.

RESOLUTION. The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following further alteration in the rules:—

For rule 12, clause (*a*), as altered by the Resolution of the 4th May 1896, the following shall be substituted:—

"(*a*) Government servants, servants of Railway Companies, of local authorities and of Courts of Wards who are required by their employers to deposit security, and contractors who are required by the Government or local authorities to deposit security, may be allowed separate accounts for the security deposits only."

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Public Works Department with reference to the endorsement from that Department, No. 33 A. R., dated the 15th January 1897; to the Director General of the Post Office of India; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to the Comptroller, Post Office.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

L. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 12th February, 1897.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 181.—Sub-Conductor James Gallagher is struck off the rolls of the Commissariat Transport Department, Madras Command, and remanded to regimental duty, with effect from the 14th December, 1896.

JUDICIAL.

No. 182.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Part I, clause (*c*), sub-clause (*2*), and Article 190 of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the officer commanding the troops to which an accused person subject to the said Articles belongs, shall be "the prescribed military authority" for the purposes of Articles 174 and 175.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 183.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 16th January, 1897, pages 341 and 342.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
19th January, 1897.

* * * * *

The Hong Kong Regiment.—Havildar Rajah Ali Gauhar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Khan Alam retired, with precedence next above Jemadar Ajab Khan. Dated 26th September, 1896.

Unattached List.—The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second-Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 20th January, 1897 :—

Howard Challoner Cutler.
John Elliot Moir.
Stuart Gordon Guthrie Bedford.
Wilfred Field Marshall.
George Cecil Hodgson.
Charles Ralph Carter Petley.
William Finlay Adair.
James William Sherrard.
Edward Leyborne Popham.
Terence Humphrey Keyes (Queen's India Cadet).
Charles McGregor Withers.
Frederick Francis Innes-Lillingston.
Frederick Grattan Moore.
Archibald Mactavish.
Harold Erskine Pendall Currie (Honorary Queen's India Cadet).
Ronald Steuart Gordon.
Horace Fairfax Moresby Browne.
Hedley Morton Battye (Honorary Queen's India Cadet).
Charles Robert Wilkinson.
Leslie Cardew Thuillier (Queen's India Cadet).
Henry Maurice Butler.
Francis Stewart James Murray.
William George Keppel Gough (Queen's India Cadet).
George Hutchison.
Hugh Ernest Rudkin.
Andrew Galbraith Cowan.
Percy Langdon Beddy.
Harry Beauchamp Douglas Baird.
Robert William Gordon Gordon-Hall (Queen's India Cadet).
George Wright Stratford Sherlock.
Robert William Hume Middlemass (Queen's India Cadet).
Robert William de Clanay Rennick (Queen's India Cadet).
Hector Campbell (Queen's India Cadet).
Henry Watson Stace (Queen's India Cadet).
George Hamilton Gunning (Queen's India Cadet).

* * * * *

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alister W. Jamieson, Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 8th November, 1896.

ORGANISATION.

No 184.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, with effect from the 1st April, 1897, the Body-guard of His Excellency the Governor of Madras will be reformed as a separate body.

2. The strength of the Body-guard will be as follows :—

Commandant	1
Adjutant	1
Subadar	1
Jemadar	1
Havildars	5
Naicks	5
Trumpeter	1
Farrier Havildar	1
Troopers	56
TOTAL NATIVE RANKS	72
Followers :	
Superintendent of Artificers	1
Smith	1
Chuckler	1
Hammerman	1
Bellowsboy	1
Puckally	1
Farrier	1
Toty (Hospital)	1
Jemadar syces	1
Syces	28
TOTAL	37

3. The men of the Body-guard of His Excellency the Governor of Madras having hitherto been borne on the strength of the three regiments of Madras Cavalry, a reduction of 70 of all Native ranks will be effected in the total strength of these corps. The revised establishments of regiments of Madras Cavalry will be notified hereafter.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 185.—The late Conductor James Haddock, Commissariat-Transport Department, Madras, was transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th June, 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

No 185.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

11th February, 1897.

Thomas Hutchinson Haughton.

12th February, 1897.

Stewart Melvill Congreve-Schneider.

Henry Eardley-Wilmot.

Herbert Morres Prior.

SUPERNUMERARY LIST.

Ernest Inglis

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

No. 187.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Lewis James Roffey, 1st class Barrack Master, to be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval, with effect from the 31st January, 1897.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Command.

No. 188.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Jackson to be Conductor, with effect from the 22nd December, 1896, *vice* Conductor E. R. Adkin, transferred to the pension establishment.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 189.—Captain E. de S. Smart, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half pay, with effect from the 12th March, 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 190.—Major Herbert Morres Prior, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 2nd class, Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, Calcutta, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 24th February, 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 191.—The undermentioned honorary commissioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th February, 1897 :—

Honorary Captain Richard Burton, Deputy Commissary, Public Works Department.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 192.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and sowars of the Central India Horse are granted medals, with and without gratuities, for long service and good conduct for the year ending 31st March, 1898, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888 :—

Medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct" with gratuity.

No. 1041, Naib-Duffadar Wajid Khan, 1st Regiment.

No. 1058, Sowar Thakur Singh, 1st Regiment.

No. 561, Sowar Arjun Singh, 2nd Regiment.

No. 577, Sowar Ruddar Singh, 2nd Regiment.

Medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct" without gratuity.

No. 1064, Sowar Prag Singh, 1st Regiment.

No 578, Sowar Mazhar Ali Khan, 2nd Regiment.

SPECIAL.

No. 193.—With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified :—

Captain E C Townsend, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Burma—12th February, 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 194.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Veterinary Captain Henry Thomas Pease, Army Veterinary Department, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Austin Herbert Gunter, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 195.—*Calcutta Light Horse*—

Lieutenant Charles Robert Stephenson Walker to be Captain, *vice* Apjohn, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Emanuel Charalampus Apostolides to be Lieutenant, *vice* Walker promoted.

No. 196.—*Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Eric Arthur Lee to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 7th January, 1897, *vice* Low, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Percival Cecil Richard Dillon to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 7th January, 1897, *vice* Hubbard, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 197.—*Rangoon Naval Volunteers*—

Surgeon R. R. Pearse resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 198.—In G. G. O. No. 153 of 1897, the date of appointment of Lieutenant C. deW. Crookshank, Royal Engineers, to the Military Works Department should be with effect from the 10th October, 1896, instead of the 9th October, 1896.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th February, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 7th and the 12th February, 1897 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Medical Service (Bengal)	Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. D. Fasken.	1st February, 1897.	Fategarh.		
Ditto (Ditto)	Surgeon-Lieutenant J. D. McMillan.	5th February, 1897.	Loralai		

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th February, 1897.

No. 59.—Mr. W. A. T. Carndulf, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Woks Accounts, Bengal, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

No. 60.—Lieutenant A. Gadiner, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is, on return from field service, posted to the establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 9th February, 1897.

No. 61.—That portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 53, dated 4th February, 1897, which relates to Captain W. A. Liddell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Supernumerary, Military Works Department, is cancelled.

The 11th February, 1897.

No. 62.—Mr. D. R. White, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, retired from the service under the provisions of Article 509 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st February, 1897.

The 12th February, 1897.

No. 64.—Mr. N. F. Mackenzie, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is placed in charge of the current duties of the Office of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, in addition to his own, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. T. Higham, C.I.E., or until further orders.

No. 63.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 130 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1897.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 267, dated the 11th June 1890, appointing the Director General of Railways as the officer who, under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, is to make General Rules for railways administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules, therewith promulgated, for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 301, dated the 9th July 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 11th July 1896—the Government of India resolution No. 515 R. T., dated the 6th July 1896.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 319, dated the 15th July 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th July 1896—the Government of India resolution No. 528 R. T., dated the 10th July 1896.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 325, dated the 22nd July 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 25th July 1896—the Government of India resolution No. 535 R. T., dated the 14th July 1896.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 453, dated the 27th October 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 31st October 1896—the Government of India resolution No. 835 R. T., dated the 23rd October 1896.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to the rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 49 T., dated the 9th February 1897.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director General of Railways has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated 22nd May 1896, which was published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), with such other modifications as may, for the time being, be in force on the North Western railway, may be made applicable to such portions of the Southern Punjab railway as may from time to time be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working open lines of railway which may, for the time being, be in force on the North Western railway, to such portions of the Southern Punjab railway as may be situate in British territory and which may from time to time be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Director General of Railways, for information and guidance.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1897.

	Per annum. ₹	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 442 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 6th February 1897:—

No. 35 of 1897.—George Herbert Ellis, engineer, of 2, Lansdowne grove, Neasden, in the county of Middlesex, for a new or improved knife cleaner.

No. 36 of 1897.—Herbert Jones, mill manager, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency, for improvements in cotton gins.

No. 37 of 1897.—Nathan William Horatio Sharpe, engineer, of 20, Perth road, Stroud Green, London, for an apparatus for cooling tea-leaf to facilitate oxidation or fermentation, and for withering the same.

No. 38 of 1897.—Richard Thomas Bellemey, chemist, of King Street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, and Charles Bellemey, mechanical engineer, of Rush street, Woollahra, near Sydney, in the said colony, for improvements in wheels for cycles, road vehicles and the like.

No. 39 of 1897.—James Welsh, grocer of King street, Newcastle, in the colony of New South Wales, for improved driving mechanism for cycles and the like.

No. 40 of 1897.—Charles O'Brien, bleacher, of 22, Erskine street, and James Shearer, works manager, of Kinnoul Cottage, Maryfield, both of Dundee, for a process for improving the colour of jute fibre.

No. 41 of 1897.—James Shearer, works manager, of Kinnoul Cottage, Maryfield, Dundee, for a process for improving the colour of jute fibre.

No. 42 of 1897.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in the manufacture of black tea from the green tea leaf.

No. 43 of 1897.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in apparatus for withering or limping tea leaf in the course of its manufacture into black tea.

No. 44 of 1897.—Amended application. *See* No. 426 of 1896.

No. 45 of 1897.—Frederick Henry Haviland, solicitor, of St. Peter's Chambers, Arthur Holloway, science master, of Hagley, Drummond road, Boscombe, John Bruce Collier, electrical engineer, of Delphi Chambers, and William Henry Murch, engineer, of Upper Terrace road, all of Bournemouth, in the county of Hants, for improved method of and apparatus for the production of calcium carbide.

No. 46 of 1897.—Sophus Hartmann, manufacturer, of Berlin, and Hermann Bultmann, merchant, of Bremen, both in the Empire of Germany, for improved mechanism for transmission of force.

No. 4 of 1897.—Thomas Crisp Sanderson, chemical engineer, of Upton Manor, London, for improvements in apparatus for drying whitelead, colours, and other powdery, granular or nodular substances.

No. 48 of 1897.—Bhai Mohan Singh, head master, Khalsa college, Amritsar, for a notation and numeration ball frame.

No. 49 of 1897.—Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co, as managing agents of the Burma Coal Company, Limited, carrying on business at No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, for improvements in fuel briquettes.

No. 443 P.—A SPECIFICATION of the undermentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 417 of 1896.—Bernhard Baron, manufacturer, of 51, St. Mary Axe, London, for improvements in or relating to the manufacture of cigarettes. (Specification filed 28th January 1897.)

No. 444 P.—THE fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention for the period shown against it :—

No. 118 of 1890.—William Burnett Mactavish, jute broker, and William Charles Hulbert, tea broker, both of 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, for an improved method of extracting copper and other metals from ores. (From 26th November 1896 to 26th November 1897.)

No. 445 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that, under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

No. 317 of 1890.—Odisseus Melachrino's invention for improvements in cigar boxes. (Specification filed 2nd November 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

No. 206 of 1891.—Bohuslav Fiedler's invention for a match box. (Specification filed 5th November 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*b*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for the said invention.

No. 246 of 1889.—John Ashington Thompson's invention for cutting and gathering tea leaves from off the tea bushes by means of specially constructed shears, scissors, knives, hooks, or sickles. (Specification filed 3rd November 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*c*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. M. A. Gardiner .	Naini Tal . .	September, 1896 .	The District Judge of Mainpuri, on 20th January, 1897.	The deceased's daughter, Miss L. A. Gardiner, has applied for Letters of Administration.
Robert Gilmour . .	Presidency General Hospital.	16th January, 1897 .	The District Judge, 24-Pergunas, on 27th January, 1897.	The deceased resided at No. 6, Bow Bazar Lane, and it is not known whether he left any Will or not. The property is with his widow. No one has applied for Administration.
William Bell . .	Sultanpur, Oudh .	19th August, 1886 .	The District Judge, Rai Bareli, on 25th January, 1897.	The deceased was late an Inspector of Police and pensioner, of Sultanpur, Rai Bareli, and left a Will, dated 5th March, 1886, in favour of his widow, Mrs. Rebecca Matilda Bell, who died on the 28th July, 1889. Mr. James Edwin Bell, the son of the deceased, has applied for Letters of Administration.
G. Muller . . .	Not stated . .	28th December, 1896 .	The District Judge, Lahore, on 25th January, 1897.	The deceased was a Fitter in the North-Western Railway Workshops at Lahore and died intestate. The property is with the widow. No one has applied for Administration.
William Thomas Scraggs.	Not stated . .	2nd January, 1897 .	The District Judge, Rangpur, on 28th January, 1897.	The deceased was a Tea-planter of Balabari Tea Estate in the District of Jalpaiguri and left a Will. No one has applied for Probate.
—— Durward . .	Phulcherra Tea Estate, South Sylhet.	27th June, 1896 .	The District Judge of Sylhet, on 22nd January, 1897.	The deceased was a Tea-planter, late of Phulcherra Tea Estate, and left a Will. The property with Mr. D. W. Elder of Phulcherra Tea Estate or Mr. James Hall of Amrail Cherra Tea Estate.
Alexander Finlayson .	Baradighi. . .	3rd December, 1896 .	The District Judge, Rangpur, on 26th January, 1897.	The deceased was Manager of the Baradighi Tea Estate and died intestate. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, 11th February, 1897.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Judicial Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 1st February, 1897.

No. 17.—It is hereby notified that the undermentioned holidays will be observed during the year 1897 by the Civil Courts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :—

Month.	Date.	Day of Week.	Festival.	Remarks.
January	1st to 3rd	Friday to Sunday, both days inclusive.	Christmas	General holidays.
Do.	12th and 13th.	Tuesday and Wednesday.	Pongal	Hindu holidays.
Do.	18th	Monday	Shabé Barat	Muhammadan holiday.
February	*11th*	*Thursday*	*Madhava Navami*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
March	*1st*	*Monday*	*Sivaratri*	*Hindu holiday.*
Do.	*3rd*	*Wednesday*	*Ash-Wednesday*	*Christian holiday.*
Do.	6th	Saturday	Ramzan	Muhammadan holiday.
Do.	18th	Thursday	Holi Feast	Hindu holiday.
April	3rd	Saturday	Gentu New Year's day.	Ditto.
Do.	*12th*	*Monday*	*Tamil New Year's day.*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	16th to 19th	Friday to Monday, both days inclusive.	Easter	General holidays.
May	*6th*	*Thursday*	*Ramanujacharyara Tirunakshatram.*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	12th	Wednesday	} Bakri Id.	} Muhammadan holidays.
Do.	*13th*	*Thursday*	*Sri Sankaracharyar's Aradhanam.*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	24th	Monday	Empress' Birthday	General holiday.
Do.	*27th*	*Thursday*	*Ascension day*	*Christian holiday.*
June	8th to 11th	Tuesday to Friday, both days inclusive.	Moharam	Muhammadan holidays.
Do.	11th	Friday	H H. the Maharaja's birthday.	General holiday.
Do.	12th	Saturday	Last day of Moharam	Ditto.
July	*19th*	*Monday*	*Tikacharyara Punyadivasa.*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	28th	Wednesday	Akhari Charshumba	Muhammadan holiday.
August	12th	Thursday	Asvalayana and Apastamhba Sravani.	Hindu holiday.
Do.	30th and 31st.	Monday and Tuesday	Gauri and Ganésa	Ditto.
September	9th	Thursday	Ananta Chaturdasi	Hindu partial holiday (for Smartas).
Do.	10th	Friday	Ditto	Ditto (for Vaishnavas).
Do.	27th	Monday	Commencement of Dasara.	Hindu holiday.
October	4th	Monday	Mohanavami	Ditto.
Do.	5th	Tuesday	Vijaya Dasami	Ditto.
Do.	25th and 26th	Monday and Tuesday	Dipavali and *Balipadyami.*	Ditto.
November	9th	Tuesday	Prince of Wales' Birthday.	General holiday.
December	24th to 31st	Friday to Friday, both days inclusive.	Christmas	Ditto.

2. All Sundays in the year.

3. The following holidays are omitted in the above list as they fall on Sundays. One day in Shabé Barat, Srirama Navami and Mohalaya Amavasya.

4. The holidays in italics may be granted by the Judge or Presiding Officer only to the special classes named, if they can be allowed without hindrance to work generally.

5. The Courts above mentioned will be closed for six weeks in continuation of the Easter holidays on account of the annual recess.

By Order of the Court,

A. RAMAYA PUNJA,

Registrar.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other Securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal Command, on 31st December, 1896, on account of security deposits of Contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of Investment.								
		3½ per cent., 1893-94.	3½ per cent., 1865.	3½ per cent., 1842-43.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	4 per cent., loans.		Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	Total.
	Stock.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹			₹	₹
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Calcutta	...	20,500	...	1,000			..		21,500
2	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Allahabad	100	16,900	100	1,200	...		...	..	18,300
3	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Agra	400	17,600							18,000
4	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Lucknow	...	30,300	6,000	1,000					37,300
5	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Bareilly	...	18,900	300	2,200		...		..	21,400
6	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Meerut	...	51,500		3,000					54,500
7	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Jubbulpore	...	9,000	...	500					9,500
8	Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Balooghat	...	27,800		1,300		...			29,100
9	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipore	...	7,500							7,500
10	Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore	...	54,000		..	...		..		54,000
11	Superintendent, Remount Rearing Depôt, Kurnal	...	1,000			...				1,000
12	Superintendent of Kheddas, Dacca	...	1,200							1,200
13	Ordnance Officer, Agra	...	500				..			500
14	Ditto, Allahabad	...	300							300
15	Ditto, Fort William	...	500		...					500
16	Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, Deoli	...	10,000							10,000
17	Ditto, Erinpura Irregular Force, Erinpura		5,000		...					5,000
18	Officer Commanding, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment	...	4,500		..	..	..		...	4,500
19	Officer Commanding, Meywar Bheel Corps, Kherwara	...	11,000							11,000
20	Pay Examiner, Bengal Command	...	1,000							1,000
		500	2,89,000	6,400	10,200		...			3,06,100
	Safe custody.		Various, 3½ per cent.							
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Calcutta		17,200		2,800				2,920	22,920
2	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Allahabad		800		800				4,990	6,590
3	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Agra	...	6,600		1,500	..				8,100
4	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Lucknow		30,900		1,000				21,520	53,420
5	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Bareilly	1,500	..						15,300	16,800
6	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Meerut		8,800		200	500		...	40,190	49,690
7	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Jubbulpore		1,500							1,500
8	Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore		7,000	...	...					7,000
9	Superintendent, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum		1,000							1,000
10	Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôt, Saharunpore	..	1,500	...						1,500
11	Superintendent of Kheddas, Dacca		200		...	..	...	...		200
12	Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Futtehgarh		500						..	500
13	Medical Store-keeper to Government, Calcutta		400		300					700
14	Ordnance Officer, Allahabad	...	2,000	..	500		...	...		2,500
15	Agent for Government Consignments, Calcutta	..	6,700		...	..	...	...	...	6,700
		1,500	85,100	...	7,100	500	...	...	84,920	1,79,120

W. J. B. BIRD, *Major*,
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, BENGAL COMMAND,
CALCUTTA,
The 11th February, 1897.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th February, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	28,27,919	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	60,05,030	4	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ₹ 95,13,659 4 8				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,44,69,731	1	5
Public Deposits at Branches ₹ 86,01,833 9 2	1,81,15,493	13	10	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,24,55,178	11	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,14,19,316	3	1	Bills discounted and purchased	1,25,66,125	7	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,16,430	14	7	Balances with other Banks	6,90,985	0	5
Sundries	15,09,[illegible]	1	11	Bullion	2,439	11	4
				Dead Stock	13,11,841	7	10
				Stamps	10,444	15	0
				Sundries	11,72,667	6	11
					7,15,12,963	1	5
				₹ a. p.			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ₹ 1,18,33,095 14 0	2,75,48,157	0	0
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ₹ 1,57,15,061 2 0			
RUPEES	9,90,61,120	1	5	RUPEES	9,90,61,120	1	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, the 11th February, 1897.*

F. T. LEWIS, *Chief Accountant.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.

Percentage 38 5.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th February, 1897.

No. 24.—Under sections 39 and 42 of Act I of 1894, the following is published for general information :—

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made and entered into this nineteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six *Between the Bengal District Roads Tramway Company Howrah-Sheakhalla Limited* incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1882 and having its registered Office at Calcutta (hereinafter called the Company) of the one part and *The Secretary of State for India in Council* (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the other part. WHEREAS by order of the Government of Bengal acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and being notification No. 112 the Company were empowered to make a Steam Tramway or light Railway between the town of Howrah within the district of Howrah and the town of Sheakhalla within the district of Hooghly *vid* Jonai being a distance of about twenty miles upon the gauge and in the manner described and in accordance with the provisions contained in the new reciting order and copies of the agreements entered into between the promoters on behalf of the Company and the respective local authorities were set forth in Parts I, II and III of the first schedule annexed to the now reciting order AND WHEREAS the Company in pursuance of the provisions of clause 10 of the said order have applied to the Government of Bengal for the acquisition by the Government for the Company under

the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 of such additional land as is required for the construction of the said tramway in the opinion of the Government of Bengal and a notification or notifications of the Government of Bengal Railway Department will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* as required providing for the acquisition of such necessary lands AND WHEREAS the Government of Bengal in pursuance of section 41 of Act I of 1894 have called upon the Company to enter into such agreement with the Secretary of State is hereinafter contained. Now these presents witness that it is hereby mutually covenanted and agreed between and by the said parties hereto for themselves their successors and assigns in manner following that is to say :—

1. The Company shall pay to the Government of Bengal before the land to be acquired for the purposes of the Company is transferred to the Company the cost of price of the said land and any appurtenances thereof and all proper costs of the acquisition proceedings including the costs of any references and appeals to court and the charges for the necessary establishment an estimate of the charges for which establishment (which is only to be treated as an approximate estimate and not as limiting the powers of the Secretary of State his successors or assigns to employ a larger establishment if found necessary) being annexed hereto and marked Schedule A and the Company shall by way of securing such payment and immediately upon the amount being made known to them deposit with the Government of Bengal the amount that may be estimated by the Collector or Officer to be appointed under Act I of 1894 to make the acquisition as the cost of the land and the cost of the said proceedings and the Government of Bengal shall use and apply the monies so deposited in paying and satisfying the same costs and the Company shall from time to time deposit such further sum as may be required by the Collector to bring the amount in deposit up to the estimated cost of the land and of the acquisition proceedings respectively.

2. On payment or satisfaction in full by application of the monies deposited for the cost of such land and the proper costs of the acquisition proceedings and by payment of any balance remaining unsatisfied after such application the land shall at the cost of the Company be conveyed and transferred to the Company by the Secretary of State.

3. The land shall be held by the Company upon and subject to all the terms and provisions set forth in the above recited order the Company hereby agreeing with and to the Secretary of State that this agreement shall take effect in all respects as if the terms provisions and conditions referred to in this clause had been particularly set out at length in this agreement in relation to the said land in place of being incorporated herein by reference to the said order.

A

The Schedule above referred to.

Estimate for one year's establishment for the acquisition of the lands required for the abovementioned Howrah-Sheakhalla Tramway and the Howrah-Amta Tramway. The cost of such establishment to be borne in the proportions of 40 per cent. for the Howrah-Sheakhalla Tramway and 60 per cent. for the Howrah-Amta Tramway—

		₹	₹
1	Deputy Collector	200	2,400
1	Clerk	30	360
1	Muharrir	20	240
2	Chainmen	7	168
	Travelling expenses	...	500
	Contingencies including office furniture	...	100
	Special Deputy Collector's office peon	7	84
			3,852

IN WITNESS whereof the common seal of the Company has been hereto affixed and Michael Finucane Secretary to the Government of Bengal on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has hereunto set his hand the day and year first above written.

The Common Seal of the Company was
hereto affixed in the presence of—

Witness to both signatures,

HAROLD MARTIN,
Jackson House, Contractor.

T. A. MARTIN,
R. N. MOOKERJEE } *Directors.*

MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents

H C

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th February, 1897.

No. 26.—Mr. R. Meredith, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for nine months, under Article 340 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th February, 1897.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

The 11th February, 1897.

No. 27.—Offices reported opened and closed during January, 1897 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1897.	
Chakaria . .	Eastern Bengal .	28th Jan.	Opened.
Chandpur Bagan	Assam . .	17th ,,	Ditto.
Dharamtar . .	Bombay . .	6th ,,	Ditto.
Fatahjang . .	Punjab . .	24th ,,	Ditto.
Mahad . .	Bombay . .	10th ,,	Ditto.
Mirpur (Dacca) .	Eastern Bengal .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Monacherra .	Assam . .	11th ,,	Ditto.
Nagothna . .	Bombay . .	7th ,,	Ditto
Padua .	Eastern Bengal .	29th ,,	Ditto.
Pur (Military Camp).	Punjab . .	31st ,,	Ditto.
Ratangarh . .	Rajputana . .	11th ,,	Ditto.
Sardarshahr	Ditto . .	15th ,,	Ditto.
Umballa Sudder Bazar.	Punjab . .	21st ,,	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1897.	
Badarpur . .	Assam-Bengal Railway.	1st Jan.	Opened.
Barkakha . .	Ditto .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Bhanga . .	Ditto .	6th ,,	Ditto.
Chaparmukh .	Ditto .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Dakshinbhag .	Ditto .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Daragaon . .	Ditto .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Dharamtul . .	Ditto .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Digru . .	Ditto .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Gauhati . .	Ditto .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Halishahar . .	Eastern Bengal Railway.	15th ,,	Ditto.
Intia Thake .	Bengal North-Western Railway.	23rd ,,	Closed.
Itakhda . .	Assam-Bengal Railway.	1st ,,	Opened.
Jamunamukh .	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Kampur . .	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Karimganj . .	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Khetri . .	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Kulaura . .	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Latu . . .	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Manesgaon . .	Barsi Light Railway.	15th ,,	Ditto.
Mantala . .	Assam-Bengal Railway.	1st ,,	Ditto.
Mukundapur .	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Muslandpore .	Bengal Central Railway.	15th ,,	Ditto.
Nokhla . .	Assam-Bengal Railway.	1st ,,	Ditto.
Panikhati . .	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Satgaon . .	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Shahaji Bazar .	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Shaistaganj .	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Shamsharnagar .	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Srimangal . .	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Tilagaon . .	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Uphi . . .	Barsi Light Railway.	17th ,,	Ditto.

W. F. MELHUISH,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1897.

No. 52.—Mr. G. Barber, Assistant Superintendent, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to retire from the service with effect from 14th December, 1886.

F. E. GODFREY,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 4th February, 1897.

No. 456-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 157-G, dated the 29th ultimo, Mr. G. R Irwin, Indian Civil Service, assumed charge of the Kotah Agency from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Sadler, Indian Staff Corps, on the forenoon of the 26th January, 1897.

The 6th February, 1897.

No. 492-G.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 5112, dated the 10th December, 1896, Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgurh, from Captain S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, on the afternoon of the 23rd January, 1897.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 8th February, 1897.

No. 1236.—Lieutenant E. T. Carwithin, Officiating Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion, is granted privilege leave for 60 days, with effect from the date on which he avails himself thereof.

A. B. DRUMMOND,
Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Sibi, the 5th February, 1897.

No. 950-C.—Consequent on the reduction of Maulvi Abdul Rahim, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and his appointment hereby made to be Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Khojak Pass, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th January, 1895, the following promotions in and appointments to the list of Extra Assistant Commissioners in Baluchistan are made with effect from the same date :—

(*a*) Diwan Utam Chand (Head Clerk in the office of the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali), Extra Assistant Commissioner, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed as an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

(*b*) Sheikh Abdul Rahman, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Khojak Pass and Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, having been posted as Head Clerk in the office of the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner, substantive *pro tempore*, *vice* Diwan Utam Chand.

(*c*) Mir Shams Shah, Sarishtadar in the office of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan and Officiating Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Khojak Pass, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, *vice* Maulvi Abdul Rahim, reduced to the post of Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Khojak Pass.

This office Notifications Nos. 222 and 503, dated the 14th and 28th January, 1895, respectively, and No. 9023, dated the 14th December, 1896, are hereby cancelled.

No. 951-C.—A substantive vacancy having occurred in the list of Extra Assistant Commissioners in Baluchistan through the death, on the 13th June, 1805, of Kazi Imam-ud-din, Shaikh Abdul Rahman (Head Clerk in the office of the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali), Extra Assistant Commissioner substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the 14th idem. This office Notifications Nos 2705 and 9024, dated the 6th April and 14th December, 1896, respectively, are hereby cancelled.

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Second Assistant.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 23rd January, 1897.

No. 323.—The following rules to regulate the qualification, admission, enrolment, suspension, and dismissal of Advocates and Pleaders in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, having been sanctioned by the Government of India, are published for general information, in supersession of those published with the Notification of the Resident in Mysore, No. 11, dated 4th January 1886 :—

1. Except as provided in the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, or in any other law for the time being in force, no person shall appear, plead or act for another in any Court in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, unless he has been enrolled as an Advocate or Pleader under these rules :

Provided that any person accused before any Criminal Court of an offence may, with the permission of the Court, but not otherwise, appoint any person to assist him in his defence :

Provided further that any person, ex-officio or otherwise, authorized to act for Government in respect of any judicial proceeding, may make, and do appearances, acts, and applications, within the scope of his authority on behalf of Government.

2. Advocates and 1st Grade Pleaders enrolled in accordance with the rules heretofore in force shall be deemed to be Advocates and Pleaders respectively enrolled under these rules.

3. Advocates shall be entitled to appear, plead and act in the Court of the Resident in Mysore and in all Courts in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore subordinate thereto, whether Civil or Criminal.

4. Pleaders shall be entitled to appear, plead and act in all the Courts in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, whether Civil or Criminal, except the Court of the Resident in Mysore.

5. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, Pleaders of the 2nd Grade enrolled in accordance with the rules heretofore in force may continue to practise in the Courts in which they are entitled to practise under those rules ; but for the purposes of rules 9 to 17 they shall be deemed to be Pleaders enrolled under these rules.

6. The following persons are qualified for admission as Advocates of the Court of the Resident in Mysore :—

(*a*) Any person who has been enrolled as and is an Advocate of the Chief Court of Mysore under the Mysore Legal Practitioners' Regulation III of 1884.

(*b*) Any Barrister of any of the Inns of Court in England or Ireland, or any Member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

(*c*) An Advocate, Vakil or Attorney of any of the High Courts of Judicature in British India.

(*d*) Any person who has obtained the degree of Master of Laws or Bachelor of Laws in any British or Indian University, and who produces a certificate of respectability and of good moral conduct.

7. The following persons are qualified for admission as Pleaders :—

(*a*) Any person who has been enrolled as and is a Pleader of the 1st Grade in Mysore under the Mysore Legal Practitioners' Regulation III of 1884.

(*b*) Any person who has passed the examination prescribed by the High Court of Madras for Pleaders of the 1st Grade and who produces a certificate of respectability and of good moral conduct.

8. Every person duly qualified under Rule 6 or 7 may apply to the Court of the Resident in Mysore to be admitted under these rules as an Advocate or as a Pleader as the case may be. The application shall be accompanied by certificates proving the qualifications of the applicant under these rules.

Provided that where the application is for admission as an Advocate, the applicant shall have given at least one month's previous notice in three successive issues of one of the local English newspapers or in such other mode as may from time to time be prescribed by the Resident in Mysore.

The Resident in Mysore may, *if he thinks fit*, grant the application, and on the application being granted, the name of the Advocate or of the Pleader, shall be entered in the roll of Advocates or Pleaders, which shall be kept in the Court of the Resident, and an extract from the roll shall be furnished to the applicant, and to the Court or Courts in which he is authorized to practise.

9. The Resident in Mysore may suspend or dismiss any Advocate or Pleader enrolled under the foregoing rules, who is convicted of any criminal offence implying a defect of character, which unfits him to be an Advocate or Pleader, or who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty.

10. If any Advocate or Pleader practising in the Resident's Court or in any Court subordinate thereto, is charged in such Court with fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, the Judge of the Court shall cause a formal charge to be drawn up, setting forth concisely and exactly the alleged misconduct, and shall send a copy of the charge to the said Advocate or Pleader, and also a notice that on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the Advocate or Pleader at least 10 days before the day so appointed. On such day, or any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the Court shall receive and record all evidence properly adduced in support of the charge by the Advocate or Pleader, and shall proceed to adjudicate upon the charge.

11. If the Judge is the Judge of the Court subordinate to the Resident's Court, and he finds the charge established, and considers that the Advocate or Pleader should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and shall report the same to the Resident's Court, and that Court shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss the Advocate or Pleader.

12. Such report, when made by the Judge of any Court subordinate to the District Court, or by any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, shall be submitted through the District Judge or through the District Magistrate, as the case may be, who shall append to the report any remarks that he may think necessary and an expression of his own opinion of the case.

13. The District Judge or the District Magistrate may, pending the investigation and orders of the Resident's Court, suspend any Pleader charged before him or before any Court or Magistrate subordinate to him.

14. The Resident's Court, in any case in which an Advocate or Pleader has been acquitted otherwise than by an order of its own, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as it may deem fit.

15. The Resident's Court may also direct that any charge preferred against an Advocate or Pleader in any Court subordinate to it, shall be transferred for adjudication to itself or to any other Court of equal or superior grade to that in which the charge is preferred.

16. The suspension of any Advocate or Pleader shall be noted in the roll of Advocates or Pleaders in the Resident's Court, and notice thereof shall be sent to all Courts subordinate to that Court.

17. The name of any Advocate or Pleader dismissed under the foregoing provisions shall be struck off the roll of Advocates or Pleaders in the Resident's Court, and notice thereof shall be sent to all Courts subordinate to that Court.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Resident.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th February, 1897.

No. 3-A.—Lieutenant H. D. Pearson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 29 on the 23rd January, 1897.

J. A. FERRIER, *Major, R.E.*,
for Dir. Genl. of Military Works in India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 4th February, 1897.

No. 219.—The services of Mr. A. M. S. Carter, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue, 2nd grade, Sambhar Division are placed at the disposal of the Panjab Government, with a view to his employment as Superintendent of Salt Revenue, in the Kohat District.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th February, 1897.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer of the Army Remount Department is granted leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Major H. Goad, Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôt, Saharanpur, for five months. Pension service, 22nd year commenced 10th September, 1896.

T. DEANE, *Colonel,*
Director, Army Remount Department

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th February, 1897.

No. 9.—Mr. H. St. G. Gilmore, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General.

THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, 20th January, 1897.

The next Examination for Entrance to the Engineer and Telegraph classes will be held in June 1897. Passed candidates will join the College on the 1st November 1897. The course will extend over three years.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Colonel, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1897.

No. 13.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain T. H. Henderson, I.S.C., Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, (m. c.) for six months.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel,*
Accountant General, Military Department.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on or about the 25th September, 1896, certain treasure, to wit,—

17 Baba shahi rupees,
5-8 Ditto half rupees,
3 British rupees,

of the aggregate value of Rs 8-6-0, was found in the occupied Warkas land belonging to one Dewichanda Mavachand at Borlai in Umbargaon Petta of the Thana District, and all persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Mahalkari of Umbargaon on Thursday, the 10th of June 1897, at 11 A.M. (Madras time), when the Mahalkari will proceed to hold an inquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

A. C. LOGAN,
Collector

THANA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
The 2nd February 1897.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, dated at Secunderabad, the 4th day of February, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name.—No. 1083 Color-Sergeant (I. R. S.) William Henry Shingle.	Place of Enlistment,—Northampton
Age,—34 years 7 months.	Parish and County in which born,—Wexall, Wem, Shropshire.
Height, 5 feet 5 inches.	Date of Desertion or absence,—1st February, 1897.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.	Place of Desertion or absence,—Secunderabad.
Trade,—Clerk.	Marks,—None Under 11 years
Date of Enlistment,—7th June, 1885.	

R. J. CHAYTOR, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 1st Northamptonshire Regiment.

H D

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcels containing rags, shoddy, used bedding, and worn clothing cannot until further notice be forwarded from India to other countries by the foreign parcel post.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February, 1897.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th February, 1897.

No. 10019.—With effect from the 1st February, 1897, Pandit Shiva Pal, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. J. Faichnie, or until further orders.

No. 10039.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 1st February, 1897, during the absence on deputation of Mr. F. B. O'Shea, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, or until further orders:—

Mr. Altred F. Ryan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. A. C. Firth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. W. J. Gardiner, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

The 10th February, 1897.

No. 10104.—With effect from the 1st February, 1897, Mr. T. S. Carroll, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade, during the absence on deputation of Mr. H. C. Sheridan, or until further orders.

The 12th February, 1897.

No. 10155.—Mr. J. P. Barker, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 3rd March, 1897.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 9th February, 1897

Albert Brothers.
Akas, C.
Bennett, C. F.
Bianchi, King & Co.
Blaker, H. C.
Brockmann and David.
Brown, W. (Staff Engineer).
Cambridge & Co.
Deterding, H. W. A.
D'Silva & Co.
Falloheld, E.
Harris, J.
Hayes, Dr. H. McCaully.
Kempthorne, H. E.
Irwing & Co., W.
Louis, J.
Maclean & Co., J.
Manager, New King Cotton Mills Co.
McCoubrey, D.
Mollan & Co., John.
Southerland, S.
Stebbing & Co. (Rail and General Contractors).
Vidal Abraham (Negociant).
Williams & Co. (Tobacconists).

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allan, W. A. R.
Aplin, H. (care of R. Gordon, Esq.)
Armstrong, I. W.
Back, Fanney.
Bacson, Gene.
Barnes, Miss K.
Barrett, C. J.
Barrows, Dr. J. H.
Beatson, Walter W. G.
Birch, J. W.
Blaneche, Miss A.
Brocco, A.
Brown, J.
Brown, J. Nesbit.
Brown, Miss M.
Brownlow, E. O.
Cahen, Count Ugo.
Cahen, Countess.
Charlton, A. (of Manchester).
Chowdry, H.
Clarke, W. W.
Cochran, R. C.
Coghlan, H.
Colley, H.
Cooper, H. D.
Corbitt, W. L.
Cotta, J. M.
Coulter, R. T.
Cross, Mrs.
Cunningham, M.
Curtis, Miss L.
D'Aignebelle, P.
Daly, H.
Davis, Mrs. L.
DeCruze, Mrs. H.
DeSilva, W. S.
DeSouza, J. F. (care of Roland Seeger).
Dick, R.
D'Padua, J. L.
Dollie, Mr.
Dumas, Mrs. H.
Eaves, S. C.
Edmunds, K. C.
Edwards, J. I.
Elsworth, I. (care of Messrs. C. H. Gerrard & Co.).
Evans, H.
Fenn, R.
Forbes, J. D.
Friedman, S.
Galbraithe John, M. R.
Garrette, Leoni, Miss.
George, D.
Given, W. Scott.
Goodwin, G. A.
Gordon, Mrs. B.
Gordon, R. (Queensland).
Grant, L.
Green, G.
Greenway, A. C.
Greenaway, A. (Messrs. Carroll & Co.).
Grevel, C.
Greenwood, Mrs. K.
Groves, W. P.
Hall, G.
Hancox, H. W., Capt.
Hansz, M. B.
Harrison, Miss.
Hay, A. R.
Hinckes, R. F.
Horstmann, H.
Irving, Professor (from Melbourne).
Ivey, A.
James, J.
Jones, F. (care of H. Hadaker, Esq.).
Jones, Fred.
King, J. G.
Knoll, H.
Knudsen, A. F.
Leal, W.
Leloir, A. C.
Lemon, E. A.
Letts, H.
Lincoln, I. (Booksellers).
Lisser, T. O.
Lockhart, Mrs.
Lopezco, Mrs. F.
Lynch, C. F.
Maitland, T.
Mardon, H.
Maret, Julien.
Martin, Mrs. C. N.
Matheson, A.
Maxwell, H.
McCollum, E.
McManus, P.
McNaul, I.
Moorhead, Miss V.
Morse, P. E.
Niekerk, J. Von.
Noakes, Mrs.
Noblemaire, G.
Oliver, Miss
Oliver, Mrs. L.
Olman, T.
Palomino-de Castro.
Parker, W. A.
Pell, Mrs.
Price, A. E.
Ramage, W.
Randall, A.
Rees, Mrs. Stanley.
Renard, M. L.
Renton, A. L.
Richter, F. A.
Robertson, Wm.
Robinson, E.
Rosenberg, L.
Rowley, J. D.
Ryan, E.
Ryan, Mrs. L.
Scholfield, Miss Kate.
Schwabe, F. S.
Schwartzmama, J.
Shapiera, Mr. S.
Sharples, Miss R.
Silvena, Miss E. (care of F. G. Ashwood, Esq.).
Silvena, Miss E. (care of F. G. Ashwood, Esq.)
Simpson, H. R., Mrs.
Smalley, Mr. (care of J. H. Dunkerley).
Smith, Arthur.
Snowball, W.
Spence, Lieut. A. H. O.
Staff, G. E.
Storry, Mrs. E.
Talbot, A.
Thomas, W.
Thomas, Miss M. (care of I. Ryan, Esq.).
Traval, H.
Valangany, J.
Vallance, Mrs. F.
Walesby, R. N.
Webb, Chas.
Webb, I. H.
Wissenfeld, A.
Wilkins, Erwin.
Winter, A. L.
Winter, Mrs. E. C.
Winters, Mrs. N.
Wirth, M. M. (Pacific Circus).
Young, Mrs. S. R.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Daly, H.
Gardiner, A.
Grant, Lewis.
Groves, W. P.
Ryan, L., Mrs.
Scott, B.
Simon, Moses.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Abel, H. F.
Achard, J.
Alexander, C. N.
Anton, Del Mo[illegible]
Blewett, C. I., Major, Ret.
Bloomfield, J. G.
Bailey, C.
Barton, Majorie, Miss.
Cocks, G. A.
Charlton, W. B.
Carey, J.
Cajo Lamberts.
Cox, H. E.
Cuttis, W. S.
David, Lieut. (Staff Regt.).
Daniel, A.
Edwards, Alfred H.
Edulji Jamsetji.
Evans, H. E.
Falkenflug, S.
Francis, Jus.
Grant, J., Col.
Grimm, Robert.
Hall, E., Mrs.
Hogg, Hubert.
House, C.
Hall, W.
Hollier, Mox.
Hamilton, Lilias, Dr.
Izyard, A. H.
Joe, Ahmed.
John, M. A.
Jacomb, Nurse.
Kelly, H. P., Mrs.
King, L. W.
Knoll, Hans.
Limbjibhoy Rustomji Bhimorra.
Lawrence, G.
Lawsen, H.
Lawrence, G. H.
Leigh, H. P. P. (C.I.E.).
Lyon, N. J.
Moffat, Dougias.
Macleen, A. M., Miss.
Morse, P. E.
Noble, M. J.
Oliver, Charles H.
Pillay, Sam.
Punch, Hayward, Mrs.
Ryder, H.
Ram Gurkha Tej.
Richard, J.
Spence, Reginald, Mrs.
Slowcook, F.
Sullivan, Arthur.
Styne, Geo. A. Le.
Spencer, Stanley, Mrs.
Trent, J. H.
Tancock, O. K., Capt., Ret.
Tucker, E. V.
Tulsi Ram.
Virji Narayenji.
Varley, Cecilia, Miss.
Var, J.
Weeks, F.
Walker, G. Stanley, Mrs.
Walace, E. A.
Warbrick, R.A.
Walters, F. A., Mrs.
Wood, Walter S.
Zuchermann, Eva.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 9th February, 1897.

Hornby, W.
Walker, A.

The 13th February, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1897	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	17th Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	16th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	19th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	19th ,,	Per French Str. *Briaan.*
Colombo	17th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Bengal.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	16th ,,	Per Steamer *Suisang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	18th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	15th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	13th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto (Supplemental).	14th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	17th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	15th ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Aglaja.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8 45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by anyone taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے برٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کے پبي باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک ليے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ديل خريد کرسکتا هی — يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا برٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب ذيل مل سکتي هی — يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ يک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتی اور ديسی دواخانون مين بهي بکتي هی — ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کے چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کے آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کے باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R18, or, post free, R18-12.

½ ,, R 9, ,, R9-8.
¼ ,, R4-8, ,, R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৷৹
½ আধ ,, ,,	৯৲	,,	৯৷৹
¼ সিকি ,, ,,	৪৷৹	,,	৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিনকোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্ট কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের 'সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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☞ *The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1895-96. R2 (4a.)

Bengal Administration Report for 1895-96. R0 (R1-4a.)

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1895. R1 (2a.)

Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies, for 1895. 12a. (1a 6p.)

Report of the Labour Enquiry Commission, 1896. R2-8 (4a.)

Railway Management in Bengal—Three lectures delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in February and March, 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Railway Construction in Bengal—Three lectures delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in January and February, 1896. R2-8 (3a.)

MEDICAL.

Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1895-96. R1 (2a.)

Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1 (2a.)

Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1895. R2 (6a.)

Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1895. R2 (2a.)

Triennial Report of Vaccination in Bengal during the years 1893—96. R1 (2a.)

Triennial Report on the Working of the Charitable Dispensaries under the Government of Bengal for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895. R7 (5a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June, 1896. 8a. (2a.)

Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1895-96. R1-8 (6a.)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikim and Bhutan for 1895-96. R1 (2a. 6p.)

Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1894-95. R6 (8a.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1895-96. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1895-96. R4 (3a.)

Ditto ditto of the Stamp Department during the three years ending the 31st March, 1896. 8a. (1a.)

Bengal Famine Code. Revised Edition of December, 1895. 8a. (2a. 6p.)

A Guide to the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. By Dr. G. King, 1895. 8a (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for 1895-96. R1 (2a.)

Report on the Financial results of the Income Tax Administration in the Lower Provinces for the year 1894-95. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1895-96. R3 (4a.)

JUDICIAL.

Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act in English. 6a. (2a.)

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations—

for 1895. 2a. (1a.)

for 1896. 2a. (1a.)

Report on the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1895. R2 (4a.)

Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1895. R1-8 (3a.)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1896. 4a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police during 1895. 4a. (1a.)

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1895-96. 14a. (2a.)

Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for 1896. 6a. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1896. 2a. (1a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1896. 4a (1a. 6p.)

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1894-95. R5 (4a.)

A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals, Second Edition, 1895. 4a. (3a.)

Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and Overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, Esq. R3-8. (4a.)

Supplement to the Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and Overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M. INST. C.E., with notes by W. B. BESTIC, ESQ., A.M., I.C.S., and by G. C. MACONCHY, ESQ. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Navigation Canals in India. Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April, 1895, at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. ARJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Steam Launch Construction. Four lectures delivered at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College in April, 1895, by W. R. SIEELE, M.I.N.A. R3-12 (2*a*.)

List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R10 (10*a*.)

Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division, revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R2 (3*a*.)

Ditto	**ditto**	**Burdwan**	Division.	R1 (2*a*.)
Ditto	**ditto**	**Patna**	,,	R4 (3*a*.)
Ditto	**ditto**	**Bhagalpur**	,,	R1-4 (2*a*.)
Ditto	**ditto**	**Rajshahi**	,,	R1 (2*a*.)
Ditto	**ditto**	**Dacca**	,,	R1 (2*a*.)
Ditto	**ditto**	**Chittagong**	,,	4*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto	**ditto**	**Orissa**	,,	R1-8 (2*a*.)
Ditto	**ditto**	**Chota Nagpur**	,,	R1 (2*a*.)

MARINE.

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1*a*.). (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers, and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4*a*. (1*a*.) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto ditto, in Bengali. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Ditto ditto, in Hindi. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal for 1895-96. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1897. R3 (4*a*.)

REVENUE.

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6*a*.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1895-96. 8*a*. (1*a*.)

The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2*a*.)

Manual of Rules, Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B.C.) of 1895. 1*a*. 6*p*. (6*p*.)

Tauzi Manual, 1895. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

The Completion Report of Survey and Settlement for Kanika Wards' Estate, season 1889—94. R1-12 (3*a*.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, English. 3*a* (1*a*.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3*a*.)

The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14. (3*a*.)

Ditto ditto, Fishes, Volume I. R15 (6*a*.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Volume II. R15 (6*a*.)
Ditto ditto Birds, Volume I. R13 (6*a*.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Volume II. R9-12 (4*a*.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Volume III. R9-12 (5*a*.)
Ditto ditto, Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6*a*.)
Ditto ditto, Moths, Volume I. R17-2 (6*a*.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Volume II. R21-4 (6*a*.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Volume III. R21-4 (6*a*.)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1896. R1-8 (3*a*.)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September 1895. R1-8 (3*a*.)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the District of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5*a*.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4*a*. (1*a*.). (Edition of 1896.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2*a*. (½*a*.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2*a*. (½*a*.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2*a*. (½*a*.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (3*a*.)

List of Trees, Shrubs, and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Report of the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1895-96. R3 (4*a*.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96. R1-8 (3*a*.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (2*a*.)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITLEY, S. P. G., RANCHI, 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1-8 (5*a*.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2*a*.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6*a*.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5*a*.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3*a*.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1*a*. per copy.
Ditto, in Kaithi. 1*a*. per copy.

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 023741 and 023743 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94, for R500 each, originally standing in the name of Sreemutty Lukheemoney Dassee, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

SREEMUTTY LUKHEEMONEY DASSEE,

Widow and Certificate-holder in the estate of Gopal Chunder Dutt, Serampur, Old Petty Court Garden.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th February, 1897 :—

No. 3 of 1897.

A Bill to repeal certain Obsolete Enactments and to amend and facilitate the citation of certain other enactments.

Act XII, 1891, preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain enactments specified in the first schedule to this Act which are spent, or have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express specific repeal, or have by lapse of time or otherwise become unnecessary, should be expressly and specifically repealed;

And whereas it is also expedient that certain formal amendments should be made in the enactments specified in the second schedule to this Act;

And whereas it is also expedient to facilitate the citation of the enactments specified in the third schedule to this Act;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Act XII, 1891, s. 1.] Title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending Act, 1897; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Act XII, 1891, s. 2.] Enactments in schedules repealed and amended respectively.

2. (*1*) The enactments specified in the first schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

(*2*) The enactments specified in the second schedule shall be modified to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

[*Cf.* Act XII 1891, s. 3.] Savings.

3. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to;

and this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed;

nor shall the repeal by this Act of any enactment provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

[*Cf.* 59 & 60 Vict., c. 14, s. 1.] Citation of certain enactments.

4. Each of the enactments described in the first three columns of the third schedule may, without prejudice to any other mode of citation, be cited for all purposes by the short title mentioned in that behalf in the fourth column thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

A description or citation of a portion of an enactment includes the words, section or other part mentioned or referred to as forming the beginning or as forming the end of the portion comprised in the description or citation.

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.	Explanation.*
		Part I.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.		
1854	XXVI	Court of Wards .	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.	This Act was declared in force, on the 22nd August, 1878, in the districts of Kamrup, Nowgong, Darrang, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Goalpara (excluding the Eastern Dvars) and Cachar (excluding the North Cachar Hills) and, on the 3rd October, 1879, in the district of Sylhet. It is possibly also applicable to the North Cachar Hills, the Garo Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Naga Hills, which were acquired before 1854. The Act has been superseded by Bengal Act IX of 1879 in the districts of Goalpara, Cachar (excluding the North Cachar Hills) and Sylhet, and will be superseded by the same Act in the districts of Kamrup, Nowgong, Darrang, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur on the issue of proposed Draft II; and it is probably not required in any of the Hill Districts.
1855	XXXII	Embankments .	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.	This Act is quite general in its terms, and therefore applied to Assam along with the other territories comprised in Bengal at the time that it was passed. It has been repealed in the districts of Sylhet, Kamrup, Nowgong, Darrang, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Goalpara (excluding the Eastern Dvars) and Cachar (excluding the North Cachar Hills), by Bengal Act VI of 1873, which has been declared in force in all these places, but it is unrepealed as regards the rest of Assam. It is proposed to repeal Bengal Act VI of 1873 in Assam, as being of no practical use there, and Act XXXII of 1855 is no doubt similarly useless in the tracts in which it is nominally in force.
1857	XIII	Opium . . .	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.	This Act was declared in force in the district of Sylhet by Notification No. 1152, dated the 3rd October, 1879, issued under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, but it is a dead-letter there, the cultivation of opium in Assam being prohibited.
1882	I	Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882	In the title, *the words* Bengal and. In the preamble, *the words* Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and *the words* Khasi Hills.	There are now no "labour-districts" in Bengal, and the Khasi Hills District in Assam has ceased to be a "labour-district." The words now suggested for repeal appear to have become obsolete, in consequence of the repeals made by Act VII of 1893, s. 3 (1).

*This column will be omitted from the Bill before it is passed into law.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.	Explanation.
		***Part I.—Acts of the Governor General in Council*—contd.**		
1882	I—*contd.*		In section 116, *the words from* Every labourer *to* the same.	These words ought to have been repealed when section 115 of the Act was amended by Act VII of 1893. It was apparently through oversight that this was not done.
1892	IV	Court of Wards (amending Bengal Act IX of 1879).	Section 9 . . .	Repealing clause. Spent.
1893	VII	Inland Emigration Act, 1893.	Section 3, *from* in the definition of the expression *to* repealed. Sections 11 and 38.	Repealing clauses. Spent.
		Part II.—Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.		
1862	VIII	Zamindari Daks .	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.	See paragraph 16 of the Chief Commissioner's letter No. $\frac{94 \text{ L. \& L.}}{2307}$ J., dated the 11th June, 1896.
1864	V	The Canals Act, 1864	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.	See paragraph 17, *ibid.*
,,	VII	The Salt Act, 1864 .	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.	See the Chief Commissioner of Assam's letter No. $\frac{167 \text{ L. \& L.}}{4514}$ J dated the 26th October, 1896.
1865	VII	Slaughter-houses .	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.	See paragraph 17, *ibid.*
,,	VIII	Sale of Under-tenures	Sections 4 to 17 and the Schedule, so far as they apply to Assam.	See paragraph 15, *ibid.*
1867	V	General Clauses .	Section 5 . . .	Commencement clause. Spent.
1871	I	Amending the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870.	Section 6 . . .	Superseded by Bengal Act I of 1892, s. 13.
,,	X	District Road Cess Act, 1871.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.	See paragraph 10, *ibid.*
1873	I	Amending the Salt Act, 1864.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.	See the Chief Commissioner's letter No. $\frac{167 \text{ L. \& L.}}{4514}$ J., dated the 20th October, 1896.
,,	VI	Bengal Embankment Act, 1873.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.	This Act has been declared, by notification under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, to be in force in several districts of Assam, but it is not in practical operation in any part of the province.
1878	VII	Bengal Excise Act, 1878.	In section 2, the last twenty-five words.	Commencement clause. Spent.
1879	IX	Court of Wards Act, 1879.	The third paragraph of section 1.	Commencement clause Spent.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.	Explanation.
		***Part II.—Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council*—contd.**		
1880	VII	Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880.	The second and third paragraphs of section 1.	These paragraphs were peculiar to Bengal, and never applied to Assam.
			In section 7, clause (3), *the words and figures* in Act V of 1875, section 57.	Bengal Act V of 1875 was repealed in Assam by Act XII of 1891.
			Clause (5) of section 7 .	This clause refers to Bengal Regulation VI of 1819, which has been repealed in Assam by Act XVII of 1878. The clause is superseded there by Act XVII of 1878, section 9.
			In sections 10, 11 and 18, *the words and figure* section 5 or.	Section 5 was repealed by Regulation I of 1886. (The whole of the Act was repealed for Assam so far as it relates to the recovery of arrears of land-revenue, and section 5 is the section which deals specifically therewith.)
				[Act VII of 1880 is repealed in Bengal by Bengal Act I of 1895.]
1881	III	Court of Wards (amending Bengal Act IX of 1879).	In section 1, the last twenty-six words.	Commencement clause. Spent.
			Section 2 . . .	Repealing clause. Spent.
,,	IV	Bengal Excise Act Amendment Act, 1881.	In section 1, the last twenty-six words .	Commencement clause. Spent.
			Section 2 . . .	Repealing clause. Spent.
1886	I	Amending the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870	Section 2 . . .	Superseded by Bengal Act I of 1892, s. 3.
			Section 8 . . .	Superseded by Bengal Act I of 1892, s. 13.
1887	II	Vaccination (amending Bengal Act V of 1880).	The second paragraph of section 1.	Commencement clause. Spent.
1889	I	Inland Emigrants' Health Act, 1889.	In section 1, *the words from* and *to the end.*	Commencement clause. Spent.
1892	I	Amending the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870.	In section 3, *the words and figures* as amended by section 2 of Bengal Act I of 1886.	These words and figures are superfluous. It is, moreover, now proposed to repeal section 2 of Bengal Act I of 1886.
		Part III.—Regulations made under the Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 3.		
1873	V	Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.	The whole Regulation, so far as it applies to the Garo Hills District.	The Regulation was repealed as to the Garo Hills by Reg. I of 1876, but it probably revived on the expiry of Reg. I of 1870. It is superseded as to the Garo Hills District by Reg. I of 1882.
				[For title to this Regulation, see *Gazette of India*, 1875, Pt. I, p. 529.]
1875	III	The Assam Hill Districts Whipping Regulation, 1875.	The whole Regulation .	See the Chief Commissioner's letter No. $\frac{401 \text{ P. and J.}}{4711}$ J., dated the 24th November, 1896.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.	Explanation.
PART III.—Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3)—contd.				
1876	I	Garo Hills Regulation, 1876.	The whole . . .	Expired—see Reg. I of 1882, preamble.
1878	I	Garo Hills and Goalpara Boundary Regulation, 1878.	The whole . .	Validation enactment—see saving in section 3 of this draft.
1879	III	Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879.	The *Explanation* to section 5.	See paragraph 34 of letter to Chief Commissioner dated , 1896.
1880	I	Repeal of parts of Regulations V of 1873 and I of 1876.	The whole . . .	So far as it affects Reg. V of 1873, Reg. I of 1880 has expired, Act VI of 1879 having been extended to all the districts of Assam to which Reg. V of 1873 applied, *proprio vigore*. [The Regulation of 1873 has since been extended to parts of Goalpara and the Naga Hills, but with the exception of the sections (8, 9 and 10) which the Regulation of 1880 repeals; and, if the former Regulation should in future be extended to any other district, the repealed sections will similarly be excepted by the extending notification.]
				So far as it affects Reg. I of 1876, Reg. I of 1880 is obsolete, the Regulation of 1876 having expired (see Reg. I of 1882, preamble).
1890	IV	Assam Military Police Regulation, 1890.	Section 2 . . .	Repealing clause. Spent.
Part IV.—Regulations of the Bengal Code.				
1806	XI	Passage of Troops .	In section 2, *the words from* the Commanding Officer will at the same time *to the end*.	See paragraph 12 of the Chief Commissioner's letter No. $\frac{94 \text{ L. \& L.}}{2307}$ J., dated the 11th June 1896.
			In section 7, *the words* and the Magistrates to report to the Nizamat Adalat for the information of the Governor General in Council.	See paragraph 12, *ibid.*
1810	XIX	Native Endowments: Escheats.	The whole Regulation, so far as it applies to Assam.	See paragraph 19, *ibid.*
1817	XX	Police . . .	So much as is unrepealed, so far as it applies to Assam.	See paragraph 14, *ibid.*

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendment.	Explanation.*
		Part I.— Act of the Governor General in Council.		
1882	I	Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882.	In the schedule *for* the Inland Emigration Act, 1882, *read* the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882.	The title of Act I of 1882 was altered by Act VII of 1893, section 2.
		Part II.—Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.		
1862	VIII	Zamindari Dâks .	In section 11, *for* Act XVII of 1854 (*for the management of the Post Office, for the regulation of the duties of postage, and for the punishment of offences against the Post Office*) *read* the Indian Post Office Act, 1866.	Act XVII of 1854 has been repealed by Act XIV of 1866. The saving as to references contained in section 4 of the latter Act is confined to references to particular sections of the former Act.
1883	I	Excise (amending Bengal Act VII of 1878)	In section 12, *for the words* In the second paragraph *to the end of the section, read* In the second paragraph of the same section, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1881, section 8, the following words shall be inserted after the word "sea," that is to say, "which are in the possession of any common carrier or warehouseman as such or."	The amendment (substituting "liquors" for "excisable article" in section 61 of Bengal Act VII of 1878) made by Bengal Act IV of 1881, section 8, seems to have been overlooked when section 12 of Bengal Act I of 1883 was drawn.
1884	III	Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.	In section 37-J. (inserted by Bengal Act IV of 1894, section 23), *for* the Loans Act, 1870, *read* the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879.	Clerical error
			In section 219 (as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, section 64), *for* or two hundred and ten two hundred and ten A *read* 210 or 210A.	Clerical error.
1887	II	Vaccination (amending Bengal Act V of 1880).	To section 3 *add* :— "The Schedule hereto annexed shall be annexed as The First Schedule to the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880."	Bengal Act II of 1887 contains no specific provision for incorporating the schedule annexed to it in Bengal Act V of 1880.
1889	I	Inland Emigrant's Health Act, 1889.	In the preamble and also in section 2, *for* the Inland Emigration Act, 1882, *read* the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882.	The title of Act I of 1882 was altered by Act VII of 1893, section 2.

* This column will be omitted from the Bill before it is passed into law.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendment.	Explanation.
Part III.—Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3).				
1875	III	Assam Hill Districts Whipping Regulation, 1875	In section 2, *for* Governor General in Council *read* Local Government, *and after* Garo Hills Act, 1869, *insert* or section 6 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, as the case may be.	See paragraph 35 of letter to Chief Commissioner, No. 613, dated the 30th April, 1896.
1883	I	Sylhet and Cachar Rural Police Regulation, 1883.	In section 18, clause 10th, *for* the Indian Forest Act, 1878, *read* the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891.	Act VII of 1878 was repealed in Assam by Regulation VII of 1891, but the Regulation does not contain the usual clause saving references to repealed matter.
1886		Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886	To section 1 *add* :— "(3) The Chief Commissioner may in like manner amend vary or rescind any notification issued under sub-section (2).	See paragraph 13 of the Chief Commissioner's letter No. $\frac{94 \text{ I. } 8 \text{ I.}}{1307}$ J., dated the 11th June, 1890.
Part IV.—Regulations of the Bengal Code.				
1806	XI	Passage of Troops	In section 4 clause third, *for* Governor General in Council, *in each place in which these words occur, read* Local Government.	See paragraph 12 of the Chief Commissioner's letter No. $\frac{94 \text{ I. } 8 \text{ I.}}{1307}$ J., dated the 11th June, 1890
1812	XI	Removal of Foreign Immigrants.	In section 5 clause second, *for* to the Nizámat Adálat, who will recommend to the Governor General in Council such abbreviation of the prescribed punishment as they may judge proper, *read* to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall pass such orders thereon as it may think fit.	See paragraph 12, *ibid.*
			For Governor General in Council, *wherever those words occur*, read Local Government.	See paragraph 12, *ibid.*
1823	VII	Loans to covenanted officers.	In section 3, *for the words from* All Judges *to* powers of such Collector, *read* All Commissioners, District and Sessions Judges, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners being members of the Indian Civil Service.	See paragraph 12, *ibid.*
			In section 6, and also in section 8, *for* Governor General in Council *read* Local Government.	See paragraph 12, *ibid.*
			In section 8, *for* Government *read* the Local Government.	See paragraph 12, *ibid.*

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject.	Short title.
		Part I.—Local Acts of the Governor General in Council in force in Assam.	
1850	XXV	For the forfeiture to Government of deposits made on incomplete sales of land under Regulation VIII, 1819.	The Forfeited Deposits Act, 1850.
...	XXXIII	For amending the forms necessary for the sale of patni tenures in Bengal.	The Sale of Patni Tenures Act, 1850.
1853	VI	Relating to summary suits for arrears of rent, to sales of patni talugs and other saleable tenures, and to sales of land in satisfaction of summary decrees for rent.	The Rent Recovery Act, 1853.
...	XIX	To amend the law of evidence in the Civil Courts of the East India Company in the Bengal Presidency.	The Recusant Witnesses Act, 1853.
1856	XII	To amend the law respecting the employment of Amins by the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William.	The Civil Courts Amins Act, 1856.
1867	III	To provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William, and in the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma.	The Public Gambling Act, 1867.
1871	XIX	To provide for the appointment of Sessions Judges in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.	The Bengal Sessions Courts Act, 1871.
1874	VIII	To provide for the exercise of the powers hitherto exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor and Board of Revenue of Bengal in the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Assam.	The Assam Chief Commissionership Act, 1874.
...	XII	To provide for the exercise, in Sylhet, of the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor and Board of Revenue in Bengal.	The Sylhet Act, 1874.
1886	III	To amend the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878	The Northern India Ferries Act Amendment Act, 1878.
1892	IV	To amend the Bengal Court of Wards Act, 1879 [Act IX (B. C.) of 1879].	The Court of Wards Act (Bengal) Amendment Act, 1892.
		Part II.—Regulation made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3).	
1884	III	To empower the extension of the Assam Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1880, to certain tracts in Assam, and to declare that Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure) shall be deemed never to have come into force in the Garo Hills District, the Naga Hills District and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.	The Assam Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1884.
		Part III.—Regulations of the Bengal Code in force in Assam.	
1793	I	For enacting into a Regulation certain Articles of a Proclamation bearing date the 22nd March 1793.	The Bengal Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1793.
...	II	For abolishing the Courts of Mál Adálat or Revenue Courts, and transferring the trial of the suits which were cognizable in those Courts to the Courts of Dewáni Adálat; and prescribing Rules for the conduct of the Board of Revenue and the Collectors.	The Bengal Land-revenue Regulation 1793

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject.	Short title.
		Part III.—Regulations of the Bengal Code in force in Assam—contd.	
...	VIII.	For re-enacting, with modifications and amendments, the rules for the Decennial Settlement of the public revenue payable from the lands of the zamindárs, independent taluqdars and other actual proprietors of land, in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, passed for those provinces respectively on the 18th September 1789; the 25th November 1789; and the 10th February 1790, and subsequent dates.	The Bengal Decennial Settlement Regulation, 1793.
1793	XI . .	For removing certain restrictions to the operation of the Hindu and Muhammadan laws with regard to the inheritance of landed property subject to the payment of revenue to Government.	The Bengal Inheritance Regulation, 1793.
...	XXXVIII.	For re-enacting, with modifications, such part of the rule passed on the 27th June 1787, as prohibits Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company employed in the administration of justice or the collection of the public revenue lending money to zamindárs, independent taluqdars or other actual proprietors of land, or dependent taluqdars or farmers of land holding farms immediately of Government, or the under-farmers or raiats of the several descriptions of proprietors and farmers of land above mentioned, or their respective sureties.	The Indian Civil Service (Bengal) Loans Prohibition Regulation, 1793.
1799	V . .	To limit the interference of the Zila Court of Diwání Adalat in the execution of wills and administration to the estates of persons dying intestate.	The Bengal Wills and Intestacy Regulation, 1799.
1800	X . .	For preventing the division of landed estates in the Jungal Mahals of the Zila of Midnapore and other Districts.	The Bengal Inheritance Regulation, 1800.
1804	X . .	For declaring the powers of the Governor General in Council to provide for the immediate punishment of certain offences against the State by the sentence of Courts-martial.	The Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.
1806	XI . .	For facilitating the progress of detachments of troops through the Company's territories for affording any requisite assistance to persons travelling through those territories.	The Bengal Troops Transport and Travellers Assistance Regulation, 1806.
1812	XI . .	To empower the Governor General in Council to order the removal of emigrants from foreign countries, and their descendants, from any place in the vicinity of the frontier of the State from which they may have emigrated; and, in certain cases, to place and detain any such persons in safe custody; and likewise to provide for the trial of emigrants and their descendants who may excite disturbances in the countries from which they may have emigrated, and of persons aiding them in the prosecution of such attempts.	The Bengal Foreign Immigrants Regulation, 1812.
1818	III . .	For the confinement of State Prisoners . .	The Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818.
1819	VIII .	To declare the validity of certain tenures, and to define the relative rights of zamíndárs and patni taluqdars; also to establish a process for the sale of such taluqs in satisfaction of the zamindár's demand of rent.	The Bengal Patni Taluqs Regulation, 1819.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*concld.*

1	2	3	4
Year	No.	Subject.	Short title.
		Part III.—Regulations of the Bengal Code in force in Assam—contd.	
1820	I	For providing that all sales of certain taluqs made answerable by sale for arrears by the zamindár's rent shall be conducted in the mode provided by Regulation VIII, 1819, for the sales therein described.	The Bengal Patni Taluqs Regulation, 1820.
1823	VII	For prohibiting loans by Covenanted Civil Servants from persons subject to their official authority and influence.	The Indian Civil Service (Bengal) Loans Prohibition Regulation, 1823.
1825	VI	For rendering more effectual the rules in force relative in supplies and preparations for troops proceeding through the British territories.	The Bengal Troops Transport Regulation, 1825.
...	XI	For declaring the rules to be observed in determining claims to lands gained by alluvion, or by dereliction of a river or the sea.	The Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Regulation, 1825.
1827	III	For modifying and amending the rules in force relative to the law officers and ministerial native officers of the Courts of Judicature, who may be guilty of corruption or extortion.	The Bengal Corruption and Extortion Regulation, 1827.
1827	V	For modifying the rules at present in force for the management of estates under attachments by orders of the Courts of Justice in certain cases.	The Bengal Attached Estates Management Regulation, 1827.
1829	XVII	For declaring the practice of Sati or of burning or burying alive the widows of Hindus illegal and punishable by the Criminal Courts.	The Bengal Sati Regulation, 1829.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is, as stated in the preamble, to repeal certain enactments which are spent, or have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express repeal, or have by lapse of time or otherwise become obsolete or unnecessary, and also to make certain formal amendments in the Statute-book suggested in the course of the preparation in the Legislative Department of the Government of India of a Code of the Acts and Regulations in force in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam. The opportunity has been taken to facilitate the citation, where necessary, of the enactments (other than those of the Bengal Council) contained in that Code by following the example set by Parliament in passing the Short Titles Acts of 1892 and 1896.

M. D. CHALMERS.

The 9th February, 1897.

J. M MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Acts, 1881, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th February, 1897 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 478, dated 26th February, 1896 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 298-C., dated 28th February, 1896 [Paper No. 2]
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 144-C., dated 24th February, 1896 [Paper No. 3].
From Officiating Chief Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1404, dated 2nd March, 1896 [Paper No. 4].
From Chief Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 658—L.-10, dated 28th February, 1896 [Paper No. 5].
From Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 797, dated 28th February, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 462, dated 5th March, 1896 [Paper No. 7].
From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 1714, dated 6th March, 1896 [Paper No. 8].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 69, dated 5th March, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 255—VII-798 B., dated 11th March, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 10]
From Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1667 J., dated 17th March, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 55 L. & L.—926-J., dated 13th March, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, and its Dependencies, No. 454, dated 6th April, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

2. The object of this Bill is to assimilate the law contained in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, to the law contained in section 74 of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 61), as appears from the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

3. We think that object can best be attained by adopting the language of the English Act. We have therefore substituted the terms of section 74 of the English Act for the present provisions of section 84 of the Indian Act. We have also added two illustrations to make the object of the new provisions clearer.

4. As section 84 qualifies the provisions of section 72 and the two sections must be read together, we have thought it best to amend section 72 by prefixing the words "subject to the provisions of section 84".

5. We have substituted these amendments for the proposals of the original Bill, which have been subjected to many criticisms, some of which seem to us to be well founded.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	8th February, 1896.
Fort Saint George Gazette	28th February, 1896.
Bombay Government Gazette	13th February, 1896.
Calcutta Gazette	12th February, 1896.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	15th February, 1896.
Punjab Government Gazette	20th February, 1896
Central Provinces Gazette	15th February, 1896.
Burma Gazette	22nd February, 1896.
Assam Gazette	22nd February, 1896.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd March, 1896.
Sind Official Gazette	20th February, 1896.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Marathi	22nd February, 1896.
	Gujarathi	22nd February, 1896.
	Kanarese	22nd February, 1896.
Bengal	Bengali	25th February, 1896.
	Hindi	3rd March, 1896.
	Uriya	5th March, 1896.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	22nd February, 1896.
Punjab	Urdu	27th February, 1896.
Burma	Burmese	29th February, 1896.
Assam	Bengali	7th March, 1896
Sindh	Sindhi	27th February, 1896.

7. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

M. D. CHALMERS.
J. WESTLAND.
P. ANANDA CHARLU.
G. H. P. EVANS.
G. P. GLENDINNING.
P. PLAYFAIR.

The 9th February, 1897.

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No. II.

A Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) *This Act may be called the Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment Act, 1897; and*

(2) *It shall come into force at once.*

Amendment of section 72, Act XXVI of 1881.

2. *To* section 72 of the said Act the following *words* shall be *pr fixed*, namely, "*Subject to the provisions of section 84.*"

Substitution of new section for section 84, Act XXVI of 1881.

3. For section 84 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

When cheque not duly presented and drawer damaged thereby.

"84. (1) *Where a cheque is not presented for payment within a reasonable time of its issue, and the drawer or person on whose account* it is drawn had the right, at the time when *presentment ought to have been made, as between himself and the banker, to have the cheque paid and suffers actual damage through the delay, he is discharged to the extent of such damage, that is to say, to the extent to which such drawer or person is a creditor of the banker to a larger amount than he would have been if such cheque had been paid.*

(2) *In determining what is a reasonable time, regard shall be had to the nature of the instrument, the usage of trade and of bankers, and the facts of the particular case.*

(3) *The holder of the cheque as to which such drawer or person is so discharged shall be a creditor, in lieu of such drawer or person, of such banker to the extent of such discharge and entitled to recover the amount from him.*

Illustrations.

(a) A draws a cheque for Rs. 1,000, and, when the cheque ought to be presented, has funds at the bank to meet it. The bank fails before the cheque is presented. The drawer is discharged, but the holder can prove against the bank for the amount of the cheque.

(b) A draws a cheque at Umballa on a bank in Calcutta. The bank fails before the cheque could be presented in ordinary course. A is not discharged, for he has not suffered actual damage through any delay in presenting the cheque.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 11th February, 1897.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.
His Excellency Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble H. E. M. James.
The Hon'ble Sir A. S. Lethbridge, K.C.S.I., M.D.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Alan Cadell, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble G. P. Glendinning.
The Hon'ble Nawab Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, C.I.E., Bahadur, Fakhar-uddoulah, Chief of Loharu.
The Hon'ble Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskute.
The Hon'ble P. Playfair, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, KT.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. He

said:—"We have reported on this Bill and we have considerably altered the Bill as it stood when referred to us; so I ought to say a few words in explanation of what we have done.

"The object of the Bill is to introduce the provisions of section 74 of the English Bills of Exchange Act into the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. We thought that the best way of doing that was to incorporate the words of the English Act, and that is what we have done. The object of the change is this: By the English Common Law the drawer of a cheque is liable on that cheque until the Statute of Limitations runs against it, but there was an exception to this liability. Supposing the cheque was not presented in the ordinary course, and supposing that in the interval the bank on which the cheque was drawn failed, it was clear that the drawer was damaged by the omission to present the cheque, and the rule of the Common Law was that the drawer, having been damaged, was discharged. When the English Act of 1882 was going through a Committee this rule was altered by Lord Bramwell. He pointed out that it was not fair that the drawer should be absolutely discharged from his debt on the cheque, and from his debt in respect of which the cheque was given, and also that he should have his right of proof against the bank, who perhaps might pay a very substantial dividend. Take this case: Suppose a cheque is drawn for £1,000. The holder of the cheque instead of presenting it at once circulates or keeps it. Well, the bank fails; the drawer of course is discharged, but the bank may pay ten shillings in the pound. The result of the Common Law rule was that the drawer was discharged from his debt, and he also had a right of proof against the bank which realised for him eventually £500. Lord Bramwell pointed out that this was inequitable, and he introduced the present clause which is now section 74 of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882. It provides that although the drawer is discharged, the holder of the cheque, in such case, is made a creditor of the bank and has the drawer's right of proof against the bank; so that in the case I have mentioned the holder would be able to prove against the bank and get £500 from it. The drawer would be discharged from liability, but the holder of the cheque would be substituted for the drawer as regards proving against the bank. The Indian Act, 1881, had adopted the English Common Law rule, but it was suggested to the Government of India some two years ago that the English rule was more equitable, and that the English rule ought to be incorporated into the Indian Act. The object of the present Bill is to incorporate into our Indian Act the provision of the English Act. We have adopted the words of the English Act, and we have added a couple of illustrations to show its operation."

GENERAL CLAUSES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill to consolidate and extend the General Clauses Acts, 1868 and 1887, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, the Hon'ble Mr. James, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu, the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani, the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep and the mover, with instructions to report within one month.

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH said:—"I crave permission to say a few words in respect of the Bill that has just been proposed to be referred to the Select Committee.

"I believe the thanks of the Profession are due to the Hon'ble the Legal Member for his forensic labour in having so ably digested, for the use of the Indian Statute-book, an improved revise, so to say, of the Legislative Thesaurus, which he aptly describes as 'Draft Accidents Prevention Bill.'

"The Bill, when passed into law, will, I think, be of great service not only to the Legislature but to the Bench and the Bar in determining the *prima facie* meaning of the terms that are constantly used in almost all the Acts.

"As explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Bill consolidates the two existing enactments on the subject, namely, the Acts I of 1868 and I of 1887, incorporating certain provisions of the English Interpretation Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict., cap. 63). I notice section 4, clauses 1 and 2 of the Bill are declara-

tory of the existing law as regards previous enactments. A reproduction of the several definitions, as given in the preceding section 3, renders both these clauses, in my opinion, somewhat inartistic in their present form, which, I venture to suggest, might perhaps be avoided without affecting their substance or object, if they were worded differently or on the lines suggested below, namely :—

"*Section 4* (*1*).—Notwithstanding the repeal of Act I of 1868 the General Clauses Act, 1868) all the definitions and expressions contained in the aforesaid Act apply, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, to all the Acts of the Governor General in Council, made after the third day of January, 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

"(*2*) Notwithstanding the repeal of Act I of 1887 (the General Clauses Act, 1887) all the definitions contained in the aforesaid Act apply, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, to all Acts of the Governor General in Council, and Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

"A further observation, I have to submit, is that section 5 and the following sections prescribe general rules of construction. While I fully appreciate the usefulness of these rules, which are, indeed, an improvement upon the old law, I am not sure whether they can appropriately, or in strict conformity with juristic notions, be embodied as such, and as a part, in an Act, the main object of which is the abbreviating the phraseology employed in Legislative enactments.

"The question, however, being purely one of academic interest, the law upon it, I confess, is to be taken from the Hon'ble the Legal Member, whose minute shows that a cognate matter has been very carefully considered already by competent lawyers elsewhere.

"These are, my Lord, some of the matters, amongst others, that I beg ought to receive the attention of the Select Committee, in discussing the various provisions of the Bill.

"It may as well be observed incidentally, that the proposed measure being not an emergent one, it would have been rather satisfactory had the Bill been allowed to be circulated for eliciting suggestions by the several High Courts, with the object of giving a finishing touch to the Bill, before passing it into law."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said that he was much obliged for the Hon'ble Member's suggestions. He could only say that they would be most carefully considered in Select Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal certain obsolete enactments and to amend and facilitate the citation of certain other enactments. He said :—"The object of the Bill is stated in the title. The Bill is an Assam repealing and amending Bill. It is a class of legislation with which Hon'ble Members are familiar, and the object is to enable the Legislative Department to publish a complete edition of the Assam Acts. The Bill in no wise differs from other Acts of the kind which are passed before the local codes are edited. There is only one feature in the present Bill which I ought to refer to. In accordance with modern English practice we have given short titles to the Acts which did not previously possess them The modern English practice is always to give an Act a short title, and I think it has its conveniences. In this Bill we have given short titles to those Assam Acts which have not already got them."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India and in the Assam Gazette in English.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 25th February, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 11th February, 1897.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 7.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 30th, 1897.

Pressure was very unsteady over Northern and Central India during the week, and there were hence large and rapid modifications of the general distribution of pressure in that area. Over the Peninsula on the other hand the pressure changes were slight and the distribution was in consequence fairly steady. As might be expected under these conditions the weather, while fine and settled over the Peninsula, was more or less disturbed over Northern and Central India. Fair rain was received in the Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, and parts of the Punjab and of the North-Western Provinces. The mean temperature of the week was practically normal in the Punjab, Central India and Gujarat, and in moderate to considerable excess of the normal over the remainder of the country.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 24th January.*—Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly in North-Western and Central India, and was in slight to considerable excess in that area. Pressure had increased slightly to rapidly in Bengal and Assam, and was in considerable excess in these districts. It was practically unchanged in the Peninsula where it was slightly above the average. The general distribution of pressure was abnormal. Pressure was highest in Upper Assam and lowest in West Ceylon and Travancore, while a slight depression lay over the western districts of Central India. Winds were cyclonic in direction around the depression, but blew from about their normal cold weather directions elsewhere. Skies were heavily clouded in the North-West Himalayas and partially clouded in Northern India and Baluchistan. No rain had fallen in India and only light rain in Baluchistan. Temperature was normal in the Punjab, considerably below the average in Sind, West Rajputana and Kathiawar, and generally in excess of the normal elsewhere. The excess averaged as much as 5½° for Berar and the Central Provinces.

Monday, 25th January.—With a few local exceptions of no importance the barometer had fallen over the whole of India and Baluchistan. The fall was brisk over the greater part of North-Western India as well as in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces. Pressure was in moderate to considerable excess to the east of a line joining Peshawar, Allahabad, Nagpur and Cocanada and normal to the west of it. The feeble depression had advanced east-north-eastwards to the neighbourhood of Saugor, but was very faintly indicated in the chart. The general distribution remained unaltered in other respects. Winds were rather irregular in direction, though chiefly from between east and north. Calms were numerous in North-Western and Central India. Humidity had risen fast in the North-West Himalayas. Skies were free from cloud in Burma and Western India, and more or less clouded in most other places. General showers had occurred over the greater part of the Central Provinces and of Central India and a few scattered showers in the North-Western Provinces. The principal amounts were 0·85 inch at Jubbulpore, 0·82 inch at Pachmarhi, and 0·66 inch at Sutna. Temperature had increased very rapidly in Sind and Rajputana, and briskly in the Punjab, and was from 2° to 4½° above the average in these areas. The excessive temperature in the Central Provinces was even more marked than on the previous day, the mean temperature of the previous 24 hours averaging 7° in excess in that area. Elsewhere temperature was practically unchanged.

Tuesday, 26th January.—The barometric changes of the previous 24 hours were generally small and unimportant except in the Indus Valley where pressure had increased briskly to rapidly. Pressure was normal in Western and Central India, and above the average in the remainder of India and Burma. The excess was greatest in the Punjab where it ranged up to ·11″. The general distribution of pressure had altered considerably and was now of the usual cold weather type, pressure being highest in the West Punjab and lowest in the extreme south of the Indian region. The shallow depression near Saugor on the previous day had shifted slightly north-eastwards and was central near Nowgong. It was however very ill-defined, and its existence on the chart was revealed mainly by the peculiar bend of the isobar of 30·05″ over Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Winds were much the same as on the preceding day. Scattered showers had fallen in Berar, the Central Provinces and the sub-montane Punjab, the heaviest of which was 1·20 inches at Akola. The temperature continued very abnormal over by far the greater part of the country. Temperature was in defect of the normal in Baluchistan, the North-West Punjab and Kathiawar and in excess over the remainder of the country. The provincial variations varied from 2½° in Madras to 7½° in Berar and the Central Provinces. The excess was due chiefly to unusually high night temperatures.

Wednesday, 27th January. Pressure had given way throughout the Indian area, slightly in Western and Southern India, and briskly to rapidly elsewhere. Pressure differed but little from the normal in the Peninsula, Sind and Baluchistan, but was in slight to considerable defect of the normal over the remainder of the country. Pressure was fairly uniform, though high in the north-west and north-east, and low over the North Western Provinces, over Central Bengal and over the extreme south. Variable winds and calms obtained generally over the land area. Skies were clear on the north-west frontier, overcast in the North-West Himalayas, and moderately clouded in the remainder of India and Burma. Light rain had again been received in the central parts of the country, light rain and snow in the North-West Himalayas, and a few local showers in Northern India. The largest amount reported was 0·60 inch at Seoni. The chief feature of the weather was the excessive temperature over the Indian area. The excess ranged generally between 2° and 10°, and was absolutely greatest at Sutna (11°). The night temperature was about 10° above the average in the Central Provinces and 8° in the North-Western Provinces.

Thursday, 28th January.—Pressure had recovered slightly to rapidly in North-West and Central India, but over the remainder of the country the downward movement still continued. Pressure was now normal, or in slight excess over North-West and Central India, and more or less below the normal elsewhere. The deficiency was large in Central Bengal and the adjacent districts of Bihar. An anticyclone overlay North-West India, while pressure was low over Burma, over Bengal and over the south of the Indian region. The air circulation was of the ordinary cold weather type. Skies were generally clouded, and snow and hail had occurred in the North-West Himalayas and

some thunder-showers in the Central Provinces and North-West Provinces. The largest amount recorded in the hills was 1·13 inches at Mussooree and on the plains 0·83 inch at Dera Dun. . Temperature had increased in Bengal and Assam, and had fallen in all other divisions. The temperature conditions were hence less abnormal than for some days past. Temperature was normal in Baluchistan and Upper India, and above the average over the remainder of the country. The provincial variations were less than 3° except in the case of the Central Provinces and Bengal and Assam, where they averaged 3½° and 6½° respectively.

Friday, 29th January.—Pressure had increased locally in Central and Lower Bengal, and had again fallen over the remainder of the country. The fall had been brisk over Baluchistan, the Punjab and Rajputana. Pressure was everywhere below the average. The deficiency ranged from ·03″ to ·08″ over a large part of the country. It exceeded a tenth of an inch to the north of a line joining Lucknow, Gya and Bhamo, and was absolutely greatest at Sibsagar, where it equalled ·18″. Winds were little changed. Light to moderate rain had been received on the coasts of Ceylon, and a few showers in Bengal and Assam. Temperature was approximately normal in North-West and Central India and in moderate to considerable excess in the remainder of India and Burma.

Saturday, 30th January.—Pressure was practically steady over the whole of the Indian area except locally in North-Eastern India, where it had increased slightly to briskly. Pressure continued below the average throughout the country, but the amount of deficiency had diminished considerably and was at the majority of stations less than a twentieth of an inch. The general distribution of pressure was similar to that of the previous day. Westerly winds held down the Gangetic Plain and northerly winds around the Northern Coasts of the Bay, but elsewhere the directions were very irregular. Skies were moderately clouded in Baluchistan, North-West India and the south of the Peninsula, and serene elsewhere. Snow had fallen on the higher elevations in Kashmir, but elsewhere there had been no rain or snow. Temperature was in large excess in Baluchistan and in moderate excess in the Peninsula, Burma and Sind; but over the remainder of the country the departures from the normal were small and of no significance.

Temperature.—The temperature conditions were very abnormal during the greater part of the week. Temperature was in moderate to large excess over nearly the whole Indian area during the first four days of the week. The crest (or the area of greatest excess) of this high temperature area was over the Central Provinces from the 24th to the 26th and over the North-Western Provinces on the 27th. The excess, it may be noted, was due chiefly to much higher night temperature than usual. Temperature decreased rapidly over Northern and Central India during the next two days, and became practically normal at the end of the week over the greater part of that area. In the Peninsula and Burma on the other hand there was a steady moderate excess of temperature on these three days.

The mean temperature for the week exceeded the normal in all divisions. The excess was slight in the Punjab, Gújarat and Central India, and moderate to considerable in the remaining divisions.

The following gives data in illustration: —

Province.	January 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th	29th.	30th.	
Burma	+3·9	+3·1	+2·8	+3·0	+2·9	+2·7	+2·6	+3·0
Bengal and Assam	+3·3	+2·8	+2·7	+5·6	+9·7	+4·9	+0·5	+3·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1·7	+2·8	+5·7	+7·1	+2·6	—0·6	0	+2·8
Punjab	—0·5	+1·9	+3·2	+3·4	0	0·5	—1·1	+0·9
Bombay	+5·0	+3·5	+3·4	+5·0	+2·,	+·5	+1·8	+3·2
Central Provinces and Berar	+5·5	+7·1	+7·4	+5·9	+3·6	+1·2	- 0·1	+4·4
Central India and Gujarat	+1·3	+1·5	+3·5	+3·9	+·,	·8	—1·1	+1·1
Sind and Rajputana	—2·1	+4·5	+0·1	+3·8	—1·6	+0·4	+2·0	+2·0
Madras	+2·1	+1·8	+2·6	+1·9	+1·6	·-·6	+·2	+2·1
Mean for whole of India	+2·2	+3·2	+4·2	+4·2	+2·2	+1·2	1 8	+2·6

Rain.—The pressure conditions were very unsteady over Northern and Central India, but no definite depression appeared or formed in that area at any time during the week. A fair amount of rain, however, accompanied these unsettled conditions over the central parts of the country, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Assam chiefly between the 25th and 28th. The rainfall was on the whole heaviest and most general in the Central Provinces and Berar. The daily falls were light in the great majority of cases, but exceeded 1 inch at Amraoti (1·20 inches) and Mandla (1·10 inches). More or less rain was received in twenty-eight of the rainfall divisions, but in only fifteen of these twenty-eight divisions was the average actual rainfall effective, *i.e.*, exceeded a tenth of an inch. These divisions included Assam (Surma and Brahmaputra), the North-Western Provinces (Central, East, Submontane West and Hills), the Punjab (South, Submontane, Hills and North), Berar, the whole of the Central Provinces and Central India (East). The average actual rainfall exceeded half an inch in the Submontane and Hill Divisions of the Punjab and in the whole of the Central Provinces. The third column of the rainfall statement shows that the rainfall of the week was in excess of the normal in Assam (Surma), in the North-Western Provinces (Central), in the Submontane Punjab, in Berar, in the Central Provinces and in Central India (East). The excess was greatest in the Western and Central Divisions of the Central Provinces where it slightly exceeded half an inch in amount.

The seasonal rainfall is in considerable to large excess of the normal in the Central Provinces, the North Punjab, South Oudh and the central districts of the North-Western Provinces, in moderate excess in North Oudh, the Punjab Hills and Berar, and about normal in Cachar, the Western and Submontane Districts of the North-Western Provinces, the Submontane and West Punjab, Baluchistan, West Rajputana and Central India (East). Over the remainder of the country the rainfall of the period is more or less in defect of the normal. The deficiency is large and serious in the South-East Punjab, the whole of Bengal, the western districts of the North-Western Provinces and parts of Madras.

The largest totals recorded during the week were 2·41 at Batala (Gurdaspur) and 2·21 inches at Tikaria (Mandla).

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 30th, 1897.			Rainfall data from January 3rd, to January 30th, 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Jan. 3rd to Jan. 30th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0	0	0	0·06	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·03	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0	?	?	0	?	?
	5. Arakan	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·05	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·02	0·19	—0·17	0·02	0·51	— 96
	7. Assam (Surma)	0·41	0·25	+0·16	0·45	0·63	— 29
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	0·01	0·26	—0·25	0·03	0·76	— 96
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·18	0·32	—0·14	0·22	0·88	— 75
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·43	— 100
	11. Central do.	0·01	0·14	—0·13	0·01	0·39	— 97
	12. North do.	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·39	— 100
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·29	—0·29	0	0·67	— 100
	14. Orissa	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·32	— 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·06	0·23	—0·17	0·08	0·58	— 86
	16. Bihar (South)	0·02	0·20	—0·18	0·02	0·55	— 96
	17. Do. (North)	0	0·22	—0·22	0·02	0·56	— 96
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	0·17	0·18	—0·01	0·33	0·53	— 38
	19. Oudh (South)	0·04	0·29	—0·25	1·30	0·69	+ 88
	20. Do. (North)	0·05	0·41	—0·36	1·00	0·73	+ 37
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·21	0·16	+0·05	1·26	0·53	+ 138
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	0·01	0·22	—0·21	0·17	0·50	— 66
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	0	0·24	—0·24	0·59	0·52	+ 13
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	0·20	0·42	—0·22	0·78	1·12	— 30
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	0·33	0·67	—0·34	1·88	1·91	— 2
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·20	—0·20	0·04	0·56	— 93
	27. Do. (South)	0·16	0·21	—0·05	0·34	0·61	— 44
	28. Do. (Central)	0·04	0·35	—0·31	1·66	1·04	+ 60
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·51	0·41	+0·10	1·47	1·26	+ 17
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·64	0·78	—0·14	4·06	2·60	+ 56
	31. Do. (North)	0·15	0·50	—0·41	4·07	1·62	+ 151
	32. Do. (West)	0	0·17	—0·17	0·60	0·44	+ 37
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar Coast	0	0·01	—0·01	0·10	0·27	— 63
	34. Madras (South Central)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·21	— 100
	35. Coorg	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·27	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0	0	0·01	0·07	— 86
	37. Konkan	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·12	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·01	0·01	0	0·01	0·11	— 91
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0·44	0·06	+0·38	0·55	0·34	+ 62
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0·85	0·17	+0·68	1·09	0·45	+ 142
	43. Central Provinces (Central)	0·79	0·14	+0·65	1·37	0·59	+ 174
	44. Central Provinces (East)	0·37	0·16	+0·21	0·72	0·40	+ 80
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·07	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·01	—0·01	0·01	0·01	0
	47. Sind	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·28	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·06	0·60	—0·54	1·92	1·76	+ 9
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0·19	0·07	+0·12	0·52	0·41	+ 27
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)	0·06	0·07	—0·01	0·06	0·21	— 71
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·10	—0·10	0·21	0·28	— 25
Madras*	52. East Coast (North)	0·01	0·03	—0·02	0·05	0·18	— 72
	52A. Do. (do.) (a)	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·12	— 100
	54. Madras (Central)	0	0	0	0·01	0·05	— 80
	55. East Coast (Central)	0	0·04	—0·04	0·22	0·37	— 41
	56. Do. (South)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·18	0·48	— 62
	57. Madras (South)	0	0·15	—0·15	0·21	0·60	— 65

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SIMLA, *the 4th February 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 6th February.*—No rain except a few small showers in Ganjam. The water-supply continues adequate in the Carnatic and Southern Districts, but is diminishing elsewhere; and in places in the Deccan and Circars scarcity of drinking water is already felt. Cultivation is confined to areas under irrigation now, chiefly from wells, except under larger irrigation works. The standing crops in the Carnatic, Central, West Coast and the Southern Districts are generally thriving; in these parts the harvest is proceeding with fair outturn; in the Deccan and the Circars such standing crops as there are, except those under large irrigation works and wells, are either bad or lost. The scanty harvests of the early crop are rapidly approaching completion. Pasture is sufficient in the southern half of the Presidency, elsewhere it is scarce or wanting. Fodder is abundant nowhere and very dear in parts of the Deccan and the Circars; cattle except in the latter areas have not yet suffered much. Prices have generally risen slightly except in the districts in the extreme south. The numbers on relief work are—36,291; gratuitously relieved 2,915; weavers 7,732; total 46,938 in the Deccan against revised figure 40,610 for last week. A test work has been opened in Ganjam with 1,018 workers, and 127 persons are also gratuitously relieved in that district. Total number in receipt of relief 48,163. The price by which wages are regulated average—Kurnool 15, Bellary and Anantapur 14, and Cuddapah 17 seers per rupee.

Bombay.—*For week ending 10th February.*—Rain in Sind except Karachi. Standing crops have been damaged by frost slightly in two talukas of Hyderabad, otherwise they are thriving in Sind and Gujarat but are indifferent elsewhere. The crops recently sown have withered or are withering in Nasik, Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Dharwar. Autumn harvesting has been completed except in Khandesh and Dharwar. Reaping of later crops has commenced in Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar and Baroda. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Karnatak, Shikarpur and in parts of Karachi and Baroda The grain-supply is generally sufficient in the affected districts. Cotton-picking continues in Broach, Sura, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Dharwar; healthy elsewhere except in parts of Sind, Khandesh, Nasik, Ratnagiri and Kanara. Prices are rising in parts of Shikarpur, Broach, Surat, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Poona and Bijapur; falling in Upper Sind frontier, and in parts of Surat and Poona, and are stationary in Panch Mahals and parts of Broach, Surat, Poona and Bijapur. The prices of staple food grains in the affected districts are:—Dharwar 14, Belgaum 11½, Sholapur 11, Bijapur 10¾, Poona 10¼, Ahmednagar 10, Nasik and Satara 9¾, Khandesh 9½, and Kolaba 8¾ seers per rupee. The average daily number on relief works, including non-working children, are:—Bijapur 79,069, Sholapur 86,311, Ahmednagar 75,153, Poona 22,879, Nasik 30,531, Satara 23,635, Khandesh 27,643, Belgaum 2,581. Total 348,402, of which 244,845 are relief workers and 103,557 non-working children. The numbers on two test works in Belgaum are 127, besides 43 non-working children. The number on gratuitous relief are:—Bijapur 5,564, Sholapur 4,784, Ahmednagar 353, Poona 1,974, Belgaum 347, Nasik 93, and Satara 11. Total number in receipt of relief 361,698.

Bengal.—*For week ending the 8th February.*—Scattered showers of rain fell in parts of the Burdwan Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions, and also in Backergunge and Noakhali, and did good to the standing crops. In Lohardaga and Palamau there was hail, which did some slight damage in the latter district. Prospects of the spring crops continue favourable in Bihar, but in all

other parts (save in portions of North Bengal and Chota Nagpur) they are generally very poor. The poppy crop promises well in Bihar, but in Patna it has slightly suffered from the late unsettled weather. Spring rice is doing well, but wants rain in some districts Ploughing for autumn rice and jute has begun in some districts. Prices show but little change during the week. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 8¼ to 11 seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad 10½ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 2 chittacks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 2 chittacks, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9½ seers, and (*makai*) 11 seers. These prices show a slight tendency to fall in Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 6th February, were: Relief works—Nadia 6,364 (men 3,388, women 750, children 2,226); Khulna 355 (men 271, women *nil*, children 84); Rajshahi 548 (men 526, women 6, children 16); Patna 184 (men 104, women 72, children 8); Shahabad 1,255 (men 40, women 1,548, children 297); Saran 14,123 (men 3,925, women 6,092, children 4,106); Champaran 100,501 (men 42,759 women 37,663, children 20,079); Muzaffarpur 19,741; Darbhanga 122,276 (men 59,611, women 45,488, children 17,177). Total 265,347 against 263,119 in the previous week. Gratuitous relief—(including dependants)—Nadia 1,073 (men 375, women 543, children 155); Khulna 40 (men 8, women 21, children 11); Patna 125 (men 35, women 50, children 40); Shahabad 833 (men 192, women 287, children 354; Saran 14,680 (men 2,791, women 8,913, children 2,976); Champaran 15,912 (men 3,083, women 6,411, children 6,438); Muzaffarpur 2,041 (men 521, women 690, children 830); Darbhanga 66,496 (men 12,818, women 33,338, children 20,340). Total 101,220 against 75,691 in the previous week. Total in receipt of relief—366,567. Private relief—Relief works—Darbhanga Raj 17,819 (men 11,760, women 4,079, children 1,980); Hatwa Raj 2,753. Gratuitous relief—Darbhanga Raj 7,872 (men 1,582, women 3,592, children 2,698); Hatwa Raj 717. Rest of Saran district 1,111.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 10th February.*—Slight showers are reported from hill districts. Spring crops still promise well and should be above the average in many districts. Rain is wanted for the crops in other districts. Slight damage by hail is reported from Garhwal and by frost from Meerut and Hamirpur. Arhar (*Cajanus indicus*) and early spring crops are being harvested and sugarcane pressing is in progress. Prospects of the poppy crop are excellent. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, 6th February 1897, in eighteen districts which have been officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 26,735, Etawah 17,201, Banda 170,293, Cawnpore 87,022, Hamirpur 64,080, Allahabad 174,699, Jhansi 62,346, Jalaun 95,701, Jaunpur 56,002, Mirzapur 29,329, Gorakhpur 28,648, Lucknow 67,299, Unao 44,513, Rae Bareli 78,211, Sitapur 50,657, Hardoi 152,053, Barabanki 42,409, Azamgarh 8,105. Total 1,255,303. The total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—Employed on relief works 827,136, relieved as dependants 192,169, relieved in poor houses 42,466, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 193,532. The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation but not yet officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows:—Relieved on test works 106,984, relieved in poor houses 16,246, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 26,003. Total 149,233. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 1,404,536. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices are distinctly easier in most districts. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wages are based varied from 9 to 11 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed.

Punjab.—*For week ending 9th February.*—Rain averaging about ⅓ of an inch has fallen in Sialkot, ⅕ in Gujranwala and ½ in Dera Ismail Khan and in the plain tracts of Rawalpindi, about 3⅓ inches rain has also fallen in the hill tracts of the latter district. There was also a slight drizzle in parts of Umballa, Ferozepore and Mooltan. Extra spring crops are being sown on irrigated land.

The sugar-cane crop is somewhat damaged in parts of Jullundur: it is being pressed in this as well as in the Amritsar district. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally reported good to fair; they are average in Mooltan. Crops on dry land have failed in Hissar and are withering in Rohtak but saved so far by the recent rains in Gujranwalla. More rain is urgently wanted in the Rohtak, Gurgaon and Umballa districts and also in Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan to improve the condition of standing crops. Stocks of food-grain have been nearly exhausted in Hissar and are insufficient with the cultivators of Lahore and Amritsar; the stock in Jullundur has been reduced. Rape and gram crops are being damaged by insects in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in poor condition for want of fodder; their condition is good to fair in Gurgaon and Amritsar. Fodder is reported scarce in all districts except Umballa; the supply of green fodder has been improved by recent rain in Sialkot and Gujranwala. The average number of persons on famine relief works was:—6,778 in Rohtak, 592 in Gurgaon, 4,142 in Delhi, 2,099 in Karnal, 1,579 in Ferozepore, 47,346 in Gujrat and 39,572 in Hissar, including 2,571, 38,874, 24,222, 15,336 and 7,510 persons, respectively, gratuitously relieved. 1,752 persons were also on relief works in Umballa and 2,571 in Lahore. 1,092 persons from private subscriptions were on ordinary works in Gurgaon, where R2,552 were collected attended the test works in Ludhiana, 295 in Mooltan, 103 in Lahore, 237 in Gujranwala and 27 in Rawalpindi. Sialkot works have been closed. Prices are generally high and they have again commenced to rise in most districts; prices are falling slightly in Sialkot, Shahpur and Rawalpindi. Wheat is selling from 8½ to 10½ seers, gram 10½ to 12¼, great millet 10½ to 11¾ seers, bulrush millet 10 to 11 seers and maize 10½ to 13 seers per rupee. Total number in receipt of relief:—106,239. Prices of the staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are:—Rohtak great millet and gram 11½ seers, Delhi bulrush millet 9½ seers, Karnal gram and maize 10 seers, Ferozepore great millet and gram 13 seers, Gujrat wheat flour 8 seers, Ludhiana maize seers, Mooltan and Gujranwalla wheat 9½ seers and Lahore wheat and maize 10 and 11 seers, respectively, per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 9th February.*—Weather slightly cloudy, occasionally with high winds. Days getting warm. Spring crops are generally in fair to good condition, but some damage has been caused by cloudy weather in Hoshangabad, Chanda, Bhandara, by frost in Damoh, by rust in Balaghat, and by hail in Wardha. The reaping of spring crops and sowing of sugar-cane continue. Fodder is sufficient except in Seoni, Hoshangabad, and parts of Nagpur and Sambalpur. The water-supply is sufficient. Imports: Jubbulpore 21,677, Mandla 300, Seoni 632, and Nimar 6,000 maunds. The numbers on relief works are:—Saugor 26,122, Damoh 22,379, Jubbulpore 84,763, Mandla 16,194, Seoni 6,711, Narsinghpur 15,698, Hoshangabad 29,211, Nimar 552, Betul 11,321, Chhindwara 5,742, Nagpur 1,110, Chanda 2,441, Bhandara 8,933, Balaghat 4,169, Raipur 9,226, Bilaspur 7,224. Total 251,796; and on gratuitous relief, Saugor 16,081, Damoh 3,562, Jubbulpore 15,543, Mandla 1,230, Seoni 1,533, Narsingpur 7,390, Hoshangabad 5,999, Nimar 401, Betul 1,755, Chindwara 2,209, Nagpur 1,446, Chanda 302, Bhandara 2,114, Balaghat 1,955, Raipur 1,791, Bilaspur 1,506. Total 64,817. The grand total in receipt of relief was therefore 316,613. There were also 43,527 on railway and private works in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Chhindwara and Bilaspur. People are leaving the relief works in Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Nagpur, on account of the commencement of the harvest. Prices of staple food-grains on which famine wages are based are:—Saugor and Mandla 8¾, Damoh 8¾, Jubulpore 9½, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, Bhandara and Raipur 10, Nimar and Bilaspur 10½, Nagpur 11½, Chanda 12½ and Balaghat 8 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 6th February*—In Lower Burma threshing and winnowing are progressing. The crop estimate for Akyab has been reduced to 12 annas. In Upper Burma the cultivation of dry weather paddy is progressing. Ploughing for early wet weather paddy has commenced in Mandalay. Prospects of dry weather paddy and miscellaneous crops remain fair. The price

of paddy has risen largely in the Upper Chindwin, considerably in Akyab, and slightly in Thayetmyo; while it has fallen considerably in Minbu and slightly in Tharrawaddy. Numbers on relief works are:—Meiktila 17,561; Myingyan 9,664; and on gratuitous relief, Meiktila 2,953, Myingyan 2,613, Yamethin 291. Total numbers on relief 33,082. In Meiktila the price of rice is 8 seers 15 chittacks and in Myingyan 9 seers 5 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 9th February.*—The weather is seasonable. Rain is wanted in Kamrup for early rice ploughing. Mustard is being gathered and pressing of sugar-cane and pruning of tea continue. Prices: Common rice, Silchar 9, Sylhet 10½, Gauhati and Tezpur 10 and Sibsagar 11 seers per rupee. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, Naga Hills and Khasia and Jaintia Hills. Water is sufficient except in Nowgong and the Naga Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 9th February.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have risen in all districts excepting Bangalore and Hassan. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in Bangalore and Kolar.

COORG: The threshing of rice continues. The picking of coffee is completed. Prices are normal. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 9th February.*—BERAR: The weather is cool. Cotton-picking is almost completed. Wheat, gram and linseed are not thriving satisfactorily. Ploughing of fields for the ensuing rain crop is in progress. Fodder and water are inadequate to wants. High prices continue. 2,152 persons are employed on relief works. Prices: Melghat 11 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD:—Rainfall during the week ended 6th February 4 cents, total from 1st January 11 cents. Spring crop being harvested in certain parts Agricultural prospects poor. Scarcity of fodder exists. Water-supply decreasing. Relief works on a small scale have been started in Raichore, Lingsagad and at Parenda in the Naldrug district. Prices Wheat 7, coarse rice 6 and jowari 12 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 10th February.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand and are in progress in other agencies. The crops have been damaged by hail in three parganas of Gwalior. Agricultural stock are in good condition in Bundelkhand and Malwa and in two districts of Gwalior, fair in Bhopal, and indifferent in Baghelkhand. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal and Malwa, good in two districts of Gwalior and indifferent in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and in some districts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand and Malwa, slightly falling, but still high in Baghelkhand; steady elsewhere. Opium is in good condition in Malwa and in two districts of Gwalior; fair in Bhopal and in some districts of Gwalior. The number of persons employed on famine relief works are:—Gwalior 6,038, Bundelkhand 2,240, Baghelkhand 60,143, and on gratuitous relief in Bundelkhand 1,610, Baghelkhand 2,734; not reported from Gwalior. Total number on relief 73,665. The price of the staple food grain on which the famine wages are based, are: Gwalior 10 to 10½; Baghelkhand 10¼ seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 10th February.*—No rain has fallen throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations are satisfactory in Jhallawar, Kotah, Jeypore, and in Ajmere-Merwara; fairly satisfactory in Kherwara; poor in Dholpore. The standing crops are generally in a good condition except in Dholpore. The prospects of the harvests are good in Jhallawar, favourable in Jeypore; an average outturn is expected in Ajmere-Merwara. The cattle are in good condition except in Dholpore, Bickaneer, Jaisulmere and Bhurtpore. Fodder is sufficient but scarce in some tehsils of Jeypore, and failing in Dholpore and Bhurtpore. Prices falling in Pertabgurh, Bhurtpore, Bickaneer, Jaisulmere and in Ajmere-Merwara, rising in Meywar and Kerowli, and steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works was:—Marwar

4,646, Kotah 1,067, Dholpore 6,033, Bickaneer 11,742, Jaisulmere 839; and on gratuitous relief: Marwar 1,004, Bickaneer 1,802, Jaisulmere 13. Total number on relief 27,146. The price of the staple food-grain on which the famine wages are based are:—Marwar, 8 seers 7 chittacks, Kotah 14½ seers, Dholpore 14 seers 10 chittacks, Bhurtpore 10 seers 1 chittack, Bickaneer, 8 seers 14 chittacks to 9 seers, Jaisulmere 8½ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 8th February.*—Snow has fallen. Prices continue below normal. Price 24 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 10th February.*—There has been slight rain during the week. Prices are sationary and fodder is scanty. Relief works are in progress. Prices 10¾ seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 6th February.*—Weather fine with high winds. Prospects good. Prices 7⅛ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
Madras . .	32,111	10,252	42,363	37,389	10,774	48,163	+ 5,800
Bombay . .	315,922	11,277	327,199	348,572	13,126	361,698	+34,499
Bengal . .	263,119	75,691	338,810	265,347	101,220	366,567	+27,757
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	971,306	282,702	1,254,008	1,126,289	278,247	1,404,536	+150,528
Punjab . .	69,941	27,318	97,259	79,664	26,575	106 239	+ 8,980
Central Provinces	230,949	49,037	279,986	251,796	64,817	316,613	+36,627
Burma . .	26,966	6,264	33,230	27,225	5,857	33,082	— 148
Berar . .	...	...	...	2,152	...	2,152	+ 2,152
Central India .	65,178	3,884	69,062	69,321	4,344	73,665	+ 4,603
Rajputana . .	22,680	2,361	25,041	24,327	2,819	27,146	+ 2,105
GRAND TOTAL .	1,998,172	168,786	2,466,958	2,232,082	507,779	27,39,861	+272,903

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE).

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

E.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop ther Summary in the *Gazette of India*.
total area and the total population of the district in each case are given, though a portion only of the district may be affected. Non- children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons ely relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

Name of Province and District.	Area.	Population.	For the week ending the 23rd January 1897.			For the week ending the 30th January 1897.			For the week ending the 6th February 1897.		
			Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
Madras.											
uddapah	8,723	1,272,072	2,304	5,633	7,937	2,283	6,360	8,643	2,325	6,638	8,963
urnool	7,514	817,811	2561	121	2,682	3,136	335	3,471	3,620	263	3,883
ellary	5,713	880,950	15,638	2,240	17,878	18,739	2,293	21,032	22,860	2,853	25,713
nantapur	5,461	727,725	330	14	344	724	56	780	3,306	373	3,679
anjam	8,369	1,896 803	...			...	...	...		125	125
TOTAL MADRAS	35 780	5,595.361	20,833	8,008	28,811	24,882	9,044	33.926	32,111	10.252	42,363
Bombay.											
ijapur	5,668	796,339	67,718	3.428	71,146	72,672	4,820	77,472	76,507	4 932	81,439
holapur	4,542	750,689	64,905	2,543	67,448	67 316	3,560	70,876	88,482	3 729	87,211
hmednagar	6,589	888,755	39,996	29	40.025	46,604	33	46,637	48 253	27	48.280
oona	5,352	1,007,800	19,846	1,744	21,590	23,938	2,383	26,321	25,032	2,273	27,305
Nasik	5,940	843,582	28,011	2	28,013	27. 66	2	27,768	31,098	57	31,155
Satara	4,987	1,225,989	20,801	...	20,801	21,051	5	21,056	23,360	6	23,366
Khandesh	9,913	1,134,716	12,976		12,976	18 134		18,124	22,464	..	22,464
Belgaum	4,652	1,013,261	2,649	249	2.898	3,058	266	3,324	2.470	253	2,743
Dharwar	4,693	1,051,311	1,232		1,232	644	...	644	1,732		1,732
TOTAL BOMBAY	52,276	9,072,445	258,134	7,995	266,129	281,163	11.069	292,232	314.418	11.277	325,695
Bengal.											
Champaran	3,531	1,859.465	107,786	4,144	111.930	115,770	5.838	121.608	97,149	5.808	102.957
Shahabad	4,373	2,063,337	1.440		1,440	2 040		2,040	2.274	...	2.274
Nadia	2,793	1.644,108	4,176	12	4,188	4,810	912	5.722	6,060	770	6 830
Patna	2,075	1,796,804	609		609	490	5	495	587	36	623
Khulna	2077	1,177,052	221	100	321	37	138	175	147	21	168
Saran	2,656	2,167,177	16,522	4,710	21,232	12 579	7,313	19,892	13,811	12,070	25 881
Dharbhanga	3,356	2,801,905	98,117	31.543	132,660	103 581	51,534	155.115	135,644	55.283	190,927
Muzaffarpur	3,001	2,711,445	4.975	914	5,889	7 129	4.603	11 732	6,911	1,703	8,614
Rajshahi	2,329	1,313,336	...			891	...	891	530	...	536
TOTAL BENGAL	26.173	17,831.729	233,846	44.423	278,269	247.327	70.348	317 670	263.119	75 691	338,810
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.											
Agra	1,856	1,003,796	6,814	3,229	10,043	12,316	489	12,805	21,481	823	22,304
Etawah	1,694	727,629	2,813	1,273	4,086	10,430	3,002	13,432	12 607	2.394	15.001
Banda	3,061	705,832	106,147	15,231	121,378	122,587	16,426	139,013	135,482	17,381	152 863
Cawnpur	2,366	1,209,695	39,366	10,334	49,700	43,388	13,735	57,123	49,918	18,949	68,867
Hamirpur	2,289	513,720	32,405	11,214	43,619	38,317	9,379	47,726	49,619	10.382	60,001
Allahabad	2,833	1,548,737	118,469	15,876	134,345	156,157	18,003	174,160	162 928	20.423	183.351
Jhansi	3,587	683,619	23 758	3 766	27,524	35.937	2.201	38.138	40 957	6.019	47,006
Jalaun	1,477	395,361	42,354	6,021	48,375	48.363	10.402	58,765	58,178	21.516	80.694
Jaunpur	1,551	1,264.949	23,890	1.432	25,322	24.913	2.422	27 335	41.169	1,882	43.051
Gorakhpur	4.596	2.994,057	20,608	4 240	24,848	15.288	4.383	19.671	14 945	7.193	22.138
Lucknow	977	774.163	31,010	13,247	44 257	38.049	14.442	52.491	41.513	14,795	56.308
Unao	1,736	953,636	18 424	3,208	21,632	25,754	3.558	29.312	34.773	5.667	40 440
Rai Bareli	1,752	1,036,521	37,854	2 948	40,802	51,016	5.145	56.161	70,522	8,622	79.144
Sitapur	2,206	1,075,413	31.474	2 375	33.849	33.300	3.664	36.964	37 386	6,717	44,103
Hardoi	2,286	1,113,211	53,407	51,509	104.916	62.902	97,027	159,929	88.101	93,474	176.575
				3.737	18.418	17,061	1.767	18,828	24.009	3,059	27,078
								10.306	15,291	2,781	18,072

No.	Name of Province and District.	Area.	Population.	For the week ending the 23rd January 1897.			For the week ending the 30th January 1897.			For the week ending the 6th February 1897		
				Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
18	Dehra Dun	1,193	168,135	216	..	216	350	...	350	350		350
19	Bijnor	1,870	791,070	803	550	1,353	1,218	604	1,822	2,419	768	3,187
20	Moradabad	2,303	1,179,398	1,964	232	2,196	2,084	386	2,470	2,428	402	2,830
21	Bareilly	1,591	1,040,949	2,000	172	2,172	1,626	202	1,828	5,238	230	5,468
22	Muttra	1,457	713,491	5,548		5,548	5,774	218	5,992	8,429	1,032	9,461
23	Etah	1,737	762,063	2,096	1,779	3,875	803	1,122	2,225	707	1,783	2,490
24	Mainpuri	1,697	762,163	254	445	699	470	603	1,073	37	700	737
25	Farukhabad	1,719	858,687	1,212	1,350	2,562	898	1,717	2,615	1,867	2,242	4,109
26	Budaun	1,985	925,598	1,578	114	1,692	1,618	114	1,732	2,071	142	2,213
27	Shahjahanpur	1,744	918,351	967	807	1,774	1,660	1,499	3,159	2,436	1,885	4,321
28	Pilibhit	1,373	485,198	4,629	361	5,010	5,539	402	5,941	8,481	418	8,899
29	Kheri	2,963	903,615	430	119	549	986	186	1,172	2,614	190	2,804
30	Sultanpur	1,701	1,075,851	4,200	1,335	5,535	5,162	1,590	6,752	9,771	2,294	12,065
31	Partabgarh	1,158	910,895	1,504	6,094	7,598	1,473	1,446	2,919	2,233	6,360	8,593
32	Fyzabad	1,707	1,216,959	3,451	2,689	6,140	3,714	3,187	6,931	8,942	4,284	13,226
33	Fatehpur	1,631	699,157	1,552	2,984	4,536	1,365	4,504	5,873	3,853	7,000	10,853
34	Azamgarh	2,117	1,728,625	1,331	1,568	2,899	2,234	2,065	4,299	3,906	5,241	9,147
35	Benares	1,009	912,913	266	695	961	163	822	985	666	950	1,616
36	Gonda	2,819	1,149,229	4,481	1,777	6,258	4,000	1,942	5,942	7,289	2,272	9,561
37	Basti	2,753	1,785,814	2,275	1,976	4,251	1,721	3,303	5,024	2,657	2,522	5,179
	Total for N.-W. P. & O.	78,050	37,544,014	646,625	176,049	822,674	790,130	234,133	1,024,263	971,306	282,802	1,254,108
	Punjab.											
1	Hissar	5,217	776,003	20,174		20,174	18,534	4,646	23,180	23,494	5,715	29,209
2	Rohtak	1,797	590,175	1,366	10	1,376	2,145	1,750	3,895	3,614	2,185	5,799
3	Gurgaon	1,984	668,929	151	26	177	453	31	484	1,552	37	1,589
4	Delhi	1,290	638,649	1,455	37	1,830	1,795	597	2,392	3,044	696	3,740
5	Karnal	2,060	683,718	1,822	65	1,887	2,323	105	2,428	2,351	114	2,465
6	Umballa	2,510	1,035,427	982	..	982	1,214	.	1,214	1,003	...	1,003
7	Ferozpur	4,302	886,676	2,759	276	3,035	2,718	320	3,038	2,080	228	2,308
8	Multan	6,079	631,134	197	..	197	233	.	233	302		302
9	Lahore	3,711	1,075,379	1,459	..	1,459	1,877		1,877	2,103	...	2,103
10	Sialkot	1,592	1,019,847	208	..	208	291		291	270		270
11	Gujrat	2,951	760,875	26,555	11,606	38,161	30,118	13,270	43,388	32,780	15,177	47,957
12	Gujranwala	3,030	690,169	265	...	265	235		235	217	...	217
13	Rawalpindi	4,850	887,194	...			178		178	112	..	112
14	Ludhiana	1,453	648,722	.	.		113	. .	113	125		125
15	Jhelum	3,995	609,056	759		759	...	...	...	...	.	.
	Total Punjab	46,959	11,700,590	58,152	12,514	70,666	62,227	20,719	82,946	73,107	24,152	97,259
	Central Provinces											
1	Saugor	4,007	591,743	32,350	5,905	38,255	24,315	7,327	31,672	26,969	9,616	36,585
2	Damoh	2,831	325,613	23,621	684	24,305	17,894	2,466	20,360	18,924	1,905	20,828
3	Jabalpur	3,148	748,146	53,031	11,990	65,021	64,763	13,264	78,027	70,178	13,727	83,905
4	Mandla	5,047	330,374	11,396	369	11,765	12,621	257	12,878	11,260	882	15,142
5	Seoni	3,200	270,767	3,871	474	4,345	5,864	496	6,360	4,142	3,401	7,543
6	Narsinghpur	1,913	367,026	12,187	1,816	14,303	14,151	1,891	16,312	20,322	4,956	21,278
7	Hoshangabad	1,749	529,945	20,006	1,348	21,354	27,140	5,755	32,895	30,907	6,933	36,940
8	Nimar	1,357	253,486	781	161	918	512	213	725	683	67	750
9	Betul	3,821	323,196	6,118	518	6,636	7,369	192	7,561	11,619	688	12,307
10	Chhindwara	4,639	197,494	3,000	613	3,613	4,028	745	1,773	4,953	1,843	6,793
11	Nagpur	3,431	757,862	2,255	1,068	3,323	1,662	877	2,539	1,312	830	2,142
12	Wardha	1,549	197,610	1,549		1,549	2,075	5	2,080	2,893	12	2,905
13	Chanda	3,968	742,850	7,129	1,211	8,340	6,760	1,162	7,922	10,054	512	10,566
14	Balaghat	3,149	285,364	5,160	919	6,079	4,093	1,326	5,419	5,219	1,662	6,881
15	Raipur	11,724	1,584,127	3,709	1,924	5,633	6,319	1,031	7,350	7,658	1,377	9,035
16	Bilaspur	8,341	1,164,158	17,354	3,077	20,431	4,483	1,225	5,709	6,347	1,340	7,687
	Total Central Provinces	73,267	9,587,027	206,586	32,137	238,723	204,279	38,240	242,519	256,336	47,951	284,287
	Burma											
	Mektila	3,000	206,650	16,596	2,985	19,581	17,183	2,961	20,144	17,277	3,135	20,412
	Myingyan	3,737	351,411	7,683	2,627	10,310	8,972	2,587	11,559	9,089	2,806	12,195
	Yamethin	5,550	217,011	..	325	325		320	320	.	323	323
	Total Burma	12,287	775,072	24,279	5,937	30,216	26,155	5,868	32,023	26,366	6,264	33,230

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

Name of Province and District.	Area.	Population.	For the week ending the 23rd January 1897.			For the week ending the 30th January 1897.			For the week ending the 6th February 1897.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Central India.											
Bundelkhand	10,227	1,508,053	11,827	1,932	13,759	2,587	1,891	1,478	3,476	1,508	4,984
Baghelkhand	11,323	1,737,606	18,759	2,020	20,779	25,983	2,302	28,285	50,006	2,376	52,382
Gwalior	25,846	3,482,351	8,056	...	8,056	7,996	...	7,996	11,696	...	11,696
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	47,396	6,728,010	38,612	3,952	42,594	36,566	4,193	40,759	65,178	3,884	69,062
Rajputana.											
Marwar	34,963	2,519,868	6,322	958	7,280	5,806	...	5,806	4,105	1,004	5,109
Dholpur	1,154	279,890	5,221	...	5,221	596	...	596	5,284	.	5,284
Bikanir	22,340	832,000	12,016	1,473	13,489	9,916	1,275	11,191	10,634	723	11,357
Jaisalmir	16,062	115,500	713	12	725	822	13	835	939	13	952
Kotah	3,784	526,262	1,000	.	1,000	1,028	..	1,028	1,034	.	1,034
Bhartpur	1,982	640,303	348	437	785	565	522	1,087	384	621	1,005
TOTAL RAJPUTANA	84,285	4,913,823	25,620	2,880	28,500	18,733	1,810	20,543	22,680	2,361	25,041
Kashmir.											
Jammu	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	455		455
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	458,473	103,751,077	1,512,717	293,895	1,806,612	691,562	395,419	2,086,981	2,065,676	464,634	2,470,31

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

Dated 12th February 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 1ST FEBRUARY 1896, AND FROM 1ST TO 30TH JANUARY 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1896.	Week ending 1st February 1896.			Week ending 30th January 1897.			Earnings from 1st January to 1st February 1896.	Earnings from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,733	12,20,759	704	1,734	12,01,000	727	53,06,823	50,19,000	...	2,87,823
Bengal Central (*a*)	129	125	10,040	133	125	17,000	141	70,707	74,200	3,403	...
Bengal-Nagpur	160	802	1,82,185	211	802	1,44,000	107	7,63,082	6,43,000	...	1,20,682
Indian Midland (*b*)	141	752	1,07,903	143	752	1,18,000	157	5,31,039	5,04,000	...	27,039
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	100	21	5,438	259	21	4,700	224	21,404	14,700	...	6,704
Bezwada-Madras (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	157	...	...	...	9	900	100	..	4,200	4,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	257	1,759	4,96,312	277	1,815	4,26,000	235	22,53,223	10,90,000	...	5,57,223
Palanpur-Deesa	70	17	789	46	17	800	47	3,351	3,400	49	...
South Indian	170	1,042	1,77,173	170	1,042	1,55,000	149	7,54,845	6,33,000	...	1,15,845
Mayavaram-Mutupet	87	54	4,500	83	54	4,100	76	18,319	16,900	...	1,419
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	129	1,105	1,33,107	114	1,105	1,27,000	109	5,61,008	4,98,000	...	63,008
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	165	750	1,31,737	174	818	1,17,000	143	5,37,954	4,64,000	...	73,954
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	84	231	21,603	94	231	21,700	92	89,803	66,000	...	23,803
Assam-Bengal	80	130	9,099	75	350	21,300	59	50,870	89,100	38,224	...
TOTAL	204	8,077	25,07,835	289	9,005	24,18,000	269	1,09,03,454	97,31,500	...	12,31,964
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	208	2,017	5,90,963	226	2,797	5,69,000	203	26,02,...	23,34,000	...	3,28,259
Outh and Rohilkhand (state) including metre gauge link	258	797	1,88,507	237	820	1,84,000	224	8,59,...	0,,9,000	...	1,80,316
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2-6 gauges	230	813	2,50,353	308	814	2,61,000	321	11,07,*20	10,39,000	...	68,820
East Coast (state)	105	427	35,483	83	500	55,000	111	1,82,...	1,76,000	...	4,772
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state) (*g*)	101	834	2,10,8..	253	...	2,53,000	280	8,45,452	9,55,000	1,09,548	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	44	28	445	16	28	1,500	54	3,517	6,400	2,883	...
Cherra-Company gauge (state provl.)	66	6	3..	50	6	300	05	2,230	2,...	...	32
TOTAL	225	5,524	12,70,078	241	5,533	13,24,000	220	59,03,300	54,93,000	...	4,09,766
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	541	1,490	8,07,567	602	1,491	9,75,000	653	38,50,885	27,07,...	...	10,83,8..
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	310	400	3,7-,83.	809	401	2,92,...	0,3.	13,06,0..	11,,00,03.	.	3,70,08.
Madras	251	840	-- ,,89	2,1	840	2,03,..	244	8,,59,7	8,30,...	...	52,917
TOTAL	498	2,791	14 ,7,9..	537	,9..	14,74,000	420	0,,00,482	47,03,000	.	15,13,4..
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	209	10,992	52,82,703	311	17,.3.	49,13,200	278	2,29,33,.32	1,,7,,3,..	..	32,15,2..
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	150	101	21,076	135	101	22,200	138	1,02,7..	92,000	...	10,724
Tarkessur	300	22	7,180	3.7	22	5,900	205	20,.79	23,700	...	3,179
Metre gauge—											
Kohlkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	129	60	4,700	71	60	4,000	61	19,759	19,8..	41	...
Bengal Dooars	117	30	4,145	118	30	3,,00	103	15,937	1,,7,00	...	257
Dibru-Sadiya	100	78	12,158	150	78	14,400	185	49,502	60,000	11,038	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	301	51	10,582	207	51	13,000	255	4.,07.	47,000	925	...
TOTAL	175	414	60,447	140	414	63,200	153	2,00,954	2,55,300	...	2,454
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	22	73	1,257	17	74	2,800	38	5,783	10,000	4,817	...
Bhojati-Ujjain	41	114	1,073	9	114	14,400	126	5,952	43,...	38,.41	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,800	53	...	7,300	7,300	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	200	333	74,000	224	333	74,000	225	3,23,911	3,02,000	...	21,911
The Gackwar's Petlad	22.	13	1,740	134	13	1,000	77	5,000	4,400	...	1,500
Rajputana-Malwa road	220	105	25,572	240	105	14,100	131	1, 9,683	52,100	.	07,583
Kolar Gold fields	270	10	4,333	433	10	4,000	400	11,1 0	13,800	2,074	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	98	302	34,756	96	302	31,300	80	1,53,5.9	1,51,000	..	13,559
The Gackwa's Amreli and	111	93	7,254	78	93	9,500	102	25,,01	2,,700	1 43.	...
Kathiawar	87	29	2,845	98	29	2,300	79	10,02.	10,000	...	25
Special gauge—											
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	90	72	6,096	85	72	4,100	57	22,315	15,100	...	7,015
Cooch Behar	66	2..	978	44	22	1,000	45	5,3.0	5,700	340	...
TOTAL	130	1,229	1,00,510	131	1,294	1,01,200	128	0,,0.,..	9,23,700	...	62,342
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	147	334	45,.03	135	334	41,000	123	1,91,.03	1,49,000	..	42,265
Jetalsar-Rajkot	20	46	3,910	85	46	3,,00	83	1,,2.0	14,100	...	2,190
Jodhpore-Bikaneer	75	304	29,843	82	304	24,500	62	1,,3.,4.	1,,5,00.	...	24,544
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	43	61	2,058	44	60	2,,00	3	1,,3.4	10,50.	120	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	9,220	96	94	7,,00	80	3,,47.	28,900	..	2,57.
TOTAL	101	899	90,844	101	8,,.	00,000	80	8,,0,.3.	3,10,500	...	71,451
GRAND TOTAL	260	19,534	55,04,800	280	20,220	52,19,600	258	2,12,07,.00	2,00,10,100	.	3,51,201

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken in hand by the company from the 1st January 1897.

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Kuttam-Nagdá railway.

(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is th

(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipath railways.

(*g*) This line has been transferred to a company from the 1st September 1896, but until arrangements are made for the line to be formally taken over, it will be worked by the state on behalf of the company.

(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the [illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLI of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 1st February 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile per week.	Week ending 30th January 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile per week.	Earnings from 1st April 1895 to 1st February 1896.	Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 30th January 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	Miles.	₹	₹	Miles.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Lines worked by companies.											
Broad gauge—											
East Indian	669	1,733	12,20,759	704	1,734	12,61,000	727	4,50,74,014	4,41,34,000	...	9,40,014
Bengal Central (*a*)	144	145	10,030	133	125	17,000	141	7,99,451	7,98,000	2,549	..
Bengal-Nágpur	140	862	1,84,185	211	862	1,44,000	167	51,60,721	48,21,000	...	3,39,721
Indian Midland (*b*)	120	752	1,07,963	143	752	1,18,000	157	40,22,467	44,12,000	3,89,533	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	5,438	259	21	4,700	224	1,70,358	1,15,000	...	58,358
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	156	...	...	...	9	900	100	...	56,400	56,400	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	253	1,789	4,96,302	277	1,815	4,26,000	235	1,96,37,409	1,63,42,000	...	32,95,409
Kanpur-Deesa	42	17	789	46	17	800	47	30,330	44,400	14,070	...
South Indian	107	1,042	1,77,173	170	1,044	1,55,000	149	76,20,792	73,96,000	...	2,23,792
Sivaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,500	83	54	4,100	76	2,13,742	2,11,000	...	1,742
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	117	1,165	1,33,147	114	1,165	1,27,000	109	57,93,658	57,75,000	..	18,658
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	144	750	1,31,737	174	816	1,17,000	143	45,80,333	49,00,000	3,667	...
Shahkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	231	21,603	94	231	21,200	92	6,43,788	6,34,000	...	9,788
Assam-Bengal	70	130	9,099	70	800	21,300	59	(*f*) 2,63,302	4,99,000	2,33,698	...
TOTAL	254	8,077	25,07,835	289	9,035	24,18,000	209	9,40,43,305	8,98,73,800	..	41,71,505
Lines worked by the State.											
Broad gauge—											
North Western (state) (*g*)	255	2,617	5,90,963	220	2,797	5,61,000	203	2,90,57,922	2,36,59,000	...	53,98,922
Sidh and Rohilkhand (state) including metre gauge link	234	707	1,68,507	237	820	1,84,000	224	79,70,584	68,14,000	...	11,56,584
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	337	813	2,50,353	308	814	2,61,000	321	1,21,15,050	1,28,02,000	7,46,350	...
East Coast (state)	94	427	39,483	93	500	55,000	111	16,41,672	19,70,000	3,28,945	...
Metre gauge—											
Jodhpur (state) (*h*)	109	834	2,10,828	253	880	2,53,000	286	53,49,533	61,10,000	7,60,197	...
Feet gauges—											
Jeypur (state provincial)	58	28	445	16	28	1,500	54	71,048	76,200	4,852	...
Sierra-Company-Ganj (state provl.)	57	8	390	50	8	500	60	18,172	20,000	1,828	...
TOTAL	255	5,534	12,70,975	231	5,853	13,24,000	220	5,62,56,984	5,56,11,200	...	17,14,484
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Broad gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	443	1,490	3,97,567	602	1,491	6,75,000	435	2,74,61,450	2,60,24,000	...	13,37,480
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	735	401	3,74,039	809	401	2,72,000	653	1,45,07,675	1,45,07,000	...	20,000 325
Madras	250	240	2,27,289	271	840	2,05,000	244	99,99,250	99,47,000	...	2,45,250
TOTAL	437	2,791	14,07,895	537	2,792	11,72,000	420	5,19,68,375	4,70 38,000	...	30,28,297
ALL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	10,992	52,52,700	311	17,050	49,15,000	276	9,13,3-,340	18,90,25 000	...	25,0 9,34
Assisted companies.											
Broad gauge—											
Delhi-Umbalia-Kalka	109	101	21,679	133	101	2,,200	138	11,87,032	10,72,000	...	1,15,032
Larkessur	205	22	7,180	327	22	5,900	268	2,47,565	2,53,000	4,435	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	117	60	4,700	71	60	4,000	61	3,44,034	3,09,000	24,000	...
Bengal Doors	139	30	4,143	115	30	3 700	103	2,50,152	2,4 ,000	11,548	...
Dibru-Sadiya	190	78	12,158	150	78	14,400	185	4 9-,708	5,42,000	49,234	...
Feet gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	10,582	207	51	13,000	255	6,29,24-	6,64,000	34,751	...
TOTAL	173	414	66,447	140	414	63,200	153	31,31,09-	31,41,000	9,308	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Broad gauge—											
Bina-Gonda	19	73	1,257	17	74	2,800	38	(*j*) 54,484	85,700	31,216	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	114	1,073	9	114	14,400	126	(*k*) ,007	3,05,000	3,50,993	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	..	...	34	1,800	53	...	(*l*) 43,100	43,100	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	74,000	224	333	74,900	225	20,13 973	20,75,000	61,027	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	110	13	1,740	134	13	1,000	77	(*j*) 2,277	1,02,000	39,723	..
Rajpura-Bhatinda	195	108	25,872	240	108	14,10	131	9,52,-,57	7,85 000	.	1,67,257
Kolar Colu-beids	301	10	4,333	433	10	4,000	40	1,21,870	1,33,000	1,124	.
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*m*)	95	302	34,756	90	302	31,300	86	15,46,709	14,11,000	...	1,35,209
The Gaekwar's Michsana	68	93	7,234	78	93	9,500	102	2,07,443	3,61,000	93,551	.
Kolhapur	52	29	2,845	98	29	2,300	79	1,01,701	99,000	...	2,701
Feet gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	6,096	85	72	4,100	57	2,04,000	1,80,000	...	18,000
Cooch Behar	48	22	978	44	22	1,000	45	4 ,174	53,100	13,320	..
TOTAL	121	1,229	1,00,810	131	1,264	1,01,200	125	59,03,077	03,11,000	0,48,0-0	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	45,183	135	334	41,600	125	16,32,545	14,76,000	...	1,56,545
Jetalsar-Rajkot	80	40	3,940	80	40	3,800	85	1,54,521	1,50,000	1,479	..
Joudpore-Bickaneer	66	304	29,543	82	304	24,800	68	8,92,010	10,07,000	1,14,990	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*n*)	42	61	2,058	44	60	2,330	58	(0105,070	1,1 ,000	40,024	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	34	9,220	98	94	7,500	80	3,10,043	3,30,000	3,357	..
TOTAL	85	899	90,844	101	808	80,000	87	30,01,403	30,71,000	0,1 -,-	1,31,41,015
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,534	55,04,800	289	20,220	52,19,000	258	21,30,88,515	20,15,40,000		

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of the line has been taken in hand by the company from the 1st January 1897.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway
(*h*) This line has been transferred to a company from the 1st September 1899, but until arrangements are made for the line to be formally taken over, it will be worked by the state on behalf of the company.
(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*j*) Total earnings from 1st May 1895 to 1st February 1896
(*k*) Total earnings from 11th November 1895 to 1st February 1896.
(*l*) Total earnings from 15th July 1896 to 30th January 1897.
(*m*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

No. 92 R. Stat.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1897.

Results of the working of automatic vacuum brakes in use on railways in India during the six months ending with the 30th June 1896.

Read again—

Government of India letter No. 62 R. Stat., dated the 19th October 1891.

Government of India letter No. 354 R. Stat., dated the 4th September 1894.

Government of India order No. 348 R. Stat., dated the 28th August 1896.

Read also—

Endorsement by the Director General of Railways, No. 58 Stat., dated the 26th January 1897, forwarding tables Nos. I and II showing the railways on which automatic vacuum brakes were in use, the number and proportion of rolling stock fitted with the brakes, the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year, and the results of working the brakes during the six months ending with the 30th June 1896.

ORDER.—Ordered, that tables Nos. I and II be forwarded, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.

Ordered, also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Further, that this order, with the tables, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Tables Nos. I and II showing the railways on which automatic vacuum brakes were in use, the number and proportion of rolling stock fitted with the brakes, the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year, and the results of working the brakes during the six months ending with the 30th June 1896.

TABLE No. I.

ent showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1896, the railways on which automatic vacuum brakes re in use, the mileage run by trains fitted with the brakes, the number and proportion of rolling stock fitted, and the ogress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year.

ays (including branch lines worked).	Period.	Locomotives.		Vehicles.*			Number of motor vans by trains fitted.	Total number of passengers by which the train is fitted, also number carried for whom the brakes are worked by means of taps.	Proportion per cent.		
		Fitted.	Not fitted.	Braked.	Piped.	Not fitted.			Vehicles fitted or piped per cent.	Mileage run by trains fitted (partially fitted trains included) to total train-mileage.	Number of failures as compared with mileage run by trains fitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ANDARD GAUGE.											
lines worked by companies.											
ndian . . .	2nd-half, 1895 .	69	733	379	176	10,672	625,153	27	4·91	21·08	1 in 23,091
	1st-half, 1896 .	65	531	119	168	10,838	641,689	15	5·36	10·68	1 in 12,739
Midland . .	2nd-half, 1895 .	1..	68	102	22	2,414	128,100	..	1·89	18·47	..
	1st-half, 1896 .	16	65	102	25	2,417	191,100	6	4·99	23·99	1 in 31,859
lines worked by the State.											
Western (state) .	2nd-half, 1895 .	331	92	1,589	189	(a)10,330	1,654,730	25	14·72	36·92	1 in 66,189
	1st-half, 1896 .	5.3	242	1,878	176	10012	1,734,357	26	16·98	38·16	1 in 62,860
and Rohilkhand (s) . .	2nd-half, 1895 .	9	140	174	15	4,816	118,496	1	2·98	9·25	1 in 118,496
	1st-half 1896 .	9	157	188	20	4,798	160,250	1	4·16	11·79	1 in 160,250
n Bengal (state)	2nd-half, 1895 .	15	64	167	45	2,476	333,897	5	8·19	2·61	1 in 66,779
	1st-half, 1896 .	25	82	205	71	2,553	556,982	9	10·46	3·14	1 in 89,056
worked by guaranteed companies											
Indian Peninsula .	2nd-half, 1895 .	128	177	463	101	8,829	847,424	11	7·36	21·59	1 in 76,857
	1st-half, 1896 .	147	163	901	85	8,611	1,036,995	29	10·27	22·31	1 in 37,827
ay, Baroda and ntral India .	2nd-half, 1895 .	55	73	119	54	4,282	538,020	5	9·91	46·89	1 in 107,784
	1st-half 1896 .	1	73	121	54	1,282	530,436	9	9·99	59·04	1 in 58,937
as . . .	2nd-half, 1895 .	1	102	6	16	3,560	(b)	..	1·27	...	...
	1st-half, 1896 .	10	100	36	59	3,775	(b)	...	2·05	...	...
AL OF *all* RAILWAYS STANDARD GAUGE)	2nd-half 1895 .	732	1,982	3,459	642	53,492	4,213,020	74	7·2	19·39	1 in 57,3·8
	1st-half, 1896	786	1,549	4,177	638	53,2 2	4,601,763	95	8·25	20·23	1 in 48,443
METRE GAUGE.											
lines worked by companies.											
n Indian . .	2nd-half, 1895 .	20	184	78	36	4,155	186,741	1	2·7	10·52	1 in 186,741
	1st-half, 1896	20	184	87	38	4,155	227,945	2	2·92	1·66	1 in 113,972
m-Bengal . .	2nd-half, 1895 .	16	6	38	...	(c)598	...	...	6·90	...	
	1st-half, 1896 .	25	6	89	...	759	...	..	10·9	...	
e line worked by the State.											
ern Bengal (state)—											
orthern and Behar sections . . .	2nd-half, 1895	12	60	100	25	2,061	114,080	...	5·72	15·55	..
	1st-half, 1896 .	12	60	99	25	2,055	113,835	...	5·69	15·99	.
AL OF *all* RAILWAYS METRE GAUGE) .	2nd-half, 1895 .	48	1,275	215	61	31,958	300,830	1	0·85	3·45	1 in [illegible]
	1st-half, 1896 .	57	1,278	275	63	32,506	341,789	2	1·04	3·22	1 in [illegible]

* Excluding cranes.
(a) Erroneously shown as 10,344 in previous quarterly ret.

TABLE No. II.

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
STANDARD GAUGE.				
East Indian . . .	Vacuum automatic.		(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	
		4th January 1896 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 down mail train lost 20 minutes at Dánar and Hatras junction stations, owing to the brake blocks of the brake-van sticking on.	
		6th January 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 up Jubbulpore mail train lost 15 minutes at Bhadunpur station, owing to the piston of a third class carriage leaking badly.	
		7th January 1896 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 down Jubbulpore mail train lost 7 minutes at Dabhaura station. The train was brought to a stand, owing to the release valve of a first class carriage leaking.	
		13th January 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up Jubbulpore mail train lost 10 minutes at Katni station, owing to a defect in the brake of brake-van	
		10th February 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 down mail train lost 3 minutes in the run from Ariah to Dinapore and 17 minutes from Dinapore to Futwah stations, owing to the brakes sticking, and 25 minutes at Futwah station in releasing brakes.	
		17th February 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 up mail train lost 5 minutes at Malwa station, owing to a crack in the train pipe attached to the combination ejector top flanges.	See page 2
		19th February 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 up mail train lost 10 minutes between Buxar and Dheena stations, owing to the pipe between ejector and indicator leaking	
		14th March 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 up mail train lost 10 minutes at Phaphúnd station, owing to a defect in the rubber washer of universal coupling of a horse box.	
		1st April 1896 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up mail train lost 15 minutes at Cawnpore station, owing to a carriage not having been coupled up properly	
		13th April 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No 2 down mail train detained 5 minutes at Raneegunge station in disconnecting pipe of rear van as the driver was unable to maintain sufficient vacuum.	
		23rd April 1896 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up mail train lost 3 minutes between Tundla and Barhan stations and detained 5 minutes at the latter station, owing to the brakes on a first class carriage sticking, due to a defect in the vacuum relief valve which was drawing air.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

nt showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of — (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
BD GAUGE—*contd.*				
dian—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic.	9th May 1896 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up mail train detained 18 minutes at Dádri station, owing to the train pipe on a carriage, 3rd from the engine, having become disconnected, due to the pipe not being properly coupled up.	
		21st May 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 36 down local train detained 4 minutes at Bandyabáti station in releasing brakes, owing to the vacuum train pipe on the engine breaking close to ejector.	
		24th June 1896 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 down mail train lost 28 minutes at Karnál station, owing to a defect in the brake of a reserved carriage, and 16 minutes at Ghaziabad station in releasing the brakes and substituting communication cord.	641,089
		25th June 1896 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 down mail train lost 7 minutes at Bankipur station, owing to the rocking arm on a North-Western railway postal van working stiff.	
an Midland . .	Vacuum automatic.		(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	
		12th January 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 up mail train lost 2 minutes between Jhánsi and Tálbahat stations, owing to defects in brake blocks.	
		9th March 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 up mail train lost 9 minutes between Dholpur and Hetampur stations, as the driver was unable to create sufficient vacuum owing to defects in the rubber washers of the hose couplings of two composite carriages belonging to the Oudh and Rohilkhand and Great Indian Peninsula railways.	
		10th March 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 up mail train lost 10 minutes at Lána station, as the driver was unable to create vacuum owing to a leakage in the train pipe of a Great Indian Peninsula railway through carriage.	191,100
		8th April 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No 2 up mail train lost 36 minutes between Dewanganj and Bhopal stations in examining and releasing defective brake blocks	
		17th June 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 5 down mail train lost 14 minutes between Jhansi and Moth stations, owing to a defect in the piston.	
		23rd June 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 5 down mail train lost 6 minutes at Ata station in releasing brakes. The driver was unable to create sufficient vacuum owing to the regulator disc having been cut.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
STANDARD GAUGE—*cont'd.*				
North Western (state)	Vacuum automatic.		(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	
		7th January 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 4 down mail train detained 11 minutes at Rájpura station in detaching a reserved carriage, the hose pipe of which was defective.	
		14th January 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 up mail train detained 3 minutes at Sansáwa station, owing to the vacuum hose pipe of the rear brake-van not having been properly placed on the dummy.	
		22nd January 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 23 up mail train detained 6 minutes at Ghoráki station. After the brake was applied, the engine vacuum cylinder piston stuck up and would not release itself until prized down.	
		25th January 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 up mail train lost 3 minutes between Bálah and Bárára stations, in consequence of the brake blocks remaining on the wheels of a carriage due to the vacuum piston sticking.	
		4th February 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 up mail train detained 22 minutes at Umbala Cantonment station. The vacuum ran down owing to defects in the cylinder of an intermediate class carriage which had to be detached.	
		5th February 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 up mail train lost 7 minutes between Ghaziabad and Meerut City stations. The driver was unable to maintain sufficient vacuum in consequence of defective couplings between carriages.	See page 5.
		6th February 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 19 up mixed train lost 5 minutes at Chháwa station. The driver was unable to maintain sufficient vacuum in consequence of defective couplings between carriages.	
		6th February 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up Quetta mail train detained 6 minutes at Allahbándni flag station. The driver could not create a vacuum in consequence of defective couplings between carriages.	
		8th February 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up Quetta mail train detained 5 minutes at Bálah station. The driver was unable to maintain sufficient vacuum in consequence of defective couplings between carriages.	
		12th February 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 3 up train lost 7 minutes between Ghaziabad and Mahéshnagar stations. The vacuum pipe of a Great Indian Peninsula railway second class carriage was out of order.	
		13th February 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 down mail train detained 3 minutes at Mirpur station, as the train could not be moved owing to brake blocks having been jammed on the wheels.	
		2nd March 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 3 up mail train detained 20 minutes at Jagádhri station, owing to the vacuum pipe having been left disconnected between two [illegible]	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

...t showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
...D GAUGE—*contd.*				
Western (state)—	Vacuum automatic.	19th March 1896 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 down mail train detained 5 minutes at Bákráni station, owing to the rod bolt dropping from a second class carriage which caused the brake to go on.	
		19th March 1896 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up mail train lost 5 minutes between Madeji and Ruk stations, owing to brake blocks seizing on the wheels, due to want of oil in the shafts.	
		20th March 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 up mail train lost 2 minutes at Ghotki, 2 minutes at Sarhad, 5 minutes at Rahim Yárkhán, and 7 minutes at Kotsamabá stations, owing to the engine vacuum cylinder piston sticking up.	
		3rd April 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 6 down passenger train detained 6 minutes at Begamabad station, owing to the brakes of two carriages being on.	
		3rd April 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 6 down passenger train detained 5 minutes at Murádnagar station, owing to the pistons of two carriages having stuck up.	
		13th April 1896 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—A troop special train started late from Sibi station, owing to dirt getting into the ejector.	
		20th April 1896 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 up mail train detained 5 minutes at Sahárunpur station, owing to the universal coupling of an Oudh and Rohilkhand railway 2nd class carriage not having been properly connected.	See page 5.
		24th April 1896 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 4 down mail train detained 7 minutes at Saháranpur station, as the driver was unable to create vacuum in consequence of defective couplings between carriages.	
		6th May 1896 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 12 down mixed train detained 15 minutes at Sambhu station. The train was brought to a stand owing to the hose pipe having come off the rear dummy.	
		6th May 1896 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 6 down passenger train detained 5 minutes at Umballa City station. The driver was unable to create a vacuum in consequence of defective couplings between carriages.	
		22nd May 1896 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 down mail train detained 6 minutes at Rohri station. The driver could not create a vacuum, owing to an intermediate class carriage attached at that station having no rubber washer on the hose-pipe coupling.	
		22nd May 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 down mail train detained 7 minutes at Ruk station, owing to the coupling of a third class carriage having been defective.	
		10th June 1896 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 up mail train detained 6 minutes at Phulji station. The driver could not create a vacuum owing to the tender vacuum piston rod having slackened back.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum b failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of:— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defect in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles ru by trains fitted wit automatic vacuum brakes.
STANDARD GAUGE—*contd.*				
North Western (state)—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic.	27th June 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 5 up mail train detained 11 minutes at Beas station, owing to the small pipe leading from main train pipe to engine brake cylinder snapping off at a faulty thread.	1,634,357
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state).	Vacuum automatic.		(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	
		16th May 1896 .	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—No. 1 up mail train detained 10 minutes at Sháhjahánpur station. The driver was unable to work brake when required to be brought into action.	150,230
Eastern Bengal (state) .	Vacuum automatic.		(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	
		12th January 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—No 33 up train detained 10 minutes at Khoksa station, in consequence of the train pipe leaking.	
		30th January 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 36 down train detained 12 minutes at Jagati station, owing to train pipe leaking.	
		3rd February 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 21 up train detained 8 minutes at Ránaghat station, in consequence of the coupling of the train pipe having become disconnected.	
		9th February 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 27 up train lost 27 minutes between Naihátí and Chogdah stations, owing to the train pipe leaking and the brake not releasing properly.	
		11th February 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 up train detained 4 minutes at Munshiganj station, owing to the vacuum pipe on the fourth carriage from the brake-van not having been adjusted.	356,902
		10th March 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 36 down train lost 6 minutes at Chooadangah station and 3 minutes between Poráḍaha junction and Hálsa stations, owing to a leakage in the train pipe.	
		26th April 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 up mail and mixed train detained 5 minutes at Shámnagar station, owing to a leakage in the train pipe.	
		8th May 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 21 up train lost 11 minutes on the road, owing to a leakage in the train pipe.	
		10th May 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 up mail and mixed train detained 8 minutes at Barrackpore station, owing to a leakage in the train pipe.	

TABLE No. 11—*contd.*

out showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
ARD GAUGE—*contd.*				
Indian Peninsula.	Vacuum automatic.		(i)—*Nil.*	
		28th January 1896	(ii) No. 213 down passenger train worked non-automatic from Bhusaval to Budnera stations, owing to leakage in a post office composite carriage.	
		22nd May 1896	(ii) The brake hanger bracket of a second class carriage on No. 194 up passenger train broke between Dádar and Parel stations.	
		11th January 1896	(ii) Failure of material.—Owing to pipes leaking in consequence of a defective rubber washer in the coupling of a horse box attached to No. 10 up passenger train, there was a slight delay at Devláli station in releasing brake, and a detention of 6 minutes at Kására station in replacing the defective washer.	
		16th January 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—The brake hanger of a third class carriage having broken, No. 147 down passenger train was detained for 11 minutes at Brenlla station in examining and removing broken brake rigging and shunting off carriage.	
		19th January 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 213 down passenger train detained 20 minutes at Nárgáon station in replacing the flange joint of ball valve of a third class carriage which was leaking.	See page 8.
		26th January 1896	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 213 down passenger train lost 30 minutes between Wárangáon and Nárgáon stations, on account of the couplings of a road van, a postal carriage and four third class carriages leaking.	
		27th January 1896	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—No. 91 down passenger train lost 4 minutes between Bombay and Chinchpokli stations, owing to an ejector tappet valve in the engine being improperly fitted.	
		28th January 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery.—On account of the rolling ring of a third class carriage having been jammed in cylinder, No. 31 down passenger train lost 18 minutes on the road and in uncoupling brake gear of engine.	
		29th January 1896	(iii) Neglect of servants.—The coupling of a vehicle on No. 112 up passenger train not remaining on dummy plug which was not properly fixed, the train was delayed 11 minutes at Dhond station in securing coupling to dummy.	
		5th February 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery.—On account of the piston of a brake-van attached to No. 6 up mail train failing to release properly, the train lost 20 minutes on the road and in disconnecting vacuum gear of brake-van.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
STANDARD GAUGE—*contd.*				
Great Indian Peninsula—*contd.*	Vacuum automatic.	18th February 1896	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 145 down mail train was detained for 7 minutes in uncoupling a first class carriage at Kalyán station, as the brake of this carriage hard on between Byculla and Kalyán stations could not be released.	
		27th February 1896	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—The coupling of a third class carriage attached to No. 10 up passenger train could not be kept in position on dummy plug at Manmád station. The train lost 20 minutes on the road and at Manmád station in finding out the defect.	
		1st March 1896 .	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—No. 64 up passenger train lost 20 minutes at Budnera station, due partly to shunting operations and partly to the driver having failed to create vacuum and to release the brake pistons of the engine which had seized.	
		6th March 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—The hose pipes and couplings of a postal van, a third class carriage and a road van of No. 213 down passenger train drawing air, owing to inferior India-rubber pipes having become hard and stiff through the climate, the train was delayed for 5 minutes at Khánkhed station.	
		8th March 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—The hose pipes and couplings of a second class carriage, a third class carriage and a road van of No. 213 down passenger train drawing air, owing to inferior India-rubber washer pipes having become hard and stiff through the climate, the train was detained for 20 minutes at Bhusaval station.	See page 8.
		10th March 1896 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No 35 down passenger train detained 15 minutes at Lonávla station, as the tender brake of the engine could not be released.	
		26th March 1896 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—A defective washer of a third class carriage on No. 151 down passenger train was found glued on to the coupling at Bombay station, and the train was delayed for 22 minutes in searching for the leak and endeavouring to remove the washer.	
		30th March 1896 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 107 down passenger train detained 19 minutes at Jalgaon station, as the piston of a second class carriage could not be released.	
		8th April 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—The small India-rubber flexible pipe to right hand cylinder of engine of No 6 up mail train broke at mile 176¼ and caused a delay of 18 minutes.	
		13th April 1896 . .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—Two bracket bolts of a second class carriage attached to No. 180 up passenger train broke at Thána, causing a detention of 3 minutes in uncoupling brake gear.	
		14th April 1896 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—The piston of a third class carriage of No. 64 up passenger train got jammed and could not be released at Murtajápur, resulting in delay of 15 minutes in uncoupling cylinder.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

ent showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains having occurred. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
)ARD GAUGE—*contd.*				
Indian Peninsula—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic.	16th April 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—The small India-rubber flexible pipe to cylinder of a third class carriage on 4 up passenger train broke at Lonávla when vacuum was being created, causing slight delay in detaching carriage.	
		23rd April 1896 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—The piston of a third class carriage attached to No. 43 down passenger train got jammed and could not be released at Victoria Terminus station. The train was delayed for fifteen minutes in discovering defect and uncoupling cylinder.	
		16th May 1896 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—The piston of a brake-van on No. 29 down passenger train becoming jammed and wheels skidding, the train was delayed for twelve minutes at Lonávla station in examining and detaching defective vehicle.	
		27th May 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—The brake hanger bracket of a third class carriage on No. 216 up passenger train broke at Kurla station, damaging truss-bar hanger links and brake block and causing a delay of 9 minutes in detaching broken brake gear	1,096,995
		4th June 1896 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—The piston of a third class carriage on No. 306 up passenger train became jammed and brake could not be released at Mazagaon station, resulting in 11 minutes delay in disconnecting.	
		12th June 1896 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—The truss rod pin of a road van on No. 152 up passenger train worked out at mile 5 —4, allowing the rod to drop and caused a delay of 8 minutes in replacing missing pin by a bolt.	
		22nd June 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—The small India-rubber pipe of the engine on No 208 up passenger train broke at Thána station, as vacuum was being created. Fifteen minutes' delay resulted in plugging up the pipes.	
		28th June 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—The brake hanger bracket of a third class carriage on No. 168 up passenger train broke at Sion station and delayed the train for 13 minutes in disconnecting the gear.	
ıbay, Baroda and Central India.	Vacuum automatic.		(i)—*Nil.*	
		2nd January 189 .	(ii) No. 4 up ordinary train had to run non-automatic from Dáḳáṇu Road to Colába stations, owing to a hole in the engine vacuum pipe caused by hot ashes falling on it when dropping the fire at Amroli shed.	
		1st January 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material —No. 5 down ordinary train lost 19 minutes on the road, owing to a leak in the pipe joints of a brake-van.	See page 9.
		2nd January 1896 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 up ordinary train detained 6 minutes at Mehmadabad station in releasing brakes owing to the engine brake blocks getting jammed on the wheels through the rubber pipes getting burnt when cleaning fire.	

TABLE No. II—*concld.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1896, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—concld.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of :— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defective, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
STANDARD GAUGE—*concld.*				
Bombay, Baroda and Central India—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic.	3rd January 1896 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 2 up mail train detained 3 minutes at Ankleswar station in releasing brakes, owing to engine vacuum pipes getting burnt by hot ashes when cleaning fire.	530,486
		21st March 1896 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 down mail train detained 4 minutes at Grant Road station in releasing brakes, owing to ejectors having failed through some dirt getting in.	
		15th April 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 5 down ordinary train detained 8 minutes at Vidvada station in releasing brakes, as the vacuum pipes between engine and tender gave way.	
		26th May 1896 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 down mail train detained 14 minutes at Amroli station to pull off the wires of the carriages, as the driver could not get sufficient vacuum on account of there being no washer or front dummy of engine.	
		9th June 1896 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 4 up ordinary train detained 7 minutes at Baroda station in releasing brakes as the train pipes were leaking, owing to a third class carriage being fitted with a pipe one inch shorter than the standard size, and sufficient vacuum could not consequently be created.	
		12th June 1896 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 4 up ordinary train detained 5 minutes at Bárejádi station as the driver could not get sufficient vacuum, the ejector being out of order.	
METRE GAUGE.				
South Indian . . .	Vacuum automatic.		(i) —*Nil.*	227,945
		7th March 1896 .	(ii) The brake of No. 31 mail train failed to act when entering the Trichinopoly junction station, owing to waste having got into the flexible pipe between the tender and the brake-van. The brake gear was in order.	
		20th June 1896 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 15 mail train lost 13 minutes between Trichinopoly junction and Kolattúr south stations. The driver could not maintain vacuum owing to the ejector cones of engine being defective which caused the brakes to grind on the wheels.	

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(present the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

KANGNI OR KADUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	9 5	160 —	160 —	10 1	10 1	Saugor.
...	...	10 5	10 8	...	...	...	7 —	320 —	320 —	9 —	9 —	Damoh
...	...	10 8	10 12	..	...	8 12	8 —	160 —	160 —	9 12	9 12	Jubbulpore.
...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	9 —	340 —	320 —	9 —	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	10 15	10 —	...	...	8 7	8 —	380 —	380 —	9 2	9 2	Seoni.
...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —	Balaghát.
...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	8 12	240 —	240 —	9 8	9 8	Bhandara.
...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	12 1	10 10	325 —	325 —	9 6	...	Chanda.
												Eastern—
		9 2	9 2	..	...	9 2	9 2	130 —	128 —	9 2	9 2	Bilaspur.
...	...	10 —	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	120 —	120 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	120 —	120 —	9 4	9 4	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
		8 —	7 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	182 —	182 —	10 —	10 —	Buldána.
...	...	11 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	75 —	75 —	9 —	9 —	Básim.
...	...	10 8	8 12	...	...	10 8	9 —	120 —	120 —	11 12	11 12	Akola.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	150 —	150 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	10 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	...	90 —	90 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 —	9 8	240 —	240 —	9 8	9 —	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
•	•	12 15	11 4	•	•	8 12	8 8	100 —	100 —	8 10	8 8	Secunderabad.
•	•	12 0	11 5	•	•	•	•	116 14	116 14	8 12	8 12	Bolaram.
•	•	14 —	12 12	•	•	•	•	70 —	75 —	8 8	9 —	Chadarghat.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
						..	...	136 2	136 2	12 —	12 —	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
						...	...	109 13	109 13	10 5	10 5	Coimbatore.
...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	197 13	197 13	11 5	10 14	Salem.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..					
												Central—
							...	109 6	109 6	10-13&12-2	10-13&11-8	Bellary.
...	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	97 3	97 3	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
..	...	...	...	...	...		...	110 10	110 10	12 3	10 14	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	109 6	109 6	10-13&12 —	9-13&11-10	Karnul.
...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...					
												East Coast, north—
						..	..	291 10	291 10	11 —	11 —	Ganjam.
...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam.
...	...	..	..	..	..		..	133 11	133 11	12 —	12 2	Godavari.
...	..	...	.	..	..	.	..					
												East Coast central—
							...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
...	..	..	..	..	...	.	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
...	..	..	..	...	.		...					
												East Coast, south—
								84 10	84 10	12 8	12 8	Madras.
..	..	..	..	..	..		...	91 14	91 14	12 5	11 5	Chingleput.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	100 13	100 13	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	209 —	209 —	12 13	12 13	S. Arcot.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	148 0	110 —	11 5	11 5	Trichinopoly.
..			...	.	..		...					
												Southern—
				...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 8	13 8	Tinnevelly.
...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	97 3	97 3	14 11	13 2	Madura.
...	..											
												Mysore—
18 —	18 —	8 —	7 4	...	...	13 8	12 —	96 —	96 —	9 12	9 8	Mysore.
...	...	8 8	8 —			14 —	12 5	108 —	108 —	8 8	9 8	Bangalore.
10 4	10 4	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	192 —	192 —	9 8	9 12	Kolar.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	224 —	244 —	10 8	10 —	Tumkur.
...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	200 —	200 —	8 8	8 4	Hassan.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	384 —	384 —	10 —	8 15	Shimoga.
24 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	103 —	103 —	9 —	8 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
												Coorg.
		11 8	13 8			...	..	110 —	110 —	9 8	9 8	**Aden.**
...	...	5 10	5 10			6 4	6 4	65 5	65 5	34 —	32 —	

* Not sold.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1897.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SANITARY.

Calcutta, the 20th February, 1897.

No. 625.

THE question of the suspension of the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz having been under the consideration of the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government, Her Majesty's Government have now come to the conclusion that, in consequence of the strong opinions of all European Governments, including Turkey, regarding the danger of plague being communicated to Europe, it is impossible to meet their demands by any measure short of the suspension of the pilgrimage for the time being.

The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased, under section 2, sub-section 1, of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, to order that the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz shall be altogether suspended for the current season.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 584.—The following decrees of His Majesty the King of the Belgians respecting sanitary precautions in Belgium against the plague are published for general information :—

SERVICE DE SANTÉ HYGIENE PUBLIQUE ET VOIRIE COMMUNALE.

Choléra.—Mesures relatives à l'importation et au transit de certaines marchandises.

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, SALUT.

Vu le décret sanitaire du 18 juillet 1831, ainsi que les règlements pris pour son exécution ;

Vu la convention du 15 avril 1893 adoptée par la Conférence sanitaire internationale de Dresde, relativement aux marchandises ou objets susceptibles envisagés au point de vue des défenses d'importation ou de transit, ainsi qu'aux mesures à prendre aux frontières de terre et de mer ;

Revu les arrêtés royaux des 30 juillet 1893, 17 juin 1894, 24 septembre 1894 et 22 février 1895, relatifs à l'importation et au transit de certaines marchandises et à des mesures à prendre en temps de choléra aux frontières de terre et de mer ;

Sur la rapport et la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Travaux publics,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

ARTICLE PREMIER.—Sont interdits à l'entrée et au transit par les frontières de terre et de mer : les chiffons et drilles, les linges de corps hardes et vêtements portés (effets à usage), les literies ayant servi, venant des pays ou des circonscriptions territoriales, déclarés contaminés, conformément à l'article 5 ci-après.

ART. 2.—Sont exceptés de la disposition qui précède :

1° Les chiffons comprimés mécaniquement, qui sont transportés comme marchandises en gros, par ballots cerclés de fer ou solidement maintenus par des fils de métal, et portant des marques et des numéros d'origine, acceptés par l'administration des douanes ;

2° Les déchets neufs provenant directement d'ateliers de filature, de tissage, de confection ou de blanchiment, les laines artificielles (kunstwolle, shoddy) et les rognures de papier neuf, munis d'un certificat d'origine, légalisé par l'autorité locale ou par le consul de Belgique du lieu d'expédition ;

3° Les marchandises et les objets désignés à l'article 1er, expédiés en transit sous la surveillance de la douane, lorsqu'ils sont emballés de telle façon qu'ils ne puissent être manipulés en route ;

4° Les bagages des voyageurs et les objets transportés à la suite d'un changement de domicile.

ART. 3.—L'importation et le transit des marchandises et objets visés à l'article 1er et provenant de pays ou de circonscriptions territoriales non contaminés peuvent être soumis à des justifications de provenance, à la satisfaction de l'administration des douanes.

Ils seront admis à l'importation et au transit, même lorsqu'ils ont traversé une circonscription contaminée, s'il est démontré à la dite administration qu'ils n'ont pas été en contact avec des objets souillés, pendant leur transport à travers cette circonscription.

ART. 4.—Les marchandises et objets visés à l'article 1er ne tomberont pas sous l'application des mesures de prohibition à l'entrée, s'il est démontré à l'administration des douanes qu'ils ont été expédiés d'une région contaminée cinq jours au moins avant le début de l'épidémie.

ART. 5.—Notre Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Travaux publics désignera les pays ou parties de pays à l'égard desquels le régime prévu par les dispositions qui précèdent sera rendu applicable et réglera la mise à exécution et la durée des mesures prescrites.

ART. 6.—Les mesures à prendre aux frontières de mer seront réglées par Notre Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Travaux publics à l'égard des navires

considérès comme infectés, suspects ou indemnes, au point de vue de la visite médicale, de l'isolement et de la désinfection.

Il pourra appliquer les mesures jugées nécessaires aux frontières de terre et de mer en ce qui concerne les voyageurs, les bagages et les objets transportés à la suite d'un changement de domicile.

Toutes ces mesures seront prises dans les limites arrêtées par la convention prérappelée du 15 avril 1893.

ART. 7.—Sont abrogés les arrêtés susvisés des 30 juillet 1893, 17 juin 1894, 24 septembre 1894 et 12 février 1895.

ART. 8.—Notre Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Travaux publics est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Ostende, le 15 juillet 1895.

LÉOPOLD.

Peste bubonique.—Mesures aux frontières.

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et avenir, SALUT.

Vu le décret sanitaire du 28 juillet 1831, et les règlements pris pour son exécution;

Considérant que la peste bubonique sévit à l'état épidémique dans plusieurs localités de l'Inde anglaise et qu'il y a lieu de prescrire, à l'égard des pays ou des circonscriptions territoriales contaminés, des précautions concernant l'importation et le transit de certaines marchandises, ainsi que des mesures aux frontières de terre et de mer;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Travaux publics,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons:

ARTICLE PREMIER.—Notre arrêté du 15 juillet 1895, relatif au choléra, est rendu applicable à la peste bubonique.

ART. 2.—Notre Ministre de l'Agriculture et der Travaux publics est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Laeken, le 8 janvier 18 97

LÉOPOLD.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th February, 1897.

No. 158.—The services of the Honourable Mr. Justice Gordon, of the Bengal Civil Service, Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 1st April 1897.

EDUCATION.

The 18th February, 1897

No 48.—Under section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation of the Munshiganj High School to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F.A. Standard.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 14th February, 1897.

No. 241-(a)-G.—Captain (temporary Major) J. G. J. S. Jones, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command, and Squadron Commander, Deoli Irregular Force, is granted an extension of leave to the 26th November, 1896, inclusive.

The 16th February, 1897.

No. 244-G.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Surgeon-Captain E. W. Hore, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), officiating Medical Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, for one year. Pension Service 7th year commenced 7th September, 1896.

No. 247-G.—Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, and Assistant Political Agent at Basrah, is granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days, with effect from the 5th February, 1897.

No. 248-G.—Major C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class and is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Basrah, with effect from the 5th February, 1897.

The 17th February, 1897.

No. 255-G.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Macintire, Indian Staff Corps, Military Secretary to the Mysore Government, (p a) for six months, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The 18th February, 1897.

No 268-G.—The services of Mr. W. Mackworth Young, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, Resident of the 1st class and Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 10th February, 1897.

The 19th February, 1897.

No. 270-G.—Captain C. A. Kemball, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as Political Agent in Malwa, with effect from the 1st November, 1896.

No. 272-G.—Lieutenant F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent for Chageh, with effect from the 15th November, 1896.

No. 274-G.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

The Hon'ble Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. S. Lethbridge, K.C.S.I., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Resident of the 2nd class and General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, (m. c.) for one year, under clause 1 of Rule XIV of the Regulations of 1868.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 13th February, 1897.

No. 744-A.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January, 1897, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta .	10,43,36,830	2,82,48,101	...	2,82,48,101
Allahabad .	1,26,44,400	1,13,75,015	...	1,13,75,015
Lahore .	1,85,75,755	2,52,85,905	...	2,52,85,905
Bombay .	6,24,40,600	2,48,17,283	...	2,48,17,283
Kurrachee .	83,08,450	47,21,710	...	47,21,710
Madras .	2,99,91,705	2,81,59,740	...	2,81,59,740
Calicut .	13,22,220	39,22,945	...	39,22,945
Rangoon .	50,49,570	1,90,34,015	...	1,90,34,015
TOTAL .	24,26,67,660	14,26,07,714	...	14,26,07,714
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500 held under section 19 of the Act				9,09,99,946
.		GRAND TOTAL		. 24,26,07,660

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th February, 1897.

No. 791-Gl.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of January, 1897, are notified :—

With effect from the 4th January, 1897, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. M. A Hydari,

Mr. K L. Datta to officiate in class IV, and

Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 18th January, 1897—

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to revert to class II,

Mr. F. J. Atkinson to revert to class III,

Mr. A H. Anthony to revert to class IV,

Messrs. G. C. Ray, M. A Hydari, and K. L. Datta, to revert to class V, and

Mr. C W. C. Carson to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 18th January, 1897, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. H. Oung,

Mr. A. H. Anthony to officiate in class III,

Messrs. G. C. Ray, M. A. Hydari, and K L. Datta, to officiate in class IV, and

Mr. C W. C. Carson to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 19th February, 1897.

No. 853-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries, in India.*

January 1897 — **Lakhs of Rupees**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In January		To end of January		Whole Year.	
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1895-96.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,16	4,67	15,36	17,68	27,02	27,03
Opium	40	53	5,44	5,80	6,90	7,11
Salt	68	73	6,88	7,33	8,70	8,88
Stamps	42	40	3,95	3,03	4,73	4,73
Excise	43	46	4,58	4,63	5,75	5,73
Provincial Rates	66	66	2,58	2,85	3,67	3,73
Customs	40	43	3,64	4,01	4,48	5,02
Assessed Taxes	13	14	1,47	1,44	1,70	1,69
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	..	5	38	42	50	53
Registration	3	3	37	35	43	42
Tributes from Native States	18	18	50	51	89	78
Other Civil Revenue	25	20	2,89	2,75	3,73	3,53
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	7,87	8,54	48,04	51,76	68,56	69,18
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—41	—41	—3,13	—3,11	—3,65	—3,72
Opium	—10	—6	—2,43	—1,96	—2,59	—2,07
Famine Relief	—13	...	—22	...	...	..
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,16	—2,07	—20, 6	—19,75	—20,56	—25,40
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT, GROSS	—2,80	—2,57	—25,94	—24,85	—32,80	—31,25
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than issues)	— 59	+2	+ 50	+ 20	+1,78	+49
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+1	+1	+23	+27	+32	+33
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+31	+45	+2,40	+3,10	+3,81	+3,73
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—42	—14	—00	—50
Military Receipts	+3	+6	+ 04	+ 00	+ 70	+77
Military Issues	—1,50	—1,49	—13,73	—14,38	—10,82	—17,48
Telegraph Receipts	+7	+8	+62	+68	+5	+85
Do. Issues	—6	—6	—58	—60		—75
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+1,08	+1,33	+10,67	+11,32		+13,70
" " Issues	—88	—77	—9,15	—8,03		—10,35
East Indian Railway Receipts	+42	+45	+4,16	+4,11	—1,78	+4,95
" " " Issues	—17	—12	—1,61	—1,46		—1,88
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+28	+28	+2,09	+1,19		+2,08
" " Issues	—93	—63	—6,00	—5,38		—7,17
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,53	—39	—10,00	—8,43	—12,54	—11,23
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	—1	—2	+5,70	—41	+3,72	—58
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	—1	—12	—2	...	—1
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—64	—1,10	—8,44	—11,16	—12,02	—12,30
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	—39	—1,12	—12,11	—15,05	—16,50	—19,66
Other debt heads (Net, as above)	+13	+17	—1,59	+16	—80	—9
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—91	—2,38	—16,56	—27,14	—25,60	—32,73
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+2,33	+3,20	—4,55	—8,66	—2,44	—0,03
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	9,62	10,67	16,50	22,53	16,50	22,53
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,95	13,87	11,95	13,87	14,06	10,50

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 19th February, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 199.—Captain, temporary Major, E. H. Rodwell, 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Instruction, Dalhousie, is confirmed on the establishment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals for Instruction, *vice* Major C. E. Poynder, deceased, with effect from the 22nd January, 1897.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 200.—Captain H. R. F. Anderson, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class;

Captain C. F. T. Murray, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 4th class;

Lieutenant J. P. C. Hennessy, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class,—

with effect from the 15th December, 1896, *vice* Captain H. Parkin, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, transferred to the civil department.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 201.—Surgeon-Colonel W. P. Warburton, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Major-General, with effect from the 16th February, 1897, whilst officiating as Director General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, during the absence on deputation of Surgeon-Major-General J. Cleghorn.

No. 202.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, Residency Surgeon, Jeypore, and Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, with effect from the 14th February, 1897, whilst officiating as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, North Western Provinces and Oudh, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel W. P. Warburton, appointed to officiate as Director General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 203.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenant Benjamin Harvey Ryves, officiating wing officer, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—13th December, 1896.

No. 204.—The undermentioned officers appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:—

Punjab Command.

Second-Lieutenants—
J. E. Moir.
G. C. Hodgson.
T. H. Keyes.
H. E. F. Currie.
H. F. M. Browne.
H. M. Battye.
L. C. Thuillier.
W. G. K. Gough.
P. L. Beddy.
H. B. D. Baird.
R. W. G. Gordon-Hall.
H. Campbell.
G. H. Gunning.

Bengal Command.

H. C. Cutler.
F. F. Innes-Lillingston.
F. G. Moore.
A. Mactavish.
C. R. Wilkinson.
R. W. H. Middlemass.
R. W. deC. Rennick.
H. W. Stace.

Madras Command.

S. G. G. Bedford.
W. F. Marshall.
C. R. C. Petley.
J. W. Sherrard.
E. L. Popham.
C. M. Withers.
R. S. Gordon.

Bombay Command.

W. F. Adair.
H. M. Butler.
F. S. J. Murray
G. Hutchison.
H. E. Rudkin.
A. G. Cowan.
G. W. S. Sherlock.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 205.—*17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Jemadar Raja Gauhar Rahman Khan appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 303 of 1895 is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 1st January, 1895.

No. 206.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the dates of joining:—

6th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry.

Shib Lal to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Ashiq Ali Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

ORGANISATION.

No. 207.—In G. G. O. No. 184 of 1897, for "Total Native ranks" read "Total."

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 208.—Conductor Isaac John McDonald, Public Works Department, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 29th December, 1890.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 209.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Arthur William Neufville Taylor,—13th February, 1897.

18th February, 1897.

Charles Chesney Cook.
James Murray Home.

To be Lieutenant.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Hamilton Moore,—4th January, 1897.

No. 210.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army :—

Major Valens Congreve Tonnochy,—7th January, 1897.

No. 211.—The promotion of the undermentioned officers to the rank of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel will have effect from the dates now specified, and not as notified in G. G. O. Nos. 1062 of 1896 and 91 of 1897.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Bengal Establishment.

Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Murphy, D.S.O., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Massy, retired. Dated 1st September, 1896.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Joubert, M.B., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Seaman, retired. Dated 1st October, 1896.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Bombay.

No. 212.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted to the service as third class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates specified :—

Reginald William Pettigrew
William Joseph Whitehead O'Brian.
Charles Henry Twells
George William Dodsworth
Walter Ernest Alfred Pettigrew.
Stephen Henry Curry
} 16th September, 1896.

Frederick Russel Smith,—19th January, 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 213.—*1st Regiment of Madras Lancers*—

Jemadar Muhammad Beg to be Subadar and Havildar Muhammad Abdulla to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Hussain, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1897.

No. 214.—*13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Kalu Thapa, *Sardar Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, and Jemadar Ram Ratan, to be Subadar, *vice* Juthia Khattri, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February, 1896.

No. 215.—*30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Ram Singh, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Pala Singh, to be Subadar, and Havildar Shama, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gul Badshah, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th November, 1896.

No. 216.—*10th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry*—

Havildar Ratnuji Salvi, to be Jemadar *vice* Ganpatrao Sonowne, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th November, 1896.

No. 217.—*12th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Malkhan Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahtab Singh, promoted, with effect from the 3rd March, 1896.

No. 218.—*19th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Nand Singh, from the 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), to be Subadar, *vice* Shaikh Husain, promoted Subadar-Major, with effect from the date of transfer.

No. 219.—*22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Subadar Hyem Benjamin, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Mathura Upadhia, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 220.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Selim Myer Salaman, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment, Superintendent,

Yerrowda Central Jail, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 31st March, 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 221.—Surgeon-Major Donald Frederick Dymott, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment, 22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry, has been permitted, by the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 14th May, 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 222.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Charles Powis, office of the Inspector General of Artillery in India, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 21st February, 1897.

REWARDS.

No. 223.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 540 of 1871, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer an annuity of £10 on pensioned Garrison Sergeant-Major James Leslie, with effect from the 27th October, 1896, *vice* pensioned Sergeant Schofield, deceased.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 224.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Herbert John Anstruther Bowden, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Allsop, transferred to the unattached list.

William Chevis, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Beatley, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 225.—*Central Bengal Light Horse*—

Lieutenant T. C. Tweedie resigns his commission, with effect from the 13th January, 1897.

No. 226.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Captain C. M. Thomson resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st December, 1896.

No. 227.—*Last Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Honorary Chaplain the Reverend L. H. Lermit resigns his commission.

No. 228.—*Madras Railway Volunteers*—

Captain E. E. Lefébure and Second-Lieutenant H. J. Smith resign their commissions.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 10.—Captain P. J. Falle, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Director of the Royal Indian Marine, to officiate as Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Commander W. Chandler, Royal Indian Marine, Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, to officiate as Assistant Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

No. 11.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 12th January, 1897, subject to passing a medical board :—

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

William Willoughby Cole Frith.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 12.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the dates specified :—

To be Lieutenants.

Sub-Lieutenant T. H. H. Hand (seconded), dated 27th November, 1896.

Sub-Lieutenant B. H. Jones, dated 27th November, 1896.

Sub-Lieutenant C. Gardner, dated 30th December, 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 13.—Lieutenant B. G. Relf, Royal Indian Marine, is transferred to the retired list, with effect from the 27th November, 1896.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th February, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 13th and the 19th February, 1897 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Invalid Establishment (Madras)	Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Hadfield.	10th February, 1897.	Ootacamund.		
Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.	Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant J. Munrowd.	23rd December, 1896.	Meean Meer.		

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1897.

No 65.—Mr. J. C. G. Keddie, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Bengal, retired from the service under Article 720, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd February, 1897.

The 17th February, 1897.

No. 67.—Rai Sahib Kali Podo Sen, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, retired from the service under Article 719, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st January, 1897.

The 18th February, 1897.

No. 68.—Mr J. N. D. Latouche, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is granted furlough on medical certificate for nine months under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd March, 1897, or such subsequent date as he is permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 69.—Mr. F. T. Hutchinson, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is granted furlough, out of India, for one year and eight months, under Article 340, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 70.—Mr. W. F. O Donoghue, Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Hutchinson, or until further orders.

No. 71.—Mr. G. W. Sweet, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, in succession to Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue.

The 19th February, 1897.

No. 72.—Mr. F. Morrison, Examiner of Accounts, retired from the service under the operation of the rule in Article 720, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th February, 1897.

No. 73.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified :—

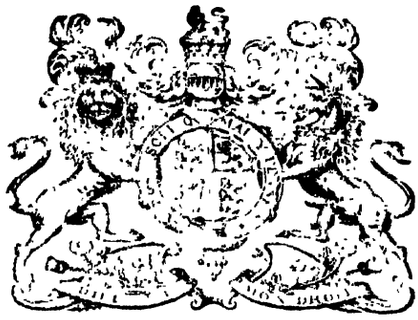
NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1896.
Oddie, H. J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	1st October.
Coates, J. Stapleton, B. Stanton, W. C.	Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade	Ditto	1st October.
Tomlin, Captain R. E., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Temporary	24th October.
Couchman, F. D.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	25th October.
Egerton, R. W	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	31st October.
Gales, R. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	5th November.
Smith, H. G. F.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	12th November.
Gardiner, Lieutenant A., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto	1st December.
Smyth, Lieutenant W. C., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	Temporary	12th December.
Sheo Nath	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	24th December.
Woodcock, J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	31st December

TELEGRAPH.

The 17th February, 1897.

No. 66.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the temporary promotion of Mr. R. Elrington, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, to Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, with effect from the 24th January, 1897, and until further orders.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS.

Publisher, Gazette of India

No. 1800.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first nine months of the year 1896-97 as compared with the corresponding period of 1895-96.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to December.					Whole year.		April to December.			
Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase	Decrease.		Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						Revenue.						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	..	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	27,022,600	27,023,200	13,010,500	11,204,200	...	1,806,300
...	...	...	...	...		Opium	7,123,900	6,845,300	5,323,700	4,951,400	...	372,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,861,500	8,700,000	6,605,300	6,195,400	...	409,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,727,100	4,732,700	3,530,200	3,532,800	2,600	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,722,400	5,744,700	4,166,700	4,154,000	...	12,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	5,017,300	4,481,900	3,578,400	3,240,000	...	338,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,419,900	8,566,300	5,367,200	5,208,800	...	158,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	66,895,000	66,144,100	41,582,000	38,486,600	...	3,095,400
13,500	5,000	9,100	97 200	88,100	...	Interest	801,300	839,600	573 500	699,500	126,000	...
5,700	5,100	4 400	2,500	...	1,900	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,830,200	2,905 400	2,083,900	2,119,800	35,900	...
2,400	1,900	900	800	...	100	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,680,400	1,654 500	1,164 900	1,181,800	16,900	...
101,600	93,400	74 800	88,600	13,800	...	Miscellaneous	917,200	812,800	425,400	406,900	...	18 500
200	200	200	200	...	...	Railways	21 858,800	21,582,800	16,097 200	15,058 600	...	1,038,600
..	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,478 300	1,953,400	770 000	1,297,800	527,800	...
24,700	25,200	18 000	18,000	900	..	Buildings and Roads	670,300	620,600	449 000	438,600	...	11,000
75,300	43,300	37,000	39,100	2,100	...	Receipts by Military Department	845 500	803,600	611,400	597,300	...	14,100
223,400	174,100	144,400	247 300	102,900	...	TOTAL REVENUE	97,977,000	97,316,800	63,757,900	60,286,900	...	3,471,000
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
	86,300	...	81,700	81,700	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	...	3,725,000	...	5,711,600	5,711,600	...
...	...	..	..	...	..	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	..	..	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	720,000	831,100	355,200	142,100	...	213,100
...	4,900	...	7,900	7,900	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	820,900	...	476 900	...	...	476,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	137,200	111 500	122,600	177,100	54,500	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	369,100	328,200	227 900	273,300	45,400	...
...	...	...	1,143,000	1,143,000	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	..	25,800	1,009,000	983,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	736,300	295,500	49,600	...	...	49,600
...	..	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
,664,500	16,500,000	13,579,200	12,026 700	...	1,552,500							
,664,500	16,591,200	13,579,200	13,259 300	...	319 900	TOTAL	2,802,500	5,291,300	1,258,000	7,313,100	6,055,100	...
,887,900	16,765,300	13 723,600	13,506,600	...	217,000	TOTAL RECEIPTS	100 779 500	102,608,100	65 015,900	67,600,000	2,584,100	...
,503,100	3,794,700	2,503,100	3,393,800	890,700	...	Opening Balance	22,529,500	16,500,500	22,529,500	16,500,600	...	6,028,900

WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO DECEMBER.				DISBURSEMENTS.	WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO DECEMBER.			
nts, -96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
5,700	52,900	34,600	33,000	...	1,600	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,270,900	11,064,600	7,181,300	7,649,400	468,100	...
2,800	2,656,600	1,989,200	1,992,800	3,600	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation works)	4,337,600	4,220,700	2,733,500	2,793,400	59,900	...
8,200	234,400	146,300	168,100	21,800	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,228,500	2,324,400	1,568,000	1,640,200	72,200	...
1,900	524,900	386,700	349,200	..	37,500	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,178,500	14,483,300	10,283,300	10,447,000	163,700	...
4,800	2,152,100	1,564,700	1,622,500	57,800	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,211,800	2,273,900	1,729,700	1,759,100	32,400	...
.	...	...	7,600	7,600	.	Famine Relief and Insurance	586,500	598,500	27,900	326,100	298,200	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	7,700	14,500	6,700	5,400	...	1,300
47,800	5,772,700	3,692,100	3,707,000	14,900	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,678,400	9,854,600	7,150,700	6,997,600	...	153,100
800	1,100	800	1,200	400	...	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,752,400	1,047,600	1,199,600	1,306,500	106,900	...
17,300	101,400	85,300	85,500	200	...	Buildings and Roads	5,064,000	5,953,600	3,172,700	3,391,700	218,900	...
35,800	4,408,500	2,990,000	2,995,700	5,700	..	Army Services	18,120,100	17,480,100	13,528,300	12,427,100	...	1,121,200
45,200	4,800	15,900	10,900	...	5,000	Special Defence Works	21,700	49,100	7,700	6,800	..	900
503,300	15,909,400	10,905,600	10,973,500	67,900	...	. . TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL . .	68,998,700	70,274,900	48,580,500	48,724,300	143,800	...
...	.	...	..	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	548,900	1,200	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	—169,800	—887,600	...	...	...	...
503,300	15,909,400	10,905,600	10,973,500	67,900	.	. . TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE . .	69,377,800	69,388,500	48,580,500	48,724,300	143,800	...
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
683,200	1,247,100	504,900	835,600	330,700	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,885,000	4,080,000	2,500,600	2,132,000	...	368,600
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
1,600	...	1,600	..	..	1,600	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	584,800	..	308,300	...	...	398,300
...	...	...	2,900,900	2,900,900	..	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	..	..	...	Unfunded do (do.)	...	..	...	...	..	...
2,500	...	1,100	..	...	1,100	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	411,000	...	980,200	980,200	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	211,600	53,900	152,400	148,600	...	3,800
...		...	...	...	..	Do do by Provincial Governments	533,200	792,200	375,100	642,500	267,400	...
50,800	628,100	67,300		...	67,300	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	135,200	1,520,400	...	...	..	...
655,800	311,600	525,100	109,600	...	415,500	Remittances (net)	.	..	..	1,911,900	1,911,900	...
..	..	.	.	.	..	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	18,742,200	16,503,400	13,882,000	11,821,500	...	2,060,500
...		.	.	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	14,338,700	12,406,000	10,287,300	8,118,000	..	2,808,400
710,700	439,700	595,100	2,109,600	1,514,500	...	. . . . . TOTAL	34,545,700	31,584,100	25,795,100	23,623,600	...	2,171,500
6,997,200	18,096,200	12,005,600	13,918,700	1,913,100	...	. . . . TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	106,868,500	105,052,600	76,876,200	74,479,900	...	2,396,300
3,393,800	2,463,800	4,221,100	2,981,700	...	1,239,400	. . . . . Closing Balance	16,500,500	14,056,000	10,669,200	9,620,700	...	1,048,500
10,391,000	20,560,000	16,226,700	16,900,400	673,700		. . . . . GRAND TOTAL	123,369,000	119,108,600	87,545,400	84,100,600	...	3,444,800

A. F. COX.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December, 1896, deposited under Article 104, Volume I, C. A. Code.

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent, 1895.	3 per cent, 1896-97.				Total.	Names of Officers to whom interest is sent.
...pal Water Works Endowment Fund	3,37,800	...	...	..	...	3,37,800	}
...urity Deposit of Treasurer, Bhopal Political Agency.	20,000	...	...	...	...	20,000	}
...n Madho Scholarship Fund	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	} Political Agent, Bhopal.
...ead Scholarship Fund	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	}
...samat Kundan Bayee	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	}
...urity Deposit of Treasurer, Rewah State	27,000	...	...	..	..	27,000	Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.
...med, son of Ali Ahmed Joomani	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Political Agent and Consul, Muskat.
...lal Aziz, Minor	1,700	...	...	...	...	1,700	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.
Yakub Khan and Mir Ayub Khan	12,000	...	...	...	...	12,000	Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan.
...ghun Khan	3,000	..	..	..	...	3,000	Political Agent Zhob.
...istant Political Agent, Quetta	2,100	.	...	..	...	2,100	Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.
...urity Deposit of Mutsuddy of Resident's office	1,000	...	...	.	...	1,000	Extra Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.
...ond Assistant Resident, Meywar	2,200	...	..	...	...	2,200	Second Assistant Resident, Meywar.
...ommad Najmuddin	...	800	.	...	..	800	} First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.
...sam Ali Khan	600	...	...		...	600	}
...ident, Meywar	30,000	...	...	...	...	30,000	Resident, Meywar.
...urity Deposit of Head Storekeeper	2,200		...	...	...	2,200	Executive Commissariat Officer Port Blair.
Ditto of Treasurer, Fort Blair Treasury.	2,000	..	...	...	...	2,000	Treasury Officer, Port Blair.
...urity Deposit of Treasurer, Indore Treasury	50,000	...	..	...	...	50,000	}
...idency School Fund	30,100	...	..	...	...	30,100	}
...n Scholarship Fund	3,000	.	..	..		3,000	}
...w Church of England Mission Fund	4,000	...		..	...	4,000	} Treasury Officer, Indore.
...r Leper Hospital Fund	10,000	.	...	.	...	10,000	}
...a Agency Local Fund	1,000	...	..	..	...	1,000	}
Ditto School Fund	5,000	...	..	..	.	5,000	}
Ditto Dispensary Fund	2,500	...	...	.	...	2,500	}
...urity Deposit of Treasurer	10,000	...	..	...	.	10,000	Treasury Officer, Nowgong, Bundelkhand.
...ore College	1,000	..	..	...	...	1,000	Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana and Resident, Jeypore
...o College Accumulated Fund	17,200	25,000	...	..	...	37,200	Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, and Principal, Mayo College.
Ditto Endowment Fund	6,80,600	...	...	...	...	6,80,600	Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana.
...ntal Assistants in Rajputana	25,000	..	...	...		25,000	Agent, Governor-General, Presidency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana
...e Residency Bazar Fund	...	10,000	...	.		10,000	Agent, Governor-General, Central India.
...ge Dispensary Fund	4,000	..	...	...	...	4,000	}
...ch Dispensary Fund	1,500	...	.	...	..	1,500	} Commissioner of Ajmere
...e Government College	2,400	...	...	...		2,400	Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara.
...ty Deposit of Opium and Ganja Contractors	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	Commissioner of Coorg.
Clothing Fund	5,000	...	...	.	...	5,000	Commissioner and General Superintendent of Police, Ajmere.
...andra Mandana	1,000	.	..	...	...	1,000	}
...ai Kolandda Cootiah	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	}
...ar G. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar	1,000	...	...	.	..	1,000	}
...ngachar, Chettiar	500	...	..		..	500	}
...ty Deposit of Treasurer, Coorg Treasury	...	3,000	...	.	...	3,000	} Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Kandda Jyemaiah, Subadar, Mercara Jail	2,000	...	.		...	2,000	}
...homed Hussain Sahib, Subadar		500	..	...	..	500	}
...da Devaih	500		.	...	.	500	}
...Bahadur Dolan Sing	1,50,000	...	...		...	1,50,000	}
...ekhand Recruiting Officer	28,000			..	...	28,000	}
...ral Wales Rifles Fund	2,400	.	.	..	..	2,400	} Political Agent, Bundelkhand, Nowgong.
...Staff	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	}
...ur, Minor	2,000	..	..	..	...	2,000	}
...n Prize Fund	1,000	...	...	...	.	1,000	} Commissioner of Coorg and Inspector of School, Mercara.
...Endowment Plantation Fund	1,000	..		...	...	1,000	}
Endowment to the Erasapett School	500	..	...	...	...	500	} Commissioner and Inspector of School, Coorg.
...Endowment Plantation Fund	7,000	...	..	...	...	7,000	}
...ary Fund, Verajendrapett	2,000	..	..	.	.	2,000	} Commissioner of Coorg and President Verajendrapett Municipality.
...nal ,, ditto	1,100	...	.	...		1,100	}
...ssioner of Coorg and President, Sanvarpett Municipality.	500	..	..		...	500	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Sanvarpett Municipality.
...Contractors	77,400	1,100	..	...	.	78,500	Chief Commissioner and Commissioner of Coorg.
Lall, Contractor	500	...	...	...	..	500	} Assistant Commissioner, Northern
...nal	75,500	.	...	..	..	75,500	} India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
...spensary Mercara	5,000				..	5,000	President, Mercara Municipal Committee, and Civil Surgeon, Mercara.
Cantonment Fund	48,000	...	..			48,000	} President, Cantonment Committee,
...ore Cantonment Fund	9,400	..				9,400	} Mhow
...d Abu Road Dispensary Fund	5,000		.	..		5,000	Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana.
...Prize for Sylviculture	2,700				..	2,700	}
...Forest School Jubilee Prize Fund	500	.	...		..	500	} Director of Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.
Campbell Walker's Prize Fund	600	...	..	..	...	600	}
Carried forward	18,94,500	10,700	...	...	...	19,05,200	

t of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December, 1896, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code—continued.

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent. 1895.	3 per cent. 1896–97.	4 per cent. Debenture.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom interest is sent.
Brought forward	18,94,500	40,700				19,35,200	
ipal, Mayo College	12,400	...		...	...	12,400	Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere.
amadachuk Gonapathy	200					200	
sana Somakka	300	...	...		...	300	
ahgar Basavegowda	400	...	...	...		400	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
nabasavanna	300	...	...	...	...	300	
ah Mallama	1,500		...			1,500	
char Sannaki Trappa	400	...	...	...	...	400	
etti Chengappa	200	...	...	...	...	200	Commissioner and District Judge, Coorg.
dbrook Medal Prize Fund	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta, and Director of Public Instructions, Punjab.
n-keeper's Security	50,000	...	...		...	50,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta
r Melter	500	200	...		...	500	
k Prize Medal Fund	6,200					6,200	Comptroller, India Treasuries.
e of the Late King of Oudh	5,60,500					5,60,500	
ar Dispensary Fund	2,500		...			2,500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmere.
a Dispensary Fund	500					500	
ity Deposit of Cashier	1,000	500				1,500	Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
ity Deposit of Forest Rangers	800			...		800	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sunderbuns Division.
ity Deposit of Brojo Kumar Sen, Forester	500	...				500	Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Chittagong Division.
ity Deposit of Nobo Chander Kastgir, est Ranger.	500				...	500	
ity Deposit of Sitikopal Banerjee, Forest nger	500					500	Conservator of Forests, Assam
ib Samsoddin Ali Khan	...	1,000				1,000	Assistant Commissioner and Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmere.
nment Magistrate, Nowgong	1,500		...	...		1,500	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.
ty Conservator of Forests, Singbhoom sion	400			...		400	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Singbhoom Division.
ity Deposit of Treasurer and his subor-ates.	65,500				...	65,000	Assistant Comptroller General, Paper Currency.
ity Deposit of Cashier	5,000					5,000	Superintendent, Government Print-ing.
ity Deposit of G. W. Allen & Co.	10,000					10,000	
ity Deposit of Cashier	5,000					5,000	Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
AL CIVIL OFFICERS IN DIRECT ACCOUNT	20,51,600	41,400				29,53,000	
OVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES HELD UNDER ARTICLE 167 OF THE CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE.							
ntendent, Government Printing	...			800	...	800	No interest drawn.
Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mont-gomery Division.				1,400	...	1,400	
nissioner of Coorg					200	200	
ity Conservator of Forests, Sunderbun Division.				500		500	
AL CIVIL OFFICERS IN DIRECT ACCOUNT	...			2,400	200	2,600	
EMNITY DEPOSIT OF LOST PROMISSORY NOTES.							
ia Sundari Chowdhrani	...	10,000		...	...	10,000	
pu Row, Pensioned Dubashi	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	2,000	
Gonsalves	400	...	...	...	...	400	
stment on account of Lost Currency Notes.							
Coomar Mookherjee	1,700	...	...	...	...	1,700	
an Chetty	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	
ja Family Annuity Fund	3,40,000	...	...	...	...	3,40,000	
ja Family Pension Fund		17,50,000	...		...	17,50,000	
gal Christian Family Pension Fund	3,81,000	...	...			3,81,000	
otte Fund	2,55,500	...	...	...	...	2,55,500	
an Famine Relief Fund	14,000	...	...		...	14,000	
Lawrence Memorial Fund	70,500	...	...		...	70,500	
onal Leprosy Fund	13,500	...	...	...		13,500	
an Behary Addy	...	...	500		...	500	
AL COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S TRUST COUNT.	10,40,700	1,77,000	500	...	...	12,18,200	
nvestment on account of Lost Currency Notes.							
lal Chatterjee	...		...	200	...	200	
idda Ali	...	...	...	2,500	...	2,500	
ka Nath Kundu	...	...	...	100	...	100	
Kumar Chowdhuri	...	...	...	300	...	300	
abnaj	...	...	...	300	...	300	
Doyal Sircar	...	...		5,000		5,000	
ash Chandra Chuckerbutty	...			500		500	
gobut Chondra Roy	...	...	...	500	...	500	No interest drawn.
ndra Kant Bose	...	...	...	200	...	200	
. Paul	...	...	...	100	...	100	
Nun Byoo	...	...	...	2,500	...	2,500	
ki Nath Biswas	...	...	...	800		800	
d Mortgage Bank	...	...	...	2,700		2,700	
ng Ten Gyee Mook, Bhamo	...	...	...	100	...	100	
la Bux Abdur Rashid	...	...	...	100	...	100	
ki Ram Jansaer	...	...	...	300	...	300	
ul Rashid of Alu Bazar, Dacca	...	...	...	400	...	400	
Carried forward	...	...	...	17,600		17,600	

ist of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December, 1896, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code—concluded.

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1895.	3 per cent. 1890-97.	4 per cent. Debenture.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Total.	
vestment of value of Lost Currency Notes— Continued and Brought forward	...	...	...	17,600	...	17,600	
Hari Nath Sircar	...	...	...	2,100	...	2,100	No interest drawn.
Mr. J. H. Freeborne	...	...	...	200	...	200	
Syed Mahomed Ibrahim Hossain Khan and Syed Akbar Ali Khan.	...	...	...	500	...	500	
Chunder Kant Mozumdar	...	...	...	1,300	...	1,300	
Taju Ahir	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Munshi Nundji, Deputy Collector.	...	...	...	...	200	200	
Ram Lall	...	...	...	...	100	100	
Toorsy Ram	...	...	...	...	100	100	
Nobocomar Bose	...	...	...	...	400	400	
Mr. A. Carapiet	...	...	...	...	400	400	
Radha Madhub Dutta	...	...	...	...	500	500	
Sheikh Bhadoo Biswas	...	...	...	...	600	600	
Moniv Ahmed Ali	...	...	...	...	800	800	
Mehomed Hossain and Mehomed Yacoob Khan.	...	...		...	2,100	2,100	
Mehomed Shuffi Khan	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	
Government Agency Balance	...	...	...	...	500	500	
TOTAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S TRUST ACCOUNTS IN SAFE CUSTODY	...	500		21,700	6,700	28,900	
GRAND TOTAL	36,73,300	18,14,000	50	24,100	6,000	55,24,700	

Besides the above, the following Government Promissory Notes have been received, but not yet converted into Book Debt Certificates:—

		£
Case No.	170, Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Magistrate, Mount Abu	4,000
,, ,,	185, Political Agent, South Eastern Baluchistan	3,600
,, ,,	189, Forest Divisional Officer, Betul Division	500
,, ,,	211, 240, 251, 281, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sunderbuns Division	3,000
,, ,,	269, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Chittagong Division	500
,, ,,	314, Secretary, Board of Examiners	500
,, ,,	192, Political Agent, Bundelkhand	3,000
,, ,,	227, 307, 350, Master of the Mint	1,500
,, ,,	242, Assistant Comptroller General, Paper Currency	10,500
,, ,,	280, Koyla h Chunder Sen	700
,, ,,	322, Agent, Governor General and Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana	10,000

Four Government Promissory Notes for £ 2,000 from Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sunderbuns Division, entered in the account for January 1897.
Two ,, ,, ,, ,, 1,28,000 ,, Political Agent, Bundelkhand, not entered into account for want of endorsement.
Two ,, ,, ,, ,, 1,1,800 ,, Political Agent Bundelkhand, for Sale
One ,, ,, ,, ,, 5,2,400 ,, First Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Central India for consolidation.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 13th February 1897.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller and Auditor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 18th February, 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 547 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 13th February 1897 :—

No. 50 of 1897.—William James Hadden, assistant surgeon, medical officer, East Coast Railway, Vizagapatam, for drying crushed and granular salt or any such substance.

No. 51 of 1897.—Jonathan Henry Poulson, indigo planter of Munihari factory, district Purnea, for a process for oxygenating the liquor obtained from the indigo plant, after the process of steeping or fermentation, called "Poulson's patent Indigo oxygenating process."

No. 51A of 1897.—Amended application. *See* No 397 of 1896.

No. 51B of 1897.—Amended application. *See* No. 398 of 1896.

No. 52 of 1897.—Frederick Edward Blackett Beaumont, Colonel, of 27, Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E.C., for improvements in brakes for velocipedes and the like.

No. 53 of 1897.—Charles James Grist, electrical engineer, of 20, Gracechurch street, in the city of London, for improvements in the manufacture of waterproofing coating compositions for wearing apparel, covers, engine and other packings, acid tank linings, and for other uses.

No. 54 of 1897.—Charles James Grist, electrical engineer, of 20, Gracechurch street, in the city of London, for improvements in the manufacture of insulating compositions for electrical purposes.

No. 55 of 1897.—Max Brab, banker, of 11-13, Wupper-Strasse, Solingen, Prussia, for an electric motor.

No. 56 of 1897.—James Crofts, surgeon-major of the Indian medical service, of 28, South Terrace, and James Johnson, carriage builder, of Nelson Place, both of Cork, Ireland, for improvements in wheels for vehicles, particularly adapted for use in hot climates.

No. 57 of 1897.—Edward Lloyd Pease, engineer, of Harworth Moor, Harworth-on-Tees, in the county of Durham, for improvements in structural arrangements for combining strength with rigidity in a manner applicable to flooring, walling, and the like structural purposes.

No. 548 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed,

Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 371 of 1895.—Shidramappa Ishwarappa Jamma, and Shanker Baba Mandrupker, both of Pait Sukrawar, Sholapur, for a machine for raising water, *i.e.*, a water lift. (Specification filed 9th February 1897.)

No. 163 of 1896.—Vivian Edward DePenning of the firm of DePenning and DePenning, patent agents of Calcutta, for an automatic punkah-pulling machine. (Specification filed 8th January 1897.)

No. 171 of 1896.—The Morris Tube Ammunition and Safety Range Company, Limited, of No. 11, Haymarket, in the county of London for an improvement in electric primers for firing guns. (Specification filed 5th February 1897.)

No. 212 of 1896.—Frederick Elijah Blaisdell, gentleman, of Wayne Junction, in the city and county of Philadelphia, state of Penn-sylvania, United States of America, for a method of and machine for manufacturing pencils and the like. (Specification filed 4th February 1897.)

No. 215 of 1896.—Tom Drewet, junior, and Palonji Dadabhoy Chowna, both partners in the firm of Drewet Chowna & Co., engineers and contractors, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, for a gland to prevent any leakage of water from an inverted hydraulic cylinder on to the work beneath it, to be styled the "invincible gland"—"Drewet and Chowna's patent." (Specification filed 8th February 1897.)

No. 220 of 1896.—Arthur George Brown, engineer, of No. 38, Victoria Buildings, Manchester, for improvements in and connected with moulds for casting metals. (Specification filed 5th February 1897.)

No. 221 of 1896.—Alexander Kryschev, imperial Russian state councillor, and Sergei Demmenie, imperial Russian college assessor, both of St. Petersburg, Russia, for a new pyrochemical process and apparatus for the direct production of iron and other metals from their ores. (Specification filed 5th February 1897.)

No. 222 of 1896.—Arthur George Brown, engineer, of No. 38, Victoria Buildings, Manchester, for improvements in cycles. (Specification filed 5th February 1897.)

No. 223 of 1896.—Arthur George Brown, engineer, of No. 38, Victoria Buildings, Manchester, for improved means for the production of metal castings. (Specification filed 5th February 1897.)

No. 224 of 1896.—Messrs. Leopold Cassella & Co., of 19, Liebig-strasse, Frankfort on Main, Germany, for new processes for producing polyazo dyestuffs from amidon aphtolsulpho acids. (Specification filed 5th February 1897.)

No. 262 of 1896.—Nathan William Horatio Sharpe, engineer, of 26, Perth road, Stroud Green, London, for improvements in apparatus for packing tea or such like substances. (Specification filed 9th February 1897.)

No. 307 of 1896.—Pettibone, Mulliken & Co., a corporation of the state of Illinois, manufacturer of railway and other supplies, with office in the Rockery Building, Chicago, Illinois, for an improvement in gas generators. (Specification filed 4th February 1897.)

No. 379 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson merchant, of Sirocco Engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in tea leaf rolling machines. (Specification filed 5th February 1897.)

No. 549 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 90 of 1888.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in apparatus for employing heated air in drying or baking vegetable or other substances. (From 6th March 1897 to 6th March 1898.)

No. 153 of 1888.—John Robert Jefferies, engineer, and iron founder, and James King, draughtsman, both of Orwell works, Ipswich, England, for improvements in threshing machines. (From 1st March 1897 to 1st March 1898.)

No. 20 of 1889.—The Honorable Erastus Wiman, of New York, United States of America, for improvements in apparatus for crushing or pulverizing ores and other substances. (From 7th February 1897 to 7th February 1898.)

No. 135 of 1889.—Damodardas Jamnadas Tolat, at present proprietor of the Patent Hand Loom Warp Manufacturing Company, at Surat, for a chain mule warping machine. (From 21st February 1897 to 21st February 1898.)

No. 13 of 1893.—William Bull, civil engineer, at present residing in Calcutta, for an improvement in the burning of bricks and tiles. (From 13th March 1897 to 13th March 1898.)

No. 66 of 1893.—Alois Riedler, professor in the polytechnic school, of 78, Friedrich Strasse, Berlin, for improvements in and connected with compressing and pumping apparatus. (From 14th April 1897 to 14th April 1898.)

No. 255 of 1895.—Conrad Field Mendham, engineer of the Cosmopolitan Docks, Hongkong in China, for a new cap or stopper for sealing or fastening tins, cans, drums, and the like containing oils, paints, kerosine and other inflammable and explosive materials. (From 9th November 1899 to 9th November 1909.)

No. 550 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that

under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 226 of 1892.—Charles Ludwig Horack's invention for improvements in aqua ammonia engines which may also be used as steam engines. (Specification filed 11th November 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 236 of 1889.—Paul Giffard's invention for improvements in and relating to guns, projectiles or shells and mining or blasting cartridges. (Specification filed 16th October 1889.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*c*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th February, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ₹ 82,48,032 a. 0 p. 10 / Public Deposits at Branches ₹ 71,92,945 a. 2 p. 10	1,54,40,977	3	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,35,55,789	6	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,93,004	7	6
Sundries	16,42,577	4	11
RUPEES	9,85,32,348	7	0

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities				27,51,383	0	0
Other authorised Investments				60,05,030	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,48,42,712	1	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,22,27,372	1	5
Bills discounted and purchased				1,20,03,183	8	2
Balances with other Banks				11,75,988	2	5
Bullion				2,599	1	4
Dead Stock				13,22,244	9	2
Stamps				10,590	0	6
Sundries				11,14,836	3	2
				7,20,55,938	15	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,29,12,729	12	2			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,35,63,679	10	11	2,64,76,409	7	1
RUPEES				9,85,32,348	7	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 18th February, 1897.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.

Percentage 37·3.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Baragaon, the 13th February, 1897.

No. 455-S.—Whereas land is required in the Ajmere District for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the Linemen's quarters on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system, this declaration is made in accordance with the provision of section 6 of Act I of 1894:—

DISTRICT.	Pargana.	Village.	APPROXIMATE AMOUNT REQUIRED — FOR OCCUPATION. Permanent.	Temporary.	TOTAL.	Purpose for which required.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Ajmere	Ajmere	Ajmere	0 1 3·52	...	0 1 3·52	Linemen's quarters on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.	The plans can be seen in the Office of the Collector of Ajmere.
,,	,,	Dorai	0 0 36·80	...	0 0 36·80		
,,	,,	Makrera	0 0 36·80	...	0 0 36·80		
,,	,,	Dolutpura	0 1 6·72	...	0 1 6·72		
,,	,,	Kharwa	0 0 36·80	...	0 0 36·80		

The Collector of Ajmere is authorised to take steps for the acquisition of the land notified.

No. 458-S.—Whereas land is required in the Merwara District for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the construction of gangmen's quarters on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system, this declaration is made in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894 :—

District.	Tehsil.	Village.	Approximate amount required			Purpose for which required.	Remarks.
			For occupation		Total.		
			Permanent.	Temporary.			
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Merwara .	Beawar .	Rampura .	0 0 28	...	0 0 28	Construction of gangmen's huts.	The plan can be seen in the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.
,, .	,, .	Sabalpura	0 0 22	...	0 0 22		

The Collector of Merwara is authorised to take steps for the acquisition of the land notified.

D. JOSCELYNE,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara in the Public Works Department.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th February, 1897.

No. 53.—With reference to this Department Notifications Nos. 51 and 52, dated the 3rd and the 11th February, 1897, the following promotions and reversions have been sanctioned in the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates noted against each, to fill existing vacancies :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. W. K. Wood.	Assistant Superintendent, class II grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class II, grade I, permanent.	1st November, 1896.
Mr. B. W. Stainton.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class II, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class II, grade II, permanent.	Ditto.
Mr. W. K. Wood.	Assistant Superintendent class II, grade I.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class I, grade II.	Ditto.
Mr. J. H. C. Kelly.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class I, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class II, grade II.	Ditto.
Mr. A. J. V. Palmer.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class II, grade II.	General Service Clerk.	22nd November, 1896, on return of Mr. E. Woodsell from leave.
Mr. E. Woodsell.	Assistant Superintendent, class II, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class II, grade I, permanent.	14th December, 1896.
Mr J. Huntley.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class II, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class II, grade II, permanent.	Ditto.

F. E. GODFREY,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th February, 1897.

No. 28.—Mr. J. Burke, Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for five months and eight days under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd February, 1897.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director General of Telegraphs.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 11th February, 1897.

No. 581.—It is hereby notified that, with effect from 1st April, 1897, the Mahtorfa tax leviable on houses, shops, looms and oil mills in that portion of the village of Binnamangala which is situated within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, will be transferred to the Municipality of the said station.

The 15th February, 1897.

No. 630.—Mr. J. C. S. Lawrance, B.A., B.L., Public Prosecutor, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, is granted leave of absence from the 3rd April to the 31st July, 1897, and Mr. J. Evers, B.L., an advocate of the Resident's Court, is appointed to act as Public Prosecutor, Civil and Military Station, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. C. S. Lawrance, or until further orders.

By Order,
K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Resident.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February, 1897.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. CP 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS						4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 19[illegible] SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1855-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1831-32.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870	Of 1879.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
ce of 31st January,	[illegible]	2,25,69,600	17,18,59,300	3,00,26,[illegible]	1,32,90,000	19,72,800	28,500	24,17,54,700	8,427	17,500	4,500	45,900	92,600	12,700	1,82,327	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,23,80,027
ıcunt of transferred to London	...	...	...	...	..	...					..	...	...		..		..	..	...		...	
ıcunt enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February, 1897		200	3,100	[illegible]		..	..	[illegible]	...		..	..		..	..		..	...			...	53,500
ıcunt enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February, 1897	5,500	8,000	500	[illegible]				[illegible]	...		..			...			...	...	..			25,500
ıcunt enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February, 1897	[illegible]	7,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,[illegible]		...	90,500	...			...			...		..	...			...	5,81,500
	[illegible]	2,25,85,300	17,[illegible]	3,01,01,[illegible]	1,33,02,[illegible]	19,72,800	28,500	24,19,18,800	8,427	17,500	4,500	45,900	92,600	12,700	1,82,327	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,49,50,827
ess—																						
ıcunt written off in the London Registers	...	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18,3[illegible]	[illegible]		39,35,[illegible]	...	..	...		...		..		..	...	..		..	39,35,000
nce at 15th February 1897	[illegible]	2,22,[illegible]	16,87,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,26,000	31,200	25,01,14,727

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1857, to 15th Dec., 1896, enfaced from India, [illegible] lakhs, re-transferred from London [illegible] lakhs
" 16th Dec., 1896, " 31st " " ditto [illegible] " ditto 33 "
" 1st Jan., 1897, " 14th Jan., 1897, ditto 13 " ditto 85 "
" 15th " " 31st " " ditto 24 " ditto 45 "
" 1st Feb., " " 15th Feb., " ditto 9 " ditto 39 "

[illegible] lakhs. 8,[illegible] lakhs.

Balance against India . [illegible] lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the [illegible]

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th February, 1897.

No. 10.—Mr. A. S. Wyman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, was granted furlough for six months, under Article 371 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th November, 1896.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th February, 1897.

No. 10389.—With effect from the 1st February, 1897, Mr. F. R. Fraser, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade, during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. A. H. Wood, or until further orders.

No. 10398.—Mr. J. C. Caddy is appointed, with effect from the 21st December, 1896, to act as Deputy Postmaster, Rangoon, until further orders.

The 18th February, 1897.

No. 10474.—Mr. C. L. Pigott, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed, with effect from the 3rd January, 1897, to act in the 3rd grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. P. Barker, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, or until further orders.

The appointment of Mr. C. S. Digges to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, made in Notification No. 7971, dated the 23rd December, 1896, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 26th December, 1896, is hereby cancelled.

No. 10506.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 6th February, 1897, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. G. Haygarth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, or until further orders :—

Mr. R. N. C. Kelly, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. C. S. Digges, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 16th February, 1897.

Agent of the Anglo.
Albert Brothers.
Austrian Bank.
Bennett, C. F.
Bianchi, King & Co.
Brockmann and David.
Brown, Jas. P. M.
Cambridge & Co.
Costellow, Miss F.
Eaves, S. C. (Proprietor of Seaon Land).
Falloheld, E.
Floyd, L. M. (care of The Penari Mica Co.).
Harman, Miss Rachel.
Hayes, Dr. H. McCaully.
High Cazony, S. C. M.
Hind, A. (Some Exchange Bank).
Hoche & Co.
Howe, F.
Jules, Arranger.
Leibmann, F. W.
Maclean & Co., J.
Manager, Excelsier Medicine Co.
Manager, New Ring Cotton Mills Co.
North Barakar Coal Co.
North-West Province Jute Mills Co.
Paget, H.
Prestage, D. R., C.S.
Smith, G. (LL.D.)
Solgery & Co., M. S.
Taylor, J.
Towerby, T.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbs, H. C.
Allan, W. A. R.
Aplin, H. (care of R. Gordon, Esq.)
Armstrong, T. W.
Arthur, Miss R.
Back, Fanney.
Bacson, Gene.
Barnes, Miss K.
Barrett, C. J.
Barrows, Dr. J. H.
Beatson, Walter W. G.
Birch, J. W.
Blaneche, Miss A.
Bobby, M.
Brocco, A.
Brown, J.
Brown, J. Nesbit.
Brown, Miss M.
Brownlow, E. O.
Chester, Mrs.
Choulton, A. (of Manchester).
Chowdry, H.
Clarke, W. W.
Cochran, R. C.
Coghlan, H.
Coley, P.
Cooper, H. D.
Corbitt, W. L.
Cotta, J. M.
Coulter, R. T.
Cross, Mrs.
Cunningham, M.
Curtis, Miss L.
D'Aignebelle, P.
Daly, H.
Davis, Mrs. L.
Deasy, M. D.
DeCruze, Mrs. H.
DeSilva, W. S.
DeSouza, J. F. (care of Roland Seeger).
DeVine, Dr. C. L.
Dick, R.
D'Padua, J. L.
Dollie, Mr.
Douglas, S.
Drakeford, F.
Dumas, Mrs. H.
Eaves, S. C.
Edwards, J. T.
Evans, H.
Fenn, R.
Forbes, J. D.
Friedman, S.
Galbraithe John, M. R.
Garrette, Leoni, Miss.
George, D.
Given, W. Scott.
Goodwin, G. A.
Gordon, Mrs. B.
Green, G.
Greenway, A. C.
Greenwood, Mrs. K.
Grevel, C.
Hall, G.
Hancox, H. W., Capt.
Hansz, M. B.
Haritom, Mina.
Hay, A. R.
Hill, Mrs. N.
Hinckes, R. I.
Horstmann, H.
Irving, Professor (from Melbourne).
Ivey, A.
James, J.
Johnson, H.
Jones, F. (care of H. Hadaker, Esq.).
Jones, Fred.
King, J. G.
Knoll, H.
Langsfield, J.
Leal, W.
Lemon, E. A.
Lincoln, T. (Booksellers).
Lisser, F. O.
Lockhart, Mrs.
Lopezco, Mrs. F.
Lynch, C. P.
Maitland, I.
Mardon, H.
Maret, Julien.
Marshall, W. L.
Martin, Mrs. C. N.
Maxwell, H.
McCollum, E.
McNaul, I.
Moorhead, Miss V.
Morgan, Capt. W. D.
Morrison, Mrs. J.
Morse, P. E.
Niekerk, J. Von.
Noailles, Mrs.
Noblemaire, G.
Oliver, Miss.
Oliver, Mrs. L.
Olman, I.
Palomino-de Castro
Pell, Mrs.
Ramage, W.
Randall, A.
Rees, Mrs. Stanley.
Renard, M. L.
Renton, A. L.
Richter, F. A.
Robertson, Wm.
Rosenberg, L.
Rowley, J. D.
Ryan, E.
Ryan, Mrs. L.
Schofield, Miss Kate.
Schwabe, F. S.
Schwartzmann, J.
Shapera, Mr. S.
Sharples, Miss R.
Silnena, Miss E. (care of F. G Ashwood, Esq.)
Simington, A.
Simpson, H. R., Mrs.
Smalley, Mr. (care of J. H. Dunkerley).
Smith, Arthur.
Snowball, W.
Spence, Lieut. A. H. O
Talbot, A.
Taylor, W. H
Thomas, W.
Thomas, Miss M. (care of I. Ryan, Esq.).
Travil, H.
Vallance, Mrs. F.
Waleshy, R. N.
Webb, Chas.
Webb, I. H.
Wissenfeld, A.
Wilkins, Erwin.
Wilson, R. J. Turner.
Wimblatt, P.
Winn, Major C. C
Winter, A. L.
Winter, Mrs. E. C.
Winters, Mrs. N.
Wirth, M. M. (Pacific Circus).
Young, Mrs. S. R.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Daly, H.	Ryan, L., Mrs.	Sommer Paul.
Gardiner, A.	Scott, B.	Wilson, R. J.
Goldenberg, Moses.	Simon, Moses.	Turner.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Abel, H. F.	Ganeheran, Thos.	Pelly, Sam.
Achard, J.	Hall, E., Mrs.	Punch, Hayward, Mrs.
Alexander, C. N.	Hogg, Hubert.	Ryder, H.
Anton, Del Medico.	House, C.	Ram Gurkha Tej.
Blewett, C. I., Major, R. A.	Hall, W.	Richards, J.
Bloomfield, J. G.	Heller, M. A.	Spence, Reginald, Mrs.
Bailey, C.	Hamilton, Lilias, M.	Slowcock, F.
Barton, Mayosre, Miss.	Izzard, A. H.	Sullivan, Arthur.
Cocks, G. A.	Joe, Ahmed.	Styne, Geo. A. Le.
Charlton, W. B.	John, M. A.	Spencer, Stanley, Mrs.
Carey, J.	Jacomb, Nurse.	Trent, J. H.
Cap Umlurto.	Kelly, H. P., Mrs.	Tancock, O. K., Capt., R.A.
Cox, H. E.	King, L. W.	Tulsi Ram.
Curtis, W. S.	Knoll, Hans.	Virji Narayanji.
David, Lieut. (Staff Sergt.).	Kohlhoff, E. M.	Verly, Cecilia, Miss.
Daniel, A.	Limbjibhoy Rustom-ji Bilimoria.	Vas, J.
Elphinstone, G. H., Sir R. C.	Lawrence, G.	Weeks, J.
Edwards, Alfred H.	Lawsen, H.	Wallace, E. A.
Edulji Jamsetji.	Lawrence, G. H.	Warbrick, A.
Evans, H. E.	Leigh, H. P. P. (C.I.E.).	Walters, F. A., Mrs.
Falkenfling, S.	Moffat, Douglas.	Wood, Walter S.
Frantis, Jones.	Maclean, A. M., Miss.	Zuckermann, Ewa.
Grant, J., Col.	Morse, P. E.	
Griffin, Robert.	Noble, M. J.	
	Oliver, Charles H.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 16th February, 1897.

Hornby, W.

The 20th February, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	24th Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	23rd ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	26th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Colombo	21st ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Sumatra.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan	22nd ,,	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	25th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	20th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto .	27th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	24th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony.	20th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *via* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Temporary suspension of parcel post to Gibraltar.

The parcel post from India to Gibraltar and Tangier is suspended until further notice, owing to quarantine restrictions.

H. M KISCH,

Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th February, 1897.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by anyone taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته ے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعے کے پبي باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب ے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پوند تک ليے والا هر آدمي حسب ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی — يعے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيے ؛ ايک پوند والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدمیون کو یہہ دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی ہی – یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھہ روپیہ : یک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانون مین بھی بکتی ہی – ماسوائے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین ۵ چار آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والے ٹین ۵ آٹھہ آنہ : اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین ۵ بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	₹18,	or, post free,	₹15-12.
½	,,	₹ 9,	,,	₹9-8.
¼	,,	₹4-8,	,,	₹5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিনকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	...	১৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৲০
½ আধ ,,	,,	৯৲	,,	৯৲০
¼ সিকি ,,	,,	৪৲৮	,,	৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাইন ও সিনকোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্ট কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং সিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*

Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

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Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the District of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2 10 (5*a*.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4*a*. (1*a*.). (Edition of 1895.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2*a*. (½*a*.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2*a*. (½*a*.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2*a*. (½*a*.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (3*a*.)

List of Trees, Shrubs, and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Report of the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1895-96. R3 (4*a*.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96 R1-8 (3*a*.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1894-95. R1 8 (2*a*.)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITLEY, S. P. G., RANCHI, 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 8 (3*a*.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895 R1 (2*a*.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6*a*.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5*a*.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3*a*.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1*a*. per copy.
Ditto, in Kaithi. 1*a*. per copy.

☞ *NOTE – A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 023741 and 023743 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94, for R500 each, originally standing in the name of Sreemutty Lukheemoney Dassee, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

SREEMUTTY LUKHEEMONEY DASSEE,
Widow and Certificate-holder to the estate of Gopal Chunder Dutt, Serampur, Old Petty Court Garden.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No 012763 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97, for R1,000, standing in the name of Umes Chandra Chakravarti, by whom it was never endorsed to any person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor

UMES CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTI,
No 64, Puttiwoodu Lane, Kalighat.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882,

and

In the matter of the Baraboni Coal Company, Limited.

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter, dated the 9th day of February, 1897, on the petition of the Katras Jheriiah Coal Company, Limited, a creditor of the above named Company, it was ordered that the said Baraboni Coal Company, Limited, should be wound up by that Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1897.

DIGNAM & CO.,
Attorneys for the said Petitioner.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 6th, 1897.

With the exception of Baluchistan and Upper India on the one hand and of Bengal on the other, the whole of the Indian area experienced fine day weather throughout the week under review. The disturbed weather in the North-West was due to actions in the plateau area between the Euphrates and Indus valleys, and in Bengal to a very feeble depression, which appeared in Berar on the last of January and was transmitted eastwards to Orissa during the next two days. Deltaic Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Sind and the North and West Punjab received fair rain during the week and Baluchistan heavy rain.

Weather was warmer than usual over nearly the whole of the country throughout the week, and more especially over the Central Provinces and Berar, where the mean temperature of the week averaged about $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above the normal of the period.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 31st January.*—Pressure had given way slightly to briskly in Baluchistan, Upper and Central India and the Central Provinces, and was practically stationary over the remainder of the country. Pressure was below the average of the day throughout the Indian area by amounts varying from ·01″ in Southern India to ·13″ in the Central Provinces and ·15″ in Sind. Pressure was fairly uniform over India, though slightly higher in East Rajputana than elsewhere. The chief feature of the pressure conditions, however, was a shallow low pressure area over Berar and the southern districts of the Central Provinces. Winds were cyclonic around the depression and very variable elsewhere. The force was generally light. Skies were over-

cast over the greater part of North-West India and Baluchistan and clear elsewhere. Moderate rain had been received in Baluchistan and a few drops in the West Punjab and Sind The heaviest fall was 0·63 inch at Quetta. Light snow was falling in Kashmir. Temperature was in considerable excess in Madras, Sind, Rajputana, the Central Provinces and Baluchistan and in slight excess in the Punjab, Bombay, Central India and Burma. Over the remainder of the country the temperature variations from the average were slight and unimportant.

Monday, 1st February.—Pressure had recovered briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, Upper India, Khandesh, Berar and the neighbouring districts of the Central Provinces and of Central India, and had decreased briskly in Chota Nagpur and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Elsewhere the barometer had not changed to any important extent. The depression over Berar on the previous day had moved east-north-eastwards, and lay over the east of the Central Provinces at 8 A.M. Pressure was in defect of the normal over the Central parts of the country, the Deccan, the Gangetic Plain and Bengal and practically normal in most other places. The deficiency was greatest on the depression area, where it slightly exceeded a tenth of an inch. Northerly winds obtained over the greater part of Upper India, southerly winds at the head of the Bay, cyclonic winds around the depression and very variable winds elsewhere. Skies were more or less clouded over the greater part of Northern India, and numerous showers had occurred in Bihar, the Punjab and Upper Sind, the heaviest being 1·06 inches at Patna. Light snow and rain had fallen on the North-West Himalayas. Temperature was normal on the Punjab and Bombay, and higher than usual in other divisions. The excess was largest in the Central Provinces and Berar (5°)

Tuesday, 2nd February.—The changes of pressure were generally small in amount except on the North-Western Provinces, East Rajputana, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and parts of the Central Provinces and of Chota Nagpur where pressure had increased briskly. Pressure was below the average to a moderate extent in a broad belt stretching from Khandesh and the Bombay Deccan to Arakan. Over the remainder of the country the pressure variations from the average were of no significance. The low pressure area had marched eastwards from the east of the Central Provinces into Orissa. It was, however, filling up rapidly. Pressure was highest over Upper Sind and lowest over Orissa, and the general distribution of pressure was hence somewhat abnormal. Winds continued southerly at the head of the Bay, easterly over the Central Provinces, and northerly over Rajputana. Elsewhere the directions were very variable. Skies were heavily clouded in Baluchistan, the Punjab, Upper Sind and parts of Bengal. Scattered thundershowers had occurred in South and East Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, the heaviest of which was 1·26 inches at Calcutta. Light snow had fallen on the higher ranges of the Kashmir Himalayas Temperature was normal in Bombay, Gujarat, and Central India and exceeded the normal in all other districts by amounts varying from 1½° in Burma to 3½° in the North-Western Provinces

Wednesday, 3rd February.—Pressure had increased slightly in Orissa, and the depression in that area on the preceding day had filled up. Pressure was steady over the remainder of the Indian area, and the general pressure conditions remained unchanged. A fresh though very feeble depression was shown near Kurnool. Northerly winds obtained in North-Western and Western India, southerly winds in Orissa and variable winds and calms in most other places. Skies were much less clouded than on the previous day. Slight rain had been received in Baluchistan and locally at Balasore and Minimarg. Temperature had decreased briskly in the Punjab, and was now normal in that area. The temperature conditions were practically unchanged in the remainder of the country.

Thursday, 4th February.—Pressure was unchanged in the Peninsula and Burma, but had decreased slightly to rapidly over the remainder of India and in Baluchistan. Pressure was below the average almost everywhere. The deficiency exceeded a twentieth of an inch in amount over the Deccan, the Central Provinces and North-Eastern India, and was absolutely greatest at Sibsagar, where it equalled ·13″. The shallow depression near Kurnool on the previous day had advanced northwards to the southern districts of the Central Provinces.

Winds were practically unchanged. Skies were overcast in Baluchistan, and cloud was increasing in Northern India. Light rain was again received in Baluchistan. No rain had fallen in India beyond a few drops in Orissa. The temperature conditions were similar to those of the previous day.

Friday, 5th February.—The barometric changes of the previous 24 hours were very irregular in character. Pressure had decreased briskly to rapidly in the North-West Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan, and was in considerable to large defect in that area. It had increased briskly to rapidly in Burma and North-Eastern India, and was now normal in these districts. Over the remainder of India the changes were of no importance. The depression over the Central Provinces had expanded, and was shown in the chart as an elongated low pressure area extending north-eastwards from Bellary to Cuttack. At the same time a fresh depression had appeared over Lower Sind. Pressure was highest in Upper Assam and lowest in Ceylon and Travancore, but the intervening gradients were very slight. Winds were exceedingly variable. The force was rising on the North-West Himalayas. Skies were overcast in Baluchistan and the greater part of North-West India and heavily clouded in Lower Bengal. Light to moderate rain had fallen in Baluchistan and light rain in Sind. A few drops had occurred also in the Punjab and Orissa. Temperature was normal in the Punjab and slightly to considerably above the average in the remaining Provinces.

Saturday, 6th February.—Pressure had recovered with great rapidity in Baluchistan, the Indus Valley and the East Punjab, thus re-establishing well-marked anticyclonic conditions in North-West India. Pressure was in slight to moderate excess in the Punjab and Upper Sind, in slight defect in the Deccan, and practically normal elsewhere. The Sind depression had disappeared. The general distribution of pressure was fairly normal, the only irregularity being an area of low pressure over the centre of the Peninsula. Winds were irregularly cyclonic around the low pressure area, north-westerly over North-West India, and variable elsewhere. Skies were clear in Baluchistan, and cloud was decreasing rapidly in North-West India. The West Punjab and Baluchistan had obtained light to moderate general showers, the more noteworthy of which were 0·91 inch at Cherat and 0·75 inch at Dera Ismail Khan. Light snow and rain had fallen in Kashmir and the North-West Himalayas. Temperature was in slight defect in the Punjab, normal in the North-Western Provinces, in moderate to large excess in the remainder of the country.

Temperature.—The week under review was characterized by higher temperature than usual over the whole of the country. The excess of temperature was slight in the Bombay Presidency, but exceeded 2° over the remainder of the Indian area, and was absolutely greatest in the Central Provinces and Berar, for which it averaged 4½°. The following Table gives variation data of the week in illustration :—

Province.	January 1897.	February 1897.						Mean variation of week
	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
Burma	+1·3	+1·2	+1·5	+3·0	+3·2	+1·7	+2·5	+2·1
Bengal and Assam	+0·2	+2·8	+3·4	+3·0	+4·5	+4·7	+4·0	+3·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0·5	+3·3	+3·5	+2·7	+2·3	+2·1	—0·3	+2·0
Punjab	+1·7	+0·2	+3·1	+0·8	+2·2	+0·4	+0·5	+2·1
Bombay	+1·8	+0·9	+0·3	+0·4	+0·6	+1·4	+1·7	+1·0
Central Provinces and Berar	+4·4	+5·1	+1·8	+3·4	+5·0	+5·3	+6·0	+4·5
Central India and Gujarat	+1·5	+2·9	+0·3	+1·5	+1·5	+3·0	+5·1	+2·3
Sind and Rajputana	+4·3	+2·3	+3·2	+3·0	+4·0	+3·5	+3·5	+3·5
Madras	+3·5	+3·8	+3·4	+3·6	+3·1	+3·6	+3·0	+3·5
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	+2·1	+2·5	+2·3	+2·5	+2·9	+2·9	+3·8	+2·7

The Table shows that the mean temperature of the whole of India and Burma was above the average on each day of the week, and that the amount of variation ranged between 2° and 4°.

Rain.—The general character of the precipitation of the week has been fully indicated on the preceding summary. Ranchi in Chota Nagpur obtained a smart shower on the 31st January and Deltaic Bengal light to heavy general rain on the 2nd February from the southerly winds occasioned by the slight depression which crossed eastwards from the Central Provinces to Orissa. The largest fall in 24 hours recorded in these areas was 1·26 inches at Alipore. A local disturbance gave moderate general rain in Baluchistan on the 31st and some showers in the Punjab (excepting the southern and south-eastern districts). On the 1st weather was feebly unsettled over the plateau area of Iran and Baluchistan from the 2nd to the 4th. These disturbed conditions extended to the Indus Valley during the 4th, and occasioned light rain in Sind on the 5th and in the North and West Punjab on the 6th. Light to moderate snow fell on the Punjab and Kashmir Himalayas on the 1st and over the whole of the North-West Himalayas on the 6th. With the exceptions noted above the week was rainless over the whole Indian region.

The rainfall of the week was slightly in excess in Deltaic Bengal, Chota Nagpur and the North and West Punjab and in large excess in Baluchistan (as represented by Quetta). Over the remainder of the country the rainfall of the week was either normal or in defect. The deficiency was on the whole most marked in Assam, North Bengal, Bengal Hills, Bihar, the Hill, Western and North-Western divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the South-East, South and Submontane Punjab and the Punjab Himalayas.

A reference to the accompanying table shows that the rainfall of the present period has been abundant or excessive in Berar, the Central Provinces, the North Punjab, the Central Districts of the North-Western Provinces, South Oudh and Baluchistan and normal or in slight excess in North Oudh, the West and Central Punjab, the Punjab Himalayas and the Eastern States of Central India. It is in defect over the remainder of India. The only districts in which there is a serious deficiency are as follows :—Assam, Bengal (excluding the Deltaic Division), Bihar, the Western districts of the North-Western Provinces, the South-East and South Punjab, Ganjam, South Hyderabad, South Madras and the southern coast districts of Madras.

The principal totals recorded during the week were :— Murree 3·60 inches, Quetta 1·81 inches, Contai (Midnapore) 1·46 inches, Alipore 1·39 inches and Howrah 1·21 inches.

An important feature of the precipitation of the week was the great irregularity of its distribution in some parts of the Punjab. This is shown clearly by the data of Dera Ismail Khan and Shahpur (less than a hundred miles apart) which obtained 0·80 inch and 0·07 inch of rain respectively. An even more striking example is afforded by the returns of Murree and Goragali, the total fall for the week being 3·60 inches at the former place and only 0·07 inch at the latter.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending February 6th, 1897.			Rainfall data from January 3rd to February 6th, 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Jan. 3rd to Feb. 6th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0·15	−0·15	0	0·21	— 100
	3 Central do.	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·11	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0	?	?	0	?	?
	5. Arakan	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·12	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·66	0·21	−0·15	0·08	0·73	— 89
	7. Assam (Surma)	0	0·31	−0·31	0·45	0·93	— 52
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	0	0·26	−0·26	0·03	1·02	— 97
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·01	0·24	−0·23	0·23	1·12	— 79
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·34	0·19	+0·15	0·34	0·62	— 45
	11. Central do.	0·04	0·13	−0·09	0·06	0·52	— 88
	12 North do.	0	0·10	−0·10	0	0·58	— 100
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·33	−0·33	0	1·00	— 100
	14. Orissa	0·07	0·23	−0·16	0·07	0·54	— 87
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·26	0·16	+0·10	0·33	0·74	— 55
	16. Bihar (South)	0·01	0·14	−0·13	0·03	0·69	— 95
	17. Do. (North)	0	0·13	−0·13	0·02	0·69	— 97
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	0·03	0·11	−0·08	0·36	0·64	— 44
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·08	−0·08	1·31	0·77	+ 70
	20. Do. (North)	0	0·16	−0·16	1·00	0·88	+ 14
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·07	−0·07	1·26	0·60	+ 110
	22 North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·13	−0·13	0·17	0·63	— 73
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	0	0·09	−0·09	0·59	0·60	— 2
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	0·01	0·37	−0·36	0·80	1·49	— 46
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	0·05	0·07	−0·02	1·92	2·58	— 26
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·23	−0·23	0·04	0·79	— 95
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·14	−0·14	0·34	0·74	— 54
	28. Do. (Central)	0·19	0·32	−0·13	1·85	1·36	+ 43
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·06	0·38	−0·32	1·53	1·64	— 7
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·23	0·80	−0·57	4·20	3·40	+ 26
	31. Do. (North)	0·67	0·51	+0·16	4·53	2·19	+ 107
	32. Do. (West)	0·21	0·16	+0·05	0·80	0·61	+ 31
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar Coast	0	0·09	−0·09	0·10	0·36	— 72
	34. Madras (South Central)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·23	— 100
	35. Coorg	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·31	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·01	−0·01	0·01	0·08	— 88
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0	0	0·01	0·11	— 91
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0	0	0·55	0·34	+ 62
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·08	−0·08	1·09	0·54	+ 102
	43. Central Provinces (Central)	0	0·13	−0·13	1·37	0·63	+ 117
	44. Central Provinces (East)	0	0·17	−0·17	0·72	0·57	+ 26
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·03	−0·03	0·01	0·04	— 75
	47. Sind	0·20	0·18	+0·02	0·20	0·40	— 57
	48. Baluchistan Hills	1·81	0·58	+1·23	3·73	2·34	+ 59
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·52	0·45	+ 16
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·06	0·25	— 76
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·21	0·32	— 34
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0·03	0·02	+0·01	0·09	0·20	— 55
	52(*a*) Do. (do.) (*a*)	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·20	— 100
	54. Madras (Central)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·01	0·06	— 83
	55. East Coast (Central)	0	0·04	−0·04	0·22	0·41	— 46
	56. Do. (South)	0	0·14	−0·14	0·18	0·62	— 71
	57. Madras (South)	0	0·11	−0·11	0·21	0·71	— 70

HEM RAJ,
Offg. Asstt. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 11th February 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 13th February.*—There was no rain except a few trivial showers in parts; but since the close of the week rain has been general over portion of the presidency south of Madras but amounts are not yet fully known. The water-supply continues to decrease and is very deficient in parts of the Circars and Deccan and it is growing scanty for drinking even in parts; elsewhere the supply is generally fair. Some cultivation is still proceeding under large irrigation works, channels and wells. The standing crop in the Carnatic, Central, Southern, and West coast districts is generally in fair condition and the recent rain should benefit the cotton crop where it is grown in them. The standing crop in the Deccan is drying up. Harvests are proceeding with fair to moderate yield over the southern half of the presidency, elsewhere they are generally poor or bad. Pasturage is decreasing but may revive somewhat where rain has fallen. Fodder is generally available though dear in many places and very scarce in parts of the Deccan. In the latter cattle are suffering; elsewhere they are generally in good condition. Prices have risen in the Circars and in parts of the Deccan, Central and West coast districts; elsewhere they are almost stationary or fluctuating irregularly. The numbers on relief works are:—Relief workers 42,169; weavers 7,946; and gratuitously relieved 3,151 in the Deccan, and 1,33[illegible] on test work in Ganjam as well as 498 gratuitously relieved in that district. Total relief workers 51,454, gratuitously relieved 3,649. Total number in receipt of relief 55,103. Marked increase in all districts except Cuddapah. Prices by which wages are regulated are:—Kurnool 13½; Bellary and Anantapur 14; Cuddapah 17; and Ganjam 12½ seers per rupee.

Bombay.—*For week ending 17th February.*—Rain fell in the Upper Sind Frontier. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by drought in three talukas of Karachi, by locusts in two of Karachi, by frost in two of Karachi and three of Hyderabad; otherwise they are thriving in Sind and Gujarat, but indifferent elsewhere. Crops recently sown have withered or are withering in Nasik, Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Autumn harvesting has been completed except in Khandesh. Reaping of the late crops has commenced in Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Thana, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Karnatak, Shikarpur, and parts of Karachi and Baroda. The grain-supply is generally sufficient in the affected districts. Cotton-picking continues in Broach, Surat, and Rajkot. The condition of the agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur; but is healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Sind, Khandesh, Nasik, Ratnagiri, and Kanara. Prices are rising in parts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Poona, and Sholapur; falling in parts of Kolaba, Poona, Sholapur, and Bijapur; stationary in Surat and in parts of Poona and Bijapur. The prices of staple food-grains in the affected districts are:—Dharwar 13¾; Belgaum 11½; Sholapur 11; Bijapur 10¾; Ahmednagar 10¼; Poona 10; Nasik and Satara 9¾; Khandesh 9½; Kolaba 8¾ seers per rupee. The average daily numbers on relief works, including non-working children, are:—Bijapur 83,679; Sholapur 94,662; Ahmednagar 72,732, Poona 9,035; Nasik 20,970; Satara 25,613; Khandesh 3[illegible],37[illegible]; Belgaum 2,967. Total 342,036, of which 237,057 are relief workers and 104,979 non-working children. Of relief workers 75,152 are men; 104,315 women; and 57,590 children. The numbers on gratuitous relief are:—Bijapur 6,210 including 41 persons in one poor-house; Sholapur 6,138; Ahmednagar 796; Poona 2,775; Nasik 112; Satara 13; Belgaum 351. Total 16,402, of which 8,185 are men; 4,829 women; and 3,388 children. Total number in receipt of relief 358,438.

Bengal.—*For week ending 15th February.*—Good and general rain fell in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and showers in North and South-West Bengal.

The rain has benefited the standing crops, but has slightly injured the pulses, which are ripe or being harvested. It has also facilitated the ploughing for *aus* (autumn rice) and jute, which is in progress in several districts of Bengal Proper. In Palamau there was a severe storm with hail on the 11th and some damage to the spring crops is reported. The pressing of sugarcane is going on. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are :—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi common rice) 9½ seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad 10½ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 9 seers 14 chittacks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10¾ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9 seers and (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Bhagulpur (common rice) 10 seers per rupee. These figures show a slight rise in Saran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, and a slight fall in Champaran. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 13th February, were :—Relief works : Nadia 4,713 (men 2,433 women 818, children 1,462), Khulna 156 (men 129, women *nil*, children 27), Rajshahi 897 (men 874, women 6, children 17), Shahabad 1,177 (men 368, women 494, children 315), Saran 14,099 (men 3,901, women 5,915, children 4,283), Champaran 117 539 (men 48,916, women 43,374, children 25,249), Muzaffarpur 23,042 (men 13,157, women 5,176, children 4,709), Darbharga 133,981 (men 57,977, women 55,276, children 20,728), Bhagulpur 2,232 (men 1,009, women 781, children 442), Palamau 1,727, Manbhum 1,200. Total 3.0,763 against 265,347 in the previous week. Gratuitous relief : Nadia 1,872 (men 438, women 1,196, children 238), Khulna 216 (men 38, women 111, children 67), Patna 80 (men 23, women 36, children 21), Shahabad 2,050 (men 449, women 868, children 733), Saran 14,198 (men 2,668, women 8,863, children 2,667), Champaran 30,173 (men 5,613, women 12,431, children 12,129), Muzaffarpur 2,549 (men 705, women 918, children 926), Darbhanga 82,108 (men 15,733, women 41,704, children 24,671), Bhagulpur 11 (men *nil*, woman 1, children 10), Palamau 381, Manbhum 632. Total 134,270 against 101,220 in the previous week. Grand total 435,033. Private relief—Relief works : Darbhanga Raj 21,715 (men 14,929, women 4,990, children 1,796), Hatwa Raj 3,599 Gratuitous relief : Darbhanga Raj 11,274 (men 2,122, women 5,272, children 3,880), Hatwa Raj 771. Rest of Saran district 1,042.

North Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 17th February.*—Heavy rain fell in the hill districts, while in most of the other districts in the provinces there were light showers. The spring crops continue to promise well. Cane-pressing continues and the harvesting of arhur (*Cajanus indicus*) and the early spring crops are beginning. The crops in portions of a few districts have been slightly damaged by hail and frost. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, 13th February, in nineteen districts officially recognised as distressed, were as follows :—Agra 30,308, Etawah 20,250, Cawnpore 104,127, Banda 180,753, Hamirpur 69,824, Allahabad 178,576, Jhansi 38,241, Jalaun 93,496, Mirzapur 34,385, Jaunpur 66,677, Gorakhpur 38,157, Azamgarh 15 846, Lucknow 81,767, Unao 56,939, Rae Bareli 86,473, Sitapur 60,988, Hardoi 157,959, Barabanki 36,564, Fatehpur 9,887. Total 1,367,517. The total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation :—Employed on relief works 907,055 relieved as dependants 215,878, relieved in poor-houses 43,305, relieved under other provisions of the Code 201,279. The numbers relieved in eighteen districts which are under observation, but not yet officially recognised as distressed, were on the same date as follows :—Relieved on test works 127,325, relieved in poor-houses 14,019, relieved under other provisions of the Code 21,070. Total 162,414 ; the grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 1 529,931. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is scarce and dear in places. Prices continue to show a yielding tendency in most districts. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from nine and half to eleven seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed.

Punjab.—*For week ending 16th February*—Rain averaging about ⅛th of an inch has fallen in Hissar, ⅛th in Karnal, ⅓rd in Mooltan and Lahore, ½ in

Sialkot and Rawalpindi, 1½ in Amritsar, and nearly an inch in Umballa, ⅓rd of an inch in Ferozepore, and ½ Gujrat and Gujranwala. There was a slight drizzling in Rohtak, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan. Sugarcane-pressing is still going on in Amritsar. Ploughings and sowings of extra spring crops are going on. The condition and prospects of irrigated crops are generally reported good to fair; they are not good in parts of Rohtak where well water is brackish and also in the parts which have not received a sufficient supply of canal water. The crops on dry land have failed in Hissar and are withering in Roktak and Delhi. More rain is wanted in Shahpur as well as in the Delhi division. The unirrigated crops are said to be good in Lahore; their condition has been improved by the recent rain in certain districts. The stock of grain has been nearly exhausted in Hissar where the supply is imported from Sindh. Stocks are also insufficient in Shahpur and with the cultivators of Amritsar. Barley, gram and rape crops are reported to have been damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. Hail fell in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, but did no damage, and locusts also appeared, but passed over without doing any damage. Cattle are generally in poor condition for want of fodder. Forty head of cattle died of starvation in Rohtak. Their condition is reported good to fair in Gurgaon, Umballa, Ferozepore, Lahore, and Amritsar; and average in Sialkot. Fodder is scarce in all districts except Umballa. The recent rain will probably improve the pasturage. The average daily number of persons on famine relief works was as follows:—Rohtak 6,725; Gurgaon 614; Delhi 3,242; Karnal 2,746; Ferozepore 844; Gujrat 48,512 and Hissar 40,570, including 3,027, 43,948, 18,145, 17,459 and 8,043 persons respectively gratuitously relieved. There were also 2,329 gratuitously relieved in Umballa and 2,061 in Lahore. Gratuitous relief otherwise than on relief works was afforded to 1,101 in Gujrat, and 754 persons were on ordinary works in Gurgaon. The number of persons on test works was 126 in Ludhiana, 258 in Mooltan; 76 in Lahore; and 292 in Gujranwala, where the works are being closed. Test works, have also been closed in Rawalpindi. Total number on relief and test works, including gratuitously relieved, was 109,594. Prices are generally still high; they have again risen in most districts. A fall in prices, though slight, is reported from Delhi, Karnal and Dera Ismail Khan. The figures are unchanged in Mooltan. Wheat is selling from 8¼ to 10 seers; gram 9 to 10¼; great millet 10 to 10¼, bulrush millet 9½ to 12⅜ and maize 10½ to 11½ seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wages are reckoned are:—Rohtak gram 11; Delhi bulrush millet 9; Karnal gram 9½ and maize 11; Umballa maize 10; Ferozepore great millet 12; Lahore wheat 10 and maize 11; Gujrat wheat flour 8; Ludhiana maize 11; Mooltan wheat 9½; and Gujranwala wheat, 9 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th February.*—The weather was cloudy and unsettled with light showers. Mandla received an inch and a half, Seoni, Raipur, and Sambalpur about one inch and most other districts smaller quantities. Prospects of the food crops continue from fair to good, but the recent hail and rain have caused slight damage to standing crops in Jubbulpore and Seoni. Insects are complained of in Mandla and Bhandara. The linseed crop is generally a poor one. Clear weather is required for harvesting which is being impeded in some places, especially in Mandla. Fodder is growing scarce in Seoni and in parts of Nagpur and Sambalpur. People are leaving relief works for harvesting in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni, and Hoshangabad; while greater numbers are seeking relief in Mandla, Narsinghpur, Betul, Chhindwara, and in the affected districts of the Nagpur and Chattisgarh divisions, except Nagpur itself. Numbers on relief works are:—Saugor 25,069; Damoh 21,038; Jubbulpore 65,723; Mandla 17,563; Seoni 5,359; Narsinghpur 16,518; Hoshangabad 25,753; Nimar 487; Betul 13,220; Chhindwara 7,053; Nagpur 1,038; Chanda 2,615; Bhandara 10,709; Balaghat 6,950; Raipur 10,822; Bilaspur 8,382. Total 238,299. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Saugor 13,388; Damoh 3,765; Jubbulpore 16,929; Mandla 2,422; Seoni 1,761; Narsingnpur 7,157; Hoshangabad 7,541; Nimar 399; Betul 1,072; Chhindwara 2,328; Nagpur 980; Chanda 355; Bhandara 3,100; Balaghat 3,165; Raipur 2,338; Bilaspur 2,049. Total 68,749. The grand total in receipt of relief was therefore 307,048. There were also 50,228 on railway and private works in

Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Balaghat and Bilaspur. Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wages are based are:—Saugor, Jubbulpore, and Bhandara 9½, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Betul, Chanda, Raipur, and Bilaspur 10, Mandla 8½, Seoni 9¾, Hoshangabad 10½, Nimar 10½, Chhindwara and Nagpur 11½, Balaghat 8 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 13th February.*—In Lower Burma threshing and winnowing continues. The dry weather paddy crop in Tavoy is in good condition. In Upper Burma the cultivation of dry weather paddy is progressing. The reaping of jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) is completed in Meiktila and the gathering of peas on islands is progressing in Myingyan. In Sagaing wheat, gram and beans are in poor condition from want of rain. Prospects of miscellaneous crops elsewhere are fair. Slight rain has fallen in Thayetmyo and Ruby Mines districts and heavy rain in Yamethin; but too late to benefit crops. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Amherst; slightly in Henzada and Thayetmyo; and has fallen slightly in Rangoon, Pegu, Thongwa, Bassein, Myaungmya, and Minbu. Numbers on relief works are:—Meiktila 14,714, Myingyan 9,201; and on gratuitous relief, Meiktila 2,578; Myingyan 2,598; Yamethin 287. Total numbers on relief 29,378. In Meiktila the price of rice is 8 seers 12 chittacks, in Myingyan 9 seers 5 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 16th February.*—Slight rain has fallen in all districts except Sylhet, Kamrup, Nowgong and the Khasi Hills; but rain is wanted in Sylhet and Kamrup. Ploughing for early rice has commenced. Pressing of sugar-cane and pruning of tea continues. Prices: common rice Silchar 9½, Sylhet 10½, Gauhati 10, Tezpur 10½ and Sibsagar 11 seers per rupee. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, the Naga and Khasi Hills, and in parts of the Kamrup district. Water is scanty in Nowgong, the Naga Hills and in parts of Sibsagar and the Khasi Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th February.*—MYSORE: Prospects are fair. Prices have fallen slightly in Tumkur, Mysore and Shimoga. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in the Bangalore and Tumkur districts.

COORG: Rainfall 5 cents. The threshing of rice continues. Prices are normal. Health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 16th February.*—BERAR: The weather is warm. The winter crops are in poor condition owing to insufficient moisture. The preparation of the land for the ensuing rain crops continues. Fodder and water are inadequate to wants. There has been a rise in the price of food-grains. Number of persons on relief works:—Akola 3,528; Basim 400; Melghat 1,955. Total 5,883. Prices:—Akola 11, Basim 10, and Melghat 10 seers per rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 16th February.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, and are in progress in other Agencies. The crops have been damaged for want of rain in Gwalior, and slightly in Bhopawar. The agricultural stock is fair in Bhopal; good in Baghelkhand, Malwa, and two districts of Gwalior; indifferent in Bundelkhand and some parts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal and Malwa; good in Baghelkhand and one district of Gwalior; sufficient in Bhopawar; and indifferent in Bundelkhand and some districts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Malwa and Bhopawar. They have fallen slightly but are still high in Baghelkhand; steady elsewhere. The opium crops are fair in Bhopal, Bhopawar and in one district of Gwalior; good in Malwa; and in two districts of Gwalior. The numbers of persons employed on famine relief works were:—Gwalior 14,277, Bundelkhand 8,161, Baghelkhand 68,492. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Bundelkhand 1,547, Baghelkhand 3,350. Not reported from Gwalior. Total number in receipt of relief, excluding number gratuitously relieved in Gwalior, 95,827. The prices of staple

food-grains are :—10 to 10½ in Gwalior, 10¾ seers per rupee in Bagelkhand ; not reported from Bundelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 17th February.*—No rainfall throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations are satisfactory in Jhallawar, Kotah, Jeypore, and in Ajmere-Merwara ; fairly satisfactory in Kherwara, and poor in Dholepore. The standing crops are in good condition generally, except in Dholepore, Harvests are good in Jeypore ; average in Ajmere-Merwara ; and below average in Harowtee. Cattle are in good condition generally, except in Dholepore, Bhurtpore, Meywar, Bikanir and Jaisulmere. Fodder is sufficient, but failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore ; and scarce in some tehsils of Jeypore. Prices are rising in Pertabgurh, Meywar and Bhurtpore ; falling in Shahpura and Bikanir ; high in Harowtee ; steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works was :—Marwar 5,427, Kotah 1,112, Dholepore 7,052, Bhurtpore 241, Bikanir 4,742, Jaisulmere 918 ; and on gratuitous relief : Merwara 1,010, Bhurtpore 704, Bikanir 621, and Jaisulmere 13. Total numbers on relief 21,840. The price of the staple food-grain, on which the famine wages are based, are :—Marwar 8 seers 8 chittacks, Kotah 14, Dholepore 14 seers 10 chittacks, Bhurtpore 9 seers 9 chittacks, Bikanir 9 seers 9 chittacks, Jaisulmere 8 seers 9 chittacks per rupee.

Kashmir—*For week ending 16th February.*—Snow has fallen. Spring crops are under snow. Prices continue below normal. Price 24 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 17th February.*—No rain. Prices stationary. Fodder scanty. Relief works closed. Prices 10¾ seers per rupee.

Nepal—*For week ending 13th February.*—No rain has fallen, but the weather has been dull, threatening, and cold. Prospects continue good. Price 7⅛ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras	37,389	10,774	48,163	43,508	11,595	55,103	+ 6,940
Bombay	348,572	13,120	361,098	342,036	16,402	358,438	— 3,260
Bengal	205,347	101,220	306,567	300,763	134,270	435,033	+ 68,466
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,126,289	278,247	1,404,536	1,250,258	279,073	1,529,931	+ 125,395
Punjab	79,064	26,575	106,239	78,712	30,882	109,594	+ 3,355
Central Provinces	251,796	64,817	316,613	238,299	68,749	307,048	— 9,565
Burma	27,225	5,857	33,082	23,915	5,463	29,378	— 3,704
Berar	2,152	...	2,152	5,883	...	5,883	+ 3,731
Central India	69,321	4,344	73,665	90,930	4,897	95,827	+ 22,162
Rajputana	24,327	2,819	27,146	19,492	2,348	21,840	— 5,306
Grand Total	2,232,082	507,779	2,739,861	2,393,796	554,279	2,948,075	+ 208,214

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE SAVINGS BANKS IN INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

No. 768-A., dated Calcutta, the 17th February 1897.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Report by the Comptroller and Auditor General, No. 1650, dated the 26th January 1897, on the operations of the Savings Banks in India during 1895-96, and the statements annexed to it.

ORDERED that the Report and the Statements be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1650, dated Calcutta, the 26th January 1897.

From—The Comptroller and Auditor General,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the operations of the Savings Banks in India during the year 1895-96.

2. There are two descriptions of these Banks, *viz.*, Banks open to the public and Service Institutions; the former comprise the Presidency and Post Office Banks, and the latter, the State Railway Provident Institution, the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund, and the Military Banks. The State Railway Provident Institution is for the non-pensionable employés of the State Railways, the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund is for the Officers of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments, and the Military Banks are for the benefit of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of British Regiments.

3. I enclose the usual Statements marked I to VII, containing the accounts and statistics for the year.

4. The principal features of the returns are shown in the following table, which also compares them with those of the previous year :—

Description of Banks.	Banks.		Depositors.		Interest earned.		Balance.		Nominal value of Government Promissory Notes.		Average of Depositor's Balance.	
	Number.	Increase + or Decrease — over previous year.	Number.	Increase + or Decrease — over previous year.	Amount.	Increase + or Decrease — over previous year.	Amount.	Increase + or Decrease — over previous year.	Balance of Government Promissory Notes held for depositors.	Net purchased or received + sold or returned — during the year.	Amount.	Increase + or Decrease—.
		₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Presidency, Calcutta .	1	...	7,230	—3,429	59,937	—11,776	17,10,030	—6,81,780	42,300	—2,900	236	+12
,, Madras .	1	...	1,646	—785	12,229	—1,963	3,52,539	—1,28,104	...	...	214	+17
,, Bombay .	1	...	22,049	—3,440	2,25,179	—8,922	69,37,850	—7,21,120	4,400	—1,000	314	+14
Railway . . .	11	...	15,793	+742	2,36,405	+22,535	70,15,684	+6,25,208	13,400	+3,500	444	+13
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund . .	1	...	655	+9	1,11,696	+9,617	30,27,850	+2,68,151	...	...	4,622	+351
Military . . .	162	—3	15,283	—1,697	67,561	+9,402	17,45,500	+94,848	..		114	+17
Post Office . .	6,343	—41	6,53,892	+41,945	26,71,951	+3,96,378	9,04,23,071	+64,05,148	4,69,000	—3,200	138	+1
Total .	6,520	—44	7,16,554	+33,345	33,84,958	+4,15,271	11,12,12,524	+58,62,351	5,29,100	—3,600	...	...

5. The Statement shows that on the 31st March 1896 there were 6,520 Government Savings Banks in India, containing 7,16,554 accounts, which earned interest from Government to the amount of R33,84,958 and held balances aggregating R11,12,12,524 exclusive of Government securities held on behalf of the depositors to the nominal value of R5,29,100. As compared with the year 1894-95 there has been a decrease of 44 in the number of Banks and an increase of 33,345 in the number of depositors, and of R58,62,35[illegible] in the amount of the balances. There has also been an increase in the amount of interest earned of R4,15,271.

6. Upon the working of the Post Office Banks, the Director-General of the Post Office has submitted a detailed report, and it is therefore necessary here to make some observations in respect of the other Banks only.

7. The decrease in the number of the depositors and in the balances of the Presidency Savings Banks noticed in previous years is again noticeable in the year under review. The impending transfer of the Presidency Savings Banks Accounts to the Post Office no doubt materially contributed to this result.

8. As in the previous year, the Military Banks show an increase in the balances, but unlike that year there is a falling off in the number of accounts which occurred almost wholly in the Punjab Command.

9. The balances of the other Service Institutions still continue to increase, and now amount to R1,00,43,534—an increase over the previous year of R8,93,359.

10. The balances of the Savings Banks proper, including the Military Banks, amount to R10,11,68,990, which is an increase of R49,68,992 over the balances of 1894-95. These balances are held by Government at call. There has been a decrease of 3,600 in the balance of Government Promissory Notes held on account of depositors at the close 1895-96, which now stands at 5,29,100.

Statement I.

Number of Working Banks and of the Depositors therein on the 31st March 1896.

Banks.	Number of Working Banks.		Number of Depositors.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in number of Depositors.	Average Number of Depositors per Bank.	
	1895	1896.	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—							
Presidency Banks—							
Calcutta	1	1	10,665	7,236	—3,429	...	...
Madras	1	1	2,431	1,646	—785	...	...
Bombay	1	1	25,489	22,049	—3,440	...	...
Post Office Banks . . .	6,384	6,343	611,947	653,892	+41,945	95	103
TOTAL .	6,387	6,346	650,532	684,823	+34,291	...	...
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—							
State Railway Provident Institutions	11	11	15,051	15,793	+742	1,368	1,435
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund .	1	1	646	655	+9	...	...
Military Banks	165	162	16,980	15,283	—1,697	102	94
TOTAL .	177	174	32,677	31,731	—946	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	6,564	6,520	683,209	716,554	+33,345	...	...

Number of Depositors in the several classes of Banks from 1884-85 to 1895-96.

Banks.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—												
Presidency Banks—												
Calcutta . .	12,016	11,546	11,155	10,881	10,931	10,862	11,06	11,062	10,968	10,823	10,665	7,236
Madras	10,267	9,386	3,358	3,152	3,091	2,975	2,901	2,959	2,717	2,618	2,431	1,646
Bombay . .	48,535	48,428	26,700	25,061	25,230	25,062	25,008	25,124	25,714	25,714	25,489	22,049
Post Office Banks	122,599	155,009	219,010	261,157	311,001	358,272	408,544	463,453	520,967	574,050	611,947	653,892
District Banks .	23,695	10,618	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
TOTAL .	217,112	234,987	260,391	300,251	350,253	397,171	447,518	502,598	560,366	613,205	650,532	684,823
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—												
State Railway Provident Institutions	8,972	11,638	12,168	12,848	14,372	14,598	14,151	13,605	14,115	14,875	15,051	15,793
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	233	313	380	465	500	537	559	599	623	658	646	655
Military Banks .	16,100	15,518	16,151	18,303	18,142	19,504	13,101	11,050	13,247	15,070	16,080	15,283
TOTAL .	25,305	27,469	28,699	31,616	33,014	34,634	27,811	26,154	27,985	31,453	32,077	31,731
GRAND TOTAL .	242,417	262,456	289,090	331,867	383,267	431,805	475,329	528,752	588,351	644,658	683,209	716,554

Deposits (including Interest), Withdrawals and Balances in the several classes of Savings Banks from 1862-63 to 1895-96 (in thousands of Rupees) as entered in the Finance and Revenue Accounts.

Years	DEPOSITS.								
	Presidency Banks			District Banks.	Post Office Banks.	State Railway Provident Institutions	Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	Military Banks.	Total.
	Calcutta	Madras	Bombay						
1862-63	8.26	6,25	2,25	...	..	..	..	15 79	32 55
1863-64	7,27	4.34	...	...	...	...	..	13,14	24 75
1864-65	6 85	4.36	7.25	..	...	...	...	15,17	33 63
1865-66	8,21	5.02	9 02	...	.	..	...	15.79	38.04
1866-67	11,20	0,18	14 35	...	...	...	...	12,71	44 44
1867-68	15,58	7,40	13,21	...	..	..	..	18 72	54,91
1868-69	21,92	8,96	14,97	...	...	...	...	18.51	64,36
1869-70	22,95	9 58	16.89	...	...	...	...	17.08	66 50
1870-71	22.39	9,02	19 79	1,76	...	...	...	14.45	67 41
1871-72	24 01	10,41	21 74	4 22	..	...	...	14 66	75 04
1872-73	27,61	10,91	28.90	5 95	..	...	..	16,53	89 90
1873-74	25 97	13,07	54 20	7 99	...	...	...	16,50	1,17.73
1874-75	13.30	9,23	22.32	10.33	...	...	..	17.01	73 09
1875-76	12 45	8 69	23,23	10,95	...	..	...	18 43	73.75
1876-77	12 29	8 93	21 87	11 27	..	...	...	17 43	71.79
1877-78	11.48	9 04	19 02	14 98	...	..	...	18,04	72.56
1878-79	10 70	8 90	16 67	13 68	...	...	...	17,84	67.79
1879-80	15 99	10.73	29,38	21.78	..	8	...	21.66	99 62
1880-81	24 79	18 70	70,06	59,38	...	3,16	...	28,39	2.04.48
1881-82	20 48	14,62	62.04	39 71	...	4,83	...	22,71	1 64 39
1882-83	19.23	10,89	54 21	36,02	44,00	4.53	...	17.35	1 86,23
1883-84	17,16	11,66	55,16	34,00	1.05.45	5,72	...	16 39	2.45.54
1884-85	16,82	11,43	53 41	35.04	1 69 31	10,62	72	11.86	3.09 21
1885-86	13,73	10,22	49 94	28,13	2.49 85	9.36	2,22	11,76	3 77.22
1886-87	13.05	3.67	28 10	67	4 58,67	13,27	2.33	13,17	5.32 93
1887-88	13.77	3 06	25,52	56	3 93 82	9 85	3,43	14 47	4,65,48
1888-89	13.79	3 23	27,04	...	4,53,25	14,97	3,27	15 26	5 31,71
1889-90	7.53	1.85	14,94	...	3 48,91	10,84	3,43	19 85	4.07 62
1890-91	8,08	1 79	15,80	...	2,89,50	11,48	4 00	13,73	3.44 38
1891-92	8 55	2,34	17 19	...	3 23 99	11.20	3,94	13 07	3,80.37
1892 93	8 74	1,97	18 87	...	3 54.73	13,76	4,12	15,76	4.17 95
1893-94	8,41	1 61	16,94	...	3,64 90	11,70	4 45	17.58	4,25,59
1894-95	7.53	1,69	15.34,	...	3.48,70	12,89	4,84	18 40	4 09 39
1895-96	8,25	1.54	14,39	...	3,92,66	14,02	5,09	20,58	4.56,53

Years	WITHDRAWALS.								
	Presidency Banks.			District Banks.	Post Office Banks.	State Railway Provident Institutions.	Civil Engineers' Provident Fund.	Military Banks.	Total.
	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay						
1862-63	6 74	5.97	...	...	...	.	...	15 11	27,82
1863-64	8 09	4 87	93	...	...	.	...	12 29	26,18
1864-65	7,19	4.91	6 59	...	...	...	..	17,54	36,23
1865-66	7 61	4 20	6,36	...	...		..	18,10	36,27
1866-67	8 83	4 76	5 84	...	...	...	...	14.35	33 78
1867-68	10 70	5 58	8 12	...	...	...	...	16,33	49,73
1868-69	14 65	6 82	11,51	...	..	...	..	18.47	51.45
1869-70	20,40	8,63	12 85	...	...	...	..	17 65	59,53
1870-71	19.82	8 94	13 96	28	...	..	...	17,51	60,51
1871-72	21,48	8 13	15,21	1 62	..	...	...	13 45	59,90
1872-73	23.28	9 20	16 44	2 60	...	...	..	14 24	65,76
1873-74	27,88	12,81	32 38	3.90		..	..	14,89	91 86
1874-75	17.43	9 62	22 71	5 51		.	...	16 75	72.10
1875-76	14 51	7.93	17 97	6,54	...	...	...	18.39	65 34
1876-77	13 56	8 80	19,70	7 85	...	...	..	17,81	67,72
1877-78	12,55	8,22	23.72	11,44	...	...	...	17,71	73.64
1878-79	11.61	10,39	19 49	9 28	...	...	...	18.41	69 09
1879-80	12.38	8 73	11,27	10,26	...	5	...	19,88	62 57
1880-81	17 74	11,46	21,66	32,66	...	67	...	27,21	1,11.40
1881-82	21,06	13 05	53.48	37 44	...	2 28	...	30 28	1.58 49
1882-83	20 72	14 34	44.12	35 34	16,03	2.42	...	18,89	1 51.86
1883-84	20 97	12,79	58 13	34 58	58 42	2,78	...	18,92	2 06 59
1884-85	17,50	12,10	49 92	32,45	1.10 07	7 55	...	11 50	2,41 09
1885-86	16 47	11 59	60,12	73.92	1 58,71	4 42	3	12.55	3.37,81
1886-87	14,31	21,77	1,10,73	30,20	2.58,66	12 56	34	12 96	4,61,53
1887-88	12.95	3,27	27 14	55	3,13,75	5,61	37	13,81	3,77 45
1888-89	14,39	3 88	26,92	...	3,69,47	5 43	45	16 47	4,37.01
1889-90	11,50	3 18	23,37	...	3,51,19	7.39	88	19,18	4,16,69
1890-91	7 75	2,17	16 58	...	2 41,80	6 41	1,03	15 40	2 91.34
1891-92	7 19	2,10	14,24	...	2,52.73	6,45	68	14.57	2 97,96
1892 93	8,09	2,03	14 84	...	2,78,78	9.55	67	15.16	3,29 12
1893-94	9,17	2,18	18.04	...	3,20,20	5,04	1,57	14,60	3,70,80
1894-95	8.50	1,77	17.29	...	3,35.09	5,84	3,14	16,51	3,88,14
1895-96	15,07	2,82	21,60	...	3,28,61	7.77	2,41	19,63	3,97,91

Years	BALANCE.								
	Presidency Banks.			District Banks.	Post Office Banks.	State Railway Provident Institutions.	Civil Engineers' Provident Fund.	Military Banks	Total.
	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.						
1862-63	10.07	12.66	18 94	...	...	...	...	23 97	65,64
1863-64	9 25	12,13	18 01	...	...	...	...	24 82	61,21
1864-65	8,91	11,58	18,67	...	...	...	...	22.45	61,61
1865-66	9 51	12,40	21,33	...	...	...	...	20,14	63,38
1866-67	11,88	13,82	29,84	...	...	...	...	18,50	74.04
1867-68	16 76	15,64	34 93	...	...	...	...	20,89	88,22
1868-69	24,03	17,78	38,39	...	..	...	...	20.93	1,01,13
1869-70	26,58	18.73	42,43	...	...	...	...	20 36	1,08,10
1870-71	29 15	18 81	48 26	1 48	...	...	...	17,30	1.15,00
1871-72	31,68	21.09	54 79	4.08	...	...	...	18,50	1,30,14
1872-73	36,01	22,80	07 25	7,43	...	..	...	20,79	1,54,28
1873-74	34,10	23,06	80 07	11.52	...	..	..	22,40	1,80.15
1874-75	29 97	22 67	88 60	16,34	...	...	...	23.56	1,81,14
1875-76	27 91	23.43	93,86	20.75	...	...	...	23,60	1.89 55
1876-77	26 64	23 56	96,03	24 17	...	...	...	23,22	1.93,62
1877-78	25 57	24.38	91,33	27,71	...	...	...	23,55	1,92,54
1878-79	24.66	22,89	88,60	32,11	...	...	...	22 98	1,91,24
1879-80	8,27	24 89	1,06,71	43,63	...	3	...	24.76	2,28,29
1880-81	35.32	32,13	1.55.11	70.35	...	2,52	...	25 94	3,21,37
1881-82	34 74	32 80	1,63 67	72.62	...	5 07	...	8,37	3,27.27
1882-83	33.25	29 35	1.73.76	73,30	27.97	7.18	...	16,83	3,61.64
1883-84	29 44	28 22	1 70.79	72.72	75.00	10,12	...	14.30	4,00.59
1884-85	28,76	27,55	1,47,28	75,31	1,34.24	13.19	72	14,66	4,68,71
1885-86	28,02	26,18	1 64 10	29 52	2.25 39	18,13	2,91	13 87	5,08,14
1886-87	26,76	8 08	81,47		4,25.40	18,84	4,90	14 08	5,79.52
1887-88	27,58	7,87	80,85	...	5 05 47	23,08	7,96	14,74	6,67,55
1888-89	26 98	7,22	81.87	...	5,89.25	32.62	10,78	13,53	7,62,25
1889-90	23,31	5,85	73,44	...	5,86 97	36,07	13.34	14,20	7,53,18
1890-91	23 64	5,27	72.66	...	6,34 67	41.14	16,31	12.53	8,06,22
1891-92	25 00	5,51	75 61	...	7,05,93	45 98	19,57	11,03	8,88.63
1892 93	25 65	5,45	79.64	...	7,81,88	50 19	23,02	11,63	9,77.46
1893-94	24,89	4.88	78,54	...	8,26.57	56,85	25,90	14.62	10,32.25
1894-95	23 92	4,80	76,59	...	8,40,18	63,90	27,60	16.51	10,53,50
1895-96	17,10	3.52	69,38	...	9,04,23	70,15	30,28	17,46	11,12,12

Statement III.

Classification of Depositors in the Presidency Post Office and Military Banks, State Railway Provident Institutions, and Civil Engineer's Provident Fund, according to their professions, on the 31st March 1896.

	Class I, Professional.		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite or Non-productive.	Total.
	A Having fixed incomes.	B Having variable incomes.						
Banks open to the Public—								
Presidency Banks	8,946	1,300	1,714	2,162	102	1,184	15,523	30,931
Post Office Banks	1,83,531	43,709	1,05,957	26,416	8,095	20,222	2,65,962	6,53,892
Service Institutions.								
State Railway Provident Institutions	15,092	65	289	347	...	...	...	15,793
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	655	...	...	...	...	...	...	655
Military Banks	...	...	15,283	...	...	...	...	15,283
Total 1895-96	2,08,224	45,074	1,23,243	28,925	8,197	21,406	2,81,485	7,16,554
Total 1894-95	2,01,553	40,945	1,17,995	27,876	7,031	20,338	2,67,471	6,83,209
Increase in 1895-96	6,671	4,129	5,248	1,049	1,166	1,068	14,014	33,345
Percentage of each class in—								
Presidency Banks	28·9	4·2	5·6	7	·3	3·8	50·2	100
Post Office Banks	28·1	6·7	16·2	4	1·2	3·1	40·7	100
State Railway Provident Institutions	95·6	·4	1·8	2·2	...	...	...	100
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Military Banks	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
All Banks taken together	29·1	6·3	17·2	4	1·1	3	39·3	100

Statement IV.

Interest earned during 1894-95 and 1895-96 and the Balances held at the close of each year.

	Interest earned in			Balance held at close of			Average Balance in each Bank		Average balance at credit of each Depositor.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Banks open to the Public—										
Presidency Banks—										
Calcutta	71,713	59,937	— 11,776	23,91,810	17,10,030	— 6,81,780	23,91,810	17,10,029	224	236
Madras	14,192	12,229	— 1,963	4,80,643	3,52,539	— 1,28,104	4,80,643	3,52,539	(a)197	214
Bombay	2,34,101	2,25,179	— 8,922	76,58,970	69,37,850	— 7,21,120	76,58,970	69,37,850	300	314
Total	3,20,006	2,97,345	— 22,661	1,05,31,423	90,00,419	— 15,31,004	...	...	...	...
Post Office Banks	22,75,573	26,71,951	+3,96,378	8,40,[illegible]923	9,04,23,071	+ 64,[illegible]148	13,160	14,255	37	138
Service Institutions—										
State Railway Provident Institutions	2,13,870	2,36,405	+ 22,535	63,90,476	70,15,684	+ 6,25,208	5,80,869	6,37,719	424	444
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	1,02,079	1,11,696	+ 9,617	27,59,699	30,27,850	+ 2,68,151	27,59,699	30,27,850	4,271	4,622
Military Banks—										
Bengal Command	17,451	19,656	+ 2,205	4,92,310	5,26,118	+ 33,808	9,116	9,743	136	144
Punjab Do.	19,515	19,821	+ 306	5,52,952	5,47,045	— 5,907	11,284	14,027	67	88
Madras	10,828	14,467	+ 3,639	3,41,851	2,99,202	— 41,649	12,173	10,317	118	113
Bombay	10,365	13,617	+ 3,252	2,04,539	3,73,135	+ 1,[illegible]8,596	7,780	9,328	120	134
Total	58,159	67,561	+ 9,402	16,50,652	17,45,500	+ 94,848	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	29,69,687	33,84,958	4,15,271	10,53,50,173*	11,12,12,524	+ 58,62,351	...	...	...	...

(a) 144 was shown in last year's Return through clerical error.

* These figures which agree with the Finance and Revenue Accounts differ from those of last year owing to cor ections since made.

Interest earned and Balances held by Native and by European and Eurasian Depositors, respectively, as recorded in the Savings Bank Ledgers

	Native Depositors, including Accounts of Local Institutions.						European and Eurasian Depositors, including Accounts of Local Institutions.					
	Number of Accounts.		Amounts of Interest earned.		Balance.		Number of Accounts.		Amounts of Interest earned.		Balance.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
			R	R	R	R			R	R	R	R
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—												
Presidency Banks—												
Calcutta . .	7,692	5,320	44,313	39,218	14,85,310	11,23,531	2,973	1,916	27,400	20,719	9,06,500	5,86,499
Madras . .	1,660	1,133	6,437a	4,835a	2,32,042	1,68,212	771	513	7,040a	5,113a	2,48,601	1,84,327
Bombay . .	19,414	16,841	1,68,728	1,60,779	55 13,291	49,45,504	6,075	5,208	65,373	64,400	21,45,679	19,92,346
Post Office Banks .	554,149	593,590	20,09,995	23,46,547	7,44,59,516	7,75,26,803	57,798	60,302	2,65,578	3,25,404	95,58,407	1,28,96,268
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—												
State Railway Provident Institutions	11,904	12,645	89,452	1,01,461	27,58,077	30,79,280	3,147	3,148	1,24,418	1,34,944	36,32,399	39,36,404
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund .	95	96	10,769	12,084	2,85,940	3,39,531	551	559	91,310	99,612	24,73,759	26,88,319
Military Banks—												
Bengal Command .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,608	3,653	17,451	19,656	4,92,310	5,26,118
Punjab „ .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,298	6,182	19,515	19,821	5,52,952	5,47,045
Madras . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,876	2,657	10,828	14,467	3,40,851	2,99,202
Bombay . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,198	2,791	10,365	13,617	2,64,539	3,73,135
TOTAL .	594,914	629,625	23,29,694	26,64,924	8,47,34,176	8,71,82,861	88,295	86,929	6,39,278	7,17,753	2,06,15,997	2,40,29,663

Statement VI.

Government Promissory Notes purchased, received, and sold or returned on account of Savings Bank's Depositors.

	Notes purchased for Depositors					Notes received from Depositors.					Notes sold or returned.					Notes remaining in custody of the Comptroller General and the Accountant General, Bombay					
	1890-91	1891-92.	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1894-95	1895-96	1890-91.	1891-92.	[illegible]	1893-94.	1894-95	1895-96	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95	1895-96.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—																							
Presidency Banks—																							
Calcutta	6,400	600	1,500	21,400	4,200	7,500	...	10,000		3 0	1,000	100	12,500	500	1,000	17,700	4,200	10,500	25,900	19,800	29,900	3[illegible],200	44,200	45,200	42,300
Madras	15,000	23,000	9,000	16,500	6,000	...			...	...	..		25,000	7,000	7,000	12,600	23,500	...	13,000	...	16,000	18,000	22,500	...	...
Bombay	3,500	1,000	3,500	3,000	1,000	..	..	..	...	..	...		2,300	6,000	3,500	6,500	2,000	1,000	28,800	28,800	9,000	9,900	6,400	5,400	(a) 4,400
Post Offic. Banks.	220,200	108,000	262,100	379,100	246,300	146,500	16,200	13,400	8,300	6,800	14,500	11,500	315,300	120,700	241,200	333,000	239,100	161,500	433,500	366,600	368,200	337,400	450,300	472,200	469,000
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—																									
State Railway Provident institutions	200	...	...	...	.	4,500	.	..	...	.	..	.	15,700	.	1,800	...	...	1,000	16,500	1,000	1,000	...	...	9,900	13,400
TOTAL	251,100	133,500	276,100	430,000	257,700	158,500	16,200	23,400	8,300	7,100	15,500	11,900	374,800	134,200	253,900	369,200	273,800	174,000	523,700	416,200	423,000	455,500	523,400	532,700	529,100

(a) In custody of Accountant General, Bombay.

Statement VII.

Particulars by Provinces of Presidency and Post Office Savings Banks combined on the 31st March 1896.

	Classification of Depositors.								Interest earned in		Balance held at close of	
	Class I Professional.		Class II, Domestic.	Class III Commercial.	Class IV Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI Indefinite or Non-productive.	Total.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
	A Having fixed Incomes.	B Having variable Incomes.										
									₹	₹	₹	₹
India	8,084	1,242	5,635	627	76	1,103	9,978	26,745	1,48,043	1,31,674	50,12,998	47,79,987
Central Provinces	5,723	858	3,025	309	63	365	5,811	16,154	68,408	56,563	22,92,165	21,55,326
Burma	5,900	996	14,008	647	61	1,842	7,690	31,144	83,456	78,737	31,41,580	30,16,283
Assam	3,731	1,047	2,836	292	169	537	4,567	13,179	52,379	46,057	18,07,549	16,68,234
Bengal	54,629	15,698	20,621	6,992	3,426	3,511	92,008	196,885	7,65,112	6,28,891	2,73,81,898	2,35,64,607
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	19,874	5,783	17,317	2,027	696	1,614	24,482	71,793	2,94,702	2,53,744	97,66,413	94,63,122
Punjab	14,115	3,382	13,534	1,634	256	1,900	15,717	50,538	2,54,937	2,06,031	84,24,612	79,35,054
Berar	2,366	306	961	151	106	143	2,173	6,206	24,201	21,031	8,11,885	8,10,189
Madras	32,750	7,333	13,285	6,768	2,300	3,934	37,456	103,826	2,45,822	2,26,466	82,14,806	82,04,583
Bombay	36,359	7,064	14,735	6,969	942	5,273	66,080	137,422	10,32,176	9,46,364	3,25,69,587	3,29,51,961
Total	183,531	43,709	105,957	26,416	8,095	22,022	265,962	653,892	29,69,296	25,95,579	9,94,23,490	9,45,49,346

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 8TH FEBRUARY 1896, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 6TH FEBRUARY 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first-half of 1896.	Week ending 8th February 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 8th February 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 8th February 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 6th February 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 6th February 1897. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 6th February 1897. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st January to 8th February 1896.	Earnings from 1st January to 6th February 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	£	Miles.	£	£	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,733	12,12,521	700	1,734	12,63,000	728	65,19,344	62,82,000	...	2,37,3
Bengal Central (*a*)	129	145	10,779	134	125	10,800	134	87,570	91,000	3,424	...
Bengal-Nagpur	186	802	1,72,414	200	802	1,39,000	161	9,30,090	7,82,000	...	1,54,0
Indian Midland (*b*)	141	752	1,09,719	140	752	1,09,000	145	6,41,358	6,14,000	...	27,3
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	100	21	3,789	180	21	3,300	157	25,193	18,000	...	7,1
Bezwada-Madras (Mao.-Ennúr sec.)	157	...	...	...	9	1,300	144	...	5,500	5,500	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	257	1,789	5,11,427	286	1,815	4,05,000	223	27,64,650	21,01,000	...	6,63,6
Palanpur-Deesa	70	17	805	47	17	1,000	59	4,150	4,400	244	...
South Indian	170	1,042	1,74,800	167	1,042	1,49,000	143	9,29,711	7,90,000	...	1,39,71
Mayavaram-Mutupet	87	54	4,218	78	54	4,000	74	22,337	21,000	...	1,3
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	129	1,105	1,43,517	123	1,105	1,24,000	100	7,05,125	6,12,000	...	93,1
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	165	750	1,38,099	183	819	1,14,000	139	6,75,153	5,78,000	...	97,15
Ronhkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	84	231	19,171	83	231	23,100	100	1,09,034	89,000	...	20,03
Assam-Bengal	80	159	25,300	160	300	21,900	61	76,230	1,11,000	34,764	...
TOTAL	202	8,766	25,32,085	291	9,000	23,74,400	264	1,34,96,109	1,20,98,900	...	13,97,20
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	235	2,607	6,44,134	240	2,797	6,30,000	225	33,06,393	29,64,000	...	3,42,3
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) including the metre gauge link	238	797	2,11,216	265	820	2,07,000	252	10,70,532	8,86,000	...	1,84,53
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2'6" gauges	290	813	2,57,979	317	814	2,13,000	262	13,65,799	12,52,000	...	1,13,79
East Coast (state)	105	427	40,042	95	530	45,900	80	2,23,414	2,24,000	586	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)(*g*)	191	834	2,31,700	278	880	2,46,000	278	10,77,158	12,01,000	1,23,842	...
Special gauges—											
Jodhpur (state provincial)	44	28	635	23	28	1,700	61	4,152	8,200	4,048	...
Cherra-Companygan) (state provl.)	60	8	471	59	8	500	63	2,701	2,700	...	1
TOTAL	325	5,524	13,86,785	251	5,883	13,44,100	228	70,50,149	65,37,900	...	5,12,249
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	541	1,490	0,,2,619	619	1,491	6,99,000	469	47,73,504	34,49,000	...	13,24,504
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	510	401	3,07,374	767	401	3,00,000	657	19,34,054	14,90,000	...	4,44,054
Madras	251	840	2,11,872	252	840	2,14,000	255	11,00,789	10,50,000	...	50,789
TOTAL	498	2,731	15,01,865	550	2,732	12,13,000	434	78,08,347	59,89,000	...	18,19,347
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	289	17,021	54,21,335	319	17,081	49,31,500	279	2,83,54,605	2,46,25,800	..	37,28,805
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	159	161	20,102	125	161	22,100	137	1,22,884	1,14,000	...	8,884
Tarkessar	300	22	6,000	300	22	5,900	268	33,479	29,500	...	3,979
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	129	66	5,533	84	66	4,900	74	25,292	24,600	..	692
Bengal Dooars	113	36	3,351	94	36	3,400	94	19,345	19,100	...	248
Dhrangadhra	100	78	12,207	158	78	13,800	177	61,859	74,500	12,641	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	301	51	10,165	200	51	11,000	216	56,360	57,000	740	...
TOTAL	175	414	58,105	141	414	61,100	148	3,19,142	3,18,700	...	422
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Lima-Goona	22	73	1,711	17	74	2,900	39	6,994	13,400	6,406	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	45	114	1,210	11	114	10,700	140	6,209	60,400	54,131	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	54	1,900	36	...	9,200	9,200	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	200	333	79,762	240	333	71,100	214	4,03,673	3,73,000	...	30,673
The Gackwar's Petlad	228	13	1,004	130	13	800	62	7,054	5,200	...	2,454
Rajputana-Bhavnagar	220	108	23,900	222	108	17,500	162	1,43,021	69,000	...	74,021
Kolar Gold-fields	270	10	4,147	413	10	3,500	350	15,453	17,500	2,047	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	98	367	36,048	100	302	34,500	95	1,80,607	1,68,000	...	21,607
The Gackwar's Mehsana	111	93	7,100	77	93	7,500	81	35,457	37,200	1,743	...
Kolhapur	87	29	2,742	95	29	2,300	79	14,707	13,000	233	...
Special gauges—											
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	90	72	6,198	86	72	6,000	82	28,513	21,800	...	6,713
Cooch Behar	100	22	1,260	58	22	1,300	59	6,020	7,000	...	...
TOTAL	130	1,329	1,05,392	135	1,204	1,66,600	132	8,50,434	7,95,100	...	67,3
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	145	334	53,000	159	334	36,700	110	2,44,205	1,86,000	...	58,205
Jetalsar-Rajkot	88	40	4,975	124	40	3,000	75	20,974	17,700	...	3,274
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	75	304	29,079	80	304	23,700	71	1,61,023	1,34,000	...	27,023
Godeypore-Chitor (*j*)	43	01	2,778	46	03	2,200	37	13,172	12,800	...	372
Special gauge—											
Mhow	87	94	8,788	93	94	7,700	82	40,267	36,600	...	3,667
TOTAL	101	899	98,350	109	898	75,900	85	4,80,331	3,87,100	...	93,231
GRAND TOTAL	268	10,563	57,13,243	294	20,257	52,45,100	258	3,00,10,552	2,,,20,700	...	38,83,852

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken in hand by the company from the 1st January 1897.

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Ruttam-Nagdá railway.

(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(*g*) This line has been transferred to a company from the 1st September 1896, but until arrangements are made for the line to be formally taken over, it will be worked by the state on behalf of the company.

(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th February 1897.*

G. A. ANDERSON

No. XLII

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROS

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from*

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 8th February 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile per week.
State lines worked by companies.				
Standard gauge—	£	*Miles.*	£	£
East Indian	609	1,733	12,12,521	700
Bengal Central (*a*)	144	145	10,779	134
Bengal-Nagpur	140	802	1,72,414	200
Indian Midland (*b*)	120	752	1,09,119	140
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	3,789	180
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	150	...	...	..
Metre gauge—				
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	253	1,789	5,11,427	280
Palanpur-Deesa	42	17	805	47
South Indian	167	1,042	1,74,590	167
Mayavaram-Mutupet	80	54	4,218	75
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	117	1,195	1,43,517	123
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	144	750	1,36,099	183
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	231	19,171	83
Assam-Bengal	70	139	23,360	166
TOTAL	254	8,709	23,32,685	291
State lines worked by the State.				
Standard gauge—				
North Western (state) (*f*)	235	2,617	6,44,134	246
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) including metre gauge link	234	797	2,11,216	265
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	337	813	2,57,979	317
East Coast (state)	94	447	40,042	90
Metre gauge—				
Burma (state) (*h*)	167	834	2,31,760	278
Special gauges—				
Jorhat (state provincial)	56	28	935	33
Cheria Company's (state provl.)	57	9	471	52
TOTAL	230	5,554	13,87,778	251
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.				
Standard gauge—				
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	448	1,490	9,22,613	619
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	730	400	3,07,374	769
Madras	530	890	2,11,820	238
TOTAL	487	2,791	15,01,805	538
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	17,021	54,21,933	319
Assisted Companies.				
Standard gauge—				
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	109	161	20,102	125
Tarkessur	205	22	6,600	300
Metre gauge—				
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	117	60	5,533	84
Bengal Dooars	139	30	3,391	94
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	12,227	150
Special gauge—				
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	10,185	200
TOTAL	173	414	58,108	141
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.				
Standard gauge—				
Bina-Goona	19	73	1,211	17
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	114	1,210	11
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	..	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	79,702	240
The Gackwar's Petlad	110	13	1,094	130
Rajpura-Bhatinda	195	108	23,938	222
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	4,127	413
Metre gauge—				
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*m*)	98	302	30,048	100
The Gackwar's Mehsana	68	93	7,100	76
Kolhapur	82	29	2,744	95
Special gauges—				
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	72	72	6,198	86
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,200	55
TOTAL	121	1,229	1,05,392	135
Lines owned and worked by native states.				
Metre gauge—				
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	121	334	53,010	159
Jetalsar-Rajkot	80	40	4,075	102
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	60	304	29,079	80
Oodeypore-Chitor (*n*)	42	61	2,795	40
Special gauge—				
Morvi	78	94	8,788	93

Ret

No.	Name of Province and District.	A
	Berar.	
1	Ellichpur	2
	Central India.	
1	Bundelkhand	10
2	Baghelkhand	11
3	Gwalior	26
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	47
	Rajputana.	
1	Marwar	34
2	Dholpur	1
3	Bikanir	22
4	Jaisalmir	10
5	Kotah	8
6	Bhartpur	1
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA	8
	Kashmir.	
	Jammu	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR L PROVINCES	461

Dated 19th February 18

...of the number of persons in receipt of relief on relief works affected by scarcity—concluded.

res.	Population	For the week ending the 23rd January 1897.			For the week ending the 30th January 1897.			For the week ending the 6th February 1897.			For the week ending the 13th February 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
,623	315 798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,152	...	2,152
,227	1 508 053	11,827	1,932	13,759	2 587	1 891	4,478	3,476	1,508	4,984	2,210	1,610	3,850
,323	1,737,606	18 759	2,020	20,779	25 983	2,302	28,285	50,006	2,376	52,382	60 143	2..34	62 877
,816	3 482 351	8 056	...	8,056	7,996	...	7,996	11,696	...	11,696	6,938	...	6 938
,396	6,728,010	38,642	3,952	42 594	36,566	4,193	40,759	65,178	3,884	69,062	69,321	4,344	73 665
,963	2,519 868	6,322	958	7 280	5,806	...	5,806	4,105	1,004	5,109	1,616	1,004	5,650
154	279 890	5 221	...	5 221	596	...	596	5,284		5,284	6 033		6,033
,340	832,000	12 016	1,473	13,489	9 916	1,275	11,191	10,634	723	11..57	11 742	1 802	13,544
,062	115 500	713	12	725	822	13	835	939	13	952	839	13	852
784	526,262	1,000		1 000	1,028	..	1,028	1,034		1,034	1,067	...	1,067
,982	610,303	348	437	785	565	522	1,087	381	621	1,005	...	..	...
,285	4 913,823	25,620	2 880	28,500	18 733	1,810	20 543	22,680	2,361	25,041	21 327	2,819	27 146
..	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	455		455	...	.	...
096	104,066,875	1 512 717	293 895	1,806,612	691 562	395 119	2 086,981	2,005 676	464,634	2,470,310	2,243,183	496,735	2,739,918

7.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

No. $\frac{\text{1 Education}}{30-11}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Calcutta, the 12th February 1897.

READ—

The several Reports on the Progress of Education in India during the year 1895-96, with the orders passed on them by Local Governments and Administrations.

RESOLUTION.

Under the orders contained in Home Department Circular No. $\frac{9\text{-}11a}{2\text{-}1\text{-}97}$, dated the 18th July 1895, a quinquennial report showing the progress of education during the period 1892-93 to 1896-97 will be submitted next year by Local Governments and Administrations, in place of the annual report for 1896-97. In reviewing the quinquennial report, the Government of India propose to notice in detail the history of education throughout the five-year period: and it is therefore unnecessary to do more at present than publish for general information the statistics for the year 1895-96 with a brief summary of the most striking features presented by them. The Governor General in Council takes the opportunity, however, to remind Local Governments and Administrations of the necessity for giving early instructions for the preparation of the quinquennial report, so that there may be no delay in its submission to the Government of India.

2. The rise noticed last year in the total number of Public and Private Institutions was maintained in the year under review, when the number reached 152,841, the number in 1894-95 having been 149,496 and in 1893-94, 147,297. The increase occurred entirely among institutions for males (141,800 in 1894-95 and 145,195 in 1895-96), the number of institutions for females (7,646) having been 10 less than in the preceding year. The number of Public Institutions (107,909) was higher than in 1894-95 (105,359): and, in this class of institutions, the rise was again highest in the case of primary schools (from 99,558 in 1894-95 to 102,036 in 1895-96). The number of secondary schools rose from 5,099 to 5,178. There was a slight increase in the number of institutions imparting a University Education, from 153 in 1894-95 to 158 in 1895-96. The number of Arts Colleges (119) was 4 in excess of the number in the previous year, and the number of Professional Colleges (39) was one in excess of that in 1894-95. While there was an increase of 13 in the number of Training schools (172), the number of all other special schools fell from 300 in 1894-95 to 305 in the year under review. Private Institutions, which numbered 44,137 in 1894-95, numbered 44,932 in 1895-96. The increase was distributed over both Advanced and Elementary Schools, which numbered, respectively, 5,609 and 38,528 in 1894-95, and 5,743 and 39,189 in 1895-96. There were 5,741 Private Institutions for males giving instruction of an advanced character, as compared with 5,609 in 1894-95; and 38,063 elementary Private Institutions as compared with 37,194 in the preceding year. It is satisfactory to notice that two Private Institutions for females affording instruction of an advanced character, but the Government of India regret that the number of elementary schools for girls fell from 1,334 in 1894-95 to 1,121 in 1895-96.

3. The number of scholars under instruction in schools of all classes, which had risen from 4,066,235 in 1893-94 to 4,189,770 in 1894-95, reached 4,303,109 in the year 1895-96. The increase in the male and female scholars, respectively, was 106,751 and 6,588. On the assumption that 15 per cent. of the entire population are of the school-going age, the percentage of scholars to the total population of the school-going age was 12·05. This figure is slightly higher than in 1894-95 (12·02); and the increase was distributed among scholars of both sexes, the percentage of males having risen from 21·43 to 22·02, and that of females from 2·28 to 2·34.

4. The statement given in the margin compares the average monthly attendance at the different classes of Public Institutions during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96. Similar statistics regarding Private Institutions (advanced and elementary) are not available. The steady rise in the attendance at Public Institutions noticed in previous years, from 3,228,114 in 1892-93 and 3,308,121 in 1893-94 to 3,414,303 in 1894-95, was maintained in the year under review, when the average monthly attendance was 3,515,593. The increase occurred chiefly among pupils in primary schools in which it amounted to 87,369. On the 31st March 1896 there were 14,705 students on the rolls of Arts Colleges, as compared with 14,422 students on the rolls on 31st March 1895. The number on the rolls of Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training was 1,719, as compared with 1,062 in the preceding year. The number of pupils at Secondary and Primary Schools, which had increased from 3,455,188 in 1893-94 to 3,572,984 in 1894-95, rose to 3,666,177 in 1895-96. The increase was shared by both classes of schools, the attendance at the former having risen from 525,303 to 533,481, and that at the latter from 3,016,781 to 3,132,696. The attendance at Training Schools for Masters and Mistresses fell away from 1,207 and 934, respectively, to 1,112 and 904; but the numbers at other schools for Special Instruction increased from 18,228 to 20,007.

Public Institutions.		Average monthly attendance.	
		1894-95.	1895-96.
Managed by Government.	Colleges	7,071	7,410
	Secondary Schools	50,463	49,958
	Primary Schools	22,921	23,809
	Schools for Special Instruction	12,570	13,222
Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.	Colleges	194	190
	Secondary Schools	119,926	118,318
	Primary Schools	801,544	815,578
	Schools for Special Instruction	1,486	1,515
Maintained by Native States.	Colleges	93	121
	Secondary Schools	9,016	9,857
	Primary Schools	111,073	111,229
	Schools for Special Instruction	279	319
Aided by Government or by Local Funds or by Municipal Boards.	Colleges	6,459	6,310
	Secondary Schools	251,609	256,172
	Primary Schools	1,522,753	1,561,266
	Schools for Special Instruction	5,580	6,245
Unaided	Colleges	4,564	5,291
	Secondary Schools	82,949	86,292
	Primary Schools	388,627	415,705
	Schools for Special Instruction	2,826	2,456
	TOTAL	3,414,303	3,515,593

5. The number of scholars studying English was 440,866, as compared with 428,593 in 1894-95, but the percentage of such students to the total number under instruction (10·2) was the same in both years. There has been a steady advance in the number of pupils studying English in Secondary Schools from 301,376 in 1892-93, 310,621 in 1893-94 and 328,602 in 1894-95 to 338,004 in 1895-96. The number of pupils studying a classical language increased from 598,484 to 627,229. Of the latter number, 316,764 were studying in Private Institutions, and 172,840 of these belonged to Koran Schools. The number

reading a classical language in Secondary Schools rose from 115,181 to 121,236, and in Primary Schools from 157,649 to 173,935. There were in all 3,514,992 pupils studying a vernacular, as compared with 3,811,050 in the preceding year. The number of these who were in Primary Schools rose from 3,035,981 to 3,120,835. The continued improvement in these figures is satisfactory.

6. The following statement shows the race and religion of the 4,189,770 and 4,303,100* scholars on the rolls of Public and Private Institutions during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96, respectively, as well as the ratio per cent. of each class to the total number:—

* The statement excludes 13 pupils whose classification according to race or creed is unknown.

Race and Religion.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number.	Ratio per cent. to total number.	Number.	Ratio per cent. to total number.
Hindus	2,795,311	66·67	2,861,625	66·57
Muhammadans	955,482	22·80	976,630	22·70
Europeans and Eurasians	28,824	·69	29,196	·69
Native Christians	102,153	2·45	108,471	2·52
Miscellaneous races or religions	308,700	7·30	323,814	7·52

It will be observed that the numerical increase was universal, and highest (71,314) in the case of Hindus. The percentage of Native Christians to the total number was slightly higher than in 1894-95: but the percentage of Europeans and Eurasians (·69) remained stationary, while that of Hindus and Muhammadans diminished by ·1. Of the students at Colleges (19,454), 83·9 per cent. were Hindus, 7·0 per cent. Muhammadans, 3·2 per cent. Native Christians, and 2·1 per cent. Europeans and Eurasians. Of those receiving a secondary education (533,481), 71·4 per cent. were Hindus, 14·0 per cent. Muhammadans, 5·4 per cent. Native Christians, and 4·7 per cent. Europeans and Eurasians. Of the 3,132,683 pupils under primary instruction at Public Institutions, 2,223,411 (70·9 per cent.) were Hindus; 616,132 (20·6 per cent.) were Muhammadans; 72,912 (2·3 per cent) were Native Christians; 3,360 (·1 per cent) were Europeans and Eurasians, and the remainder (186,868) belonged to other classes.

7. The steady rise which was noticed last year in the gross expenditure (direct and indirect) on Public Instruction, from R3,05,19,632 and R3,16,72,827 in 1891-92 and 1892-93 to R3,22,79,706 and R3,30,88,134 in 1893-94 and 1894-95, continued in the year under review, when the expenditure reached R3,50,65,302. The direct expenditure rose from R2,65,39,921 to R2,75,43,101, and the indirect expenditure from R65,48,513 to R75,22,201. The increase in direct expenditure is to be found mainly in that assigned to secondary and primary education which rose from R1,03,10,970 and R1,06,48,066, respectively, in 1894-95 to R1,13,94,334 and R1,09,51,700 in 1895-96. There was also an increase in the expenditure on Arts Colleges, from R22,85,129 to R23,58,696; Professional Colleges, from R9,07,820 to R9,33,075; Training Schools for Masters and Mistresses, from R6,96,781 to R7,06,891, and other Special Schools, from R11,91,155 to R11,98,495. The increase in indirect expenditure (which includes charges on account of direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings, furniture and apparatus, and miscellaneous items) was distributed over every head except "furniture and apparatus."

8. Educational expenditure is met from Provincial and Local and Municipal funds, fees, and miscellaneous sources such as endowments and subscriptions. The sums spent from each of these sources, and the proportion of each sum to the total cost of education, in the years 1894-95 and 1895-96, are shown in the following statement :—

Sources from which expenditure on education is met.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.
	R	Per cent.	R	Per cent.
Provincial Revenues . . .	90,35,463	27·31	91,06,153	26·02
Local Funds	57,03,693	17·24	58,79,505	16·77
Municipal Funds . . .	14,16,174	4·37	14,97,732	4·27
Fees	97,74,640	29·54	1,01,98,952	29·04
Miscellaneous	71,28,461	21·54	77,82,960	22·20
TOTAL .	3,30,88,434	100·00	3,50,65,302	100·00

It will be observed that the variations from the preceding year's figures are not large. There was again some small falling off in the proportion of expenditure met from Municipal Funds, but the rise in the proportion met from fees and miscellaneous sources is satisfactory. On the whole the Government of India consider that the results summarized above point to a steady advance in the work of the Departments of Public Instruction during the year 1895-96.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.
Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and the Department of Revenue and Agriculture for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

J. P. HEWETT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the several Provinces of British India at the end of the official year 1895-96.

(For Details see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		GRAND TOTAL.	Percentage of
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.						
Total area in square miles	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	Other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Institutions to number of towns and villages.
			INSTITUTIONS—											
			For males	115	30	4,740	66,010	131	345	101,380	5,741	38,098	145,195	25·28
			For females	4	..	119	6,020	41	20	6,523	..	1,120	7,640	1·33
			TOTAL	119	30	5,178	72,030	172	365	107,903	5,741	39,218	152,835	26·61
	Towns— 1,505	Males— 116,271,025												
	Villages— 572,573	Females 114,229,452												Male scholars to male population of school-going age *
1,074,268			SCHOLARS—											22·02
	TOTAL— 574,438	TOTAL— 232,501,110	Males	14,653	4,711	133,120	2,821,04[illegible]	4,058	10,939	3,156,514	98,401	480,000	3,005,021	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.*
			Females	72	35	4,255	311,653	90	1,068	354,070	1,030	42,088	307,188	2·34
			TOTAL	14,725	4,746	133,451	3,132,[illegible]	4,148	12,007	3,510,584	99,431	522,094	3,303,109	Total scholars to total population school-going age.* 12·05

* The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

Abstract Return of Expenditure (in Rupees) on Public Instruction

(For Details see

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total.	University.
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
nstitutions . For Males .	23,46,302	9,33,075	95,99,480	97,58,080	5,59,809	11,65,714	2,43,62,466	6,24,379
For Females .	12,394	...	17,94,848	11,93,620	1,47,082	32,691	31,80,635	
Total .	23,58,696	9,33,075	1,13,94,331	1,09,51,700	7,06,891	11,98,405	2,75,43,101	6,24,379
)—Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction .	10·4	7·4	19·6	16·1	5	5·8	64·3	·2
—Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction .	·1	·1	14·5	38·8	1·9	1·5	70·9	·1
=Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction .	1·7	·2	33·6	45·9	·2	3·4	85	...
-Percentages of Total expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total expenditure on Public Instruction .	6·7	2·7	32·5	31·2	2·0	3·4	78·5	1·8

LE II.

e several Provinces of British India for the official year 1895-96.

al Table IV.)

TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
tion.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
0	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
5,755	20,20,708	7,77,251	23,48,519	1,80,063	11,75,626	75,22,201	3,50,65,302	For Males. For Females. — 1. Institutions.
5,755	20,20,708	7,77,251	23,48,519	1,80,063	11,75,626	75,22,201	3,50,65,302	TOTAL.
4·1	13·7	4·5	15·7	·5	2·0	35·7	100	2. (*a*)—Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction.
...	10·9	2·4	6·9	·5	2·3	23·1	100	(*b*)—Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
...	1·4	1·7	8·6	1·1	2·2	15	100	(*c*)—Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.
1·1	5·8	2·2	6·7	·5	3·4	21·5	100	(*d*)—Percentages of Total expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total expenditure on Public Instruction.

Abstract Return of Expenditure (in Rupees, annas, and pies) on Public Instruction in th

		TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE C			
		University Education		School Education, General.	
		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools
1		2	3	4	5
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—					
Government Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues	170 0 9	211 12 1	13 0 10	4 14 5
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	0 10 11	1 11 3	3 5 9	0 12 2
	Total Cost	257 5 4	274 2 3	35 2 6	6 15 2
Local Fund Schools	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	0 8 5	0 15 2
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	4 8 9	3 5 5
	Total Cost	...	...	8 7 7	4 12 11
Municipal Schools	Cost to Provincial Revenues	37 3 8		1 10 5	1 7 6
	Cost to Municipal Funds	20 3 8	...	7 2 6	3 9 1
	Total Cost	138 6 11	...	19 5 0	6 10 3
Institutions in Native States.	Cost to Native State Revenues	311 13 6	...	20 2 9	3 14 9
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	1 4 7	0 7 4
	Total Cost	350 15 4	...	33 12 3	5 0 3
Aided Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	39 10 6	7 10 0	4 4 8	0 5 9
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	4 8 11	...	1 14 10	0 13 4
	Total Cost	161 10 9	38 13 4	24 15 11	3 4 11
Unaided Institutions	Total Cost	60 8 9	20 13 9	18 6 1	1 13 1
All Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	66 7 1	148 13 5	3 9 1	0 8 2
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	2 6 3	1 3 1	2 10 1	1 6 5
	Total Cost	161 0 9	199 8 9	22 2 1	3 11 3

BLE II—*continued.*

eral Provinces of British India for the official year 1895-96—continued.

LIC INSTRUCTION.

School Education, Special.		Total.		
aining Schools.	All other Special Schools.			
6	7	8		
			3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	
121 15 10	47 0 2	32 8 5	Cost to Provincial Revenues . . .	Government Institutions.
21 6 11	5 15 0	3 7 4	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds .	
145 0 5	71 13 7	53 14 1	Total Cost.	
22 3 3	14 5 7	0 14 10	Cost to Provincial Revenues . . .	Local Fund Schools.
115 7 9	39 7 0	3 8 8	Cost to Local Funds	
149 15 0	88 12 1	5 4 11	Total Cost.	
32 0 1	5 5 10	1 0 1	Cost to Provincial Revenues . . .	Municipal Schools.
12 11 5	36 14 8	4 8 8	Cost to Municipal Funds . . .	
57 11 5	59 1 3	9 15 8	Total Cost.	
237 11 3	81 2 11	5 8 0	Cost to Native State Revenues . .	Institutions in Native States
...	3 5 9	0 8 3	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds .	
242 8 8	84 8 7	7 7 2	Total Cost.	
42 5 4	15 2 0	1 1 6	Cost to Provincial Revenues . . .	Aided Institutions.
2 10 0	6 2 0	1 0 2	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds .	
129 14 8	61 14 0	7 0 10	Total Cost.	
106 10 11	25 3 4	5 4 3	Total Cost	Unaided Institutions.
95 5 2	20 4 5	1 11 6	Cost to Provincial Revenues . .	All Institutions.
22 10 4	7 7 4	1 10 4	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds .	

EDUCATION—GENERA

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the several Province

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLI							
	UNDER PUBL							
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—								
Arts Colleges—								
English	23	3,669	3,760	3,295	5	164	182	156
Oriental	2	384	374	342	...	...	..	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law	14	1,618	1,511	1,167	1	10	8	7
Medicine	4	997	1,027	978	...	...	...	...
Engineering	4	649	637	591	...	...	...	...
Teaching	2	59	60	57	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	44	41	37	...	...	...	...
Total	50	7,420	7,410	6,467	6	174	190	163
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—								
Secondary Schools—								
For Boys—								
High Schools	130	32,604	32,060	26,857	61	14,891	14,338	12,055
Middle Schools English	62	8,858	8,707	7,138	283	27,684	26,630	22,329
Middle Schools Vernacular	60	4,977	4,716	3,502	737	77,821	76,345	61,319
For Girls—								
High Schools	7	813	794	676	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools English	1	47	41	31	1	34	31	21
Middle Schools Vernacular	40	3,769	3,634	2,708	13	995	974	787
Total	300	51,128	49,958	40,912	1,095	121,425	118,318	96,511
Primary Schools—								
For Boys	362	17,866	17,311	13,378	16,103	807,993	780,596	597,851
For Girls	120	6,672	6,498	4,934	927	36,429	34,982	23,204
Total	482	24,538	23,809	18,312	17,030	844,422	815,578	621,055
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—								
Schools for Special Instruction—								
Training Schools for Masters	88	3,147	3,158	2,812	22	289	286	259
Ditto for Mistresses	11	308	295	264	3	53	48	41
Schools of Art	5	1,455	1,331	1,011	..	...	...	...
Law Schools	1	8	11	8	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	11	1,829	1,926	1,751	2	27	27	24
Engineering and Surveying Schools	27	1,280	1,237	1,116	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	7	572	582	460	16	823	834	619
Other Schools	149	5,027	4,682	3,394	6	348	320	259
Total	299	13,626	13,222	10,816	49	1,540	1,515	1,202

TAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS
F PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ŠLE III.

British India for the official year 1895-96.

ITUTIONS								
ŠGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				
Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				
aber of ·utions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
								UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—
								Arts Colleges—
2	117	121	108	48	6,209	5,905	5,180	English.
...	...	...	...	3	102	111	91	Oriental.
								Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—
...	...	...	...	2	243	294	229	Law.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Medicine.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Engineering.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Teaching.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Agriculture.
2	117	121	108	53	6,614	6,310	5,500	Total.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—
								Secondary Schools—
								For Boys—
16	4,006	3,088	3,429	400	83,571	80,923	66,826	High Schools.
94	5,034	4,613	3,841	1,064	84,241	80,818	64,710	English } Middle Schools.
10	1,268	1,231	894	1,085	63,030	60,619	49,733	Vernacular } Middle Schools.
								For Girls—
...	...	...	...	74	8,318	7,982	6,858	High Schools.
1	25	25	19	130	10,013	9,590	8,040	English } Middle Schools.
...	...	...	...	137	10,853	10,540	8,450	Vernacular } Middle Schools.
121	10,423	9,857	8,183	2,890	260,032	250,472	204,626	Total.
								Primary Schools—
2,291	134,258	128,541	96,185	54,266	1,554,554	1,455,622	1,195,939	For Boys.
213	13,181	12,688	7,982	4,013	111,205	105,644	80,182	For Girls
2,504	147,439	141,229	104,167	58,279	1,665,819	1,561,266	1,276,121	Total.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—
								Schools for Special Instruction—
2	65	61	56	17	624	567	514	Training Schools for Masters.
2	34	33	29	24	488	475	420	Ditto Mistresses.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Schools of Art.
..	...	...	...	1	336	217	194	Law Schools
...	...	...	...	2	112	64	63	Medical Schools.
...	...	...	...	1	19	17	16	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
5	402	241	172	30	1,393	1,292	1,109	Industrial Schools.
1	13	14	12	54	3,842	3,613	2,752	Other Schools.

EDUCATION—GENERA

Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the several Provinc

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*contd.* Under Private Management—*contd.* Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of public institutions.	Grand Total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of Scholars 31st Mar English.	A classical language.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
University Education.								
Arts Colleges.								
English	36	4,000	4,103	2,079	114	14,219	13,878	9,559
Oriental	...	...	...	...	5	486	84	486
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law	11	1,129	1,008	679	28	3,000	3,000	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	4	997	997	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	4	040	453	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	2	59	59	20
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	1	44	44	...
Total	47	5,129	5,291	3,058	158	19,454	18,515	10,065
School Education—General.								
Secondary Schools.								
For Boys—								
High Schools	222	55,349	53,018	42,023	820	106,571	18,248	90,114
Middle Schools { English	350	24,140	23,020	18,137	1,859	150,003	117,741	15,813
Middle Schools { Vernacular	100	9,204	8,001	6,774	2,058	150,360	16,020	12,478
For Girls—								
High Schools	5	485	460	408	80	9,616	9,358	1,851
Middle Schools { English	13	537	501	430	140	10,050	9,815	054
Middle Schools { Vernacular	10	507	503	422	200	16,230	2,030	320
Total	772	90,473	86,202	68,200	5,178	535,481	338,004	121,236
Primary Schools.								
For Boys	22,088	430,071	402,807	345,375	96,010	*2,051,342	68,468	166,035
For Girls	753	13,807	12,898	10,182	6,026	181,354	5,215	7,000
Total	23,741	459,478	415,705	355,557	102,036	*3,132,696	73,683	173,035
School Education—Special.								
Schools for Special Instruction								
Training Schools for Masters	2	17	20	17	131	4,142	583	1,302
Ditto for Mistresses	1	21	21	19	41	904	318	42
Schools of Art	1	11	11	7	6	1,466	209	...
Law Schools	3	39	46	30	5	383	372	...
Medical Schools	7	717	661	368	22	2,685	797	99
Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	4	7	4	20	1,303	409	...
Industrial Schools	10	461	478	354	68	3,051	900	14
Other Schools	25	1,280	1,202	939	235	10,519	2,026	3,772
Total	50	2,550	2,450	1,744	537	25,053	6,214	5,229
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	24,610	518,039	500,744	420,159	107,909	*3,710,684	436,416	310,465
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.								
1. Advanced Teaching—								
(*a*) Arabic or Persian					3,157	38,000	147	37,236
(*b*) Sanskrit					2,546	20,801	...	20,714
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic					40	1,504	...	1,504
2. Elementary Teaching—A Vernacular only or mainly. { For Boys					25,371	327,414	3,130	73,668
{ For Girls					240	4,730	25	340
3 Elementary Teaching—The Koran only. { For Boys					12,280	160,011	16	160,775
{ For Girls					843	13,731	..	12,065
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. { For Boys					411	5,975	1,056	1,369
{ For Girls					20	1,235	70	33
Total					44,932	592,425	4,450	316,764

E III—*continued.*

itish India for the official year 1895-96.

NG	Classification of Scholars on the 31st March according to Race or Creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.
na-ar age.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhamma-dans.	Others.			
5	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
								UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
								Arts Colleges.
,206	175	476	12,065	977	526	28	...	English.
20	...	...	422	64	...	...	...	Oriental.
								Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.
..	7	67	2,608	225	93	...	...	Law.
..	130	68	664	64	71	38	...	Medicine.
..	111	13	468	42	15	...	...	Engineering.
30	...	5	53	1	...	...	...	Teaching.
..	...	...	43	1	...	...	...	Agriculture.
2,256	423	629	16,323	1,374	705	66	...	Total.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.
								Secondary Schools.
								For Boys—
								High Schools.
2,386	6,992	8,397	142,903	24,366	7,013	536	...	English } Middle Schools.
8,344	5,197	7,552	112,714	20,198	4,402	2,197	...	Vernacular } Middle Schools.
0,338	6	3,020	114,283	29,403	9,054	4,099	...	
								For Girls—
4,415	6,415	1,661	663	10	861	...	934	High Schools.
4,130	5,795	3,704	664	25	468	...	1,616	English } Middle Schools.
6,185	16	4,025	10,073	898	597	...	514	Vernacular } Middle Schools.
1,798	24,421	28,950	381,300	74,966	23,895	6,832	3,058	Total.
								Primary Schools.
1,738	1,333	61,253	2,093,186	618,637	176,896	137,702	...	For Boys.
9,097	2,027	11,659	130,225	27,495	9,972	...	7,403	For Girls.
0,835	3,360	72,912	2,223,411	646,132	186,868	137,702	7,403	Total.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.
								Schools for Special Instruction.
3,905	1	757	2,768	452	164	57	...	Training Schools for Masters.
795	91	550	223	25	15	...	1	Ditto for Mistresses.
409	85	91	1,076	132	82	59	...	Schools of Art.
19	1	2	340	36	4	...	...	Law Schools.
1,287	85	182	1,973	418	27	73	...	Medical Schools.
886	42	21	698	94	448	...	...	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
2,130	391	521	1,791	814	134	3	...	Industrial Schools.
5,846	462	800	4,713	4,222	322	60	87	Other Schools.
5,277	1,158	2,924	13,582	6,193	1,196	252	88	Total.
0,166	20,362	105,424	2,634,616	728,605	212,664	144,852	10,549	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
								PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.
								1. ADVANCED TEACHING—
								(*a*) Arabic or Persian.
								(*b*) Sanskrit.
								(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic.
,735	...	...	6,346	31,713	7	848	...	
757	...	...	29,758	13	30	157	...	
..	...	...	1,080	410	74	25	...	
,834	...	1,777	187,017	31,709	106,911	6,666	...	2. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—A VERNACULAR ONLY OR MAINLY. For Boys. For Girls.
,484	...	66	1,871	523	2,270	...	265	
,684	...	...	1,011	168,003	207	17,303	..	3. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—THE KORAN ONLY. For Boys. For Girls.
,723	...	...	29	13,003	9	...	1,962	
,462	116	1,181	2,225	866	1 585	671	...	4. OTHER SCHOOLS NOT CONFORMING TO DEPARTMENTAL STANDARDS. For Boys. For Girls.
,147	18	23	672	465	57	...	21	
826	134	3,047	230,009	248,085	111,150	25,670	2,248	Total.

Return of Expenditure (in Rupees) on Public Instruction in the several Provinces

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PRIVATE						
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.							
Arts Colleges.							
ish	2,25,666	6,612	19,762	3,03,366	19,673	3,73,062	9,49,041
ital	12,910	304	733	545	857	8,231	23,580
olleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.							
	2,255	...	...	7,573	...	1,589	11,417
ine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
eering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ulture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,40,831	6,916	20,495	3,11,484	20,530	3,83,782	9,84,038
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.							
Secondary Schools.							
oys—							
h Schools	4,71,284	58,061	73,819	15,03,989	1,58,485	5,02,666	27,68,304
dle Schools { English	2,03,276	1,60,284	42,217	5,45,424	2,70,236	2,76,931	14,98,368
dle Schools { Vernacular	66,979	93,396	29,021	1,52,878	78,176	34,186	4,54,536
rls—							
l Schools	1,57,355	3,210	4,426	3,61,643	39,208	2,19,132	7,84,974
lle Schools { English	1,22,283	5,407	2,471	1,58,386	90,971	1,80,196	5,59,714
lle Schools { Vernacular	54,354	574	9,718	11,331	37,985	80,912	1,94,874
Total	10,75,531	3,20,832	1,61,672	27,33,651	6,75,061	12,94,023	62,60,770
Primary Schools.							
s	3,78,660	10,25,530	1,78,726	18,70,060	2,57,058	6,61,148	43,71,182
s	1,78,478	67,739	26,423	53,352	1,81,125	2,84,886	7,92,003
Total	5,57,138	10,93,269	2,05,149	19,23,412	4,38,183	9,46,034	51,63,185
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Schools for Special Instruction.							
Schools for Masters	19,512	480	..	424	26,392	12,303	59,111
itto Mistresses	24,597	2,130	125	4,478	19,322	25,608	76,260
of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ools	1,938	...	...	7,217	...	...	9,155
Schools	..	400	1,300	...	1,367	1,259	4,326
ring and Surveying Schools	2,000	288	...	535	...	...	2,823
l Schools	57,932	11,987	10,642	6,852	4,360	1,02,323	1,94,096
hools	16,837	4,596	2,645	18,955	26,488	42,003	1,11,524
Total	1,22,816	19,881	14,712	38,461	77,929	1,83,496	4,57,295
gs	1,33,660	14,877	8,406	27,261	1,01,432	3,52,364	6,38,000
e and Apparatus (Special grants only)	27,323	6,511	6,188	26,981	4,958	22,302	94,263
Total	1,60,983	21,388	14,594	54,242	1,06,390	3,74,666	7,32,263
y	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
HIPS HELD IN—							
leges	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
nal Colleges	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
y Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
eous	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INCTION.	21,57,299	14,62,286	4,16,622	50,61,250	13,18,093	31,82,001	1,35,97,551

LE IV—*continued.*

ritish India in the official year 1895-96.

TUTIONS—*contd.*

GEMENT. Unaided. Es.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
0	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
										UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
										Arts Colleges.
5,224	3,620	1,17,022	2,53,866	0,46,196	9,31[illegible]	24[illegible]36	7,51,404	5,88,643	23,20,611	English.
..	...	...	...	26,935	304	733	545	9,568	38,085	Oriental.
										Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.
3,800	...	2,105	2[illegible]905	--8,250	...		1,12,000	6,[illegible]67	1,10,623	Law.
..	...	...	...	3,28,784	2,002	2,[illegible]21	72,873	3,513	4,10,292	Medicine.
..	...	...	...	3,00,214	...	...	28,747	1,892	3,30,853	Engineering.
..	...	...	...	33,157	180	27[illegible]	200	120	33,932	Teaching.
..	...	...	...	33,053	..	..	3[illegible]7	4,035	38,375	Agriculture.
4,024	3,030	1,19,127	2,70,771	10,60,088	12,[illegible]8	28,165	0,00,8[illegible]2	6,[illegible]5,235	37,01,771	Total.
										SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.
										Secondary Schools.
6,886	91,612	2,00,697	11,75,105	0,13,072	1,[illegible]253	2,11[illegible]04	34,21,001	11,39,750	58,78,732	For Boys— High Schools.
0,074	67,5[illegible]5	(a)61,263	2,47,902	3,84,[illegible]74	2,59,070	1,07,[illegible]48	10,21,74[illegible]	8,38,[illegible]04	26,71,140	English } Middle Schools. Vernacular }
81,331	19,[illegible]25	7,847	48,403	1,03,214	4,14,[illegible]80	09[illegible]32	3,12,017	1,53,051	10,43,614	
										For Girls— High School.
4,520	360	10,205	65,085	2,10,[illegible]84	3,[illegible]10	4,[illegible]20	4,21,302	2,81,070	0,29,7[illegible]	
3,797	18,062	8,472	41,231	1,24,531	5,40[illegible]	2,[illegible]03	1,72,[illegible]25	3,03,[illegible]15	6,09,187	English } Middle Schools. Vernacular }
...	3,137	5,351	8,488	0[illegible]117	2,[illegible]64	27,[illegible]05	1,[illegible]074	1,[illegible]7,121	2,55,870	
5,608	2,00,801	2,09,745	18,86,214	18,37,[illegible]02	8,[illegible]0,[illegible]15	5,[illegible]2,[illegible]20	53,02,[illegible]57	28,[illegible]0,[illegible]04	1,13,[illegible]4,334	Total.
										Primary Schools.
93,894	75,551	1,47,584	7,[illegible]7,[illegible]09	12,44,760	32,08,445	5,01,577	20,22,108	17,28,[illegible]06	97,58,080	For Boys
3,463	13,310	21,066	*37,839	2,71,600	1,50,[illegible]01	1,[illegible]3,321	61,[illegible]35	5,78,073	11,03,[illegible]10	For Girls.
97,357	88,861	1,68,650	7,54,[illegible]08	15,15,[illegible]76	34,58,430	6,87,8[illegible]8	20,83,343	23,00,263	1,09,51,700	Total.
										SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.
										Schools for Special Instruction.
...	...	3,662	3,662	3,00,878	98,488	1,210	1,033	59,191	5,59,809	Training Schools for Masters.
...	...	712	712	73,301	11,258	1,453	4,622	56,448	1,47,08[illegible]	Ditto Mistresses.
13	...	187	200	90,463	8	154	13,747	15,8[illegible]0	1,19,[illegible]52	Schools of Art.
2,650	...	...	2,650	4,038	...		10,722	971	16,031	Law Schools.
19,906	275	035	20,816	1,78,511	28,700	18,293	48,476	25,540	2,99,526	Medical Schools
...	280	...	280	55,903	288	...	22,898	658	79,807	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
164	727	15,184	16,075	84,163	40,152	25,195	8,671	1,80,083	3,38,204	Industrial Schools.
5,604	6,607	8,648	20,859	1,37,011	19,808	7,704	44,791	1,34,071	3,44,375	Other Schools.
28,337	7,883	20,028	65,254	10,24,228	1,08,792	54,018	1,54,900	4,73,298	19,05,296	Total.
17,528	46,427	51,407	1,15,302	10,03,100	4,11,387	1,28,833	46,034	7,59,105	23,48,519	*Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus* (Special grants only).
4,918	3,766	3,033	12,017	47,297	31,202	10,108	38,447	47,849	1,80,003	
22,446	50,193	55,340	1,27,079	10,50,397	4,42,640	1,44,941	84,481	8,07,014	25,20,482	Total.
...	...	...	...	17,210	1,252	55	5,37,728	68,128	6,24,379	University.
...	...	..	...	3,84,910	...	...	845	...	3,85,755	Direction.
...	...	...	...	12,91,435	6,39,504	20,651	11,531	66,587	20,20,708	Inspection.
										SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN—
...	...	...	...	1,81,883	1,481	2,805	1,710	64,337	2,21,221	Arts Colleges.
...	.	...	...	33,012	1,750	1,232	...	12,018	48,012	Professional Colleges.
...	...	..	...	1,46,008	98,091	13,773	3,987	58,462	3,20,021	Secondary Schools.
...	...	...	...	23,201	21,098	1,495	716	19,005	66,445	Primary Schools.
...	...	...	...	70,409	17,825	6,190	...	24,538	1,19,052	Special Schools other than Training Schools.
...	...	...	...	1,00,504	1,34,104	33,220	3,90,242	4,27,466	11,75,621	Miscellaneous.
										Total.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys.								
Government . English	192	41,522	13,645	3	13,648	14,301	...	14,301
Government . Vernacular	(a) 63	(a) 5,059	9	...	9	941	...	941
Local Fund . English	117	11,129	940	...	940	5,193	11	5,204
Local Fund . Vernacular	(a) 663	(a) 66,720	...	...	...	12,127	26	12,153
Municipal . English	227	31,446	3,130	...	3,130	13,815	5	13,820
Municipal . Vernacular	71	11,019	...	...	...	2,289	...	2,289
Native States . English	110	9,130	3,046	3	3,049	6,013	2	6,015
Native States . Vernacular	10	1,268	...	...	...	164	2	166
Aided . English	(b) 1,463	(b) 167,760	25,625	81	25,706	49,241	415	49,656
Aided . Vernacular	1,086	63,088	71	...	71	9,255	136	9,391
Unaided . English	(c) 577	(c) 79,505	19,845	2	19,847	24,014	35	24,049
Unaided . Vernacular	167	9,354	4	..	4	1,519	4	1,523
Total	4,746	197,000	66,375	89	66,464	138,872	636	139,508
For Girls.								
Government . English	8	800	...	121	121	...	246	246
Government . Vernacular	40	3,769	...	...	...	...	220	220
Local Fund . English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund . Vernacular	3	118	...	...	...	...	15	15
Municipal . English	1	34	...	...	...	...	34	34
Municipal . Vernacular	10	857	...	...	...	...	107	107
Native States . English	1	25	...	9	9	...	16	16
Native States . Vernacular	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Aided . English	202	18,065	27	1,044	1,071	153	4,268	4,421
Aided . Vernacular	(d) 139	(d) 11,179	...	24	24	43	1,343	1,386
Unaided . English	18	1,022	2	59	61	14	209	223
Unaided . Vernacular	16	592	...	...	...	2	46	48
Total	432	36,481	29	1,257	1,286	212	6,501	6,716
Total Secondary Schools	5,178	533,481	66,404	1,346	67,750	139,084	7,140	146,224
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys.								
Government	362	* 17,866	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund	14,971	692,256	...	...	...	2,175	...	2,175
Municipal	1,142	115,737	...	...	...	9	...	9
Native States	(e) 2,304	(e) 135,624	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	(f) 54,259	(f) 1,553,361	...	..	...	468	3	471
Unaided	22,982	(g) 436,474	...	...	...	31	...	31
Total	96,010	* 2,951,318	...	...	...	2,683	3	2,686
For Girls.								
Government	120	6,672	...	...	...	...	..	...
Local Fund	592	17,488	...	...	...	...	40	40
Municipal	315	18,911	...	...	...	...	12	12
Native States	213	13,181	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	4,013	141,265	...	2	2	...	43	43
Unaided	753	(g) 13,831	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	6,026	181,378	...	2	2	...	96	96
Total Primary Schools	102,036	* 3,132,696	...	2	2	2,683	99	2,782
GRAND TOTAL	107,214	3,666,177	66,404	1,343	67,752	141,767	7,239	149,006

LE V.

cation in the several Provinces of British India for the Official year 1895-96.

ER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.			CLASS OF SCHOOLS.
RISING ALL PUPILS WHO E PASSED BEYOND THE WER PRIMARY STAGE, UT HAVE NOT PASSED BEYOND THE UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			COMPRISING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE NOT PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.									
			Reading printed Books.			Not reading printed Books.						
3			4			5						
ys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
												SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
												FOR BOYS.
7,316	1	7,317	5,712	1	5,713	541	2	543	41,515	7	41,522	Government — English.
940	1	941	2,469	25	2,494	666	8	674	5,025	34	5,059	Government — Vernacular.
2,232	14	2,246	2,472	91	2,563	158	18	176	10,905	131	11,129	Local Fund — English.
3,049	52	13,101	34,459	418	34,877	6,309	280	6,589	65,911	776	66,720	Local Fund — Vernacular.
6,297	4	6,301	7,900	18	7,918	217	...	217	31,449	27	31,476	Municipal — English.
1,956	..	1,956	5,503	1	5,504	1,270	..	1,270	11,018	1	11,019	Municipal — Vernacular.
7		7	31	1	32	27	...	27	9,124	6	9,130	Native States — English.
189	3	192	512	9	521	378	11	389	1,243	25	1,268	Native States — Vernacular.
34,792	525	35,117	52,921	1,195	54,119	2,985	177	3,162	165,367	2,393	167,760	Aided — English.
4,158	506	14,664	31,271	2,472	33,743	5,111	108	5,219	59,866	3,222	63,088	Aided — Vernacular.
5,104	19	15,123	19,333	87	19,420	1,043	23	1,066	79,339	166	79,505	Unaided — English.
2,117	2	2,119	4,829	30	4,859	844	5	849	9,313	41	9,354	Unaided — Vernacular.
97,957	1,127	99,084	167,415	4,348	171,763	19,549	632	20,181	490,168	6,832	497,000	Total.
												FOR GIRLS.
..	131	131	10	327	337	3	22	25	13	847	860	Government — English.
...	224	224	3	2,836	2,839	...	486	486	3	3,766	3,769	Government — Vernacular.
..	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...		...	Local Fund — English.
...	9	9	..	114	114	...	...	...	...	138	138	Local Fund — Vernacular.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34	Municipal — English.
...	199	199	..	494	494	..	57	57	...	857	857	Municipal — Vernacular.
...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	25	25	Native States — English.
..	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Native States — Vernacular.
308	3,322	3,630	1,340	5,831	7,171	444	1,268	1,712	2,272	15,733	18,005	Aided — English.
97	1,413	1,510	323	6,982	7,305	25	929	954	488	10,691	11,179	Aided — Vernacular.
32	162	194	157	241	398	5	92	148	259	763	1,022	Unaided — English.
7	95	102	12	352	364	2	76	78	23	569	592	Unaided — Vernacular.
444	5,575	5,999	1,843	17,177	19,020	53	2,930	3,460	3,058	33,423	36,481	Total.
98,401	6,682	105,083	169,258	21,525	190,783	20,079	3,562	23,641	493,226	40,255	533,481	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
												PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
												FOR BOYS.
2,680	68	2,748	11,217	610	11,827	3,029	249	3,278	16,926	927	17,853	Government.
142,355	1,493	143,848	390,900	17,476	408,376	121,398	16,459	137,857	656,828	35,428	692,256	Local Fund.
34,375	144	34,419	57,199	1,480	58,679	21,336	1,140	22,476	112,973	2,764	115,737	Municipal.
42,157	83	42,240	55,279	686	55,965	35,988	1,131	37,119	133,424	2,200	135,624	Native States.
67,067	1,844	68,911	1,081,685	57,708	1,139,393	325,540	19,340	344,886	1,474,766	78,595	1,553,361	Aided.
4,214	42	4,256	295,923	11,071	306,994	118,518	6,575	125,093	418,688	17,788	436,474	Unaided.
292,848	3,674	296,522	1,892,191	88,731	1,980,925	625,878	45,291	671,172	2,813,603	137,702	2,951,305	Total.
												FOR GIRLS.
4	369	373	51	4,388	4,439	31	1,829	1,860	86	6,586	6,672	Government.
...	1,615	1,615	124	9,535	9,659	73	6,091	6,164	197	17,391	17,588	Local Fund.
15	2,339	2,354	66	9,302	9,368	25	7,172	7,197	106	18,835	18,941	Municipal.
...	2,110	2,110	18	4,970	4,988	8	6,075	6,083	26	13,155	13,181	Native States.
387	6,716	7,103	4,321	67,875	72,196	1,408	30,513	31,921	6,116	105,149	111,265	Aided.
14	192	206	674	8,238	8,912	189	4,528	4,717	877	12,959	13,836	Unaided.
420	13,351	13,771	5,254	104,318	109,572	1,729	56,208	57,937	7,403	173,975	181,378	Total.
293,268	17,025	310,293	1,897,448	193,049	2,090,497	627,607	101,502	729,109	2,821,006	311,677	3,132,683	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Results of the Prescribed Examinations in the

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arts Colleges—									
Master of Arts	11	11	3	25	110	67	7	102	286
Bachelor of Arts	20	27	18	65	770	1,205	733	355	3,063
Bachelor of Science	4	3	...	7	6	13	...	1	20
First B. A.	3	7	5	15	399	813	251	190	1,653
First B. Sc.	4	3	...	7	11	18	...	...	29
First Arts and equivalent Examinations (*a*)	31	53	44	128	1,559	2,380	2,000	1,033	6,987
Oriental Colleges—									
Master of Oriental Learning	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	1
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	4
Honours in Sanskrit	1	1	...	2	80	4	...	4	94
Ditto Arabic	...	1	2	3	...	4	3	2	9
Ditto Persian	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	6	10
High Proficiency in Sanskrit	6	5	21	32	83	17	42	7	149
Ditto ditto Arabic	..	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	5
Ditto ditto Persian	...	2	1	3	..	6	1	1	8
Proficiency in Sanskrit	2	7	31	40	27	35	70	9	141
Ditto Arabic	...	4	2	6	...	12	2	1	15
Ditto Persian (*b*)	5	8	4	17	30	42	10	8	90
Colleges for Professional Training—									
Law—									
Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Honours in Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bachelor of Law (*c*)	13	3	12	28	382	84	328	6	800
First LL. B Examination	4	2	1	7	594	14	26	31	665
Medicine :—									
M. D.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
M. B.	3	...	...	3	11	..	...	...	11
First M. B (*d*)	3	...	...	3	24	...	...	...	24
Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L. M. S.	4	...	...	4	131	...	...	...	131
First L. M. S. (*e*)	4	...	...	4	283	...	...	5	288
Preliminary Scientific M. B.	2	...	...	2	142	...	...	...	142
Ditto ditto L. M. S.	2	...	...	2	216	...	...	...	216

(*a*) Includes the "Previous
(*b*) Includes the "Proficiency in Urdu" (Special
(*c*) Includes one candidate in the Oriental Title

ABLE VI.

eral Provinces of British India during the official year 1895-96.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed Scholars.					Nature of Examination.
Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
										Arts Colleges—
58	30	6	42	136	...	5	121	9	1	Master of Arts.
399	628	202	92	1,321	23	63	1,122	73	40	Bachelor of Arts.
5	5	...	...	10	...	1	5	...	4	Bachelor of Science.
319	570	172	119	1,180	15	83	1,057	22	3	First B. A.
3	5	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	First B. Sc.
769	1,094	787	230	2,880	56	109	2,401	165	149	First Arts and equivalent Examinations (*a*).
										Oriental Colleges—
...	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	Master of Oriental Learning.
...	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	Bachelor of Oriental Learning.
58	3	...	1	62	...	...	62	...	...	Honours in Sanskrit.
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	Ditto Arabic.
...	4	...	4	8	...	...	...	8	...	Ditto Persian.
49	13	27	5	94	...	...	94	...	...	High Proficiency in Sanskrit.
...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	Ditto ditto Arabic.
...	4	1	1	6	...	...	...	6	...	Ditto ditto Persian.
11	15	29	3	58	...	...	58	...	..	Proficiency in Sanskrit.
...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	Ditto Arabic.
24	35	10	7	76	...	3	48	25	...	Ditto Persian (*b*).
										Colleges for Professional Training
										Law—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Doctor of Law.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Master of Law.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Honours in Law.
102	26	130	1	259	...	2	240	8	9	Bachelor of Law (*c*).
366	11	5	3	385	1	15	326	3	40	First L.L. B. Examination.
										Medicine—
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	M. D.
4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	M. B.
11	...	...	...	11	2	2	7	...	...	First M. B (*d*).
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Honours in Medicine and Surgery.
64	...	...	...	64	7	6	46	1	4	L. M. S.
140	...	...	5	145	4	12	117	2	10	First L. M. S. (*e*)
74	...	...	...	74	3	4	63	2	2	Preliminary Scientific M. B.
155	...	...	...	155	6	11	126	4	8	Ditto ditto L. M. S.

Return showing the Results of the Prescribed Examinations in the

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Colleges for Professional Training—*contd.*									
Engineering—									
M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. C. E.	2	...	...	2	18	...	...	...	18
L. C. E.	3	...	...	3	41	...	...	...	41
First L. C. E. (*a*)	2	...	...	2	74	...	...	...	74
Teaching—									
Licentiate in Teaching — Written	4	10	45	59	44	55	121	513	733
Licentiate in Teaching — Practical	2	...	...	2	25	...	...	37	62
Agriculture—									
Examination in Agriculture — Second (*b*)	2	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	25
Examination in Agriculture — First	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3
Schools for General Education—									
Matriculation — Boys (*c*)	204	387	255	846	3,907	5,268	4,223	2,045	16,343 (*d*)
Matriculation — Girls	3	41	11	58	7	170	25	19	221
Upper Secondary Examination (*e*)	32	37	20	80	412	295	95	971	1,773
Middle School Examination — Boys (*f*)	1,076	1,985	436	3,497	11,991	12,706	3,204	5,243	32,916 (*g*)
Middle School Examination — Girls	10	90	8	108	46	526	26	10	608
Upper Primary Examination — Boys	9,657	5,305	768	15,730	65,607	25,324	5,090	454	125,799 (*h*)
Upper Primary Examination — Girls	476	443	53	972	1,306	2,509	209	1	4,115
Lower Primary Examination — Boys	13,346	20,528	1,033	34,907	112,202	110,024	8,452	547	231,225
Lower Primary Examination — Girls	719	927	86	1,732	4,165	6,749	501	2	11,417
Public Service Certificate Examination. — English	837	88	54	979	2,939	429	164	1,440	4,972
Public Service Certificate Examination. — Vernacular	89	1	...	90	919	8	...	5	932
Schools for Special Instruction—									
Training School Examination for Masters. — Upper (*i*)	26	7	2	35	888	53	6	239	1,186
Training School Examination for Masters. — Lower	88	11	18	117	2,254	176	96	531	3,057
Training School Examination for Mistresses. — Upper	23	13	...	36	130	105	...	14	249
Training School Examination for Mistresses. — Lower	10	15	2	27	227	228	13	56	524
School of Arts Examination	138	79	22	239	2,781	916	189	428	4,314
Medical Examination	12	...	...	12	712	...	...	14	726
Engineeirng and Surveying Examination	26	3	10	39	612	15	39	118	784
Industrial School Examination	7	8	...	15	138	83	...	20	241
Veterinary Examination	2	...	...	2	81	...	...	2	83
Agricultural Examination	2	...	...	2	69	...	...	...	69

(*a*) Includes the "2nd L.C.E."
(*b*) Includes the "Diploma"
(*c*) Includes the "girls"
(*d*) Includes 97 girls, of
(*e*) Includes the University School Final Examination and
(*f*) Includes
(*g*) Includes 545 girls, of whom 221 passed; and excludes 228 candidates who having passed in certain
(*h*) Includes

E VI.—*continued.*

al Provinces of British India during the official year 1895-96.

	Number passed.				Race or creed of passed Scholars.					Nature of Examination.
	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
										Colleges for Professional Training—*contd.*
										Engineering—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. C. E.
7	...	...	..	7	...	1	6	...	...	B. C. E.
25	...	...	...	25	2	1	19	...	3	L. C. E.
37	...	...	...	37	...	6	23	1	7	First L. C. E. (*a*).
										Teaching—
24	23	24	132	203	21	78	29	4	71	Written / Practical } Licentiate in Teaching.
17	...	...	20	37	1	10	26	...	...	
										Agriculture—
20	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	Second(*b*) / First } Examination in Agriculture.
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	
										Schools for General Education—
55	2,463	1,964	403	6,985 (*d*)	172	250	5,659	650	254	Boys (*c*) / Girls } Matriculation.
5	90	11	9	115	73	20	1	...	21	
367	124	47	158	496	46	2	430	8	10	Upper Secondary Examination (*e*).
320	6,516	1,467	1,055	15,858	443	803	11,136	2,264	1,212	Boys (*f*) / Girls } Middle School Examination.
28	340	15	7	390 (*h*)	208	73	19	9	21	
980	15,580	2,428	209	70,548	680	2,818	52,707	9,141	5,142	Boys / Girls } Upper Primary Examination.
934	1,625	141	1	2,701	563	497	1,079	182	380	
809	66,008	4,580	424	145,827	507	3,218	96,699	21,330	24,073	Boys / Girls } Lower Primary Examination.
749	4,566	299	2	7,616	510	796	3,761	617	1,932	
053	198	45	329	1,625	10	13	1,417	133	52	English / Vernacular } Public Service Certificate Examination.
454	5	...	2	461	...	1	437	20	3	
										Schools for Special Instruction—
572	23	2	63	660	2	27	552	75	4	Upper (*i*) / Lower } Training School Examination for Masters.
155	73	39	156	1,423	...	113	1,143	165	2	
96	5	...	6	153	9	53	83	4	4	Upper / Lower } Training School Examination for Mistresses.
118	76	6	16	216	19	80	100	17	...	
947	322	50	115	1,434	99	120	1,080	76	53	School of Arts Examination.
576	...	...	10	586	10	41	438	81	10	Medical Examination.
427	5	11	43	486	3	9	198	29	247	Engineering and Surveying Examination.
105	49	...	11	165	5	36	81	43	...	Industrial School Examination.
57	...	...	...	57	...	1	29	27	...	Veterinary Examination.
68	...	...	...	68	...	...	62	6	...	Agricultural Examination.

Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Publi

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS							
	In Institutions managed							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average Number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					R	R	R	R
University Education—								
Arts Colleges—								
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional training—								
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education—General—								
Secondary Schools—								
For Boys—								
High Schools	13	2,049	2,411	2,017	12,313	4,372	2,050	51,004
Middle Schools { English	104	8,480	8,215	6,903	20,280	37,473	1,944	80,198
Middle Schools { Vernacular	666	60,802	05,528	52,662	7,504	3,03,984	5,917	1,06,347
For Girls—								
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { Vernacular	3	138	134	95	151	1,210	...	48
Total	786	78,069	76,288	61,617	40,257	3,47,039	9,920	2,37,597
Primary Schools—								
For Boys	14,971	692,256	667,433	510,374	6,37,440	22,04,509	3,847	3,28,206
For Girls	592	17,488	16,887	11,693	12,014	81,541	1,994	54
Total	15,563	709,744	684,320	522,067	6,49,454	22,86,050	5,841	3,28,260
School Education—Special—								
Schools for Special Instruction—								
Training Schools for Masters	21	278	275	251	4,172	28,977	89	...
Ditto Mistresses	2	19	17	15	2,312	4,745	800	24
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	2	27	27	24	...	1,368	1,020	203
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	10	506	478	352	8,327	24,055	...	1,199
Other Schools	2	278	249	217	2,494	4,312	1,000	140
Total	37	1,108	1,046	859	17,305	63,457	2,909	1,566
Buildings	...	...	...	...	63,149	3,67,293	2,015	283
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	1,741	24,277	...	1,921
Total	...	...	...	...	64,890	3,91,570	2,015	2,204
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—								
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

,E VII.

uction in the several Provinces of British India for the official year 1895-96.

BLIC INSTRUCTION.

AL FUND BOARDS.			IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY				OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards	Private persons or Associations.	Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—
							Arts Colleges—
	...	...	2,730	...	6,612	9,342	English.
	...	...	...	...	304	304	Oriental.
							Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training—
	...	...	...	..	...	..	Law.
	...	...	2,602	.	...	2,602	Medicine.
	..	..	...	. .	...	...	Engineering.
	...		180	...	...	180	Teaching.
	...	...	...	...	...	..	Agriculture.
	...	...	5,512	...	6,916	12,428	Total.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—
							Secondary Schools—
							For Boys—
6	700	71,198	1,23,151	10,671	58,061	1,96,255	High Schools.
0	948	1,44,501	14,158	17,104	1,60,284	2,20,079	English . } Middle Schools.
8	1,051	4,29,341	...	17,100	93,290	4,14,380	Vernacular . }
							For Girls—
	...	..	...	...	3,210	3,210	High Schools.
	...	...	...	...	5,407	5,407	English . } Middle Schools
	27	1,436	...	480	574	2,264	Vernacular . }
7	2,816	6,46,5[illegible]	1,37,300	45,415	3,20,832	8,50,505	Total.
							Primary Schools—
0	8,082	31,92,084	9,530	58,867	10,25,530	32,98,445	For Boys.
7	85	95,985	30	10,081	67,739	1,59,991	For Girls.
7	8,167	32,88,069	9,560	60,548	10,93,269	34,58,436	Total.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—
							Schools for Special Instruction—
	35	33,273	69,031	...	480	98,488	Training Schools for Masters.
	...	7,881	3,853	530	2,130	11,258	Ditto Mistresses
	...	...	8	...	...	8	Schools of Art.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Law Schools.
	4,104	6,005	26,032	...	400	28,700	Medical Schools.
			...	...	288	288	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
14	11,442	48,837	1,100	3,010	11,087	40,152	Industrial Schools.
	3,444	11,390	10,990	...	4,590	19,898	Other Schools.
14	19,025	1,08,076	1,11,914	3,540	19,881	1,08,792	Total.
77	182	4,44,309	18,130	11,087	14,877	4,11,387	*Buildings.*
19	20	28,278	243	231	6,511	31,202	*Furniture and Apparatus* (special grants or l[illegible]
96	202	4,72,677	18,373	11,318	21,388	4,42,049	Total.
	...	...	...	...	...	6,39,504	*Inspection.*
							Scholarships held in—
	...	...	...	...	...	1,481	Arts Colleges.
	...	...	...	...	...	1,270	Professional Colleges.
	...	...	...	...	...	98,091	Secondary Schools.
	...	...	...	...	...	21,908	Primary Schools.
	..	...	...	...	...	18,305	Special Schools other than Training Schools.
	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,446	*Miscellaneous.*

Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Pub

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPA							
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIP							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
					R	R	R	R
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.								
Arts Colleges.								
English								
Oriental	5	164	182	156	6,776	4,774	...	11,710
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law								
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	164	182	156	6,776	4,774	...	11,710
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.								
Secondary Schools.								
For Boys—								
High Schools	48	12,242	11,927	10,038	26,198	1,15,089	10,671	2,09,074
Middle Schools { English	179	19,204	18,415	15,420	38,754	1,43,240	17,164	1,61,029
Middle Schools { Vernacular	71	11,019	10,817	8,717	2,968	29,520	17,100	18,262
For Girls—								
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { English	1	34	31	21	...	332	...	...
Middle Schools { Vernacular	10	857	840	692	1,554	11,685	480	...
Total	309	43,356	42,030	34,894	69,474	3,00,766	45,415	3,88,365
Primary Schools.								
For Boys	1,132	115,737	113,163	87,477	1,57,471	3,73,571	58,867	1,33,241
For Girls	335	18,941	18,095	11,511	35,009	94,844	10,081	3,439
Total	1,467	134,678	131,258	98,988	1,92,540	4,68,415	69,548	1,36,680
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.								
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training Schools for Masters	1	11	11	8	845	6	...	...
Ditto Mistresses	1	34	31	26	515	528	530	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	6	317	356	267	2,251	14,553	3,010	55
Other Schools	4	70	71	42	40	1,211	...	21
Total	12	432	409	343	3,651	16,298	3,540	76
Buildings	...	...	...	...	31,288	1,18,276	11,087	86
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only).	...	...	...	...	3,681	9,756	231	115
Total	...	...	...	...	34,969	1,28,032	11,318	201
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—								
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,793	178,630	173,939	134,381	3,07,410	9,18,285	1,20,827	...

ABLE VII—*continued.*

nstruction in the several Provinces of British India for the official year 1895-96.

OARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

OARDS.			IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
								Arts Colleges.
...	1,935	25,195	100	...	19,762	24,636	33,978	English.
...	...	...	...	...	733	733	1,037	Oriental.
								Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Law.
..	...	...	2,521	...	...	2,521	5,123	Medicine.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Engineering.
...	...	...	275	...	...	275	455	Teaching.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Agriculture.
...	1,935	25,195	2,896	...	20,495	28,165	40,593	Total.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.
								Secondary Schools.
								For Boys—
1,168	2,146	3,65,246	19,187	2,059	73,819	2,11,054	4,07,309	High Schools.
1,545	2,313	3,64,045	9,587	1,944	42,577	1,97,348	4,26,427	English } Middle Schools.
382	93	68,325	1,594	5,917	29,021	66,052	4,80,432	Vernacular }
								For Girls—
...	...	...	200	...	4,426	4,626	7,836	High Schools.
...	...	332	...	...	2,471	2,803	8,210	English } Middle Schools.
...	...	13,719	...	...	9,718	21,403	23,667	Vernacular }
3,005	4,552	8,11,667	30,508	9,920	1,62,032	5,03,286	13,53,881	Total.
								Primary Schools.
550	2,514	7,20,214	8,433	3,847	1,78,726	5,64,577	38,63,022	For Boys.
406	1,026	1,45,405	60	1,994	26,423	1,23,321	2,83,312	For Girls.
956	3,540	8,71,679	8,493	5,841	2,05,149	6,87,898	41,46,334	
								SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.
								Schools for Special Instruction.
...	...	851	1,124	89	...	1,219	90,707	Training Schools for Masters.
...	...	1,573	...	800	125	1,453	12,711	Ditto Mistresses.
...	...	...	154	...	...	154	162	Schools of Art.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Law Schools.
...	...	...	15,973	1,020	1,300	18,203	46,993	Medical Schools.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
...	4,017	23,886	...	...	10,642	25,195	65,347	Industrial Schools.
...	68	1,340	2,848	1,000	2,645	7,704	27,602	Other Schools.
...	4,085	27,050	20,099	2,909	14,712	54,018	2,52,810	Total.
230	572	1,61,530	136	2,015	8,406	1,28,833	5,40,220	*Buildings.*
8	31	13,822	164	...	6,188	10,108	47,370	*Furniture and Apparatus* (special grants only).
238	603	1,75,361	300	2,015	14,594	1,44,941	5,87,590	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,651	6,60,155	*Inspection.*
								Scholarships held in—
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,808	4,289	Arts Colleges.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	2,502	Professional Colleges.
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,773	1,12,404	Secondary Schools.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,405	23,403	Primary Schools.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,190	24,495	Special Schools other than Training Schools.
...	...	...	...	...	...	33,275	1,08,721	*Miscellaneous.*
						70,434	9,06,029	Total.

GOVERNMENT

FINANCE AND COM

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1897. (*The figures represent*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	..	...	...	.
Tavoy	..	..	..	...	11 10	11 7	12 6	12 2	...	...	.	..	..	..
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 9	6 15	11 3	8 3	...	...	..	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Pegu	...	..	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	.	...	.	..	.	.
Rangoon	6 12	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 12	9 8	...	..	.	..	...	...
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 8	11 10	10 9	...	..	...	...	.	.
Bassein	...	..	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 11	9 11	..	..	.	..	.	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 1	14 1	...	...	..	...	..	.
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 15	10 11	11 15	10 11	..	..	..	..	.	.
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	*	*	11 1	11 1	...	...	..	.	..	...
Tounghoo	...	...	...	...	14 9	10 6	16 8	12 6	.	..	...	.	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	*	..	...	11 10	8 1.	15 5	12 8	19 9	19 9			.	..
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	10 2	10 2	...	...	9 4	8 5	9 13	9 4	...	...	..	.	..	
Bamo	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 5	10 10	10 10	...	..	...	...	..	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 2	11 9	10 10	37 —	37 —	...	..	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 12	8 15	...	...	...	..	...	...
Arakan—														
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 11	19 10	18 12	...	...	..	..	..	..
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 9	12 9	..	...	.	.	.	..
Akyab	...	..	...	..	12 —	10 —	14 —	12 —	..	..		...		
Assam—														
Surma—														
Sylhet	...	...	...	..	8 12	8 —	10 1	9 6	..	.		.	.	.
Cachar	5 11½	5 11½	...	...	6 6	6 4	8 14	8 —	...	...	...	..	..	.
Hill tracts—														
Khasi and Jaintiá Hills	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 11½	4 —	5 12½	6 —	...	...	...	.	.	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	9 —	..	..	.			.
Manipur	...	..	...	...	15 —	15 —	18 —	17 —	...	..	.			..
Brahmaputra—														
Goalpara	10 —	10 —	...	..	5 12	5 12	9 —	9 —	..	...	..	.	.	..
Kamrup	4 12	6 —	...	..	8 4	8 —	9 —	10 —	..	..	.	.	..	..
Darrang	6 —	6 —	...	..	6 —	5 8	11 —	12 —	..	..	.	.	..	.
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 —	8 —	6 11	..	..	...	.	.	..
Sibsagar	..	...	...	...	5 11	4 8	10 —	10 8	..	..	.			.
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...		6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	.	..				
Bengal—														
Eastern hill tracts—														
Nága Hills	...	..	..	...	3 12	3 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	..	.		.
Eastern—														
Backergan]	...	..	...	...	9 12	10 —	10 —	10 4	...	.	.	.		
Noakhali	...	..	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	..	..	.	...
Chittagong	6 8	6 8	..	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	..		...
Tippera	7 4	7 4	...	...	10 —	7 4	11 —	8 0	...	..	...	..	...	...
Dacca	7 8	7 4	...	..	9 2	7 8	10 0	10 12	...	...	...	..	...	...
Mainensingh	7 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	9 —	7 8	...	..	.	..	.	...
Deltaic—														
Kaulna	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	10 8	10 14	...	..	.	..		.
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	10	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	..
Midnapur	8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	.	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	...	..	.		..	..
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 10	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 6	10 —	11 6	8 —	8 —	.	..
Hooghly	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	...	.	...	..	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 5	9 6	...	...	6 2	6 2	9 2	9 2	...	..	...	..	...	..
Jessore	7 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	8 12	9 6	9 6	10 —	..	...		..	.	..
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	5 4	6 —	9 8	9 8	..	..		..	..	...

* No procurable.

OF INDIA.

MERCE DEPARTMENT.

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 2	256 2	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344 2	344 2	14 3	14 3	Tavoy.
...	...	9 5	9 5	14 —	14 —	5 11	5 11	140 —	140 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	143 —	143 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	10 —	11 8	...	...	7 10	6 —	130 —	127 —	18 —	18 10	Rangoon.
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	100 —	100 —	13 5	11 2	Thôngwa.
...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	15 1	15 1	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	440 —	440 —	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2	Henzada.
...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	8 1	8 1	193 3	193 3	11 5	14 5	Prome.
...	...	9 1	8 8	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3	Toungoo.
...	...	9 2	9 13	22 8	22 8	5 12	5 12	217 —	217 —	11 9	12 14	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	8 4	7 12	*	12 12	7 6	7 6	87 —	87 —	16 —	15 2	Mandalay.
...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	6 14	6 14	220 —	220 —	6 7	6 7	Bamo.
...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	113 —	113 —	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	11 1	10 2	14 7	12 13	7 2	7 2	223 7	223 7	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	18 10	15 4	Sandoway.
...	...	6 —	6 —	†	...	..		340 —	340 —	24 8	24 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	105 —	100 —	13 —	13 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	8 —	6 8	...	...	...	...	..	...	8 8	8 8	Sylhet.
...	...	6 10	6 6	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	7 9½	7 3½	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	13 —	..	...	60 —	60 —	7 —	7 —	Khási and Jaintia Hills.
...	..	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	160 —	160 —	7 —	7 —	Garo Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	100 —	100 —	3 —	3 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
..	..	8 —	8 8	...	...	...		160 —	160 —	9 —	8 —	Goálpara.
...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	40 —	40 —	9 8	9 8	Kámrúp.
...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	..	...	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	8 —	7 11	..	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —	Nowgong.
..	...	8 6	7 —	...		..	...	120 —	120 —	8 14	8 —	Sibsagar.
...	..	8 —	8 —	13 —	15 —	...		140 —	141 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	9 4	9 4	Backerganj.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Noakhali.
...	..	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	8 —	7 8	Chittagong.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	Tippera.
...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 2	8 12	130 —	120 —	9 —	9 —	Dacca.
...	...	8 —	12 8	...	...	8 —	13 —	100 —	100 —	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	160 —	160 —	8 —	8 —	Khulna.
...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	100 —	100 —	9 —	9 —	24-Parganas.
...	..	10 — and 10 8	9 — and 10 —	...	...	...	13 —	220 —	200 —	10 —	10 —	Midnapur.
...	...	10 8	9 6	...	...	9 —	8 14	100 —	100 —	9 —	9 6	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 11	10 8	10 —	10 10	80 —	80 —	8 14	8 14	Calcutta.
...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	160 —	160 —	9 —	9 —	Hooghly.
...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	16 —	16 —	128 —	128 —	10 5	10 5	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	8 12	8 —	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*														
Central—														
Bankura	8 14	8 14	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	..	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	8 4	8 —	...	...	8 4	8 8	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 6	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 10	9 —	15 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	9 7½	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	6 12	10 2	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	8 4	8 4	...	12 —	8 4	6 12	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 12	...	...	11 —	13 8	...	...
Northern—														
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	7 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 3	7 13	9 9	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hills—														
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —
Orissa—														
Puri	6 9	6 9	...	..	7 14	7 14	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 4	7 4	...	..	8 9	8 9	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—														
Singhbhum	10 —	10 —	...	..	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	9 8	8 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohárdaga	6 — to 8 —	6 — to 8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palámau	8 —	7 14	...	11 13	7 5	7 5	9 4	8 11	...	...	...	...	13 —	16 —
Hazaribágh	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6
Bihár, south—													11 —	11 8
Monghyr	8 12	8 9	13 —	...	6 8	6 7	9 2	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 —	8 8	10 8	10 4	7 8	7 4	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —
Patna	9 8	9 4	12 —	12 —	9 —	8 12	10 2	9 15	11 8	11 —	...	...	14 8	14 8
Shahabad	8 8 to 9 —	8 — to 9 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	9 8 to 10 —	8 8 to 9 —	10 8	10 12	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—														
Purnea	10 —	10 —	...	16 —	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	8 14	8 14	11 6	11 6	8 14	8 14	10 2	10 4	...	...	...	...	..	...
Darbhanga	7 4	7 —	10 8	11 —	7 —	7 8	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —
Muzaffarpur	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	..	...	...	...
Saran	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	8 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	.	...	...
Champáran	9 —	8 8	12 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —
N.-W. Provinces—														
Eastern—														
Mirzapur	7 14	7 13	8 8	9 3	6 9	6 1	7 11	7 11	9 —	6 4	8 13	8 14	11 —	12 —
Benares	7 11	7 9	9 3	8 15	6 12	6 6	7 9	7 9	9 12	9 12	8 15	9 3½	11 15	12 5
Ghazipur	7 —	7 —	8 12	8 9	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 4	9 4	9 4	11 4	11 4
Jaunpur	7 11	7 9	9 8	9 2	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	7 2	7 4	8 4	8 —	6 4	6 —	7 4	8 —	9 8	10 —	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 8
Central—														
Banda	8 —	7 12	8 8	8 8	5 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 8	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur	7 —	7 4	8 4	8 8	5 8	5 4	6 8	6 4	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Hamirpur	7 7	7 6	8 —	8 7	6 —	6 —	7 5	7 4	9 12	9 14	8 11	8 11	...	...
Jalaun	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 —	8 12	9 —	8 —*	9 —
Cawnpore	8 12	9 —	9 8	9 4	6 —	6 4	8 8	8 —	10 4	10 12	9 —	9 —	11 8	12 8
Jhánsi	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 4	8 —	7 12	10 8	10 8	...	8 12	...	...
Etáwah	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 12	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	.	10 —
Farukhabad	7 14	7 11	8 13½	8 2	5 14	5 —	8 —	6 7	9 9	9 8	9 3½	9 2	...	...
Mainpuri	7 11	7 15	8 12	8 8	4 8	4 8	7 —	8 —	8 12	9 5	8 6	8 8	...	...
Etah	8 6	8 6	8 14	9 2	5 4	5 4	7 6	7 10	9 6	9 2	8 14	8 10	7 2	7 4
Western—														
Meerut	8 4	8 4	9 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	9 8	9 —	...	...
Agra	8 4	8 4	9 —	8 12	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 12	10 4	10 —	8 12	9 —	...	...
Muttra	8 8	8 8	9 6	9 4	6 —	6 4	7 12	8 8	10 8	10 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Aligarh	8 8	8 8	9 —	8 8	5 —	5 4	7 4	8 8	9 8	9 4	9 —	9 —	...	...
Bulandshahr	8 12	8 12	9 8	8 12	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Submontane, east—														
Ballia	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 8	6 —	6 4	8 8	8 8	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —
Azamgarh	7 7	7 7	8 14	8 14	5 14	5 14	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 12
Gorakhpur	7 3	7 3	9 14	9 14	5 14	5 14	8 2	8 12	9 14	9 14	8 2	8 2	11 11	11 11
Basti	8 5	8 10	10 2	10 —	6 14	6 12	8 8	8 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	14 4	14 4

* Unhusked.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, GADIAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 4	9 6	320 —	320 —	9 8	9 8	Bankura.
...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	13 —	13 —	80 —	80 —	11 4	11 4	Burdwan.
...	...	9 —	9 12	...	...	7 8	6 12	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 4	Birbhum.
...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	13 4	14 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	9 4	9 8	12 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	120 —	120 —	10 4	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 12	9 8	140 —	140 —	9 4	9 4	Pabna.
...	...	7 8	7 15½	...	...	...	...	90 —	90 —	7 14	7 15½	Bogra.
...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	15 —	15 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi.
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	9 — and 9 8	9 — and 10 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	9 —	8 —	12 8	14 —	7 —	7 —	120 —	80 —	8 —	8 —	Rangpur.
...	...	9 9	9 10	...	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	9 7	9 6½	Dinajpur.
...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	120 —	120 —	8 4	8 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
...	...	7 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	7 —	6 8	120 —	120 —	7 — and 8 —	7 — and 8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	10 8	11 13	...	...	10 8	11 13	80 —	80 —	12 —	12 —	Puri.
...	...	13 2	13 2*	...	...	13 2	13 13	90 —	90 —	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	100 —	90 —	10 —	10 —	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	100 —	100 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	10 —	9 8	12 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	...	..	9 2	9 2	Mánbhum.
...	.	8 — to 9 —	8 — to 9 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	8 8	160 —	160 —	8 8	8 8	Lohárdaga.
...	...	9 —	8 8	10 14	10 11	8 11	9 13	...	.	9 —	8 7	Palámau.
...	..	9 —	9 8	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	240 —	240 —	8 —	8 —	Hazaribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	11 4	11 5	11 4	11 7	11 2	11 —	126 — to 168 —	126 — to 168 —	9 12	9 7	Monghyr.
11 4	12 —	9 8	10 4	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	160 —	100 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
14 —	14 —	11 8	11 —	11 8	11 8	13 —	13 —	130 —	131 —	9 —	9 —	Patna.
...	...	11 —	11 — and 11 4	10 8	10 12	...	...	120 —	160 —	9 8	9 8	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	16 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	320 —	320 —	10 —	10 —	Purnea.
...	...	10 10	10 12	11 6	12 10	11 6	11 6	151 —	151 8	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
...	...	9 4	9 8	9 12	9 12	11 —	11 —	100 —	160 —	10 8	10 4	Darbhanga.
...	..	10 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	12 —	11 —	100 —	160 —	11 4	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
10 —	12 8	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 6	11 8	11 —	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —	Sáran.
...	..	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 8	200 —	200 —	10 —	10 —	Champaran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
10 —	9 —	8 13	8 13	10 —	10 2	7 6	7 4	133 —	119 —	9 11	9 13	Mirzapur.
10 13½	10 13½	9 8	9 8	10 5	10 9	8 6	7 15	130 —	130 —	9 4½	9 9	Benares.
11 4	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 12	10 4	8 8	8 8	200 —	200 —	9 —	9 —	Ghazipur.
...	...	10 3	9 14	9 14	10 8	9 8	9 2	170 —	170 —	10 —	10 —	Jaunpur.
7 —	7 —	9 6	9 4	10 —	10 12	9 —	9 —	140 —	130 —	10 2	10 4	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	9 8	9 4	10 —	10 —	8 —	7 8	180 —	180 —	10 12	10 8	Bánda.
...	...	8 8	8 12	9 4	9 8	7 —	7 —	100 —	100 —	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur.
...	...	9 5	9 4	9 9	9 14	7 10	7 2	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —	Hamirpur.
...	...	9 —†	8 8	9 8	9 —	7 —	7 —	100 —	100 —	10 12	10 12	Jalaun.
8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	11 —	140 —	140 —	11 10	11 12	Cawnpore.
10 8	12 —	10 —	9 12	11 —	10 12	8 —	8 —	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 12	8 —	7 8	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Etáwah.
...	12 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 12	8 —	7 8	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Farukhabad.
...	9 8	9 3½	9 2	9 14	9 10	9 9	9 8	103 8	145 —	11 9½	11 12	Mainpuri.
8 —	12 —	8 14	8 14	9 11	9 7	7 2	7 8	180 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Etah.
7 2	7 2	8 14	9 2	9 14	9 10	7 10	7 14	100 —	100 —	11 8	11 8	
												Western—
..	...	9 8	9 4	10 —	10 8	11 —	10 8	120 —	120 —	11 —	12 —	Meerut.
10 8	10 8	9 8	9 12	10 8	10 8	8 —	8 —	120 —	120 —	11 8	11 8	Agra.
11 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 8	11 —	11 8	11 12	120 —	120 —	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
9 4	12 8	9 —	9 8	10 4	11 —	8 4	8 8	130 —	140 —	11 8	11 12	Aligarh.
...	...	9 6	9 8	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	120 —	120 —	11 10	11 10	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
9 —	...	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	115 —	115 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	9 10	9 10	10 6	10 —	7 12	7 12	165 —	165 —	9 13	9 13	Azamgarh.
9 14	10 13	9 11	10 5	9 14	9 14	8 —	8 6	100 —	100 —	9 10	9 10	Gorakhpur.
9 6	9 8	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	200 —	200 —	10 8	10 —	Basti.

* Kalai. † Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1897 —*continued.* (*The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice.				Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	
					Best sort.		Common.							
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*														
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahanpur	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 4	5 4	5 4	8 8	8 9	10 8	10 8	9 4	9 8	...	...
Budaun	8 2	7 15	8 10	8 6	5 8	5 8	7 9	7 8	9 13	9 9	9 2	8 13	10 —	10 14
Pilibít	8 2	8 2	9 2	8 8	4 8	4 13	8 7	8 2	10 6	10 6	9 2	9 2	...	...
Bareli	7 15	7 8	8 3	7 8	5 —	5 —	7 5½	7 5	10 1	10 1	8 13	8 12	...	...
Moradabad	7 14	7 8	9 —	8 2	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 9	11 2	10 10	9 8	9 6	...	...
Bijnor	8 2	7 12	...	...	7 5	7 5	7 14	7 9	9 4	10 11	9 —	7 8	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	8 8	8 3	8 13	7 2	5 —	5 —	8 2	7 15	10 4	9 14	9 1	8 12	5 8	5 8
Saharanpur	7 4	7 14	9 4	7 8	5 6	5 6	7 8	7 8	9 11	9 11	9 2	9 2	10 12	10 12
Dehra-Dun	7 12	7 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 8	7 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 8	10 —	10 2
Hills—														
Naini Tal	7 —	6 8	7 8	7 8	4 —	4 —	7 8	6 —	11 4	11 14	9 11	9 6	...	...
Almora	8 4	7 8	9 8	8 4	7 8	8 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8
Garhwal	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —
Oudh—														
Southern—														
Partabgarh	7 8	7 8	9 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 4	9 8	9 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —
Sultanpur	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 4	5 12	5 12	8 4	8 —	10 4	11 —	8 —	8 4	12 —	12 8
Rae-Bareli	7 12	7 14	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 —	10 —	9 8	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —
Unao	8 —	8 —	8 12	8 11	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 8	9 12	9 12	...	9 2	...	...
Lucknow	7 14	8 2	9 4	9 2	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 4	10 8	11 6½	8 12	8 14	11 4½	11 10
Hardoi	8 4	8 4	9 4	10 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 4	...	...
Northern—														
Fyzabad	8 —	8 4	9 2	9 6	6 14	7 4	8 12	9 4	10 4	10 11	8 2	8 2	12 14	13 8
Barabanki	7 12	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	6 8	8 —	9 —	10 8	10 —	8 —	9 8	11 —	11 8
Gonda	8 10	8 10	9 —	9 4	7 12	7 8	8 6	8 8	10 12	11 12	9 8	10 —	...	...
Bahraich	8 12	8 8	11 12	11 4	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 6	12 4	13 —	10 —	12 —	14 8	16 —
Sitapur	8 —	8 4	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 8	11 —	11 8	9 12	9 8	11 —	12 —
Kheri	8 4	8 5	11 4	11 4	6 —	5 4	9 —	9 4	...	...	...	...	11 —	13 —
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Partábgarh	11 7	13 7	20 2	20 2	6 —	6 11	9 7	10 12	37 4	23 8	...	...	...	...
Banswara	16 14	16 4	18 12	18 12	7 8	6 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	8 15½	8 15½	14 1	14 1	8 9½	7 6½	8 15½	8 3½	16 6½	17 15½	12 8	12 8	*Nil*	*Nil*
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	8 —	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	7 8	7 8	12 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	...	...
Erinpura	8 —	8 —	11 1½	11 1½	6 4½	...	6 —	7 3½	11 15	11 15	11 6	11 6	...	...
Ajmere	8 8	8 8	10 7	10 4	6 —	5 —	7 3½	8 —	11 4	11 8	9 8	10 —	...	...
Abu	7 10& 8 4	7 10& 8 4	10 —	10 —	5 6	5 8	6 8	6 8	...	..	9 8	9 8	...	...
Kishengarh	8 4	8 4	10 4	10 12	6 —	6 8	7 —	9 —	10 8	10 12	10 —	10 4	*	*
Bundi	12 —	12 4	16 4	17 —	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	17 8	18 —	...	...	...	...
Kotah	10 8	10 4	9 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	9 4	10 —	...	...
Jhalawar	10 4	10 4	10 10	10 6	6 13	6 8	9 7½	9 4	13 13	13 14	10 10	10 15½	...	...
Tonk	8 10	8 14	10 3	10 2	4 —	4 —	6 —	5 8	10 10	10 13	9 —	9 2	...	...
Jaipur	8 4	8 4	10 4	10 8	4 12	4 12	6 4	5 4	11 —	11 —	9 12	9 12	*	*
Kerauli	7 13	7 14	10 —	9 6	7 8	7 8	8 2	8 8	10 10	10 10	9 6	9 1	...	...
Dholpur	8 2½	8 3½	9 —	8 7	6 12	6 12	7 —½	7 —½	9 10½	9 9½	9 2½	9 2½	...	...
Bhartpur	8 —	7 14	9 8	9 3	5 4½	5 4½	5 5½	5 5½	9 11	9 0	9 —	8 13	...	...
Alwar	5 10	5 3½	10 5½	9 8	5 12	5 12	7 2	6 11	10 9½	10 3½	9 14	9 7½	...	...
Deoli Cantonment	10 4	10 4	13 1½	13 1½	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	11 4	11 —	...	...
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 —	9 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	9 —	9 8	*	*
Balmer	7 5	7 5	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 6	11 12	...	...
Anadra	8 4 & 9 —	8 4 & 8 15	...	...	6 —	5 10	7 4	7 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...
Shahpura	9 8	8 4	10 8	10 6	6 —	6 4	9 —	8 —	13 —	10 8	13 —	10 8	...	...
Western—														
Jodhpur	7 3& 7 8	6 14 & 7 8	8 12	8 12 & 9 1	5 6	5 —	6 4	6 4	7 13	8 2	8 12	8 2	...	...
Jaisulmer	7 —	7 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 3	10 —	10 —	8 4	8 12	...	...
Bikanir	8 3½	7 10	9 4	9 —	3 —	3 —	5 13½	5 8	...	...	8 8	7 11½	...	...
Central India—														
Indore	8 —	8 9	9 —	9 —	6 —	6 8	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	11 4	10 10	...	...
Nimach Cantonment	9 12	10 —	...		5 6	5 8	6 8	6 6	12 —	12 —	10 —	8 —	*	*
Gwalior	8 6	8 5	9 —½	9 8	5 11	5 8½	6 6	6 10½	10 —½	9 13½	8 8	8 6	...	...
Panjab—														
Southern—														
Hissar	9 —	8 8	9 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	10 —	9 8	†	†
Ferozpur	9 —	8 —	10 12	10 8	...	...	6 12	5 12	10 12	10 8	10 —	9 8	†	†
Central—														
Lahore	9 8	8 8	10 —	9 8	...	...	7 9	7 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	8 10	‡	‡
Cujranwala	8 12	8 10	10 8	11 2	...	...	8 8	8 4	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	‡	‡
Gujrat	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 6	‡	‡
Jhelam	9 —	8 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	9 12	9 4	*	*

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
10 —	10 —	9 4	9 8	11 —	11 4	7 8	7 8	200 —	200 —	11 —	11 —	Shahjahanpur.
9 12	11 —	9 —	8 8	10 2	9 11	7 2	8 2	190 —	190 —	10 8	10 11	Budaun.
...	...	9 2	9 2	16 6	11 —	7 13	7 13	200 —	200 —	11 —	11 11	Pilibit.
10 —	10 —	9 1	8 5	10 3½	10 4	7 0	6 11	150 —	150 —	10 10	10 9	Bareli.
10 —	10 —	9 8	8 12	10 8	10 8	6 4	6 14	138 —	138 —	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	8 12	8 12	9 9	10 2	7 14	7 14	146 4	135 —	11 —	11 3	Bijnor.
5 8	5 8	9 5	8 12	10 4	9 14	7 12	7 11	132 —	132 —	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
9 11	9 11	8 15	8 15	10 4	10 3	7 8	7 8	129 —	118 —	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur.
...	...	8 4	8 4	9 —	9 12	8 —	8 —	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	15 —	8 12	8 12	10 10	10 10	5 —	6 —	160 —	160 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
12 —	12 —	7 —*	7 —*	...	...	6 —†	5 8†	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —	Almora.
...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	160 —	160 —	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	9 —	8 8	9 8	10 —	7 —	7 —	180 —	170 —	10 —	10 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	9 8	9 4	10 4	10 8	10 4	10 8	160 —	160 —	10 12	10 12	Sultanpur.
8 —	8 —	9 —	9 4	10 —	10 8	7 —	7 —	200 —	200 —	10 —	10 8	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	8 —	8 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Unao
9 4	10 —	9 4	9 9	10 7½	11 5	10 4	10 6	120 —	120 —	10 14	11 —	Lucknow.
...	...	9 4	9 4	10 2	10 8	8 —	9 —	200 —	200 —	10 8	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
10 4	12 —	9 6	10 2	10 2	10 10	8 5	8 8	150 —	150 —	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad.
10 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	8 —	8 —	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —	Barabanki.
8 —	8 —	10 4	10 4	10 12	11 10	12 —	12 8	200 —	200 —	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
10 —	12 —	10 12	10 8	12 —	12 8	11 8	11 8	160 —	160 —	10 4	10 4	Bahraich.
...	11 —	9 8	10 —	10 8	11 —	8 —	8 4	140 —	140 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
10 —	...	9 6	9 11	11 8	12 2	11 —	10 8	220 —	220 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	14 12	16 2	30 8	24 3	...	23 12	...	...	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	20 —	18 12	35 —	27 8	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 6	Bánswara.
12 8	12 8	11 11½	11 11½	16 6½	16 6½	8 3½	8 15½	160 —	160 —	10 5½	10 8½	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	17 —	10 8	22 —	23 —	...	...	‖	**	11 8	11 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —	Erinpura.
10 8	10 8	10 8	10 6½	11 —	11 8	...	...	95 —	95 —	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	9 2	9 2	13 —	...	7 —	...	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Abu.
‡	‡	10 —	10 8	10 8	11 12	‡	‡	§	§	12 8	12 8	Kishengarh.
...	...	14 8	16 8	16 8	17 —	...	...	160 —	160 —	11 8	10 8	Bundi.
...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	18 —	18 —	240 —	240 —	10 —	10 8	Kotah.
...	...	12 6	11 6	14 9	14 6½	10 4	10 4	175 —	175 —	9 7½	9 7½	Jhallawar.
14 8	14 8	10 —	10 5	10 8	10 10	...	...	120 —	120 —	10 12	10 12	Tonk.
...	...	{8 8&	8 8&	{10 12	11 —	12 —	12 —	90 —	95 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
13 —	13 —	{9 12	10 8	}								
11 14	11 14	10 —	10 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	200 —	200 —	10 12	10 7	Kerauli.
9 9	9 9	9 3½	9 9½	...	...	10 11	10 10½	180 —	180 —	11 13	11 13	Dholpur.
9 12	9 12	9 2	9 1	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 —	240 —	240 —	11 8	11 8	Bhartpur.
9 12	9 12	10 10½	9 9½	11 —	10 13½	12 8	12 8	160 —	160 —	12 8	12 8	Alwar.
...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	180 —	180 —	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
...	...	11 —	11 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	110 —	110 —	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment
...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	260 —	200 —	14 —	14 —	Bálmer.
...	...	9 3	9 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	Anádra
...	...	10 8	8 10	12 4	11 12	...	...	160 —	160 —	11 10	11 10	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	8 2	8 2	10 —	9 6	6 14	6 4	...	...	13 2	13 2	Jodhpur.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	..	..	...	160 —	21 —	21 —	Jaisulmer.
...	...	9 5½	8 6	...	...	8 —	7 10½	80 —	60 —	11 8	11 8	Bikanir.
												Central India—
...	...	10 8	10 8	13 12	13 —	12 8	13 —	120 —	120 —	10 4	10 4	Indore.
...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	140 —	140 —	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	10 5½	10 3½	7 11½	7 6½	191 4	191 4	10 2	10 11	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
¶	¶	11 —	10 8	¶	¶	¶	¶	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
7 12	7 8	11 4	9 8	10 12	10 8	6 4	5 12	120 —	120 —	12 4	12 4	Ferozpur.
												Central—
9 14	8 10	10 12	10 —	10 8	10 10	6 14	6 6	92 —	105 —	12 13	12 12	Lahore.
10 —	10 —	10 2	9 12	10 —	10 —	¶	¶	95 —	95 —	13 —	13 —	Gujránwála.
6 —	8 8	9 4	9 —	10 —	10 —	¶	¶	110 —	110 —	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
‡	‡	11 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	‡	‡	160 —	160 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Unhusked. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Sold in bundles. ‖ Nine pies per bundle. ¶ Not produced. ** One anna per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*contd.*														
South-eastern—														
Gurgáon	8 8	8 2	9 8	9 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 12	10 8	9 8	9 8	†	†
Delhi	8 6	8 2	10 —	9 4	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 12	†	†
Rohtak	8 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 12	9 —	9 12	9 4	9 4	8 8	†	†
Karnál	8 —	7 12	9 —	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 —	8 8	8 —	8 —	9 —
Sub-montane—														
Ambala	9 —	7 14	9 —	8 8	...	...	9 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	9 —	8 12	‡	‡
Ludhiána	8 8	8 8	10 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	‡	‡
Jalandhar	9 4	9 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	‡	‡	8 —	9 —	‡	‡
Hoshiárpur	8 12	9 —	10 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —
Gurdáspur	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —
Amritsar	8 12	8 8	10 —	9 12	...	...	7 12	7 8	10 —	10 —	8 12	8 12	†	†
Siálkot	8 8	8 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	9 8	‡	‡
Hills—														
Simla	7 —	7 4	‡	8 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	‡	9 —	8 —	8 —	‡	‡
Kangra	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	12 —	12 —
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	12 12	13 —	9 —	9 —	•	•
Hazára	8 12	8 8	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	†
Peshawar	8 6	8 8	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 —	14 —	9 4	8 13	†	†
Kohat	9 2	8 8	14 10	12 8	...	...	8 13	8 13	‡	‡	11 —	11 —	†	†
Bannu	10 4	9 13	14 —	13 8	...	...	8 7	9 2	15 —	15 —	11 8	11 8	8 12	8 12
Western—														
Sháhpur	8 4	8 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —
Jhang	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	•	10 8	14 —	12 —
Multan	8 12	8 8	11 3	10 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	9 12	10 —	†	†
Montgomery	8 12	8 4	‡	9 —	...	...	8 8	7 10	11 4	10 8	9 4	9 4	‡	‡
Dera Ishmael Khan	9 1	8 12	10 —	9 11	...	...	5 14	5 5	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —	‡	‡
Muzaffargarh	9 10	9 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	‡	‡
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 15	9 —	9 6	10 —	...	...	7 3	6 4	11 14	11 4	10 10	11 —	‡	‡
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karáchi	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 8	‡	‡
Hyderabad	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 —	‡	‡
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	7 12	8 12	...	...	10 8	10 3	12 —	11 10½	13 —	13 9½	11 12	11 10½	‡	‡
Sukkur (Shikarpur)	9 12	9 8	...	...	7 3	7 —	8 3	8 —	13 5	13 —	11 15	11 8	‡	‡
Upper Sind Frontier	8 4	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	9 8	13 8	13 8	12 —	12 8	‡	‡
Quetta	9 —	9 —	12 2	12 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 8	8 —	8 —	‡	‡
Bombay—														
Konkan—														
Karwar (Kánara)	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	8 1	8 1	9 8	9 8	...	...	14 6	14 6
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 9	8 9	...	...	7 15	...	11 12•	10 9
Alibag (Kolába)	6 7	6 —	...	...	10 6	10 13	11 4	11 11	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	...
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 7	8 7	11 —	11 —	9 4	10 10	11 13	11 13
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 13	8 13	•	•	9 —	9 —	•	•
Deccan—														
Dharwar	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 9	8 9	10 1	9 9	13 3	13 3	11 3	11 3	...	...
Belgaum	9 2	9 2	...	...	9 2	9 11	9 7	10 8	12 7	13 8	11 11	11 11	16 —	17 —
Satara	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 8	6 13	8 8	8 11	9 —	9 6	8 2	8 2	•	•
Sholapur	9 5	10 4	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 12	8 12	11 10	12 1	9 13	10 12	•	•
Bijápur	8 14	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 9	8 9	10 13	11 11	9 11	10 2	...	...
Poona	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 6	8 6	10 9	10 9	9 3	9 3	11 14	11 14
Khandesh—														
Ahmadnagar	8 11	8 11	...	...	6 11	7 6	7 9	8 5	10 5	10 5	9 8	9 8	...	...
Nasik	8 10	8 1	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 1	8 7	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	10 10	10 15
Dhulia (Khandesh)	7 7	7 14	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 9	7 9	9 8	9 8	8 4	8 4	•	...
Guserat—														
Surat	7 9	7 6	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 8	6 8	11 2	11 2	9 4	9 4	•	•
Broach	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	9 —	9 —	•	•
Kaira	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 6	9 8	11 8	11 8
Baroda Cantonment	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 8	8 4	8 4	11 —	12 —
Ahmadabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 —	9 8	10 4	11 8	11 8
Godhra (Panch Mahals)	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —
Disa Cantonment	9 —	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	•	•
Káthiawár—														
Rájkot	8 9	8 9	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 8	6 8	9 13	9 13	9 6	9 2	•	•
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nimar	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 5	6 5	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 5	...	...	...	...
Khandwa—Asirgarh Cant.	8 4	8 —	...	...	7 12	7 4	8 12	...	10 —	10 —	•	•	•	•
Hoshangabad	8 13	8 8	...	...	...	5 6	7 8	5 12	10 13	10 5	...	...	...	...
Betul	9 10	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 3	7 3	10 7	10 4	...	...	...	...
Chhindwára	8 7	9 8	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	12 —	13 15	...	...	...	...
Nágpur	9 6	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 12	15 —	...	...	...	...
Wardha	9 7	10 —	...	...	5 13	5 13	8 —	8 —	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...

• Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thor, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*contd.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	10 —	9 8	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
10 —	10 —	9 8	9 4	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	90 —	90 —	11 —	11 —	Delhi.
10 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	120 —	120 —	12 —	11 —	Rohtak.
8 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	9 8	9 8	9 —	8 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Sub-montane—
8 —	9 8	9 8	9 4	10 10	9 10	‡	‡	140 —	140 —	12 12	12 8	Ambala.
10 —	10 —	9 12	9 8	10 8	10 —	8 —	10 —	110 —	110 —	13 —	12 8	Ludhiána.
13 —	13 —	11 —	10 —	11 12	11 8	‡	‡	100 —	100 —	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
8 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 4	10 —	8 —	130 —	130 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
9 4	8 12	9 12	9 12	10 —	10 —	†	†	110 —	110 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	13 8	13 8	Siálkot.
												Hills—
8 —	‡	9 8	9 —	10 —	9 8	6 8	5 8	80 —	80 —	9 —	9 4	Simla.
‡	‡	9 8	10 —	11 —	10 8	8 —	8 —	100 —	100 —	10 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
9 12	9 12	10 4	8 14	10 4	10 6	*	*	86 —	85 —	13 8	13 6	Ráwalpindi.
‡	‡	9 —	8 8	11 4	11 —	†	†	100 —	90 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
11 —	11 —	8 11	8 5	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	80 —	80 —	18 —	19 —	Peshawar.
†	†	8 11	8 6	11 12	11 8	†	†	102 —	102 —	21 —	20 6	Kohát.
8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	7 8	7 8	74 —	90 —	22 —	22 —	Bannu.
												Western—
12 —	12 —	9 8	9 8	9 —	10 —	†	†	160 —	162 —	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
13 —	13 —	9 12	9 14	11 8	10 —	8 —	8 —	100 —	100 —	12 4	12 —	Jhang.
9 4	9 8	9 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	†	†	90 —	90 —	12 8	12 8	Multan.
†	†	9 12	9 4	10 8	*	6 —	6 8	310 —	270 —	12 —	12 —	Montgomery.
4 —	4 —	10 15	10 —	11 4	11 4	6 4	6 4	125 —	125 —	18 —	19 —	Dera Ishmael Khan.
‡	‡	9 —	9 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	140 —	140 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	10 —	10 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 —	100 —	15 10	15 10	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	91 —	91 —	14 8	14 8	Karáchi.
...	...	6 6	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	116 0	116 6	12 —	12	Hyderabad.
...	...	7 —	6 5	...	...	...	...	117 —	117 —	12 —	11 10½	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 3	7 —	146 —	140 —	12 5	12 —	Sukkur (Shikárpur).
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	100 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
6 —	6 —	9 3	8 0	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	57 —	58 3	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...	312 —	312 —	10 10	10 10	Karwar (Kánara).
...	...	6 4	8 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	74 11	89 10	13 —	11 11	Ratnágiri.
...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	7 —	7 —	89 10	89 10	11 14	11 14	Alibág (Kolaba).
...	...	8 14	8 12	...	...	8 15	8 15	87 6	87 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 5	7 5	89 10	89 10	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	10 15	9 2	...	...	7 13	6 15	100 —	100 —	12 —	12 —	Dharwar.
...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 5	7 13	113 —	113 —	11 12	11 9	Belgaum.
...	...	8 5	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 3	107 5	101 5	10 3	10 3	Satara.
...	...	11 11	10 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	85 5	85 5	11 10	11 10	Sholapur.
...	...	5 1	7 2	...	...	8 6	7 9	80 —	80 —	10 3	10 3	Bijápur.
...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 4	8 11	81 1	81 1	11 13	11 5	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	9 1	9 1	91 3	91 6	11 11	12 5	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 13	7 13	100 —	100 —	12 11	12 11	Násik.
...	...	9 1	9 1	...	...	8 9	8 9	106 10	106 10	11 —	11 —	Dhulia (Khandesh).
												Guserat—
...	...	9 4	8 13	...	...	9 4	8 13	91 1	84 9	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	91 8	91 8	13 —	13 —	Broach.
...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	106 11	100 11	12 —	12 —	Kaira.
...	...	8 5	7 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	80 —	80 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	80 —	80 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	182 —	182 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra (Panch Mahals).
...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	100 10	98 7	11 —	11 —	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	80 —	80 —	60 —	60 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	120 —	100 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
...	...	*	9 —	...	...	*	*	100 —	100 —	9 8	9 8	Khandwa—Asirgarh Cantonment.
...	...	10 8	9 10	...	...	6 1	7 1	160 —	160 —	9 8	9 8	Hoshangabad.
...	...	9 10	9 —	...	...	6 9	6 —	240 —	200 —	9 —	9 —	Betul.
...	...	10 —	10 1	...	...	8 —	9 —	200 —	200 —	9 2	9 2	Chhindwára.
...	...	10 —	10 10	...	...	9 6	9 6	140 —	140 —	10 —	10 —	Nágpur.
...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	120 —	120 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*contd.*														
Central—														
Narsinghpur	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 6	6 7	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11				
Saugor	7 8	9 8	...	...	6 14	6 14	7 10	7 10	10 7	10 7	...	...	...	...
Damoh	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 8	8 —	8 8	9 —	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Mandla	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	8 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chánda	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 6	11 14	...	...	...	...
Eastern—														
Biláspur	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	9 12	10 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—														
Buldána	8 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 4	10 12	9 12	8 8	8 4	...	...
Básim	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Akola	8 8	9 —	...	...	5 0	5 —	6 —	6 —	10 12	12 4	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amraoti	8 —	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 —	7 —	6 —	10 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Wun	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Nizam's Territories—														
Secunderabad	7 10	7 10	•	•	5 —	5 —	7 8	8 4	10 8	12 15	11 11	13 3	15 15	17 12
Boláram	7 4	7 4	•	•	6 8	6 8	7 4	6 15	12 11	11 15	•	•	•	•
Chadarghát	8 8	7 8	•	•	8 4	8 6	10 4	9 4	12 —	13 8	12 —	15 —	•	•
Madras—														
Malabar coast—														
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
South, Central—														
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	10 —	19 2	15 11	23 14	22 5	21 5	19 11
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 10	...	...	..	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	11 5	18 11	17 5	21 5	19 5	22 11	21 6
Central—														
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 6	14 6	...	...	5 8	18 6
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	14 14	14 14	...	...	10 8	16 8
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 5	15 —	14 3	13 13	12 5	18 —	18 —
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	15 13	16 13	...	...	14 3	14 3
East Coast, north—														
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	8 8	...	...	14 14	15 2	15 3	16 3
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 6	13 6	...	...	14 11	14 11
East Coast, central—														
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	9 14	16 13	16 5	•	•	19 14	19 14
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	16 8	16 8	14 14	13 11	19 3	18 11
East Coast, south—														
Madras	...	•	...	...	...	...	10 3	9 3	13 —	13 —	...	...	16 13	16 6
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	9 2	...	...	...	...	15 2	14 6
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 11	14 10	13 3	13 3	18 13	19 3
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	21 8	19 14
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 8	...	...	27 10	23 3	28 11	24 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 14	17 3	17 8	21 10	20 5	22 14	21 10
Southern—														
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 2	•	•	•	•	•	•
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	16 3	17 —	17 10	16 3	21 11	20 3
Mysore—														
Mysore	6 4	6 —	...	7 —	7 12	8 8	10 4	10 —	20 —	20 —	24 —	20 —	20 —	19 8
Bangalore	6 12	6 12	6 13	6 14	6 12	6 12	8 4	7 9	14 —	15 —	...	...	19 14	19 —
Kolar	7 8	8 4	7 —	7 4	7 4	7 4	9 —	8 8	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	20 —	20 —
Tumkur	7 8	8 —	7 —	7 8	8 —	7 8	9 —	8 —	18 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —
Hassan	...	...	7 —	7 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	25 —	28 —
Kadur	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	22 —	20 —	...	...	24 —	24 —
Shimoga	7 14	6 15	...	...	8 2	7 6	11 13	10 8	16 13	16 13	...	...	19 15	19 15
Chitaldrug	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 12	9 —	8 12	17 —	16 —	10 —	14 —	20 —	20 —
Coorg—														
Coorg	6 —	5 8	5 —	5 —	8 8	9 8	13 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 8
Aden	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	10 3	10 3	7 —	7 —	•	•

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

KANGNI OR KADUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
		10 5	9 14	...	...	...	...	150 —	160 —	9 2	9 2	*Central—*
...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	6 8	160 —	160 —	10 1	10 1	Narsinghpur.
...	...	10 —	10 5	...	...	7 —	...	320 —	320 —	9 —	9 —	Saugor.
...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 12	180 —	160 —	9 12	9 12	Damoh.
...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	320 —	320 —	9 8	9 —	Jubbulpore.
...	...	10 8	10 15	...	...	8 —	8 7	380 —	380 —	9 2	9 2	Mandla.
...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	220 —	220 —	9 —	9 —	Seoni.
...	...	11 4	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	240 —	240 —	9 8	9 8	Balaghát.
...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	12 1	12 1	325 —	325 —	9 6	9 6	Bhandara.
...	...											Chanda.
		9 2	9 2			9 2	9 2	130 —	130 —	9 2	9 2	*Eastern —*
...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	10 8	9 8	140 —	120 —	10 —	9 —	Bilaspur.
...	...	8 —	8 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	120 —	120 —	9 4	9 4	Raipur.
...	...											Sambalpur.
		9 12	8 —	..	..	8 8	8 —	182 —	182 —	10 —	10 —	**Berar—**
...	...	11 8	11 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	75 —	75 —	9 —	9 —	Buldána.
...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	9 8	10 8	120 —	120 —	11 8	11 12	Basim.
...	...	8 —	8 —	.	.	3 —	13 —	150 —	150 —	10 —	10 —	Akola.
...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	90 —	90 —	11 —	11 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	240 —	240 —	9 8	9 8	Amráoti.
...	..											Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
*	*	12 3	12 5	*	*	9 4	8 12	110 —	100 —	8 4	8 10	Secunderabad.
*	*	13 12	12 6	*	*	*	*	110 14	110 14	8 12	8 12	Bolaram.
*	*	14 —	14 —	*	*	*	*	70 —	70 —	9 —	8 8	Chadarghat.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	..	..	...	...	.	..	136 2	136 2	12 —	12 —	Malabar.
...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	109 13	109 13	10 11	10 5	Combatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	197 13	197 13	11 5	11 5	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	109 6	109 6	10-13&12-2	10 13&12-2	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	97 3	97 3	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 10	110 10	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 6	109 6	9-8&11-5	10-2&12 —	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	291 10	291 10	11 —	11 —	Ganjam.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 2	12 2	Godavari.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
								91 6	84 10	12 8	12 8	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 14	91 14	12 8	12 8	Chingleput.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 —	209 —	12 13	12 13	S. Arcot.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	148 6	11 5	11 5	Trichinopoly.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...					
												Southern—
								58 5	58 5	13 8	13 8	Tinnevelly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 11	12 11	Madura.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..					
												Mysore—
22 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 8	13 8	90 —	90 —	10 —	9 12	Mysore.
...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	14 —	14 —	111 3	103 —	9 8	8 8	Bangalore.
10 4	10 4	7 4	7 8	8 8	8 8	13 —	12 8	192 —	192 —	9 8	9 8	Kolar.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	15 —	14 —	224 —	224 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur.
...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	13 —	12 —	200 —	200 —	8 4	8 8	Hassan.
...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	13 —	6 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
...	...	9 7	8 6	...	...	...	...	384 —	384 —	10 8	10 —	Shimoga.
20 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	103 —	103 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg —
...	...	15 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	110 —	110 —	10 —	9 8	Coorg.
												Aden.
...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	65 5	65 5	34 —	34 —	

* Not sold.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	In the Ten months, April to January, of									
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,82	2,02	1,95	2,36	2,71	2,66	2,89	2,76	2,76	3,1
Liquors:										
Spirit	37,65	40,62	40,36	44,80	42,57	44,38	42,94	45·74	48,63	48,63
Other liquors	5,36	5,45	5,52	5,85	5,80	5,55	5,61	5,22	5,88	5,39
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,85	6,08	5,96
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,18	2,24	1,82
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,53	10,93	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,91	51,92	43,01
„ white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,28	17,97	10,96
„ coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,24	19,47	17,39
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	2,52	1,84
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,01	2,83	2,85
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,59	3,31	3,05
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,03	3,00	3,10
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,10	5,02	6,37
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,06	7,38	4,23
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,25	3,26	3,24
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,61	20,53	20,07
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,41	1,43	1,10
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,27	1,93	1,81
Oils: Petroleum	—	9,71	13,12	12,82	14,10	14,74	17,41	23,83	35,50	34,97
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,31	1,50	1,44
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,57	2,05	1,98
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,75	8,61	7,04
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,40	12,30	10,06
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,31	2,97	2,93
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,24	1,22	1,28
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,78	12,01	13,08
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,91	2,01	2,44
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,39	1,38	1,25
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	1,30	1,09
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,11	6,61	7,77
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,19	1,27	1,24
All other articles	2	3	3	3	3	3	24	19,98	20,22	19,56
TOTAL	44,86	57,84	60,99	65,87	65,31	67,37	69,10	2,22,61	3,33,56	3,03,20
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Rice and rice-flour	15 77	36,91	47,04	62,03	54,87	44,84	45,41	63,07	60,03	49,73
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	90,63	94,75	1,08,03	1,27,90	1,20,18	1,12,21	1,14,51	2,85,68	3,93,59	3,52,99
TOTAL NET REVENUE	88,26	92,35	1,05,45	1,24,65	1,16,63	1,09,28	1,11,23	2,79,36	3,84,74	3,43,43
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.										
Bengal — Import	11,15	17,77	19,75	21,52	22,08	23,50	24,18	64,90	1,26,45	1,11,51
Bengal — Export	14,31	13,32	11,10	15,34	15,62	13,74	13,11	14,08	16,03	10,18
Bombay — Import	12,43	15,70	16,07	18,44	18,05	18,80	21,03	1,04,32	1,27,09	1,20,11
Bombay — Export	1,71	1,55	1,73	1,13	1,23	1,91	1,65	3,07	2,31	2,25
Sind — Import	4,08	5,30	5,29	6,25	5,07	5,60	5,32	11,84	17,81	19,39
Sind — Export	68	42	55	67	61	65	48	62	55	45
Madras — Import	8,40	9,70	9,31	10,35	9,36	9,09	9,20	21,14	20,64	23,40
Madras — Export	3,75	4,28	5,44	3,81	2,97	3,45	4,08	5,81	3,95	7,38
Burma — Import	7,55	8,13	8,85	7,69	7,92	8,53	7,21	15,37	24,95	20,64
Burma — Export	24,11	16,38	27,36	39,15	32,82	24,01	24,07	37,61	35,91	28,12

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
February 19, 1897.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

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No. 7.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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General Clauses Bill.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 7.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 12th February, 1897.

No. 131.—The services of Messrs. J. Clark and H. F. Samman, of the Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioners, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MEDICAL.

The 11th February, 1897.

No. 90.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgeon-Colonel W. P. Warburton, M.D., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Director General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, during the absence on deputation of Surgeon-Major-General J. Cleghorn, M.D., or until further orders.

No. 91.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., Residency Surgeon, Jeypore, and Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on deputation of Surgeon-Colonel W. P. Warburton, M.D., or until further orders.

SANITARY.

The 11th February, 1897.

No 414.—The following rules for quarantine against plague which have been made by the Government of Bombay in exercise of the power conferred by Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, in modification of those issued in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 354, dated the 22nd October, 1896, are published for general information.

The rules have effect from the 3rd February in the Port of Karachi as a temporary measure :—

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving at Karáchi from Bombay shall, before entering the harbour, hoist a yellow flag (or, if entering a port at night time, show whatever quarantine night signals are customary in the port) and indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come, and shall keep such flag and signals flying until permitted to take them down as hereinafter provided. The pilot on going alongside a vessel from Bombay shall direct the flag prescribed above to be hoisted, if it has not already been done.

II.—Such Commander shall not, without first having obtained permission as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, except orally, with the shore or any other vessel or boat, excepting with the boat supplying pilots, and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the pilot, his servant and baggage.

III.—On any such arrival being signalled, the Health Officer of the Port shall, as soon as possible, go alongside the vessel and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander and by careful individual medical examination of passengers and crew whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague, or any death has occurred during the voyage from unknown or suspicious causes, and if the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry and examination that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, and that no death has occurred during the voyage from unknown or suspicious causes, and if the ship carries a qualified Medical Officer, quarantine shall be dispensed with, and pratique granted.

If the vessel does not carry a qualified Medical Officer, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified by the Commissioner in Sind, and there to remain for a period of eight clear days from the date of arrival in the harbour. The Health Officer shall also direct the Commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for, between such vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour.

IV.—If the Health Officer, as the result of the enquiry and examination made under paragraph III above, shall have reason to believe or suspect at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct that such person, if alive, and, in any case, the family and others, who have been in immediate attendance on, or in contact with, him on the voyage, together with all his or their baggage and personal effects other than articles, which the Health Officer directs to be immediately destroyed, be removed to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Commissioner in Sind as places of quarantine, there to remain until permitted to leave by the Health Officer. After such removal, all other persons may be allowed to land under such precautions as the Health Officer considers necessary. The vessel shall then be thoroughly disinfected under the direction and supervision of the Health Officer, and pratique shall be granted after such disinfection has been completed.

V.—Any mails, baggage or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VI.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all persons in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required.

VII.—All vessels arriving at Karachi which may have communicated with vessels coming from Bombay shall be subjected to the same rules as vessels arriving at Karáchi from Bombay.

The 12th February, 1897.

No. 441.—It is notified for general information that the Government of Bombay have, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declared that quarantine will be imposed on persons landing at Aden up to ten days from date of leaving Bombay or Karachi.

No. 449.—The following communications regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed at ports outside India, in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India, are published for general information :—

Telegram, dated the 6th February 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London,

To—The Viceroy, India.

Egypt. Vessels passing canal in quarantine cannot arrive Port Said at night.

Telegram, dated the 6th February 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London,

To—The Viceroy, India.

Egypt. Vessels arriving from infected ports cannot be medically inspected at night Fao. Funds are to be supplied for temporary Lazaret.

Telegram, dated the 8th February 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London,

To—The Viceroy, India.

Roumania. Muslims dissuaded Mecca pilgrimage. On return inspected. Constanza closed to all ships coming from Indian ports, unless previously quarantined Ottoman ports. If quarantined foreign lazaretto inspected Constanza, and admitted to free pratique. Special order all ships coming from Indian ports undergo sanitary measures Sulina. Unwashed clothes, old clothes, bed linen, rags cannot be admitted. Passengers' dirty clothes disinfected.

Telegram, dated the 8th February 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London,

To—The Viceroy, India.

Your telegram of 5th February last. Foreign Office report importation of raw hides (fresh or dry), wool, horsehair, animals or parts thereof, rags, into Italy, prohibited in December last.

Telegram, dated the 9th February 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London,

To—The Viceroy, India.

France. Absolute prohibition against landing cargoes from plague infected ports. Duration passengers' quarantine not yet settled.

No. 108 I.-A. (Misc.), dated Calcutta, the 10th February 1897.

From—The Consul for the Netherlands.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to inform you that I have just received a telegram from the First Government Secretary at Bintenzarg, communicating me that the Netherland Indian Government have declared Karachi infected with plague.

Telegram, dated the 11th February 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London,

To—The Viceroy, India.

Tunis. Prohibition to import rags, clothes, bedding, raw leather and hides, animal refuse, boots, etc., from Indian ports infected.

POLICE.

The 11th February, 1897.

No. 87.—The services of Lieutenant J. R. Darley, 9th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 12th February, 1897.

No. 54.—The Reverend H. B. Cogan, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 22nd February 1897.

No. 56.—The services of the Reverend R. H. Stevenson, a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Madras (Ecclesiastical) Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 9th February, 1897.

No. 171-*F.*-55—7.—Privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, under articles 291 and 282 (*a*) (ii) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. A. Smythies, Officiating Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, Upper Burma, with effect from the 30th January, 1897.

Mr. J. Nisbet, Officiating Conservator, Eastern Circle, Upper Burma, is placed in charge of the Western Circle, in addition to his other duties, during Mr. Smythies' absence or until further orders.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 11th February, 1897.

No. 220-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department notification No. 1385-G., dated the 24th August, 1896, Mr. F. Eggena, acting Consul for Germany at Rangoon, has resumed charge of his office.

No. 259-*E. B.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and all other powers in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in continuation of clause (*a*) of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 347-E., dated the 15th February, 1895, to appoint the Deputy Commissioner, for the time being, of the Amherst district, to exercise all the powers of a Political Agent under the said Act for the Siamese provinces of Sawankaloke, Sukotai, Utaradit and Pichai.

No. 260-*E. B.*—With reference to section 13 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that Deputy Commissioner of the Amherst district may, in exercise of the powers of a Political Agent conferred upon him by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 259-E. B., dated the 11th February, 1897, give over any person arrested and forwarded in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the said Act, to be tried by the ordinary courts of the State in which the offence was committed or is alleged to have been committed by such person.

The 12th February 1897.

No. 272-*E.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (1), of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 816-E., dated the 19th April, 1890, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the

No. 758.—The following telegrams regarding quarantine and trade restrictions, imposed in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India, are published for general information :—

Telegram, dated the 19th February 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, India.

Russia. All Indian ports declared contaminated. Basrah and Camaran report suspected cases of plague. Germany. Prohibition to import from Indian ports and Persia rags, hides, old clothes, carpets, human hair, bristles, hair, wool, claws, hoops, personal baggage exempt, but disinfection possible Antwerp. Sanitary officials examine crew and passengers, but arrivals from healthy ports exempt. Hides, unless cured with arsenic, hoofs, animal refuse, etc., prohibited; wool, etc., admitted in transit, not for sale in Belgium, but liable to disinfection. Dunkirk. Four days' quarantine arrivals from infected ports if there has been no sickness on board, otherwise nine. After sick person removed, goods and passengers disinfected.

Telegram, dated the 20th February 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Russia. Bokhara-Afghan frontier closed against Indian trade. Taktabazar only open Trans-Caspian town for passengers and goods. Hedjaz pilgrimage forbidden. Portugal. Lisbon only open port for landing mails and passengers' luggage; all will be subject to quarantine and disinfection, patterns and postal parcels excluded; this applies arrivals from Indian ports, Sea of Oman and Persian Gulf.

Telegram, dated the 22nd February 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Antwerp. My telegram of 19th February. Revised rules enjoin prohibition to import textile or similar products, animal or vegetable, as wool, cotton, jute fibres of these products, cocoanut fibre, etc., unless packed in compressed bales bound with hoops.

Spain. Vessels arriving from Egypt, Arabia, India, the Persian Gulf ports, three days under observation. Prohibition to import rags, old clothes, tissues, mattresses, peltry, feathers, animal hair, horns, hoofs, wool, silk, linen, hemp, jute, etc., from India.

Telegram, dated 24th February 1897.

From—Secretary of State, London,

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Roumania. Importation of all animal products from India forbidden. Bulgaria. Importation of all merchandise from India, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Persian Gulf forbidden. All Bulgarian Black Sea ports closed against India, unless vessel quarantined in Ottoman lazaret, and against vessels with sickness. Varna and Bourgas open in certain cases after satisfactory medical inspection. Change of ship *en route* from infected port does not secure more favourable treatment.

PORT BLAIR.

The 24th February, 1897.

No. 117.—Mr. H. G. Tayler, Officiating 1st Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted one year's furlough, with effect from the 26th March 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 119.—Consequent on the grant of furlough for one year to Mr. H. G. Tayler, 3rd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, and officiating as 1st Assistant Superintendent, the following appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission :—

Mr. M. V. Portman, 4th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 3rd Assistant Superintendent in the vacancy caused by the absence on furlough of Mr. E. H. Man, C.I.E., Deputy Superintendent, to continue to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. H. G. Tayler.

Mr. H. H. D'Oyly, 6th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 5th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 4th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. M. V. Portman.

Mr A Brown, 7th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 6th Assistant Superintendent, to continue to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. H. H. D'Oyly.

Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, 8th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 7th Assistant Superintendent, to continue to officiate as 7th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. A. Brown.

Mr. R. F. Lowis, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Burma, and officiating as 8th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, to continue to officiate as 8th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan.

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd February, 1897.

No. 171.—The services of Lieutenant D. G Peart, 2nd Bombay Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Kamptee.

The 25th February, 1897.

No. 177.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. E. Gouldsbury, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Ferozpore, is granted furlough out of India for two years under Rule IX of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 1st April 1897.

POLICE.

The 26th February, 1897.

No. 107.—The services of Mr. H. L. Kemball, an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th February, 1897.

No. 70.—The services of the Reverend H. Menzies, Officiating Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 22nd February 1897, or from the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Nowgong.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 9.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 24th February, 1897.

No. 168.—Under the authority conveyed by the 29th section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased, with the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, to appoint Mr. W. Mackworth Young, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

SANITARY.

The 20th February, 1897.

No. 625.—The question of the suspension of the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz having been under the consideration of the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government, Her Majesty's Government have now come to the conclusion that, in consequence of the strong opinions of all European Governments, including Turkey, regarding the danger of plague being communicated to Europe, it is impossible to meet their demands by any measure short of the suspension of the pilgrimage for the time being.

The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased, under section 2, sub-section 1, of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, to order that the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz shall be altogether suspended for the current season.

The 23rd February, 1897.

No. 703.—The following rules for quarantine against plague, which have been made by the Madras Government, in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

The rules have effect from the 13th February 1897, in the several ports of the South Canara and Malabar Districts, and also in the port of Tuticorin as regards vessels arriving from Goa:—

I.—The Commander of every vessel arriving from Bombay, Karachi or Goa shall, before entering the port, indicate his arrival by signal.

II.—Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, either with the pilot boat, except orally, or with the shore, or with any other vessel or boat in the port.

III.—Immediately on any such arrival being signalled, the Health (or other medical) officer of the port shall go alongside the vessel and ascertain by inquiry from the Commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague. If there is no case of plague on board, pratique may be granted at the discretion of the Health officer whether the vessel carries a qualified medical officer or not.

IV.—If the Health officer shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the port that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the port; and shall further direct that, during such fifteen days, intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited.

V.—If, during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid, any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the last case occurring and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in rule IV.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores or other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine, to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at the port which may have communicated with infected vessels coming from Bombay, Karachi or Goa shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving from Bombay, Karachi or Goa with plague on board.

The 26th February, 1897.

No. 752.—The following report and decree respecting new sanitary arrangements at the ports of France consequent on the outbreak of plague at Bombay are published for general information :—

PARTIE OFFICIELLE.

Paris, 20 Janvier 1896.

RAPPORT.

AU PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

Monsieur le Président,

La police sanitaire maritime est régie, en l'état actuel, conformément à la loi du 3 mars 1822, par un décret réglementaire du 22 février 1876. Elle a pour objet de protéger la France et l'Algérie, à l'aide d'un réseau de surveillance qui embrasse tout le littoral, contre l'importation des maladies pestilentielles exotiques, le choléra, la fièvre jaune et la peste. A l'arrivée dans les ports, les capitaines sont interrogés sur la provenance des navires et sur leur état sanitaire, et ces navires sont soumis, s'il y a lieu, à des mesures de quarantaine soit en rade, soit dans les lazarets. Ces mesures, vexatoires et onéreuses, ont soulevé de tout temps les réclamations de la navigation : elles étaient indispensables, à défaut d'autres moyens, pour défendre les populations contre l'invasion de redoutables fléaux ; elles ne sont plus justifiées aujourd'hui.

Grâce aux découvertes de la science pastorienne, la prophylaxie des maladies épidémiques s'est précisée ; l'hygiène a désormais à sa disposition des procédés surs et rapides pour la destruction des germes morbifiques ; la chaleur et les agents chimiques lui fournissent de puissants moyens de désinfection. Une connaissance mieux établie de la période d'incubation permet de limiter son action.

L'administration sanitaire, s'inspirant de ces données scientifiques, est entrée résolument dans la voie des réformes. Les principaux ports ont été dotés par elle d'étuves à désinfection, et, en même temps qu'elle s'efforçait de faire pénétrer dans les habitudes maritimes une pratique qui devait transformer si avantageusement le régime sanitaire, elle atténuait graduellement la rigueur des mesures quarantenaires. Depuis 1892, les quarantaines ont en fait à peu près cessé d'exister, malgré la présence du choléra sur divers points de l'Europe : elles ont été remplacées par une inspection médicale au depart et à l'arrivée des navires, par une désinfection appropriée, et enfin par la délivrance aux passagers, immédiatement débarqués, d'un passeport sanitaire permettant d'établir leur origine, de leur appliquer en cas de maladie les mesures d'isolement nécessaires et d'éviter ainsi la création d'un foyer.

Ce sont ces principes, base d'un nouveau régime sanitaire, qu'ont fait prévaloir les représentants de la France dans les conférences sanitaries internationales de Venise en 1892, de Dresde en 1893 et de Paris en 1894.

La convention sanitaire signée à Dresde, le 15 avril 1893 par les représentants des divers pays de l'Europe à eu pour but "d'établir des mesures communes pour sauvegarder la santé publique en temps d'épidémie cholérique sans apporter d'entraves inutiles aux transactions commerciales et au mouvement des voyageurs ".

Il restait à mettre le règlement du 22 février 1876 en harmonie avec les dispositions adoptées par cette convention promulguée pour la France par décret du 22 mai 1894. L'œuvre a été longue et laborieuse en raison des intérêts complexes qu'elle met en cause et de l'intervention de tous les services publics appelés à y coopérer.

A deux reprises, les directeurs du la santé du littoral, les chambres du commerce spécialement intéressées, les principales compagnies de navigation ont été consultés, en France et en Algérie, soit sur le bases des réformes à introduire, soit sur le texte du projet. Ce projet a été élaboré, en tenant compte des différents éléments, par les soins du comité de direction des services de l'hygiène, composé lui-même des représentants les plus autorisés de l'hygiène et du commerce ; puis il a été soumis au comité consultatif d'hygiène publique de France qui en a adopté les termes, à l'unanimité, dans sa séance du 8 juillet 1895 ; il a été enfin communiqué à chacun des départments ministériels qui doivent concourir à son exécution, pour être examiné au point de vue spécial les concernant, et a reçu de leur part, sous réserve de quelques modifications de détail, qui presque toutes ont pu être adoptées, une adhesion définitive.

Tel qu'il se présente, le nouveau règlement réalise sur le précédent un progrès considérable : il diminue grandement les charges de la navigation ; il augmente les garanties qu'exige la protection de la santé publique ; il supprime les quarantaines pour les remplacer par des informations sanitaires précises,— par des mesures prophylactiques prises, autant que possible, soit au départ, soit à bord du navire, sous le contrôle d'un médecin spécialement agréé à cet effet,—par une surveillance médicale appliquée, en cas de nécessité, aux passagers, après leur mise en libre pratique, pendant une période de quelques jours correspondant à la durée d'incubation de la maladie ; il accorde des facilités et des avantages particuliers, tels qu'une notable

réduction de taxes, aux navires qui, secondant les vues du service sanitaire, auront à bord un médecin sanitaire et une étuve à désinfection, et pourront certifier à leur arrivée que toutes les mesures de désinfection et d'assainissement prescrites ont été rigoureusement effectuées durant la traversée.

J'ai la confiance, monsieur le Président, que le nouveau règlement de police sanitaire maritime, pour la réduction duquel il a été fait appel à toutes les compétences techniques, apporte, tout en servant les intérêts sanitaires, un allègement considérable à la navigation, et il ne dépendra que d'elle désormais d'accroître encore ce bénéfice par la sincérité de ses déclarations et l'emploi des moyens de plus en plus perfectionnés que la science met à sa disposition. D'accord avec mes collègues, les ministres de la justice, des affaires étrangères, des finances, de la guerre, de la marine, des travaux publics, du commerce, de l'industrie, des postes et des télégraphes, de l'agriculture, des colonies, je vous prie, monsieur le Président, de vouloir bien revêtir de votre signature le projet de décret ci-annexé.

Veuillez agréer, monsieur le Président, l'hommage de mon profond respect.

Le président du conseil,
ministre de l'intérieur,

LEON BOURGEOIS.

Le Président de la République française,

Sur le rapport du président du conseil, ministre de l'intérieur ;

Vu la loi du 3 mars 1822 sur la police sanitaire ;

Vu le décret du 22 février 1876, portant règlement de police sanitaire maritime ;

Vu les décrets des 15 avril 1879, 19 décembre 1883, 19 octobre 1894 et 22 juin 1895, relatifs à l'importation des drilles et chiffons par voie de mer ;

Vu le décret du 30 décembre 1884, modifiant la composition des conseils sanitaires ;

Vu le décret du 15 décembre 1888, relatif au recouvrement des amendes en matière de police sanitaire ;

Vu la convention sanitaire internationale signée à Dresde le 15 avril 1893, notamment l'annexe I, titres Ier, II, III, IV et VIII, et le décret du 22 mai 1894, portant promulgation en France de la dite convention ;

Vu le décret du 25 juillet 1894, modifiant les taxes sanitaries applicables à la navigation d'escale ;

Vu le décret du 20 juin 1895, relatif à la police sanitaire maritime ;

Vu les décrets des 25 mai 1874, 26 janvier 1882 et 29 octobre 1885, portant application du règlement du 22 février 1876 aux ports de l'Algérie ;

Vu le décret du 5 janvier 1889, transférant les services de l'hygiène au ministère de l'intérieur ;

Vu le projet présenté par le comité de direction des services de l'hygiène et l'avis du comité consultatif d'hygiène publique de France ;

Vu les avis du ministre de la justice, du ministre des affaires étrangères, du ministre des finances, du ministre de la guerre, du ministre de la marine, du ministre des travaux publics, du ministre du commerce, de l'industrie, des postes et des télégraphes, du ministre de l'agriculture et du ministre des colonies,

Décrète :

TITRE Ier

OBJET DE LA POLICE SANITAIRE MARITIME

Art. 1er.—Le choléra, la fièvre jaune et la peste sont les seules maladies pestilentielles exotiques qui, en France et en Algérie, déterminent l'application de mesures sanitaires permanentes.

D'autres maladies graves, transmissibles et importables, notamment le typhus et la variole, peuvent être exceptionnellement l'objet de précautions spéciales.

Art. 2.—Des mesures de précaution peuvent toujours être prises contre un navire dont les conditions hygiéniques sont jugées dangereuses par l'autorité sanitaire.

TITRE II

PATENTE DE SANTÉ

Art. 3.—La patente de santé est un document qui a pour objet de mentionner l'état sanitaire du pays de provenance et particulièrement l'existence ou la non-existence des maladies visées à l'article 1er. La patente de santé indique, en outre, le nom du navire, celui du capitaine, la nature de la cargaison, l'effectif de l'équipage et le nombre des passagers, ainsi que l'état sanitaire du bord au moment du départ.

La patente de santé est datée ; elle n'est valable que si elle a été délivrée dans les quarante-huit heures qui ont précédé le départ du navire.

Art. 4.—Un navire ne doit avoir qu'une patente de santé.

Art. 5.—La patente de santé est nette ou brute. Elle est nette quand elle constate l'absence de toute maladie pestilentielle dans la ou les circonscriptions d'où vient le navire ; elle est brute quand la présence d'une maladie de cette nature y est signalée.

Le caractère de la patente est apprécié par l'autorité sanitaire du port d'arrivée.

Art. 6.—En France et en Algérie, la patente de santé est établie conformément à une formule arrêtée par le ministre de l'intérieur après avis du comité de direction des services de l'hygiène ; elle est délivrée gratuitement par l'autorité sanitaire à tout capitaine qui en fait la demande.

Art. 7.—Lorsqu'une maladie pestilentielle vient à se manifester dans un port ou ses environs, l'autorité sanitaire de ce port avise immédiatement l'administration supérieure et, une fois l'existence du foyer constatée, signale le fait sur la patente de santé qu'elle délivre.

L'épidémie est considérée comme éteinte lorsque cinq jours pleins se sont écoulés sans qu'il y ait eu ni décès ni cas nouveau. La cessation complète de la maladie est alors immédiatement signalée à l'administration supérieure, et, si les mesures de désinfection ont été convenablement prises, elle est mentionée sur la patente de santé, avec la date de la cessation.

Art. 8.—A l'étranger, la patente de santé est délivrée aux navires français à destination de France ou d'Algérie par le consul français du port de départ ou, à défaut de consul, par l'autorité locale.

Pour les navires étrangers à destination de France ou d'Algérie, la patente peut être délivrée par l'autorité locale ; mais, dans ce cas, elle doit être visée et annotée, s'il y a lieu, par le consul français.

Art. 9.—La patente de santé délivrée au port de départ est conservée jusqu'au port de destination. Le capitaine ne doit en aucun cas s'en dessaisir.

Dans chaque port d'escale, elle est visée par le consul français ou, à son défaut, par l'autorité locale, qui y relate l'état sanitaire du port et de ses environs.

Art. 10.—Les navires qui font un service régulier dans les mers d'Europe peuvent être dispensés par l'autorité sanitaire de l'obligation du visa de la patente à chaque escale.

Art. 11.—La présentation d'une patente de santé à l'arrivée dans un port de France ou d'Algérie est en tout temps obligatoire pour les navires provenant : 1° des pays situés hors d'Europe, l'Algérie et la Tunisie exceptées ; 2° du littoral de la mer Noire et des côtes de la Turquie d'Europe sur l'Archipel et la mer de Marmara.

Art. 12.—Pour les régions autres que celles désignées à l'article 11, la présentation d'une patente de santé est obligatoire pour les navires provenant d'une circonscription contaminée par une maladie pestilentielle.

La même obligation peut être étendue, par décision du ministre de l'intérieur, aux pays se trouvant soit à proximité de ladite circonscription, soit en relations directes avec elle. Dans ce cas, l'obligation de la patente est immédiatement portée à la connaissance du public, notamment par la voie du *Journal officiel* de la République française.

Art. 13.—Les navires faisant le cabotage français (l'Algérie comprise) sont, à moins de prescription exceptionnelle, dispensés de se munir d'une patente de santé. La même dispense s'applique aux navires qui relient directement dans les mêmes conditions la France et la Tunisie.

Art. 14.—Le capitaine d'un navire dépourvu de patente de santé alors qu'il devrait en être muni, ou ayant une patente irrégulière, est passible, à son arrivée dans un port français, des pénalités édictées par l'article 14 de la loi du 3 mars 1822, sans préjudice de l'isolement et des autres mesures auxquels le navire peut être assujetti par le fait de sa provenance, et des poursuites qui pourraient être exercées en cas de fraude.

TITRE III

MÉDECINS SANITAIRES MARITIMES.

Art. 15.—Tout bâtiment à vapeur français affecté au service postal ou at transport d'au moins cent voyageurs, qui fait un trajet dont la durée, escales comprises, dépasse quarante-huit heures, est tenu d'avoir à bord un médecin sanitaire.

Ce médecin doit être Français et pourvu du diplôme de docteur en médecine : il prend le titre de " médecin sanitaire maritime ".

Art. 16.—Les médecins sanitaires maritimes sont choisis sur un tableau dressé par le ministre de l'intérieur, après examen passé devant un jury qui est désigné par le ministre, sur l'avis du comité de direction des services de l'hygiène.

L'examen porte sur l'épidémiologie, prophylaxie et la réglementation sanitaires et leurs applications pratiques. Les conditions et les époques de l'examen sont arrêtées par le ministre de l'intérieur, sur la proposition des services de l'hygiène.

Il est délivré aux candidats agréés par le ministre un certificat d'aptitude aux fonctions de médecin sanitaire maritime.

Art. 17.—Au cas où le nombre des médecins sanitaires maritimes portés sur la liste serait insuffisant, le ministre de l'intérieur pourvoit, sur la proposition du comité de direction des services de l'hygiène, aux nécessités du service médical.

Art. 18.—Un délai de trois mois est accordé, à partir de la date du présent décret, pour permettre aux médecins d'obtenir le certificat prévu par l'article 16 et aux compagnies de navigation et armateurs d'assurer l'embarquement de ces médecins.

Les médecins sanitaires antérieurement commissionnés auprès des compagnies maritime peuvent être inscrits au tableau des médecins sanitaires maritimes, sur leur demande transmise, avec avis motivé, par les directeurs de la santé de leurs ports d'attache et sur la proposition du comité de direction des services de l'hygiène.

Art. 19.—Le médecin sanitaire maritime a pour devoir d'user tous les moyens que la science et l'expérience mettent à sa disposition :

a) Pour préserver le navire des maladies pestilentielles exotiques (choléra, fièvre jaune, peste) et des autres maladies contagieuses graves ;

b) Pour empêcher ces maladies, lorsqu'elles viennent à faire apparition à bord, de se propager parmi le personnel confié à ses soins et dans les populations des divers ports touchés par les navires.

Art. 20.—Le médecin sanitaire maritime s'oppose à l'introduction sur le navire des personnes ou des objets susceptibles de provoquer à bord une maladie contagieuse.

Art. 21.—Le médecin sanitaire maritime fait observer à bord les règles de l'hygiène. Il veille à la santé du personnel, passagers et équipage, et leur donne ses soins en cas de maladie.

Art 22.—Le médecin sanitaire maritime se concerte avec le capitaine pour l'application des dispositions contenues dans les trois articles qui précèdent.

En cas d'invasion à bord d'une maladie pestilentielle ou suspecte, il prévient immédiatement le capitaine et assure, d'accord avec lui, les mesures de préservation nécessaires.

Art. 23.—Le médecin sanitaire maritime inscrit jour par jour, sur un registre, toutes les circonstances de nature à intéresser la santé du bord.

Il mentionne les dates d'invasion, de guérison ou de terminaison par la mort de tous les cas de maladies contagieuses, avec indication des détails essentiels que comporte la nature de chaque cas.

A chaque escale ou relâche, il consigne sur son registre la date de l'arrivée et celle du départ, ainsi que les renseignements qu'il a pu recueillir sur l'etat de la santé publique dans le port et ses environs.

Il inscrit sur le même registre les mesures prises pour l'isolement des malades, la desinfection des déjections, la destruction ou la purification des hardes, du linge et des objets de literie, la désinfection des logements ; il indique la nature, les doses, le mode d'emploi des substances désinfectantes et la date de chaque opération.

Art. 24.—Le médicin sanitaire maritime est tenu, à l'arrivée dans un port français, de communiquer son registre à l'autorité sanitaire, qui ne statue qu'après en avoir pris connaissance.

Il répond à l'interrogatoire de celle-ci et lui fournit de vive voix, ou par écrit si elle l'exigeq tous les renseignements, qu'elle demande.

Art. 25.—Les déclarations du médecin sanitaire maritime sont faites sous la foi du serment.

Le délit de fausse déclaration est poursuivi conformément aux lois.

Art. 26.—Le médecin sanitaire maritime fait parvenir au moins chaque année au ministre l'intérieur un rapport relatant les observations de toute nature qu'il a pu recueillir au cours de ses voyages sur les questions intéressant le service sanitaire, l'étiologie et la prophylaxie des épidémis.

Les rapports des médecins sanitaires maritimes sont soumis au comité consultatif d'hygiène publique de France. Ils peuvent donner lieu à l'attribution de récompenses honorifiques décernées par le ministre de l'intérieur et publiées au *Journal officiel* de la République française.

Art. 27.—En cas d'infraction aux règlements sanitaires ou de non-exécution des devoirs résultant de ses fonctions, une décision ministérielle, prise sur l'avis du comité de direction des services de l'hygiène, l'intéressé entendu, peut rayer un médecin sanitaire, à titre temporaire ou définitif, du tableau dressé en vertu de l'article 16.

Art. 28.—Le capitaine d'un navire ne pouvant justifier de la présence à bord d'un médecin sanitaire régulièrement embarqué, ou d'un motif d'empêchement légitime, est passible, à son arrivée dans un port français, des penalités édictées par l'article 14 de la loi du 3 mars 1822, sans préjudice des mesures sanitaires exceptionnelles auxquelles le navire peut être assujetti pour ce motif et des poursuites qui pourraient être exercées en cas de fraude.

Art. 29.—Sur les navires qui n'ont pas de médecin sanitaire, les renseignements relatifs à l'état sanitaire et aux communications en mer sont recueillis par le capitaine et inscrits par lui sur son livre de bord.

TITRE IV.

MESURES SANITAIRES AU PORT DE DÉPART.

Art. 30.—Le capitaine d'un navire français ou étranger se trouvantdans un port de France ou d'Algérie et se disposant à quitter ce port est tenu d'en faire la déclaration à l'autorité sanitaire avant d'opérer son chargement ou d'embarquer ses passagers.

Art. 31.—Dans le cas où elle le juge nécessaire, l'autorité sanitaire a la faculté de procéder à la visite du navire avant le chargement et d'exiger tous renseignements et justifications utiles concernant la propreté des vêtements de l'équipage, la qualité de l'eau potable embarquée et les moyens de la conserver, la nature des vivres et des boissons, l'état de la pharmacie et, en général, les conditions hygiéniques du personnel et du matériel embarqués.

L'autorité sanitaire peut, dans le même cas, prescrire la désinfection du linge sale soit à terre, soit à bord.

Le cas échéant, ces diverses opérations sont effectuées dans le plus court délai possible, de manière à éviter tout retard au navire.

Art 32.—L'autorité sanitaire s'oppose à l'embarquement des personnes ou des objets susceptibles de propager des maladies pestilentielles

Art. 33.—Les permis nécessaires sont pour opérer le chargement, soit pour prendre la mer, ne sont délivrés par la douane que sur le vu d'une licence remise par l'autorité sanitaire.

Art. 34 — Les bateaux de pêche et en général les navires qui s'écartent peu du port de départ sont dispensés, à moins de prescription exceptionnelle, de la déclaration prévue à l'article 30.

TITRE V.

MESURES SANITAIRES PENDANT LA TRAVERSÉE.

Art. 35. — Le linge de corps des passagers et de l'équipage, sali pendant la traversée, est lavé aussi souvent que possible.

Art. 36.— Les lieux d'aisances sont lavés et désinfectés deux fois par jour.

Dans les cabines dont les occupants ne se déplacent pas, il est déposé une certaine quantité de substances désinfectantes, et des instructions sont données pour leur emploi, qui est obligatoire.

Art. 37.—Dès qu'apparaissent les premiers signes d'une affection pestilentielle, les malades sont isolés, ainsi que les personnes spécialement désignées pour remplir les fonctions d'infirmier.

Art. 38.—Dans les cabines où se trouvent des malades, s'il y a des lits superposés, ceux du bas sont seuls occupés ; les matelas, couvertures, etc., des lits non occupés sont enlevés de la cabine, dans laquelle on ne laisse que les objets strictement indispensables.

Art 39.—Les déjections des malades sont immédiatement désinfectées.

Les vêtements, le linge, les serviettes, draps de lits, couvertures, etc, ayant servi aux malades sont, avant de sortir du local isolé, plongés dans une solution désinfectante.

Les vêtements et le linge des infirmiers sont soumis au même traitement avant d'être lavés.

Les objets infectés ou suspectés, de peu de valeur, sont immédiatement jetés, à la mer si le navire est au large. Dans le cas où le navire est dans un port, ils sont brûlés.

Le sol des locaux affectés à l'isolement des malades et des infirmeries est lavé deux fois par jour à l'aide de solutions désinfectantes.

Art. 40.—Ces locaux ne sont rendus au service courant qu'après lavage complet de toutes leurs parois à l'aide de solutions désinfectantes, réfection des peintures ou blanchiment à la chaux chlorurée et désinfection du mobilier. Ils ne reçoivent de nouveau passager en santé qu'après avoir été largement ouverts pendant plusieurs jours après ces désinfections.

Art. 41.—Lorsque la mort d'un malade isolé est dûment constatée, le cadavre est jeté à la mer ; les objets de literie à l'usage du malade au moment de son décès sont également jetés à la mer si le navire est au large, ou désinfectés.

TITRE VI.

MESURES SANITAIRES DANS LES PORTS D'ESCALES CONTAMINÉS.

Art. 42.—En arrivant en rade d'un port contaminé, le capitaine mouille à distance de la ville et des navires. S'il est contraint d'entrer dans le port et de s'amarrer à quai, il doit éviter autant que possible le voisinage des bouches d'égout ou des ruisseaux par lesquels se déverseraient les eaux vannes.

Aucun débarquement n'est autorisé qu'en cas de nécessité absolue. Personne ne doit coucher à terre ni, autant que possible, sur le pont du navire.

Art. 43.—L'eau prise dans un port contaminé est dangereuse ; s'il y a nécessité de renouveler la provision, l'eau est immédiatement bouillie ou stérilisée.

Art. 44.—Le lavage du pont est interdit si l'eau qui entoure le navire placé près de terre est souillée ou suspecte ; le pont est alors frotté à sec

Art. 45.—Le médecin sanitaire maritime ou, à son défaut, le capitaine s'oppose à l'embarquement des malades ou des personnes suspectes de maladie pestilentielle, ainsi que des convalescents de même maladie dont la guérison ne remonte pas à quinze jours au moins.

Le linge sale est refusé ou désinfecté.

Art. 46. —Seuls les compartiments de la cale dont l'ouverture est indispensable au chargement, au déchargement ou à des opérations d'assainissement sont ouverts

Art. 47.—Si pendant le séjour dans le port une affection pestilentielle se montre à bord du navire, les malades chez lesquels les premiers symptômes ont été dûment constatés sont, chaque fois qu'il est possible, dirigés sur le lazaret ou, à son défaut, sur l'hôpital, et tous leurs effets, les objects de literie qui leur ont servi, sont détruits ou desinfectes.

TITRE VII.

MESURES SANITAIRES A L'ARRIVÉE.

Art. 48.—Tout navire qui arrive dans un port de France et d'Algérie doit, avant toute communication, être *reconnu* par l'autorité sanitaire.

Cette opération obligatoire a pour objet de constater la provenance du navire et les conditions sanitaires dans lesquelles il se présente.

Elle consiste en un interrogatoire dont la formule est arrêtée par le ministre de l'intérieur, après avis du comité de direction des services de l'hygiène, et dans la présentation, s'il y a lieu, d'une patente de santé.

Réduite à un examen sommaire pour les navires notoirement exempts de suspicion, elle constitue la *reconnaissance proprement dite ;* dans les cas qui exigent un examen plus approfondi elle prend le nom *d'arraisonnement.*

L'arraisonnement peut avoir pour conséquence, lorsque l'autorité sanitaire le juge nécessaire, *l'inspection sanitaire*, comprenant, s'il y a lieu, la *visite médicale* des passagers et de l'équipage.

Art. 49.—Les opérations de reconnaissance et d'arraisonnement sont effectuées sans délai.

Elles sont practiquées même de nuit, toutes les fois que les circonstances le permettent. Cependant, s'il y a suspicion sur la provenance ou sur les conditions sanitaires du navire, l'arraisonnement et l'inspection sanitaire ne peuvent avoir lieu que de jour.

Art. 50.—Les résultats soit de la reconnaissance, soit de l'arraisonnement sont relevés par écrit et consignés simultanément sur le registre médical et le livre de bord et sur un registre spécial tenu par l'autorité sanitaire du port.

Art. 51.—Les bateaux de la douane, les bateaux des ponts et chaussées affectés au service des ports de commerce, des phares et balises, les bateaux-pilotes, les gradepêche, les bateaux qui font la petite pêche sur les côtes de France ou d'Algérie ou sur la partie des côtes de Tunisie qui s'étend du cap Nègre à la frontière algérienne, et en général tous ceux qui s'écartent peu du rivage et qui peuvent être reconnus au simple examen sont, à moins de circonstance exceptionnelle dont l'autorité sanitaire est juge, dispensés de la reconnaissance.

Art. 52.—Tout capitaine arrivant dans un port français est tenu de :

1° Empêcher toute communication, tout déchargement de son navire avant que celui-ci ait été reconnu et admis à la libre pratique ;

2° Produire aux autorités chargées de la police sanitaire tous les papiers de bord ; répondre, après avoir prêté serment de dire la vérité, à l'interrogatoire sanitaire, et déclarer tous les faits, donner tous les renseignements venus à sa connaissance et pouvant intéresser la santé publique ;

3° Se conformer aux règles de la police sanitaire ainsi qu'aux ordres qui lui sont donnés par lesdites autorités.

Art. 53.—Les gens de l'équipage et les passagers peuvent, lorsque l'autorité sanitaire le juge nécessaire, être soumis à de semblables interrogatoires et obligés, serment, à de semblables déclarations.

Art. 54.—Les navires dispensés de produire une patente de santé ou munis d'une patente de santé *nette* sont admis immédiatement à la libre pratique, après la reconnaissance ou l'arraisonnement, sauf dans les cas mentionnés ci-après :

a) Lorsque le navire a eu à bord, pendant la traversée, des accidents, certains ou suspects, de choléra, de fièvre jaune ou de peste, ou d'une maladie grave, transmissible et importable ;

b) Lorsque le navire a eu en mer des communications de nature suspecte ;

c) Lorsqu'il présente, à l'arrivée, des conditions hygiéniques dangereuses ;

d) Lorsque l'autorité sanitaire a des motifs légitimes de contester la sincérité de la teneur de la patente de santé ;

e) Lorsque le navire provient d'un port qui entretient des relations libres avec une circonscription voisine contaminée ;

f) Lorsque le navire, provenant d'une circonscription où régnait per auparavant une maladie pestilentielle, a quitté cette circonscription avant qu'elle ait cessé d'être considérée comme contaminée.

Dans ces différents cas, le navire, bien que muni d'une patente nette, peut être assujetti aux mêmes mesures que s'il avait une patente brute.

Art. 55.—Tout navire arrivant avec patente brute est soumis au régime sanitaire déterminé ci après.

Ce regime diffère selon que le navire est *indemne, suspect* ou *infecté.*

Art. 56.—Est considéré comme *indemne*, bien que venant d'une circonscription contaminée, le navire qui n'a eu ni décès ni cas de maladie pestilentielle à bord, soit avant le départ soit pendant la traversée, soit au moment de l'arrivée.

Est considéré comme *suspect* le navire à bord duquel il y a eu un ou plusieurs cas, confirmés ou suspects, au moment du départ ou pendant la traversée mais aucun cas nouveau de choléra depuis *sept* jours de fièvre jaune ou de peste depuis *neuf* jours.

Est considéré comme *infecté* le navire qui présente à bord un ou plusieurs cas, confirmés ou suspects, d'une maladie pestilentielle, ou qui en a présenté pour le choléra depuis moins de sept jours, pour la fièvre jaune et la peste depuis moins de neuf jours.

Art. 57.—Le navire *indemne* est soumis au régime suivant :

1° Visite médicale des passagers et de l'équipage ;

2° Désinfection du linge sale, des effets à usage, des objets de literie ainsi que de tous autres objets ou bagages que l'autorité sanitaire du port considère comme contaminés.

Si le navire a quitté la circonscription contaminée depuis plus de cinq jours en cas de choléra, depuis plus de sept jours en cas de fièvre jaune et de peste, les mesures ci-dessus sont immédiatement prises et le navire est admis à la libre pratique.

Si le navire a quitté depuis moins de cinq jours une circonscription contaminée de cholore, l est délivéré à chaque passager un passeport sanitaire indiquant la *date du jour où le navire a*

quitté le port contaminé, le nom du passager et celui de la commune dans laquelle il se rendre. L'autorité sanitaire donne en même temps avis du départ du passager au de cette commune et appelle son attention sur la nécessité de surveiller ledit passager, point de vue sanitaire, jusqu'à l'expiration des cinq jours à dater du départ du navi. (*surveillance sanitaire*).

L'équipage est soumis à la même surveillance sanitaire.

Si la circonscription quittée par le navire depuis moins de sept jours était contaminée de fièvre jaune ou de peste, les mêmes précautions sont prises, sauf les modifications suivantes :

1° Le délai de surveillance est porté à sept jours ;

2° Le déchargement des marchandises n'est commencé qu'après le débarquement de tous less passagers ;

3° L'autorité sanitaire peut ordonner la désinfection de tout ou partie du navire ; mais cette désinfection n'est faite qu'après le debarquement des passagers.

Dans tous les cas, l'eau potable du bord est renouvelée et les eaux de cale sont évacuées après désinfection

Art 58.—Le navire *suspect* est soumis au régime suivant :

1° Visite médicale des passagers et de l'équipage ;

2° Désinfection du linge sale, des effets à usage, des objets de literie, ainsi que de tous autres objets ou bagages que l'autorité sanitaire du port considère comme contaminés.

Les passagers sont débarqués aussitôt après l'accomplissement de ces opérations Il est délivré à chacun d'eux un passeport sanitaire indiquant la *date de l'arrivée du navire*, le nom du passager et celui de la commune dans laquelle il déclare se rendre L'autorité sanitaire donne en même temps avis du départ du passager au maire de cette commune et appelle son attention sur la nécessité de surveiller ledit passager, au point de vue sanitaire, jusqu'à l'expiration d'un délai de cinq jours à partir de l'arrivée du navire.

L'équipage est soumis à la même surveillance sanitaire.

L'eau potable du bord est renouvelée et les eaux de cale sont évacuées après désinfection.

Si la maladie qui s'est manifestée à bord est le choléra et si la désinfection du navire ou de la partie due navire contaminée n'a pas été faite conformément aux prescriptions du titre V, ou si l'autorité sanitaire juge que la désinfection n'a pas été suffisante, il est procédé à cette opération aussitôt après le débarquement des passagers.

Si la maladie qui s'est manifestée à bord est la fièvre jaune ou la peste, le déchargement des marchandises n'est commencé qu'après le débarquement de tous les passagers ; la désinfection du navire est obligatoire et n'a lieu qu'après le débarquement des passagers et le déchargement des marchandises.

Art. 59.—Le navire *infecté* est soumis au régime suivant :

1° Les malades sont immédiatement débarqués et isolés jusqu'à leur guérison ;

2° Les autres personnes sont ensuite débarquées aussi rapidement que possible et soumises à une *observation* dont la durée varie selon l'état sanitaire du navire et selon la date du dernier cas. La durée de cette observation ne pourra dépasser *cinq* jours pour le choléra et *sept* jours pour la fièvre jaune et la peste après le débarquement ou après le dernier cas survenu parmi les personnes débarquées : celles-ci sont divisées par groupes aussi peu nombreux que possible, de façon que, si des accidents se montraient dans un groupe, la durée de l'isolement ne fût pas augmentée pour tous les passagers ;

3° Le linge sale, les effets à usage, les objets de literie, ainsi que tous autres objets ou bagages que l'autorité sanitaire du port considère comme contaminés, sont désinfectés ;

4° L'eau potable du bord est renouvelée. Les eaux de cale sont évacuées après désinfection ;

5° Il est procédé à la désinfection du navire ou de la partie du navire contaminée après le débarquement des passagers et, s'il y a lieu, le déchargement des marchandises.

Si la maladie qui s'est manifestés à bord est la fièvre jaune ou la peste, le déchargement des marchandises n'est commencé qu'après le débarquement de tous les passagers et la désinfection du navire n'est opérée qu'après le déchargement.

Art. 60.—Dans tous les cas, les personnes qui ont été chargées de la désinfection totale ou partielle du navire, qui ont procédé avant ou pendant la désinfection du navire au déchargement et à la désinfection des marchandises, ou qui sont restées à bord pendant l'accomplissement de ces opérations, sont isolées pendant un délai que fixe l'autorité sanitaire et qui ne peut dépasser, à partir de la fin desdites opérations, cinq jours pour les navires en patente brute de choléra, sept jours pour les navires en patente brute de fièvre jaune ou de peste.

Le navire est soumis à l'isolement jusqu'à ce que les opérations de déchargement et de désinfection pratiquées à bord soient terminées.

Art. 61.—En France, du 1er novembre au 20 février, si le navire provient d'une circonscription contaminée de fièvre jaune, qu'il soit indemne, suspect ou infecté, on se contentera de la visite médicale des passagers, de la désinfection du linge sale, des effets à usage, objets de literie et autres objets ou bagages suspects, et de la désinfection du navire ou de la partie du navire que l'autorité sanitaire jugerait contaminée.

S'il y a à bord des malades atteints de fièvre jaune, ils sont immédiatement débarqués et isolés jusqu'à leur guérison : les autres passagers et l'équipage sont soumis à la *surveillance sanitaire* (prévue par l'article 57) pendant sept jours.

Art. 62.—Les mesures concernant les navires soit indemnes, soit suspects, soit infectés peuvent être atténuées par l'autorité sanitaire du port s'il y a à bord un médecin sanitaire maritime et une étuve à désinfection remplissant les conditions de sécurité et d'efficacité prescritos par le comité consultatif d'hygiène publique de France, et si le médecin certifie que les mesures de désinfection et d'assainissement ont été convenablement pratiquées pendant la traversée.

Art. 63.—Les mesures prescrites par l'autorité sanitaire du port sont notifiées sans retard et par écrit au capitaine, sous réserves des modifications que des circonstances ultérieures pourraient rendre nécessaries.

Art. 64.—Tout navire soumis à l'isolement est tenu à l'écart dans un poste déterminé et surveillé par un nombre suffisant de gardes de santé.

Art. 65.—Un navire infecté qui ne fait qu' une simple escale sans prendre pratique ou qui ne veut pas se soumettre aux obligations imposées par l'autorité du port est libre de reprendre la mer. Dans ce cas, la patente de santé lui est rendue avec un visa mentionnant les conditions dans lesquelles il part. Il peut être autorisé à débarquer ses marchandises, après que les précautions nécessaires ont été prises.

Il peut également être autorisé à débarquer les passagers qui en feraient la domande, à la condition que ceux-ci se soumettent aux mesures prescrites pour les navires infectés.

Art. 66.—Lorsqu'un navire infecté se présente dans un port sans lazaret, il est envoyé au lazaret le plus voisin.

Toutefois, si le port possède une station sanitaire, ce navire peut y débarquer ses malades et ses suspects et y recevoir les secours dont il aurait besoin.

Il peut même être dispensé exceptionnellement de se rendre dans un lazaret, si la station sanitaire dispose de moyens suffisants pour assurer l'isolement et la désinfection prescrits en pareille circonstance. Dans ce cas, l'autorité sanitaire avise immédiatement, soit le ministre de l'intérieur, soit le gouverneur général de l'Algérie, de la décision qu'elle a prise.

Art. 67.—Un navire étranger à destination étrangère qui se présente en état de patente brute dans un port à lazaret pour y être soumis à l'isolement peut, s'il doit en résulter un danger pour les autres personnes, déjà isolées, ne pas être admis à débarquer ses passagers au lazaret et être invité à continuer sa route pour sa plus prochaine destination, après avoir reçu tous les secours nécessaires.

S'il y a des cas de maladie pestilentielle à bord, les malades sont autant que possible, débarqués à l'infirmerie du lazaret.

Art. 68.—Les navires chargés d'émigrants, de pèlerins, de corps de troupes, et en général tous les navires jugés dangereux par une agglomération d'hommes dans de mauvaises conditions, peuvent, en tout temps, être l'objet de précautions spéciales que détermine l'autorité sanitaire du port d'arrivée, après avis du conseil sanitarie, s'il en existe, sauf à en référer sans délai soit au ministre de l'intérieur, soit au gouverneur général de l'Algérie.

Art. 69.—Outre les diverses mesures spécifiées dans les articles qui précèdent, l'autorité sanitaire d'un port a le devoir, en présence d'un danger imminent et en dehors de toute prévision, de prescrire provisoirement telles mesures qu' elle juge indispensables pour garantir la santé publique, sauf à en référer dans le plus bref délai soit au ministre de l'intérieur, soit au gouverneur général de l'Algérie.

TITRE VIII

MARCHANDISES: IMPORTATION, TRANSIT, PROHIBITION, DÉSINFECTION

Art. 70.—Sauf les exceptions ci-après, les marchandises et objects de toute sorte arrivant par un navire qui a patente nette et qui n'est dans aucun des cas prévus par l'article 54 sont admis immédiatement à la libre pratique.

Art. 71.—Les peaux brutes fraiches ou sèches, les crins bruts et en général tous les débris d'animaux peuvent, même en cas de patente nette, être l'objet de mesures de désinfection que détermine l'autorité sanitaire.

Lorsqu'il y a à bord des matières organiques susceptibles de transmettre des maladies contagieuses, s'il y a impossibilité de les désinfecter et dangar de leur donner libre pratique, l'autorité sanitaire en ordonne la destruction après avoir constaté par procés-verbal, conformément à l'article 5 de la loi du 3 mars 1822, la nécessité de la mesure et avoir consigné sur ledit procès-verbal les observations du propriétairé ou de son représentant.

Art. 72.—La désinfection est dans tous les cas obligatoire :

1° Pour les linges de corps, hardes et vêtements portés (effets à usage) et les objets de literie ayant servi, transportés comme marchandises;

2° Pour les vieux tapis ;

3° Pour les chiffons et les drilles, à moins qu'ils ne rentrent dans les catégories suivantes, qui sont admises en libre pratique ;

a) Chiffons comprimés par la force hydraulique, transportés comme marchandises en gros, par ballots cerclés de fer, à moins que l'autorité sanitaire n'ait des raisons légitimes pour les considérer comme contaminés ;

b) Déchets neufs provenant directement d'ateliers de filature, de tissage, de confection ou de blanchiment ; laines artificielles et rognures de papier neuf.

Art. 73.—Les marchandises débarquées de navires munis de patente brute peuvent être considérées comme contaminées, et à ce titre l'autorité sanitaire peut en prescrire la désinfection soit au lazaret, soit sur des allèges.

Art. 74.—Les marchandises en provenance de pays contaminés sont admises au transit sans désinfection si elles sont pourvues d'une enveloppe prévenant tout danger de transmission.

Art. 75.—Les lettres et correspondances, imprimés, livres, journaux, papiers d'affaires (non compris les colis postaux) ne sont soumis à aucune restriction ni désinfection.

Art. 76.—Les animaux vivants autres que les bestiaux ou ceux visés par la loi du 21 juillet 1881 sur la police sanitaire des animaux domestiques peuvent être l'objet de mesures de désinfection.

Les certificats d'origine peuvent être exigés pour les animaux embarqués sur un navire provenant d'un port au voisinage duquel règne une épizootie.

Des certificats analogues peuvent être *délivrés pour des animaux embarqués en France* ou en Algérie.

Lorsque des cuirs verts, des peaux ou des débris frais d'animaux sont expédiés de France ou d'Algérie à l'étranger, ils peuvent, à la demande de l'expéditeur, être l'objet de certificats d'origine délivrés d'après la déclaration d'un vétérinaire assermenté.

TITRE IX

STATIONS SANITAIRES ET LAZARETS

Art. 77.—Le service sanitaire comprend des *stations sanitaires* et des *lazarets* répartis dans les ports, après avis du comité de direction des services de l'hygiène, suivant décision soit du ministre de l'intérieur, soit du gouverneur général de l'Algérie.

Art. 78.—La station sanitaire comporte :

1° Des locaux séparés (tentes ou bâtiments) destinés au traitement des malades et à l'isolement des suspects :

2° Une étuve à désinfection remplissant les conditions de sécurité et d'efficacité prescrites par le comité consultatif d'hygiène publique de France ;

3° Des appareils reconnus efficaces pour les désinfections qui ne peuvent être faites au moyen de l'étuve, notamment pour les tentes et, à leur défaut, pour les batiments où est pratiqué l'isolement des malades et des suspects.

Le service sanitaire et l'administration hospitalière se concertent pour l'usage commun des locaux et des appareils et pour l'emploi commun du personnel de service.

Art. 79.—Le lazaret est un établissement permanent disposé de manière à permettre l'application de toutes les mesures commandées par le débarquement et l'isolement des passagers, la désinfection des marchandises et celle du navire.

Art. 80.—La distribution intérieure du lazaret est telle, que *les personnes et les choses* appartenant à des isolements de dates différentes puissent être séparées.

Deux corps de bâtiments, isolés et à distance convenable, sont affectés l'un aux malades, l'autre aux suspects.

Art. 81.—Des parloirs sont disposés pour les visites, avec les précautions nécessaires pour éviter la contamination.

Art. 82.—Des magasins distincts sont affectés, d'une part, aux marchandises et objets à purifier et, d'autre part, aux marchandises et objets purifiés.

Art. 83.—Le lazaret possède nécessairement une ou plusieurs étuves à désinfection remplissant les conditions de sécurité et d'efficacité prescrites par le comité consultatif d'hygiène publique de France et les autres appareils reconnus efficaces pour les désinfections qui ne peuvent être faites au moyen de l'étuve.

Art. 84.—Le lazaret est pourvu :

1° D'eau saine à l'abri de toute souillure, en quantité suffisante ;

2° D'un système d'évacuation sans stagnation possible des matières usées. Si un tel système est impraticable, les évacuations sont faites au moyen de tinettes mobiles placées dans une fosse étanche. Ces tinettes renferment en tout temps une substance désinfectante. Elles sont vidées au loin le plus souvent possible et en tout cas après l'expiration de chaque période d'isolement.

Art. 85.—Un médecin est attaché au lazaret ; il est chargé notamment de visiter les personnes isolées, de les soigner, le cas échéant, et de constater leur état de santé à l'expiration de la durée de l'isolement.

Art. 86.—Les malades reçoivent dans le lazaret les secours religieux et les soins médicaux qu'ils trouveraient dans un établissement hospitalier ordinaire.

Les personnes venues du dehors pour les visiter ou leur donner des soins sont, en cas de compromission, isolées.

Chaque malade a la faculté, sous la même, condition, de se faire traiter par un médecin de son choix et de se faire asister par des grades malades de l'extérieur.

Art. 87.—Les soins et les visites du médecine du lazaret sont *gratuits*.

Art. 88.—*Les frais de traitement et de médicaments sont à la charge des personnes isolées, et le décompte en est fait suivant le tarif qui est approuvé annuellement, après avis du comité de direction des services de l'hygiène, soit par le ministre de l'intérieur, soit par le gouverneur général de l'Algérie.*

Art. 89.—*Les frais de nourriture sont à la charge des personnes isolées, et le décompte en est fait suivant un tarif approuvé annuellement par le préfet du département.*

Art. 90.—Pour les émigrants, les pèlerins, qui voyagent en vertu d'un contrat, les frais de traitement et de nourriture au lazaret sont à la charge de l'armement; pour les militaires et les marins, ces frais incombent à l'autorité dont ils relèvent.

Art. 91.—Les indigents ne rentrant pas dans la catégorie définie à l'article 89 sont traités et nourris gratuitement.

Art. 92.—Les personnes isolées ont en outre à supporter les droits sanitaires énumérés au titre x.

Art. 93.— Les règlements locaux prévus par l'article 132 déterminent les limites de la station sanitaire, du lazaret et des autres lieux réservés dont il est fait mention dans les articles 17, 18 et 19 de la loi du 3 mars 1822.

Ils déterminent également la zone affectée à l'isolement des navires.

TITRE X

DROITS SANITAIRES.

Art. 94.—Les droits sanitaires sont:

(*a*) Droit de reconnaissance à l'arrivée, savoir:

Navires naviguant au cabotage français (l'Algérie comprise) d'une mer à l'autre, par tonneau, 5 centimes;

Navires naviguant au cabotage international, par tonneau, 10 centimes;

Navires naviguant au long cours, par tonneau, 15 centimes;

Navires faisant un service régulier d'un port européen dans un port de la Manche ou de l'Océan, par tonneau, 5 centimes;

Navires venant d'un port étranger dans un port français de la Méditerranée, si la durée habituelle et totale de la navigation n'excède pas douze heures, par tonneau, 5 centimes.

Les navires appartenant à ces deux dernières catégories pourront contracter des abonnements de six mois ou d'un an. L'abonnement sera calculé à raison de 50 centimes par tonneau et par an, quel que soit le nombre des voyages;

Navires à vapeur faisant escale sur les côtes de France pour prendre ou laisser des voyageurs:

S'ils viennent d'un port européen:

Par voyageur embarqué ou débarqué, 50 centimes;

Par tonneau de marchandises débarquées, jusqu'à concurrence de 3 tonneaux, 10 centimes;

S'ils viennent d'un port situé hors d'Europe:

Par voyageur embarqué ou débarqué, 1 fr.;

Par tonneau de marchandises débarquées, jusqu'à concurrence de 3 tonneaux, 15 centimes,

b) Droit de station, payable par les navires soumis à l'isolement, par jour et par tonneau, 3 centimes;

c) Droits de séjour dans les stations sanitaires et lazarets, par jour et par personne:

1re classe	2 „
2e classe	1 „
3e classe	„ 50

d) Droits de désinfection:

1° Désinfection du linge sale, des effets à usage, des objets de literie du bord et de tous autres objets ou bagages considérés comme contaminés.

Par voyageur débarqué, 1re classe, 1 fr.;

Par voyageur débarqué, 2e classe, 50 centimes;

Par voyageur débarqué, 3e classe, 25 centimes;

Par homme de l'équipage (état-major compris), 25 centimes;

2° Désinfection des marchandises:

Désinfection pratiquée à bord des navires, par tonneau de jauge, 5 centimes;
Marchandises débarquées pour être désinfectées:
Marchandises emballées, par 100 kilogr., 50 centimes,
Cuirs, les 100 pièces, 1 fr.;
Petites peaux non emballées, les 100 pièces, 50 centimes;
3° Désinfection des chiffons et des drilles, par 100 kilogr., 50 centimes;

4° Désinfection du navire ou de la partie du navire contaminée: pour le navire entier, par tonneau de jauge, 2 centimes. Si la désinfection ne porte que sur la partie du navire contaminée, le droit est réduit de moitié.

Les droits de désinfection déterminés par les paragraphes 1, 2 et 4 ci-dessus peuvent être réduits de moitié pourle navire qui, ayant à bord un médecin sanitaire nommé ou agréé par le gouvernement du pays auquel appartient le navire et une étuve à désinfection dont la sécurité et l'efficacité ont été constatées, justifierait que toutes les mesures d'assainissement et de désinfection ont été régulièrement appliquées au cours de la traversée conformément aux prescriptions du titre V.

Tous les droits sanitaires sont à la charge de l'armement Les frais résultant soit des manipulation main-d'œuvre et transport soit de l'emploi des désinfectants chimiques, sont également à la charge de l'armement. S'il s'agit de chiffons et de drilles, la dépense est, suivant l'usage, au compte de la marchandise.

Art. 95.—Les navires naviguant au cabotage français (l'Algérie comprise) dans la même mer sont exemptés du droit de reconnaissance.

Art. 96.—Les navires qui, au cours d'une même opération, entrent successivement dans plusieurs ports situés sur la même mer ne payent le droit de reconnaissance qu'une seule fois au port de première arrivée.

Art. 97.—Les militaires et marins, les enfants au-dessous de sept ans, les indigents embarqués aux frais du Gouvernement ou d'office par les consuls sont dispensés des droits sanitaires.

Art. 98 —Les droits sanitaires applicables aux émigrants ou aux pèlerins voyageant en vertu d'un contrat sont à la charge de l'armement.

Art. 99.—Sont exemptés de tous les droits sanitaires déterminés par les articles précédents :

1° Les bâtiments de guerre et les bateaux appartenant aux divers services de l'Etat ;

2° Les bâtiments en relâche forcée, pourvu qu'ils ne donnent lieu à aucune opération sanitaire et qu'ils ne se livrent dans le port à aucune opération de commerce ;

3° Les bateaux de pêche français ou étrangers, y compris les transports rapportant le poisson dans les ports français, pourvu que ces différents bateaux ne fassent pas d'opérations de commerce dans les ports de relâche ;

4° Les bâtiments allant faire des essais en mer, sans se livrer à des opérations de commerce.

Art. 100.—La perception des droits sanitaires est confiée au service des douanes.

TITRE XI.

AUTORITÉS SANITAIRES.

Art. 101.—La police sanitaire du littoral est exercée par des agents relevant directement du ministre de l'intérieur pour la France et du gouverneur général pour l'Algérie.

Art. 102 —Le littoral est divisé en circonscriptions sanitaires.

Chaque circonscription est subdivisée en agences (agences principales et agences ordinaires).

Le nombre et l'étendue des circonscriptions et des agences sont déterminés par décision du ministre de l'intérieur après avis du comité de direction des services de l'hygiène.

Pour l'Algérie les circonscriptions sont déterminées, après avis du comité de direction, par le gouverneur général ; la répartition des agences est faite par le gouverneur.

Art. 103.—A la tête de chaque circonscription est placé un directeur de la santé, nommé après avis du comité de direction des services de l'hygiène, en France par le ministre de l'intérieur, en Algérie par le gouverneur général.

Le directeur de la santé est docteur en médecine.

Il a sous ses ordres des agents principaux, des agents ordinaires et des sous-agents échelonnés sur le littoral.

Les agents principaux remplissent les fonctions de chefs de service dans les départements où ne réside pas de directeur de la santé.

Une direction de santé comporte, en outre, un personnel d'officiers, d'employés et de gardes dont les cadres sont fixés, suivant les besoins du service, par décision soit du ministre de l'intérieur, soit du gouverneur général de l'Algérie : elle peut comprendre un ou plusieurs médecins, docteurs en médecine, qui prennent le titre de médecins de la santé

Les médecins de la santé et les médecins attachés aux lazarets sont nommés en France par le ministre, en Algérie par le gouverneur général.

Art. 104.—Le directeur de la santé est chargé d'assurer dans sa circonscription l'application des règlements et instructions sur la police sanitaire maritime.

Il délivre ou vise les patentes de santé pour le port de sa résidence.

Art. 105.—Le directeur de la santé demande et reçoit directement les ordres soit du ministre de l'intérieur, soit du gouverneur général de l'Algérie, pour toutes les questions qui intéressent la santé publique.

Art. 106.—Le directeur de la santé doit se tenir constamment et exactement renseigné sur l'état sanitaire de sa circonscription et des pays étrangers avec lesquels celle-ci est en relations.

Art. 107.—En cas de circonstance menaçante et imprévue, le directeur de la santé peut prendre d'urgence telle mesure qu'il juge propre à garantir la santé publique, sous réserve d'en référer immédiatement soit au ministre de l'intérieur, soit au gouverneur général de l'Algérie.

Art. 108.—Les directeurs de la santé doivent se communiquer directement toutes les informations sanitaires qui peuvent intéresser leur service.

Art. 109.—Le directeur de la santé adresse chaque mois au moins soit au ministre de l'intérieur, soit au gouverneur général de l'Algérie, un rapport faisant connaître l'état sanitaire des ports de sa circonscription et résumant les diverses informations relatives à la santé publique dans les pays étrangers en relations avec ces ports, ainsi que les mesures sanitaires auxquelles auraient été soumises les provenances des dits pays. Ce rapport est accompagné d'un état des navires ayant motivé l'application de mesures spéciales. Pour les ports de l'Algérie, copies des rapports et états sont adressées au ministre de l'intérieur par le gouverneur général.

Le directeur de la santé avertit immédiatement soit le ministre, soit le gouverneur général de tout fait grave intéressant la santé publique de sa circonscription ou des pays étrangers en relations avec celle-ci.

Art. 110.—Les agents principaux et agents ordinaires, chacun pour la partie du littoral dont la surveillance lui est confiée, assurent, suivant les instructions et sous le contrôle des directeurs de la santé, l'application des règlements sanitaires.

A cet effet, ils reconnaissent l'état sanitaire des provenances et leur donnent la libre pratique, s'il y a lieu. Ils font exécuter les règlements ou décisions qui déterminent les mesures d'isolement et les précautions particulières auxquelles les navires infectés ou suspects sont soumis. Ils s'opposent, par tous les moyens en leur pouvoir, aux infractions aux règlements sanitaires et constatent les contraventions par procès-verbal. Dans les cas urgents et imprévus, ils pourvoient aux dispositions provisoires qu'exige la santé publique, sauf à en référer immédiatement et directement au directeur de la santé de leur circonscription. Ils délivrent ou visent les patentes de santé pour les ports dans lesquels ils résident.

Art. 111.—En vertu des articles 12 et 13 de la loi du 3 mars 1822, les directeurs de la santé et les agents principaux et ordinaires ont droit de requérir pour le service qui leur est confié le concours non seulement de la force publique, mais encore, dans les cas d'urgence, des officiers et employés de la marine, des employés des douanes et des contributions indirectes, des officiers et maîtres de ports, des gardes forestiers et, au besoin, de tout citoyen.

Ces réquisitions ne peuvent d'ailleurs enlever à leurs fonctions habituelles des individus chargés d'un service public, à moins que le danger ne soit assez pressant au point de vue sanitaire pour exiger momentanément le sacrifice de tout autre intérêt.

Art. 112.—Les agents ordinaires du service sanitaire sont choisis, autant que possible, parmi les agents du service des douanes ; ils reçoivent une indemnité.

Le taux des indemnités est fixé par décision soit du ministre de l'intérieur, soit du gouverneur général de l'Algérie.

Art. 113.—Les agents principaux, les capitaines de lazaret et les capitaines de la santé sont nommés soit par le ministre de l'intérieur, soit par le gouverneur général de l'Algérie. Si les candidats appartiennent au service des douanes, leur nomination a lieu sur la désignation du directeur général de cette administration.

Art. 114.—Les agents, sous-agents et autres employés du service sanitaire sont nommés par le préfet, sur la présentation du directeur de la santé ou de l'agent principal, et après entente avec le directeur des douanes, si l'agent désigné appartient à ce service.

Ces nominations ne peuvent avoir lieu que sous réserve des dispositions législatives ou réglementaires concernant les emplois affectés aux sous-officiers rengagés ou aux anciens militaires gradés. A cet effet, aucune désignation n'est faite par les préfets sans qu'il en ait été préalablement référé soit au ministre de l'intérieur, soit au gouverneur général de l'Algérie.

TITRE XII

CONSEILS SANITAIRES

Art. 115.—Le ministre de l'intérieur pour la France et le gouverneur général pour l'Algérie déterminent, après avis du comité de direction des services de l'hygiène les ports dans lesquels est institué un conseil sanitaire.

Il en existe au moins un par circonscription sanitaire.

Art. 116.—Le conseil sanitaire est nécessairement consulté par l'administration :

Sur le règlement local du port où il est institué ;

Sur l'organisation de la station sanitaire ou du lazaret existant dans ce port ;

Sur les traités à passer, le cas échéant, avec les administrations hospitalières ;

Sur les plans et devis des bâtiments à construire,

Il donne son avis sur toutes les questions qui lui sont soumises par l'administration ou sur lesquelles il croit devoir appeler son attention dans l'intérêt port.

Art. 117.—Le conseil sanitaire est composé de la manière suivante :

1° Le préfet ou le secrétaire général, le sous-préfet ou, à leur défaut, un conseiller de préfecture délégué par le préfet ;

2° Le directeur de la santé, l'agent principal ou l'agent ordinaire du service sanitaire en résidence dans le port ;

3° Le maire ;

4° Le professeur d'hygiène soit de la faculté de médecine, soit de l'école de médecine de plein exercice, soit, à leur défaut, de l'école de médecine navale, situées dans le département ;

5° Le médecin des épidémies de l'arrondissement ;

6° Le médecin militaire du grade le plus élevé ou le plus ancien dans le grade le plus élevé, ou résidence dans le port ;

7° Dans les ports de commerce, le chef du service de la marine ou, à son défaut, le commissaire de l'inscription maritime, et dans les ports militaires, le préfet maritime ou son délégué et le médecin le plus élevé en grade du service de santé de la marine ;

8° L'agent le plus élevé en grade du service des douanes ;

9° L'ingénieur en chef ou, à son défaut, l'ingénieur ordinaire attaché au serivce maritime du port ;

10° Un membre du conseil municipal élu par le conseil ;

11. Deux membres de la chambre de commerce élus par la chambre ou, à défaut de chambre de commerce, deux membres du tribunal de commerce élus par le tribunal ou, à défaut de chambre de commerce et de tribunal de commerce, deux négociants élus par le conseil municipal ;

12° Un membre du conseil d'hygiène publique et de salubrité de l'arrondissement, élu par le conseil.

Le préfet ou le sous-préfet est président du conseil sanitaire.

Le conseil nomme un vice-président qui préside en l'absence du préfet ou du sous-préfet

Art. 118.—Les quatre membres élus du conseil sanitaire sont nommés pour trois ans. Ils sont rééligibles.

Art. 119.—Les préfets et les sous-préfets, présidents des conseils sanitaires, peuvent convoquer aux séances du conseil le consul du pays interessé aux questions qui y sont mises en délibération.

Dans ce cas, le consul étranger participe aux travaux du conseil avec voix consultative.

Art. 120 —Le conseil sanitaire se réunit sur la convocation du préfet ou du sous-préfet.

En cas d'urgence, la convocation peut être faite, à défaut du président, par le vice-président.

Art. 121— Il est tenu procès-verbal des séances, dont le compte rendu est immédiatement et directement adressé, par les soins du président, soit au ministre de l'intérieur, soit au Gouverneur général de l'Algérie, ainsi qu'au directeur de la santé de la circonscription, s'il s'agit d'un port autre que celui ou réside ce fonctionnaire.

TITRE XIII

ATTRIBUTIONS DES AUTORITÉS SANITAIRES EN MATIÈRE DE POLICE JUDICIAIRE ET D'ETAT CIVIL.

Art 122.—Les autorités sanitaires qui, en exécution des articles 17 et 18 de la loi du 3 mars 1822, peuvent être appelées à exercer les fonctions d'officier de police judiciaire sont les directeurs de la santé, les agents principaux et ordinaires du service sanitaire, les capitaines de la santé et les capitaines de lazaret

Art. 123.— A cet effet, ces divers agents prêtent serment, au moment de leur nomination devant le tribunal civil du port auquel ils sont attachés.

Art 124 —Les mêmes autorités sanitaires exercent les fonctions d'officier de l'état civil conformément à l'article 19 de la loi du 3 mars 1822.

Art. 125 —Au cas où il se produirait une infraction pour laquelle l'autorité sanitaire n'est pas exclusivement compétente, celle-ci procède suivant les articles 53 et 54 du code d'instruction criminelle.

TITRE XIV

RECOUVREMENT DES AMENDES.

Art. 126.—En cas de contravention à la loi du 3 mars 1822 dans un port, rade ou mouillage de France ou d'Algérie, le navire est provisoirement retenu et le procès-verbal est immédiatement porté à la connaissance du capitaine du port ou de toute autre autorité en tenant lieu, qui ajourne la délivrance du billet de sortie jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été satisfait aux prescriptions mentionnées dans l'article suivant.

Art. 127.—L'agent verbalisateur arbitire provisoirement, conformément à un tarif arrêté par le ministre des finances de concert avec le ministre de l'intérieur, le montant de l'amende en principal et décimes, ainsi que les frais du procès-verbal ; il en prescrit la consignation immédiate à la caisse de l'agent chargé de la perception des droits sanitaires, à moins qu'il ne soit présenté à ce comptable une caution solvable.

Celui-ci en cas d'acquittement, remboursera à l'ayant droit la somme consignée. Si, au contraire il y a condamnation, il versera cette somme au percepteur (en Algérie, au receveur des contributions diverses) qui aura pris charge de l'extrait de jugement, ou il fera connaître à ce comptable les nom et domicile de la caution présentée.

Art 128.—Le contrevenant est tenu d'élire domicile dans le département du lieu ou la contravention a été constatée ; à défaut par lui d'élection de domicile, toute notification lui est valablement faite à la mairie de la commune où la contravention a été commise.

TITRE XV.

DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

Art. 129.—Des médecins sanitaires français sont établis en Orient : leur nombre, leur résidence et leurs émoluments sont fixés par le ministre de l'intérieur.

Ces médecins sont chargés de renseigner les agents du service consulaire français, l'administration supérieure et, en cas d'urgence, les directeurs de la santé sur l'état sanitaire des pays où ils résident.

Art. 130.—Les agents de la France au dehors doivent se tenir exactement informés de l'état sanitaire du pays où ils résident et adresser au département dont ils relèvent, pour être transmis au ministre de l'intérieur, les renseignements qui importent à la police sanitaire et à la santé publique de la France. S'il y a péril, ils doivent, en même temps, avertir l'autorité française la plus voisine ou la plus à portée des lieux qu'ils jugeraient menacés.

Art. 131.—Les chambres de commerce, les capitaines ou patrons de navires arrivant de l'étranger, les dépositaires de l'autorité publique, soit au dehors, soit au dedans, et généralement toutes les personnes ayant des renseignements de nature à intéresser la santé publique, sont invités à les communiquer aux autorités sanitaires.

Art. 132.—Des règlements locaux, approuvés soit par le ministre de l'intérieur, soit par le gouverneur général de l'Algérie, déterminent pour chaque port, s'il y a lieu, les conditions spéciales de police sanitaire qui lui sont applicables en vue d'assurer l'exécution des règlements généraux.

Art. 133.—Les dépenses du service sanitaire sont réglées annuellement, en prévision, par des budgets spéciaux préparés par les directeurs de la santé pour chacun des départements de leur circonscription et approuvés, sur l'avis des préfets, soit par le ministre de l'intérieur, soit par le gouverneur général de l'Algérie.

Aucune dépense ne peut être ni effectuée ni engagée en dehors de ces budgets sans une autorisation expresse du ministre ou du gouverneur, à moins toutefois qu'il n'y ait urgence. Dans ce cas, il en est référé immédiatement au ministre ou au gouverneur pour faire régulariser la dépense effectuée ou engagée.

Aussi tôt après la clôture de l'exercice financier, les directeurs de la santé adressent au ministre ou au gouverneur, par l'intermédiaire des préfets, et indépendamment des pièces exigées par les règlements sur la comptabilité, un compte détaillé des dépenses ordinaires ou extraordinaires effectuées au cours de l'exercice dans chacun des départements de leur circonscription.

Art. 134.—Sont abrogés les décrets des 22 février 1876, 25 mai 1878, 15 avril 1879, 26 janvier 1882, 19 décembre 1883, 30 décembre 1884, 29 octobre 1885, 15 décembre 1888, 25 juillet et 19 octobre 1894, 20 et 22 juin 1895, et généralement toutes dispositions réglementaires antérieures qui seraient contraires au présent décret.

Art. 135.—Le ministre de l'intérieur et les ministres de la justice, des affaires étrangères, des finances, de la guerre, de la marine, des travaux publics, du commerce, de l'industrie, des postes et des télégraphes, de l'agriculture, des colonies, et le gouverneur général de l'Algérie sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent décret, qui sera publié au *Journal officiel* de la République française et inséré au *Bulletin des lois*.

Fait à Paris, le 4 janvier 1896.

FÉLIX FAURE.

Par le Président de la République :

Le président du conseil,
ministre de l'intérieur,
LÉON BOURGEOIS.

Le ministre de la justice,
L. RICARD.

Le ministre des affaires étrangères,
BERTHELOT.

Le ministre des finances,
PAUL DOUMER.

Le ministre de la guerre,
G. CAVAIGNAC.

Le ministre de la marine,
EDOUARD LOCKROY.

Le ministre des travaux publics,
ED. GUYOT-DESSAIGNE.

Le ministre du commerce, de l'industrie,
des postes et des télégraphes,
G. MESUREUR.

Le ministre de l'agriculture,
VIGER.

Le ministre des colonies,
GUIEYSSE.

Par décret en date du 19 janvier 1896, rendu sur la proposition du ministre des finances :

M. Lacroix (Victor-Michel), percepteur des contributions directes à Givors (Rhône), nommé, par décret du 17 décembre 1895, à la recette particulière des finances de 3e classe d'Albertville (Savoie), et non installé, a été nommé receveur particulier des finances de l'arrondissement de Saint-Pons (Hérault), 3e classe, en remplacement de M. Dufort, décédé.

M. Blanc (Joseph-Henry), percepteur des contributions directes à Albertville (Savoie), a été nommé receveur particulier des finances de l'arrondissement d'Albertville (Savoie), 3e classe, en remplacement de M. Lacroix, non installé, qui a reçu une autre destination.

Le Président de la République française,

Sur le rapport du président du conseil, ministre de l'intérieur, et du ministre de l'instruction publique, des beaux-arts et des cultus,

Décrète :

Art. 1er.—L'enseignement donné aux élèves sages-femmes dans les maternités, en exécution du décret du 25 juillet 1893, peut être inspecté par les délégués du ministre de l'instruction publique.

Le ministre de l'instruction publique transmet au ministre de l'intérieur le résultat de ces inspections.

Art. 2.—Les ministres de l'instruction publique et de l'intérieur sont chargés,

No. 758.—The following telegrams regarding quarantine and trade restrictions, imposed in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India, are published for general information :—

Telegram, dated the 19th February 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, India.

Russia. All Indian ports declared contaminated. Basrah and Camaran report suspected cases of plague. Germany Prohibition to import from Indian ports and Persia rags, hides, old clothes, carpets, human hair, bristles, hair, wool, claws, hoops, personal baggage exempt, but disinfection possible Antwerp Sanitary officials examine crew and passengers, but arrivals from healthy ports exempt. Hides, unless cured with arsenic, hoofs, animal refuse, etc. prohibited; wool etc., admitted in transit, not for sale in Belgium, but liable to disinfection. Dunkirk. Four days' quarantine arrivals from infected ports if there has been no sickness on board, otherwise nine. After sick person removed, goods and passengers disinfected.

Telegram, dated the 20th February 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Russia Bokhara-Afghan frontier closed against Indian trade. Taktabazar only open Trans-Caspian town for passengers and goods. Hedjaz pilgrimage forbidden. Portugal. Lisbon only open port for landing mails and passengers' luggage; all will be subject to quarantine and disinfection, patterns and postal parcels excluded; this applies arrivals from Indian ports, Sea of Oman and Persian Gulf.

Telegram, dated the 22nd February 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Antwerp. My telegram of 19th February. Revised rules enjoin prohibition to import textile or similar products, animal or vegetable, as wool, cotton, jute, fibres of these products, cocoanut fibre, etc., unless packed in compressed bales bound with hoops.

Spain. Vessels arriving from Egypt, Arabia, India, the Persian Gulf ports, three days under observation. Prohibition to import rags, old clothes, tissues, mattresses, peltry, feathers, animal hair, horns, hoofs, wool, silk, linen, hemp, jute, etc., from India.

Telegram, dated 24th February 1897.

From—Secretary of State, London,

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Roumania. Importation of all animal products from India forbidden. Bulgaria. Importation of all merchandise from India Baluchistan, Afghanistan Persian Gulf forbidden. All Bulgarian Black Sea ports closed against India, unless vessel quarantined in Ottoman lazaret and against vessels with sickness. Varna and Bourgas open in certain cases after satisfactory medical inspection. Change of ship *en route* from infected port does not secure more favourable treatment.

PORT BLAIR.

The 24th February, 1897.

No. 117.—Mr. H. G. Tayler, Officiating 1st Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted one year's furlough, with effect from the 20th March 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

No. 119.—Consequent on the grant of furlough for one year to Mr. H G. Tayler, 3rd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, and officiating as 1st Assistant Superintendent, the following appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission :—

Mr. M V Portman 4th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 3rd Assistant Superintendent in the vacancy caused by the absence on furlough of Mr. E. H. Man, C.I.E., Deputy Superintendent, to continue to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. H. G. Tayler.

Mr. H. H. D'Oyly, 6th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 5th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 4th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. M. V. Portman.

Mr A Brown, 7th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 6th Assistant Superintendent, to continue to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. H. H D'Oyly.

Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, 8th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 7th Assistant Superintendent, to continue to officiate as 7th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. A. Brown.

Mr. R. F Lowis, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Burma, and officiating as 8th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, to continue to officiate as 8th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan.

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd February, 1897.

No. 171 —The services of Lieutenant D. G. Peart, 2nd Bombay Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Kamptee.

The 25th February, 1897.

No. 177.—Lieutenant-Colonel J E Goldsbury, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Ferozepore, is granted furlough out of India for two years under Rule IX of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 1st April 1897.

POLICE.

The 26th February, 1897.

No. 107.—The services of Mr. H L. Kemball, an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th February, 1897.

No. 70.—The services of the Reverend H. Menzies, Officiating Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 22nd February 1897, or from the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Nowgong.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 24th February, 1897.

No 252—4-10.—The services of Veterinary Lieutenant J. Loughlin are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 257—4-11.—Veterinary Captain R. H. Ringe, Army Veterinary Department, is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department on probation and posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 24th February, 1897.

No 398—19-3.—The services of Captain C. C. D. Morice, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st March, 1897.

The 25th February, 1897.

No. 414—6-5.—Lieutenant H. J. Hare, R.E., is appointed to the Survey of India Department as an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 8th January, 1897.

No. 415—6-5.—Lieutenant A. H. B. Hume, R.E., is appointed to the Survey of India Department as an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 24th January, 1897.

FORESTS.

The 26th February, 1896.

No. 226—71-3-F.—Mr. C. G. Rogers, Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, availed himself on the 5th February, 1897, of the furlough granted him in the notification of this Department, No. 150 F., dated the 5th instant.

From the same date Mr. Rogers reverted to the Bengal Forest List.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 24th February, 1897.

No. 306-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Hendrik de Veye as acting Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. F. Stork.

No. 311-G.—Notification No. 142-G., dated the 27th January, 1897, granting privilege leave for three months to Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Muir, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, is hereby cancelled.

The 26th February, 1897.

No. 323-G.—The following substantive promotions and appointments are made in and to the graded list of the Political Department consequent on augmentation and on the replacement of the services of Mr. W. Mackworth Young, C.S.I., and of Colonel A. W. Roberts at the disposal of the Home and Military Departments, respectively :—

The 15th November, 1896—

Major H. A. Deane, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, Political Officer for Dir and Swat, to be an additional Resident of the 2nd Class ;

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

The 10th February, 1897—

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Robertson, Indian Staff Corps, is confirmed in the appointment of Resident of the 1st Class and Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg ;

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd Class, to be Resident at Gwalior, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel D. Robertson, promoted ;

Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, Indian Staff Corps a Political Agent of the 1st Class, to be a Resident of the 2nd Class and Commissioner of Ajmere, *vice* Mr. A. H. T. Martindale ;

Major H. L. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 1st Class ;

Mr E. G. Colvin, of the Indian Civil Service, Bengal establishment, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class (seconded) ;

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Sadler, Indian Staff Corps, First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

The 13th February, 1897—

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

The 20th February, 1897—

Major M. J. Meade, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Major C. Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class (seconded), to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class (seconded).

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain J. R. C. Colvin, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to acting or special appointments held by any of the above-mentioned officers on the dates specified.

No. 324-G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the services of Captain J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, being temporarily placed at the disposal of the Kashmir Darbar, and with effect from the 19th January, 1897—

Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd class to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieutenant C. Ducat Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the 23rd January 1897—

Captain A. F. Bruce Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of special leave to Captain S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the 24th January, 1897—

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 27th January, 1897—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the 5th February, 1897—

Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant S. G. Knox, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieutenant L. A. Forbes, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class and with effect from the 6th February, 1897, Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the replacement at the disposal of the Military Department of the services of Colonel A. W. Roberts, Bengal General List Cavalry, and with effect from the 20th February, 1897—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 22nd February, 1897.

No. 871-*Gl*.—Mr. F. C. Harrison, Officiating Accountant General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days, with effect from the 22nd March, 1897.

Mr. W. H. Michael, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Harrison or until further orders.

Mr G. C. Ray, Assistant Comptroller General in charge of Outside Audits, is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, *vice* Mr. W. H. Michael.

The 25th February, 1897.

No. 923-*Gl*.—The following appointments in the Postal Department are notified:—

Mr. H. M. Kisch held the appointment of Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India from the 13th to the 18th February, 1897, both days inclusive, and was placed on special duty in India with effect from the 19th February, 1897.

Mr. H Farrer is appointed to be Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, with effect from the 19th February, 1897.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, is appointed to officiate in the second grade of Post Masters General, and is placed in charge of the Madras Circle, with effect from the 12th February, 1897.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

The 25th February, 1897.

No. 936-*S.R.*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Inland Bonded Warehouses Act (VIII of 1896), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of sections 5 to 7 of the said Act to the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 26th February, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 229.—Major S. D. Gordon, 19th Bengal Lancers, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Head-Quarters, Bengal Command, *vice* Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Travers, who has resigned. Dated 2nd February, 1897.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 230.—Lieutenant A. H. T. Rouse, Indian Staff Corps, 1st regiment of Madras Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 9th January, 1897.

(Joined his appointment on the 13th February, 1897).

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 231.—It is notified that the tenure of appointment of Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel E. DeBrath, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, is extended for a period of five years, with effect from the 1st April, 1897.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 232.—The following promotions and appointment are made, with effect from the 10th February, 1897, the date following that on which Captain H. N. Waymouth, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, was relieved of his duties in the Military Accounts Department on reversion to regimental duty.—

NAMES.	From	To
Lieutenant B. Scott, 11th Madras Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class
Lieutenant G. S. Sheppard, 9th Bengal Lancers.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Lieutenant F. W. Bagshawe, 8th Madras Infantry.	...	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class on probation.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 233.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Campbell, Royal Artillery, Ordnance officer, 1st class, to be an Inspector General of Ordnance.

Captain A. L. C. Turner, Royal Artillery, Ordnance officer, 2nd class, to be Ordnance officer, 1st class.

Mr. C. H. L. F. Wilson, Royal Artillery, Ordnance officer, 4th class, and officiating 3rd class, to be Ordnance officer, 3rd class,—

with effect from the 1st February, 1897, *vice* Major-General R. Wace, Royal Artillery, appointed Director General of Ordnance in India.

No. 234.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain W. C. A. Radcliffe, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, officiating 3rd class, and Assistant Superintendent, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 1st April, 1898.

No. 235.—Lieutenant N. F. Gordon, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 5th October, 1890, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 236.—Lieutenant G. G. Woods, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 12th October, 1896, to fill an existing vacancy.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 237.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenant Henry Roger Evelyn Pratt, attached to the 30th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, 13th December, 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 238.—*The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining :—*

11th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Raghava Naik to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 239.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 2nd February, 1897, pages 621 and 622.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL
2nd February 1897.

* * * * *

Staff, Colonel M. Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to be Assistant Military Secretary (for Indian Affairs) at Head Quarters, *vice* General J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 1st February, 1897.

* * * * * *

BREVET.

* * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel John Davidson, Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 25th November, 1896.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list :—

Charles J. O. Chambers. Dated 17th January, 1897.

Sir Benjamin P. Bromhead, Bart., C.B. Dated 18th January, 1897.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army :—

Edward R. Penrose. Dated 8th September, 1896.

Robert C. Andrews. Dated 28th October, 1896.

John F. C. Thatcher. Dated 8th November, 1896.

The undermentioned Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental seconds-in-command, Indian Army :—

Alfred Poingdestre. Dated 8th September, 1896.

Richard Wapshare. Dated 10th November, 1896.

George W. Priestley. Dated 12th November, 1896.

MEMORANDUM.

* * * * *

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Alexander Lawson, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 1st October, 1896.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 240.—Conductor John McCusker, Miscellaneous Department, India, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 241.—The promotion of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel V. N. Rogers-Harrison, Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment, to his present rank, will have effect from the 7th April, 1896, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 599 of 1896.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 242.—The undermentioned Colonels of the General Lists are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 20th February, 1897 :—

Alfred George Hutchins, Madras Infantry.

Arthur William Roberts, Bengal Cavalry.

William Henry Beckett, Bengal Infantry, Unemployed Supernumerary List.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 243.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 16th February, 1897 :—

Archibald Percival Lopez.

Arthur Robbins Duckworth.

Ashley Edwin Dunbar Harvey.

Patrick James Gormauly.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 244.—*The 1st (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Lancers.*—

Ressaidar Mirza Umrao Beg, to be Woordie Major, *vice* Jagat Singh, discharged, with effect from the 12th March, 1896.

Kot-Dafadar Major Luximon-rao Jadow, to be Jemadar, *vice* Narayan-rao Deoker, deceased, with effect from the 10th December, 1896.

No. 245.—*2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers*—

Ressaidar Karim Khan to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Ramchandar Rao-Mohite to be Ressaidar, *vice* Anant Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1896.

Kot-Dafadar Abdul Ghafur Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Wali Muhammad Khan, promoted, with effect from the 1st December, 1896.

No. 246.—*6th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse)*—

Dafadar Sher Bahadur Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Alah-Baksh Khan, resigned, with effect from the 31st December, 1896.

No. 247.—*31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Bachitar Singh, to be Subadar, and Havildar Mula, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dalambu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1896.

Jemadar Ratan Singh, to be Subadar, and Havildar Phuman Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lehna Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th November, 1896.

No. 248.—*14th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Durgayya to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Abdur Razzak to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Sultan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd October, 1896.

No. 249.—*15th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Kuppusami to be Subadar, *vice* Nara Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th January, 1897.

No. 250.—*22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Moses Samuel to be Subadar, *vice* Gajadhar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1897.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 251.—*3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry*—

Subadar Bishan Singh to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Shea Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Beli Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 10th November, 1896.

Jemadar Malu Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Faiz Talab to be Jemadar, *vice* Farman Ali, deceased, with effect from the 10th September, 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 252.—Captain J. P. Hill, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 20th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half pay with effect from the 2nd April, 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 253.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct with, and without gratuity, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1896:—

With gratuity of £5.

No. 26 Drum Major Alexander Lamb, 26th Regiment, Madras Infantry.

Without gratuity.

Store Sergeant James McPhillips, Ordnance Department, Unattached List, Madras Command.

No. 254.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Bombay Unattached List is awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity:—

First Class Sergeant Instructor (Acting Sergeant-Major) John Murphy, 2nd Battalion Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

MEDALS.

No. 255.—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal, under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars, 1895:—

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain F. J. Raynor.
Lieutenant P. A. Raynor.
Sergeant H. Wood.
Volunteer T. Baness.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps

Quartermaster Sergeant C. W. Emmer.
Volunteer A. F. Cecil.
" C. H. West.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Color Sergeant W. A. Emery.
" R. F. Wale.
Sergeant F. Burgoyne.
" C. Dutton.
Lance Sergeant A. Rae.
Volunteer W. Ross.
" E. Stroud.
" J. E. Shea.
" M. O'Farrell.
" W. E. Gould.
" T. Browne.
" C. Jerome.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Volunteer J. D. Lewis.

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant R. Kerr.
" W. Cooke.
Corporal J. Asquith.
Volunteer S. Aldridge.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 256.—*Calcutta Light Horse*—

Francis Jeffreys Kingsley, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 257.—*Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles*—

John Walter Leather, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 18th February, 1897, *vice* Grenfell, transferred to the super numerary list.

No. 258.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

William Carr, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Scott, promoted.

No. 259.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

David Coats Niven, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Goddard, promoted.

James Clarke Watson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Glen, promoted.

No. 260.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Surgeon-Major Edward Salisbury Brandon, Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Major, with effect from the 17th February, 1897, *vice* Nixon, deceased.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 261.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Henry Balten Huddleston to be Captain, *vice* Pearce, promoted.

Lieutenant Robert Fletcher Leslie to be Captain, *vice* Craven, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Beresford Frederick Gahan to be Lieutenant, *vice* Kennedy, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant William Woodthorpe Peddie to be Lieutenant, *vice* Collet, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Samuel Bayley Wells to be Lieutenant, *vice* Porter, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Ralph Strachey to be Lieutenant, *vice* Wright, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 262.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major Henry Elworthy, V.D., resigns his commission, and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with permission to wear the uniform of the corps.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 14.—The appointments notified in G. G. O. No. 10 of 1897, will take effect from the date Captain A. Gwyn, Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine, avails himself of the leave granted to him in G. G. O. No. 9 of 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 15.—In G. G. O. No. 75 of 1896 *after* "permitted to retire" *add* the word "temporarily."

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th February, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 20th and the 26th February, 1897:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery . . .	Lieutenant A. A. Boggs.	15th February, 1897.	Trimulgherry.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 23rd January and the 26th February 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Thomas Patrick Geoghegan. (*a*)	Major . .	Indian Staff Corps (3rd Bombay Cavalry.)	12th July, 1896.	Intestate .	2,683 0 11		25th April, 1897.
James Eads Ubsdell (*b*) .	Captain .	1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry.	13th October, 1896.	Intestate .	2,924 3 2	...	Do.

(*a*) *Widow.*—Marian Geoghegan.
Address.—66, Cadogan Place, London, S.-W.

Children—
Gerald, Irene, Violet } Geoghegan.

(*b*) *Next-of-kin*—
Father—J. A. Ubsdell, Esq.
Address.—Clifton Villa, Southampton.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th February, 1897.

No. 74.—Mr. C. L. Biscoe, in class II, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with the temporary rank of class I, grade 3, of that Establishment during the absence of Mr. Chamberlain, on furlough, or until further orders.

Public Works Department Notification No. 370 of the 9th September, 1896, is hereby cancelled.

No. 75.—It is hereby notified for information that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has, in a telegram dated 9th February, 1897, accorded sanction to the construction of the Rajbari-Faridpur Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, 14·59 miles in length, at an estimated cost of ₹13,60,027.

The 22nd February, 1897.

No. 76.—Mr. H. G. S. Savory, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Junior Consulting Engineer at Nagpur, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *vice* Mr. G. V. Martyn, appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, or until further orders.

Public Works Department Notification No. 511 of the 9th December, 1896, is hereby cancelled.

The 23rd February, 1897.

No. 78.—Mr. A. S. Jameson, Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted extraordinary leave for three days, from the 16th to 18th October, 1896, inclusive, in extension of that sanctioned in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 30, dated 11th May 1896.

The 24th February, 1897.

No. 79.—With reference to Public Works Department Code, volume I, chapter II, paragraph 79, Mr. Maurice William Clifford is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch, in the rank of Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade, on probation, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Department.

The 25th February, 1897.

No. 82.—Mr. A G. Harrison, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted temporarily to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 26th February, 1897.

No. 83.—Mr. G. V. Martyn, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, Officiating Junior Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, until further orders.

No. 84.—The following promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch :—

Names.	From	To		With effect from
Carey, Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. LeM., *I.S.C.*	Examiner, 3rd class, permanent and 2nd class, temporary rank.	Examiner, 2nd class . . .	Permanent . .	18th February, 1897.
O'Donoghue, W. F. .	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, permanent, and 3rd class, temporary rank.	Examiner, 3rd class . .	Permanent . .	18th February, 1897.
Wood, S. G. . .	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade .	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Permanent . .	18th February, 1897.
Wollaston, A. H. .	Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade .	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade	Permanent . .	18th February, 1897.
Hoskyn, Major C. R., *R.E.*	Examiner, 3rd class . . .	Examiner, 2nd class . .	Temporary rank .	14th February, 1897.
Barrow, W. F. . .	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade .	Examiner, 3rd class . .	Temporary rank .	14th February, 1897.
French, V. C. . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade .	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Temporary rank .	14th February, 1897.
Gaynor, M. H. . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade .	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Temporary rank .	1st February, 1897.*
Muirhead, C. . .	Deputy Examiner, class II (new classification).	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification).	Temporary rank .	18th February, 1897.
Trotter, H. M. C .	Deputy Examiner, class II (new classification).	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification).	Temporary rank .	18th February, 1897.
Mole, P. C. . .	Deputy Examiner, class II (new classification).	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification).	Temporary rank .	18th February, 1897.

* In supersession of the date mentioned in Notification No. 45 of 28th January, 1897.

No 85.—The services of the following officers, who have been deputed temporarily to the Public Works Department for employment on Famine relief works, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal :—

Lieutenant G. T. Scott, R.E, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Military Works Department.

Lieutenant J. L. Meyer, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Military Works Department.

Lieutenant H. F. E Freeland, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, temporary rank, Military Works Department.

Lieutenant H. Biddulph, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, temporary rank, Military Works Department.

Lieutenant F. B. Tillard, R.E., attached officer.

Second-Lieutenant M. R. Elles, R E.

No. 86.—The services of the following officers, who have been deputed temporarily to the Public Works Department for employment on Famine relief works, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab —

Major F G. Lutyens, R.E., Supernumerary Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department.

Second-Lieutenant B. W. Mainprise, R.E., attached officer.

Second-Lieutenant A. S. Holme, R.E., attached officer.

The 23rd February, 1897.

No. 77.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 154 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1897.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of

India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules, therewith promulgated, for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to the rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, No. 348, dated the 4th February 1897, forwarding letter from the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, No. 1023 T., dated the 30th January 1897.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and 55, dated the 5th February 1897 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896 and 6th February 1897), may be made applicable to the Surat-Amalner section of the Tapti Valley railway from such date as it may be opened for the public carriage of passengers animals, or goods.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working open lines of railway which may, for the time being, be in force on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, to such portions of the Surat-Amalner section of the Tapti Valley railway as are situate in British territory and which may, from time to time, be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, for information and guidance.

The 24th February, 1897.

No. 80.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 159 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1897.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules, therewith promulgated, for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 302, dated the 21st August 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 24th August 1895—the Government of India resolution No. 434 R T., dated the 14th August 1895.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of

India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to the rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, No 682, dated the 5th February 1897, forwarding letter from the Agent of the Indian Midland Railway Company, No. 653, dated the 1st February 1897.

OBSERVATIONS.—*The Agent of the Indian Midland Railway Company* has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and 55, dated the 5th February 1897 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896 and 6th February 1897), may be made applicable to the Indian Midland railway and to the lines worked by it.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st July 1897, the application of the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations to such portions of the Indian Midland railway and of the lines worked by it as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, for information and guidance.

The 25th February, 1897.

No. 81.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 169 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1897.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 342, dated the 1st October 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 5th October 1895—the Government of India resolution No. 533 R. T., dated the 24th September 1895, applying the open line General Rules of 1895 to the Assam Bengal railway.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to the rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, No. 306, dated the 13th February 1897, forwarding letter from the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Assam Bengal railway, No. $\frac{7-2 \text{ Rev.}}{138 \text{ C.}}$, dated the 4th February 1897.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and Chief Engineer of the Assam Bengal Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway which were published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and 55, dated the 5th February 1897 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896 and 6th February 1897), may be made applicable to the Assam Bengal railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st January 1897, the application of the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations to such portions of the Assam Bengal railway as may be open on that date for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, and to the other portions of the railway from the date on which they may be so opened.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, for information and guidance.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R. E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. ₹	a.	p.
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS.

Publisher, Gazette of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 25th February, 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 670 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 20th February 1897:—

No. 58 of 1897.—George John Craven, gentleman of 27, Martin's lane, Cannon street London, E. C., for improvements in nails.

No. 59 of 1897.—George William Boucher, Daniel McCallum, and Frank Johnson engineers, all of 27, Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E. C., for improvements in wheels for vehicles.

No. 60 of 1897.—George Henry Clarkson, assistant telegraph superintendent, Indian Midland railway, Jhansi, for improvements in and connected with electric signalling on railways

No. 61 of 1897.—George William Claridge, of Harchatch estate, North Travancore, *viâ* Bodinayakanur, Madura district, Madras, for improvements in transplanters, or implements for transplanting plants and shrubs.

No. 62 of 1897.—James Frank Duryea, mechanical engineer, of No. 70, Montrose street, in Springfield, county of Hampden, and state of Massachusetts, United States of America, for improvements in motor-vehicles and the like.

No. 63 of 1897.—The Dairy Supply Company, Limited, dairy engineers, of Museum street, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in apparatus for sterilizing milk, cream, and other alimentary liquids.

No. 64 of 1897.—The Dairy Supply Company, Limited, dairy engineers, of Museum street, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in apparatus for sterilizing milk, and other liquids.

No. 65 of 1897.—William Thomas Page, engineer, of Lynthorpe, Bromyard road, Worcester, for improvements in railway signalling apparatus.

No. 66 of 1897.—Thomas Holliday, manufacturing chemist, of Edgerton, Huddersfield, in the county of York, for improvements in means or apparatus for use in the production, storing and application of acetylene gas.

No. 67 of 1897.—Henry Lewis Davis, silk merchant, of 27, Brondesbury road, Kilburn, London, N. W., for a new or improved attachment for bicycles.

No. 68 of 1897.—Frederick Carleton Esmond, electrical engineer, of 488, Fourth street, Brooklyn, United States of America, for new or improved means of sup-

porting or attaching the saddles or seats of bicycles and other vehicles.

No. 69 of 1897.—Joseph Campbell, consulting geologist and chemist, of St. Nicholas college, Randwick, New South Wales, for improvements in the method of and apparatus for treating gold and silver and other metal bearing ores and materials.

No. 70 of 1897.—William Owen Phillips, journalist, etc., of No. 136, Dhurrumtollah street, in the town of Calcutta, for a bicycle umbrella holder.

No. 71 of 1897.—Ali Ahmad, for Persian and Urdu type made in accordance with the art of Persian calligraphy.

No. 671 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 87 of 1896.—B. L. Rajak, B.C.E., temporary engineer, state railways, at present at Pad Edan, Naushahro, Sind, for a new method of manufacturing "surkhi." (Specification filed 15th February 1897.)

No. 92 of 1896.—William Naylor, mechanical engineer, Howrah, for an improved pulley, to be called "Naylor's patent challenge channel pulley." (Specification filed 8th February 1897.)

No. 129 of 1896.—Otto Hoffmann, engineer, of 46, Cresswell Grove, Withington, Manchester, for improvements in and relating to humidifying and spraying apparatus and appliances. (Specification filed 12th February 1897.)

No. 208 of 1896.—Preston Davies, tyre manufacturer, of Spencer House, West Hill road, Southfields, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in ball bearings. (Specification filed 12th February 1897.)

No. 227 of 1896.—Gordon J. Scott, electrical engineer, residing at No. 651, North 33rd street, in the city of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America, and William S. Janney, physician, residing at No. 1535, North Broad street, in the same city, for a system of electrical distribution. (Specification filed 12th February 1897.)

No. 229 of 1896.—Alfred Jordan, commercial clerk, of 27, Mincing lane, in the county of London, for an improved apparatus for reducing or disintegrating hard substances. (Specification filed 12th February 1897.)

No. 230 of 1896.—Bernard Morley Fletcher, civil engineer, of 7, Victoria street, Westminster, for improvements in apparatus for utilising the power of waves. (Specification filed 12th February 1897.)

No. 231 of 1896.—James Albert Bonsack, mechanical engineer of 1328, Chestnut street, city of Philadelphia,

state of Pennsylvania, United States of America, for a machine for making conical cigarettes. (Specification filed 15th February 1897.)

No. 232 of 1896.—Hugo Bilgram, machinist and mechanical engineer, of the city of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America, for a machine for making conical cigarettes. (Specification filed 15th February 1897.)

No. 236 of 1896.—George Lansell, quartz miner, of the Fortuna crushing works, Bendigo, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved pump for mining and other purposes. (Specification filed 12th February 1897.)

No. 237 of 1896.—The Folk-Ellis Patent Marine Governor and Safety Cut-off Company, Limited, of No. 31, Queen street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved method of and electrical apparatus for automatically reducing and cutting off steam to prevent the "racing" of marine engines. (Specification filed 15th February 1897.)

No. 343 of 1896.—Cuthbert McCallum, merchant, of No. 23, St. Mary Axe, in the city of London, for improvements in or connected with collapsible or folding boxes. (Specification filed 9th February 1897.)

No. 344 of 1896.—Ernest Harry Archer, tea dealer, of No. 23, St. Mary Axe, in the city of London, for improvements in or connected with collapsible or other boxes or cases. (Specification filed 9th February 1897.)

No. 387 of 1896.—Robert Henry Cave, indigo planter, of Patterghatta post office, Colgong, E. I. Ry., for improvements in the process of indigo manufacture, whereby the deposit of indigo is increased and a better quality of dye obtainable. (Specification filed 1st February 1897.)

No. 399 of 1896.—Robert Alfred Fraser, gentleman, of "Alvie," Toorak road, Toorak, in the county of Bourke, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved mechanism for opening or closing doors of railway carriages, and for indicating to passengers the names of arrival stations. (Specification filed 13th February 1897.)

No. 443 of 1896.—James Alexander Main, engineer, of Clydesdale iron works, Possilpark, Glasgow, for improvements in apparatus for withering and drying tea leaf. (Specification filed 13th February 1897.)

No. 672 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 2D of 1897.—Isaac Benjamin, artist and proprietor, The Bombay Art Furnishing Establishment, Gowalia Tank road, Bombay, for a centrement consisting of an octagonal cabinet having four seats and four jardinières.

No. 673 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 50 of 1888.—Edward Smith and Frederick Smith, designers in glass and glassware, of 34, Gray's Inn road, London, for an improved method or means of producing a sparkling effect in or from glass alone, or from a combination of glass and metal, or metallized material. (From 1st March 1897 to 1st March 1898.)

No. 95 of 1888.—Richard Morris, engineer, of Bennett park, Blackheath, in the county of Kent, for an improvement in filters. (From 6th March 1897 to 6th March 1898.)

No. 12 of 1889.—Alfred Nobel, engineer, of 53, Avenue Malakoff, Paris, for improvements in the manufacture of explosives. (From 23rd February 1897 to 23rd February 1898.)

No. 260 of 1890.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco works, Belfast, Ireland for improvements in the manufacture of tea and in apparatus therefor. (From 24th March 1897 to 24th March 1898.)

No. 96 of 1891.—Peter Ferguson and William Young Fleming, engineers and shipbuilders, both of Phoenix engine works, Paisley, Renfrewshire, for improvements in multiple-expansion steam engines. (From 27th June 1897 to 27th June 1898.)

No. 300 of 1892.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in air heating stoves. (From 25th March 1897 to 25th March 1898.)

No. 5 of 1893.—Elisha Gray, professor of physics, of Highland park, Lake county, state of Illinois, United States of America, for an improved mode of and apparatus for transmitting and recording electrically autographic messages, signals and markings. (From 26th April 1897 to 26th April 1898.)

No. 22 of 1893.—Gerard Beekman, gentleman, of No. 5, East 34th street, New York, United States of America, for improvements in harvesting machines. (From 20th February 1897 to 20th February 1898.)

No. 674 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that, under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

No. 183 of 1892.—Elizabeth Phillips' invention for improvements in bed pans, commodes and other like articles. (Specification filed 18th November 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for the above invention.

No. 286 of 1890.—Hafiz Faqir Muhammad's invention for improvements in sugarcane mills. (Specification filed 20th November 1891.)

No. 287 of 1891.—Messrs. Thomas Churchman Darby and John Evan Steevenson's invention for improvements in implements for cultivating land. (Specification filed 20th November 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*b*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 216 of 1890.—Messrs. Edward Sydney Luard and Mark Maxwell Lindsley's invention for improvements in couplings for railway and other vehicles. (Specification filed 18th November 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*c*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Alfred Boomgardt of Bankipur.	Presidency General Hospital.	13th January, 1897 .	The District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 1st February, 1897.	It is not known whether the deceased has left any Will. The property is in possession of the widow, and no one has applied for Administration.
George Oakley . .	Dâk Bungalow, Chittagong.	3rd January, 1897 .	The District Judge of Chittagong, on 4th February, 1897	The deceased is not known to have left any Will, and no one has applied for Administration.
A. J. Wells . .	Not stated. . .	28th December, 1896 .	The Recorder, Rangoon, on February, 1897.	The deceased was Inspector of Schools and left an unsigned Will. No one has applied for Letters of Administration. Some property made over to Messrs. Balthazar & Son, Rangoon, by Mr. E. Moore, a friend of the deceased.
William Suher . .	European Hospital, Allahabad.	20th October, 1896 .	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 13th February, 1897.	The deceased is said to have died intestate, and no one has applied for Letters of Administration.
V. Leonard. . .	Presidency General Hospital.	16th December, 1896 .	The District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 18th February, 1897.	The deceased was an employe in the East India Railway No Will found and no one has applied for Letters of Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, 25th February, 1897.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Register No.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	Remarks.
			R a. p.		
	FOUND IN THE DELHI DISTRICT.				
	Old Rupees of the Mogul Emperors.				
287	Aurangzib, Mint Shahjehanabad	Silver	1 8 0	2	These coins will be available up to and not later than October, 1897.
288	Ditto, Mint Surat	,,	1 8 0	6	
289	Ditto, Mint and date illegible	,,	1 8 0	36	
294	Shahjahan, illegible	,,	1 8 0	37	
	FOUND IN THE KULNA DISTRICT.				
295	Shah Alam	Silver	1 0 0	2	
296	Ahmad Shah	,,	1 0 0	6	
	FOUND IN THE BHAGULPUR DISTRICT.				
297	Old East India Company's Rupees (British Mintage)	Silver	1 0 0	22	
	FOUND IN THE LOHARDUGA DISTRICT.				
298	Old East Indian Company's Rupees	Silver	1 0 0	12	
	FOUND IN THE NAGPUR DISTRICT.				
	Old Rupees of the Mogul Emperors.				These coins will be available up to and not later than February, 1898.
299	Ahmad Shah, Mint Surat	Silver	1 0 0	9	
300	Ditto, Mint Katak	,,	1 0 0	4	
301	Ditto, illegible	,,	1 0 0	3	
	FOUND IN THE DURBHANGA DISTRICT.				
	Old Rupees of the Mogul Emperors.				
302	Aurangzib	Silver	1 4 0	8	
303	Shah Jahan	,,	1 4 0	4	
304	Farrokh Siyar	,,	1 4 0	1	
	FOUND IN THE FEROZPUR DISTRICT.				
305	Indo-Sassanian coins known as "Gudhia-ka-poisa". Silver coin of the size of a four-anna piece	Silver	0 6 0	5	

Register No.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	Remarks.
			R a. p.		
	FOUND IN THE MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.				
306	Sultan Alau-d-din Muhammad Shah of Delhi . . .	Silver .	1 4 0	2	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than February, 1898.
	FOUND IN THE KANGRA DISTRICT.				
307	Muhammad Shah (old coins of the Suri Dynasty) . .	Copper .	0 2 0	5	
308	Islam Shah (old coins of the Suri Dynasty) . . .	,, .	0 2 0	3	
309	Sher Shah (old coins of the Suri Dynasty) . .	,, .	0 2 0	3	
310	Sher Shah, Mint Gualiyar (old coins of the Suri Dynasty) .	,, .	0 2 0	1	
311	Akbar Namal (old coins of the Suri Dynasty and Akbar) .	,, .	0 2 0	5	
312	Akbar, illegible (old coins of the Suri Dynasty and Akbar) .	,, .	0 2 0	5	
	FOUND IN THE BANNU DISTRICT.				
313	Sabuktigen, one of the early members of the Ghaznawi Dynasty. Silver coin of the size of a four-anna piece . .	Silver .	0 4 0	583	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 24th February, 1897.

A. W. BAIRD, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd February, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	99,75,642	12	4			
Public Deposits at Branches .	74,73,081	1	6	1,74,48,723	13	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,30,37,755	0	2
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .				4,37,009	14	5
Sundries				16,61,522	2	0
RUPEES .				10,01,86,010	14	5

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				29,12,606	0	0
Other authorised Investments . .				60,62,030	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities . . .				2,76,09,428	12	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .				2,18,18,916	3	0
Bills discounted and purchased .				1,19,81,679	12	0
Balances with other Banks . .				15,32,053	10	8
Bullion				2,439	1	4
Dead Stock				13,26,257	15	1
Stamps				19,260	3	6
Sundries				11,08,979	1	3
				7,43,64,069	15	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	1,35,15,575	7	2			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,23,05,774	8	3	2,58,21,349	15	5
RUPEES .				10,01,86,010	14	5

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 25th February, 1897.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 35·5.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 22nd February, 1897.

No. 671-G.—The following transfers have been made in the Establishment of Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana :—

Class.	Name.	From	To	Date of transfer.
Third	Ram Preshad Banerji	Northern India Salt Revenue Dispensary, Pachbadra.	Northern India Salt Revenue Dispensary, Bhatki.	13th October, 1896.
Third	Waizul Huq	Northern India Salt Revenue Dispensary, Bhatki.	Marwar Raj Service	13th October, 1896.
Third	Nur Masih	Native States Reserve List.	Jeypore Raj Service	27th October, 1896.
Third	Shiushanker Dayashanker	Jeypore Raj Service	Northern India Salt Revenue Dispensary, Pachbadra.	27th October, 1896.
Third	Kamlanand Lalitanand Pandia	Jeypore Raj Service	Marwar Raj Service	19th November, 1896.

No. 672-G.—The following Hospital Assistants availed themselves of privilege leave for the period, and from and to the dates specified against their names :—

Class.	Name.	Attached to	Period.	From	To
Third	Ram Dhari Sinha	Charitable Dispensary, Abu Road.	1 month and 9 days.	22nd October, 1896	30th November, 1896.
Third	Brij Bashi Lall	Sheogunge Dispensary in Seroh.	1 month and 14 days.	6th November, 1896	19th December, 1896.
Third	Ganpatram Nurbheram Pathak	Central Jail Hospital, Jodhpore.	1 month and 30 days.	2nd November, 1896	31st December, 1896.
Third	Ram Sanchi	Central Jail Hospital, Jeypore.	13 days	20th December, 1896	1st January, 1897.
Third	Sada Ram	Chirawa Dispensary in Jeypore.	2 months	1st October, 1896	30th November, 1896.

No. 673-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Mirza Muhammad Beg returned on the 17th November, 1896, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 4380-G., dated 19th October, 1896.

No. 674-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Sheikh Fazeelul Husain, attached to the Saran Dispensary in Meywar, was granted leave on private affairs for six months, under Article 370 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd January, 1896, and Third Class Hospital Assistant Babu Lal Gupta, of the Native States Reserve List, was appointed to act for him from that date.

No. 675-G.—First Class Hospital Assistant Syed Noor Khan, attached to the Central Jail Hospital, Jeypore, was granted two months' privilege leave, from the forenoon of the 23rd January, 1897.

No. 676-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Abdullah Khan, in charge of the Falodi Dispensary in Marwar, was granted privilege leave for three months, from the afternoon of the 1st January, 1897, and Third Class Hospital Assistant Issar Pershud Chackravarty, of the Government Reserve List, was appointed to officiate for him from that date.

No. 677-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Sheikh Imamuddin was granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for twenty days in continuation of the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 4380-G., dated 19th October, 1896, and consequently the whole period of leave from the 8th August to the 27th November, 1896, both days inclusive, is commuted into sick leave, under Article 264 of the Civil Service Regulations. He returned from leave on the afternoon of 27th November, 1896.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 20th February, 1897.

No. 706.—The Resident in Mysore is pleased to declare that for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882) and section 83 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, the location and limits of the Police stations formed within the Railway lands in Mysore, jurisdiction over which has been ceded to the British Government, shall be as specified in the statement below:—

JURISDICTION.				Where located.	Railway Stations included within the jurisdiction of the Police Stations.
COMMENING FROM		ENDING AT			
Mile and Telegraph post on the Railway.		Mile and Telegraph post on the Railway.			
Mile.	Telegraph post.	Mile.	Telegraph post.		
210 South distant signal of city station.	18	190 On the Bangalore-Harihar Section. 154 On the Bangalore-Hindupur Section. 218 On the Madras Railway Section.	 18	Bangalore City .	Golhalli. Chick Banavar. Yesvantpur junction. Rajankunti. Yellahanka. Bangalore City.
218 Madras Railway . . .	18	182	11	Bangalore Cantonment	Bangalore Cantonment. Krishnarajapuram. Whitefield. Devangundi. Malur. Tyakal.
182	11	163 Mysore Mines Terminus and the whole of the Kolar Gold Fields extension.	5	Bowringpett . .	Bowringpett. Kamasamudram. Binanatham. Oorgaum. Champion Reefs. Mysore Mines Terminus.
190 Banagalore-Harihar Section (Mysore State Railway)	..	139	..	Tumkur . . .	Yelladhagi. Nittur. Gubbi. Tumkur. Hunnalli. Nidvandah. Dodhele.
139	...	93	6	Arsikere . .	Devanur. Banavar. Arsikere. Kanchauli. Tiptur Karodi Banasandra.
93	6	40		Kadur . . .	Holalkere. Ramagiri. Hosdurga Road. Sivani Ajjampur. Birur. Kadur.
40	...	80 Centre of bridge over Tungabadra river and boundary stone, Mysore.	9	Davengere . .	Harihar. Davangere. Tholahunsi. Kodaganur. Mayakonda. Sasalu. Chick Jajur.
154 Hindupur Section . . .	...	119 Boundary Stone, Mysore, Anantapur.	13	Goribidnur . .	Dodkurugod. Goribidnur. Thondebavi. Makhidrug. Dodballapur.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE,

First Assistant to the Resident.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th February, 1897.

J. G. Apcar, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, has obtained leave of absence without pay for five weeks, from the 24th instant.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th February, 1897.

No. 2.—The furlough out of India granted to third class Assistant Surgeon H. A. J. Gidney, in this Office Notification No. 5, dated the 5th February, 1896, is extended to one year and six months.

The 22nd February, 1897.

No. 3.—First class Military Assistant Surgeon G. R. Crowe, in Medical charge of the junior grades of the Secretariat establishments of the Government of India at Simla, is granted privilege leave for forty days, with effect from the 23rd December, 1896.

No. 4.—Second Class Military Assistant Surgeon E. S. Baillie, attached to the Staff Dispensary, Simla, held, in addition to his own duties, Medical charge of the junior grades of the Secretariat establishments of the Government of India at Simla during the absence, on forty days' privilege leave, of first class Assistant Surgeon G. R. Crowe.

ERNEST ROBERTS, *M.B.*,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th February, 1897.

No. 29.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 24th January, 1897, and until further orders:—

NAME.	From	To
J. S. Hewett . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade.

No. 30.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 6th February, 1897, and until further orders:—

NAME.	From	To
H. A. Armstrong .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director General of Telegraphs.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th February, 1897.

No. 191.—The following promotions are made with effect from 5th February, 1897, *vice* Mr. T. Shaw, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, seconded, on appointment as a Draftsman in the Head Quarters Office, Calcutta:—

Mr. W. M. Kelly, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

Mr. C. George, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

Mr. C. H. G. Johnson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. M C. Petters, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

DRAFT REGULATIONS UNDER THE DANGEROUS EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT.

Indore Residency, the 18th February, 1897.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 443-I.A. and 444-I. A., dated the 4th February, 1897, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India prescribes the following regulations for the inspection of persons travelling by railway in and through Central India and the segregation, in hospital, temporary accommodation or otherwise, of persons suspected by the inspecting officer of being infected with the plague or bubonic fever:—

1. Any medical officer or qualified medical practitioner may, at any railway station in the Central India Agency, compel any person or all the persons in any train stopping at such sta-

tion to alight from that train and undergo such inspection of body or property as the said medical officer or the said qualified medical practitioner may consider necessary for determining whether the said person or persons travelling by train is or are suffering from or is or are likely to be infected with bubonic fever or plague.

2. If any such traveller is found to be so suffering, or if the aforesaid inspection shows that he is likely to be infected with bubonic fever, it shall be competent for the person making the inspection to direct the removal, segregation, in hospital, temporary accommodation or otherwise, of any person so suffering or or likely to be infected.

3. It shall be competent for the person making the said inspection or for the person in medical charge of the place to which any such traveller is removed or in which he is segregated, to order the destruction by fire or otherwise of any of that traveller's property which he considers likely to spread infection of bubonic fever.

4. It is obligatory on every traveller referred to in any of the foregoing sections to answer all questions put to him by the person making such inspection or in medical charge of the traveller, and such traveller is bound to answer any such question fully and truthfully to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

5. Any person taking action under any of the foregoing sections without authority from his official superior or from some officer of Government shall not be entitled to protection under section 4 of Act III of 1897, but such authority may be given by the Local Government indicated in Foreign Department Notification No. 443 I. A., dated the 4th February, 1897, subsequently to such action being taken.

6. Any action such as is contemplated in the first 3 sections of these Regulations which may have been taken before these Regulations come into force shall be held to have been taken under these Regulations.

7. These Regulations shall have effect from the time and date of their receipt in any place by any person authorised to act under them

L. S. NEWMARCH,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 15th February, 1897.

No. 87.—Under the provisions of Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, Khan Bahadur Allah Dad Khan, Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 9th February, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 88.—Mirza Abdulla, Shirazai, Mir Munshi in the Office of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan and Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, is appointed to officiate as Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties, and during the absence on leave of Khan Bahadur Allah Dad Khan, or until further orders.

No. 89.—Pandit Nand Lall, a Munsif of the 1st grade and Munsif of Sibi, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and as Personal Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties, and during the absence of Lalla Chokha Nand, on furlough, or until further orders.

Quetta, the 17th February, 1897.

No. 169.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 444 I. A., dated the 4th February, 1897, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to declare, under section 2 (2) (*b*) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897) as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, that the Regulations published for British Baluchistan by Notification No. 168, dated the 17th February 1897, shall apply also to the aforesaid territories.

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,

Second Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 17th February, 1897.

No. 168.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 302, dated 4th February, 1897, the Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan is pleased to prescribe the following Regulations under section 2 (2) (*b*) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897) :—

I.—In the following Regulations :—

"Place of inspection" means any place which may be notified by the Local Government to be a place of inspection.

"Inspecting Medical Officer" means a person appointed by an order in writing by the Local Government to be an Inspecting Medical Officer.

II.—The Local Government may notify any railway station or any place in the vicinity thereof to be a place of inspection, and may by order in writing appoint one or more Inspecting Medical Officers for the same.

III.—Every Inspecting Medical Officer who is unavoidably prevented from discharging all or any of his functions

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as such may by order in writing appoint any Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant temporarily to discharge such functions, and every Assistant Surgeon and Hospital Assistant so appointed shall so far as such functions are concerned be deemed for the purposes of these Regulations to be an Inspecting Medical Officer.

IV.—An Inspecting Medical Officer may at his place of inspection direct any person travelling by railway to leave the carriage in which he is travelling and come on to the platform or on to the line, and may prohibit any such person from leaving the platform or any other portion of the place of inspection.

V.—(1) An Inspecting Medical Officer may at his place of inspection make a medical inspection and examination of any person travelling by railway in such manner and to such extent as he thinks necessary in order to ascertain whether there is reason to believe or suspect that such person is or may be infected with bubonic plague: Provided that such inspection or examination shall not be made in any manner or to any extent to which such person objects.

(2) An Inspecting Medical Officer may put to any such person any question he thinks fit in order to ascertain whether there is reasot to believe or suspect as aforesaid, and such person shall be bound to answer truly any question so put to him.

VI.—Where, as the result of such inspection or examination or otherwise, the Inspecting Medical Officer considers that there is reason to believe or suspect that any person is or may be infected with bubonic plague, or where any person makes any objection under the proviso to clause V, sub-clause (1) of these Regulations, the Inspecting Medical Officer may direct that such person be removed to and detained in any building tent or other place, whether near the place of inspection or elsewhere, until the Inspecting Medical Officer or some other Medical Officer empowered in this behalf by a written order of the Local Government certifies in writing that in his opinion there is no longer any reason for believing or suspecting such person to be infected as aforesaid.

VII.—Any person in respect to whom a direction has not been given under clause VI may apply to the Inspecting Medical Officer to be allowed to attend upon any person in respect to whom such a direction has been given, and the Inspecting Medical Officer shall, except for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, grant such application.

VIII.—Any person who has made an application under the last foregoing clause and whose application has been granted shall be detained in such building, tent or other place, whether near the place of inspection or elsewhere, as the Inspecting Medical Officer may direct until the Inspecting Officer or some other Medical Officer empowered in this behalf by a written order of the Local Government certifies in writing that in his opinion there is no longer any reason for detaining such person.

IX.—No person in respect to whom a direction under clause VI or VIII of the Regulations has been given shall leave any building, tent or other place in which an Inspecting Medical Officer has directed him to be detained until such Inspecting Medical Officer certifies in writing that in his opinion there is no longer any reason for believing or suspecting such person to be infected as aforesaid, or that there is no longer any reason for detaining such person as the case may be.

X.—The Inspecting Medical Officer may order the destruction or disinfection of any article which is or has been in the possession of any person in respect to whom a direction under clause VI or VIII has been given, or which is or has been in the possession of any person whom the Inspecting Medical Officer considers to have been in dangerous proximity to such person:

Provided that compensation shall be paid for the destruction or injury of any article under this clause.

XI.—Applications for the payment of compensation under the last foregoing clause may be made to the District Magistrate, who shall upon receipt of any such application determine by order in writing the amount of such compensation, if any, and such order shall be final.

XII.—The Local Government may determine in what cases or classes of cases any charges for the provision of accommodation, diet and treatment for persons detained under these Regulations and any sums payable as compensation under them shall be defrayed or paid by any Local Body or Local Fund, and such Local Body or Local Fund shall thereupon become liable to defray such charges or pay such compensation accordingly.

XIII.—In every case in which any charges are to be defrayd or any compensation is payable under these Regulations for which no Local Body or Local Fund is liable under an order issued under the last preceding clause or under any other law or rule having the force of law, such charges shall be defrayed or compensation shall be paid by the Local Government:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be deemed to prevent the Local Government from recovering any moneys thus paid from any Native State or Railway Administration or Railway Company when such moneys are by agreement or otherwise so recoverable.

XIV.—The powers conferred on the Inspecting Medical Officer by these Regulations shall be exercised subject to the control of the Magistrate of the District, the Revenue Commissioner and of the Local Government.

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Second Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 17th February, 1897.

No. 170.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by clause II of the Regulations made under section 2 (2) (*b*) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and published with Notifications Nos. 168 and 169, dated the 17th February, 1897, the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General hereby declares the following Railway stations to be places of inspection for the purposes of the said Regulations :—

Sibi.	Quetta.
Sharigh.	Chaman.
Bostan.	Hirok.
Killa Abdulla.	

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Second Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 21st February, 1897.

No. 761—190-C.—Mr. Fateh Chand Khabya, Barrister-at Law, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class at Ajmere, is granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, with effect from the 2nd February, 1897.

With effect from the same date Mir Sayyid Hussain, Registrar of the Small Cause Court, Ajmere, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, Ajmere, in addition to his own duties, during Mr. Fateh Chand's absence, or until further orders.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 24th February, 1897.

No. 4.—The following transfers are ordered :—

Mr. J. Patch, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Pundit Gangarama Kaula, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway.

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Accountant General.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd February, 1897.

No. 14.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Captain H. N. Waymouth, I.S.C., Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, for one year. Pension service—commenced 7th February, 1897.

The 24th February, 1897.

No. 15.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. A. A. Macpherson, I.S.C., Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay Command, is granted one year's leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service 28th year commenced 7th July, 1896.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel*,
Accountant General.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

Agra, the 15th February, 1897.

No. 231—The following transfers of officers are ordered :—

Mr. E. D. Beatson, Assistant Superintendent, Sambhar Division, at present holding charge of the Kalabagh Beat, Punjab Mines Division, to the Gorakhpur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch.

Mr. P. Dwyer, Superintendent, Gorakhpur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, to the Kalabagh Beat, Punjab Mines Division.

The 18th February, 1897.

No 234.—The following transfer of Assistant Superintendents is ordered :—

Mr. E. Dampier-Bennett, from the Japog Manufacture Section, Sambhar Division, to the Warthganj Depôt, Punjab Mines Division.

Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, from the Warthganj Depôt, Punjab Mines Division, to the Japog Manufacture Section, Sambhar Division.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Department.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 19th February, 1897.

No. 11.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 60, dated 8th February, 1897, Lieutenant A. Gardiner R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is appointed Assistant Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, until further orders.

The 22nd February, 1897.

No. 12.—Mr. J. P. Williams, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 2 (on probation), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II of that establishment, *vice* Mr. P. J. Dudgeon, appointed to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent during the absence of Mr. G. Winmill on furlough, or until further orders.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 6th day of July, 1896, certain treasure to wit Queen's coin, *viz.*, R74 (seventy-four) only, was found in village Abdul Rahim Mullo, in Taluka Jati, of the Karachi District. Persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Mukhtiarkar of Jati on the 31st day of July, 1897, at Mugulbin, when the Mukhtiarkar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

LALAMAL RADHAKISHIN,
Mukhtiarkar of Jati
and
Collector under Section 5, Act VI of 1878.

MUGULBIN;
The 15th February, 1897.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Regiment of Munster Fusiliers, dated at Dum Dum, this 20th day of February, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name.—No. M. F. 3848, Private Patrick Hingle.	At what Place Enlisted,—Fort Westmoreland, Cork, Ireland
Age,—23 years 0 months	Parish and County in which Born.—Dunmanway Co. Cork, Ireland.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.	
Colour of—	Marks.—*Nil*
Complexion, ruddy; hair, brown; eyes blue.	Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Desertion.—13th February, 1897	Coat or Jacket,—Regimentals (white).
Place of Desertion.—Fort William, Calcutta.	Under 6 years' service.
Date of Enlistment,—15th October, 1891.	

F. J. KEMPSTER, *Col. and Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Regiment of Light Infantry, dated at Nasirabad, this 16th day of February, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name, No. 3753, Private William Holland.	Parish and County in which Born,—Sheffield, Yorkshire
Age,—22 years 11 months.	Date of Desertion or Absence, 12th February, 1897.
Height,—5 feet 7 inches.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Nasirabad.
Colour of—	Marks,—Scar on back, dot tattooed on forearm.
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.	Absented himself without leave, 12th February, 1897.
Trade,—Labourer.	Under 5 years' service.
Date of Enlistment,—16th March, 18 2	
Place of Enlistment,—Pontefract.	

T. J. SEPPINGS, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., K. O. Yorkshire L. I.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, dated at Nasirabad, this 16th day of February, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3470, Private Oliver Barber.	Parish and County in which born,—Liversidge, Yorkshire.
Age, 25 years 4 months.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—12th February, 1897
Height,—5 feet 4¼ inches.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Nasirabad.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.	Marks,—Scar on centre of back; birth mark on left side.
Trade,—Miner.	Absented himself without leave, 12th February, 1897.
Date of Enlistment,—28th July, 1891.	Under 6 years' service.
Place of Enlistment,—Dewsbury, Yorkshire.	

T. J. SEPPINGS, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Comdg 2nd Battn, K. O. Yorkshire L. I.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, dated at Nasirabad, this 16th day of February, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No 3492, Private William Peakin.	Parish and County in which born,—Sheffield, Yorkshire.
Age,—24 years 6 months.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—12th February, 1897.
Height,—5 feet 4½ inches.	Place of Desertion or absence,—Nasirabad.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, brown.	Marks,—Mole left arm; scars on chest and left knee.
Trade,—Labourer.	Absented himself without leave, 12th February, 1897.
Date of Enlistment,—24th August, 1891.	Under 6 years' service.
Place of Enlistment,—Sheffield.	

T. J. SEPPINGS, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Comdg. 2nd Battn., K. O. Yorkshire L. I.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd February, 1897.

No. 10777.—Babu Becharam Basu, Officiating Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 13th February, 1897.

Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha, M.A., is appointed to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, with effect from the 13th February, 1897.

No. 10779.—Mr. F. O'Byrne is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge, and until further orders.

The 24th February, 1897.

No. 10862.—Pandit Shiva Pal, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and seven days, with effect from the 17th March, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. W. Love is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Pandit Shiva Pal, or until further orders.

No. 10887.—Mr. R. H. McKillop, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 6th February, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following acting appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. Ghulam Raza, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Rai P. Anantha Charlu Bahadur, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. T. S. Carroll, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. K. Vythialingum Pillai to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 10859.—Mr. G. F. Stowell, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, is granted furlough for 6 (six) months, with effect from the 15th February, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it

The following acting appointments are made during his absence on furlough, or until further orders :—

Mr. C. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade

Mr. W. Chard, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. E. M. Duhan to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade.

The 26th February, 1897.

No. 10838.—Mr M. R. Muthusawmy Naidu, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 13th March, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. S. Venkatasubbier is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr M. R. Muthusawmy Naidu or until further orders.

A. U FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 23rd February, 1897.

Agent of the Anglo Austrian Bank.
Arranger, Jules.
Bennett, C. F.
Brown, Jas. P. M.
Calder, E. P.
Cambridge & Co.
Clark, Geo.
Costellow, Miss E.
Deering, Chas. W.
Eaves, S. C. (Proprietor of Season Land).
Foster, C., & Co.
Gow, James (Messrs. Gow & Co.)
Harman, Miss Rachel.
Hern, J.
Hind, A. (Some Exchange Bank).
Hoche & Co.
Howe, F.
Leibmann, F. W.
Lyall, Anderson & Co.
Manager, Excelsior Medicine Co.
McConnell, D. E., & Co.
North Barakar Coal Co.
North West Provinces Jute Mills Co.
Paget, H.
Prestage, D. R., C.E.
Smith, G. (L L D.)
Solgerry & Co., M. S.
Taylor, J.
Thorns, W. H., & Co.
Towerby, T.
Westmacott, Herbert, Esq.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbs, H. C.
Armstrong, T. W.
Back, Fanney.
Bacson, Gene.
Baker, Uvelne, Miss.
Banson, Jennie, Mrs.
Barnes, Miss K.
Barrett, C. J.
Beatson, Walter W. G.
Birch, J. W.
Blake, Miss.
Blaneche, Miss A.
Bobby, M.
Brocco, A.
Brown, G. J., Mrs.
Brown, J.
Brown, J. Nesbit.
Brown, Miss M.
Brownlow, E. O.
Carran, A.
Chanter, Miss.
Cheetham, James
Chorlton, A. (of Manchester).
Clarke, W. W.
Cochran, R. C.
Coghlan, H.
Colley, C.
Cooper, H. D.
Corbitt, W. L.
Cotta, J. M.
Coulter, R. T.
Cross, Mrs.
Cunningham, M.
Curtis, Miss L.
D'Aignebelle, P.
Daly, H.
Davis, Mrs. L.
Deasy, M. D.
DeCruze, Mrs. H.
Delhni, Reisi, Miss
DeSilva, W. S.
DeSouza, J. F. (care of Roland Seeger).
DeVine, Dr. C. L.
Dick, K.
Dollie, Mr.
D'Padua, J. L.
Drakeford, F.
Duffy, E. N.
Dumas, Mrs. H.
Eaves, S. C.
Evans, H.
Fenn, R.
Forbes, J. D.
Friedman, S.
Galbraithe John, M. R.
Garrette, Leoni, Miss.
George, D.
Given, W. Scott.
Gordon, Mrs. B.
Grant, L.
Green, G.
Greenway, A. C.
Greenwood, Mrs. K.
Grevel, C.
Hake, O. G.
Hall, G.
Hancox, H. W., Capt.
Hansz, M. B.
Harrison, Mina.
Hay, A. R.
Herti, Henri.
Hill, Mrs. N.
Hinckes, R. T.
Hind, Arthur Mrs.
Horstmann, H.
Hosking, K.
Irving, Professor (from Melbourne).
Ivey, A.
James, J.
King, J. G.
Knoll, H.
Langsfield, J.
Leal, W.
Lemon, E. A.
Lisser, I. O.
Lockhart, Mrs.
Lopezco, Mrs. F.
Lynch C. P.
Maitland, T.
Mardon, H.
Maret, Julien.
Martin, Mrs. C. N.
Maxwell, H.
McColum, E.
McNaul, T.
Moorhead, Miss V.
Morse, P. E.
Noaules, Mrs.
Nopleman, G.
Oliver, Miss.
Oliver, Mrs L.
Olman, I.
Osborne, Ida, Miss.
Palomino-de Castro
Patrick, J.
Pell, Mrs.
Ramage, W.
Randall, A
Rees, Mrs. Stanley.
Renard, M. L.
Renton, A L.
Richter, F. A.
Robertson, Wm.
Rosenberg, L.
Roussac, J.
Rowley, J. D.
Sander, Lieut.
Sawni & Co.
Schofield, Miss Kate.
Schwabe, F. S.
Schwarzmania, J.
Shapiera, Mr. S.
Sharples, Miss R.
Silnena, Miss E. (care of F. G. Ashwood, Esq.).
Simington, A.
Simpson, H. R, Mrs.
Smalley, Mr. (care of J. H. Dunkerley).
Smith, W. L.
Snowball, W.
Storry, Mrs.
Talbot, A.
Thomas, W.
Traval, H.
Vallance, Mrs. F.
Wakefield, Mrs.
Walesby, R. N.
Webb, Chas.
Webb, T. H.
Weisenfeld, A.
Wilkins, Erwin.
Williams, Ernest.
Wilson, R. J. Turner.
Wimblatt, P.
Winter, A. L.
Winter, Mrs. E. C.
Winters, Mrs. N.
Watts, M. M. (Pacific Circus).
Young, Mrs S. R.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Daly, H.
Gardiner, A.
Goldenberg, Moses.
Mayr Alfons, Dr.
Ryan, L., Mrs.
Scott, B.
Simon, Moses
Solomon, Rachel, Miss.
Sommer, Paul
Wilson, R. J. Turner.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Abel, H. F.
Achard, J.
Alexander, C. N.
Anton, Del Medeco.
Blewett, C. J., Major, R. A.
Bloomfield, J. G.
Baily, C.
Barton, Marjorie, Miss.
Cocks, G. A.
Charlton, W. B.
Carey, J.
Cajo Umberto.
Cox, H. E.
Curtis, W. S.
Daniel, Lieut. (Staff Regt.).
Daniel, A.
Elphinstone, G. H., Sir R. W.
Edwards, Alfred H.
Eduji Jamsetji.
Evans, H. E.
Falkenflag, S.
Francis, Jas.
Grant, J., Col.
Griffin, Robert.
Guncheranj, Hws.
Hall, E., Mrs.
Hagg, Hubert.
Howse, C.
Hall, W.
Heller, Moix.
Hamilton, Lilias, Ox.
Izzard, A. H.
Jae, Ahmed.
John, M. A.
Jacoub, Nurse.
Keilly, H. P., Mrs.
King, L. W.
Knoll, Hains.
Kohlhoff, E. M.
Limbjibhoy Rustomji Bilimoria.
Lawrence, G.
Lawsen, H.
Laurence, F. H.
Moffat, Douglas.
Maclean, A. M., Miss.
Morse, P. E.
Noble, M. J.
Oliver, Charles H.
Pillay, Sam.
Pruch, Hayward, Mrs.
Ryder, H.
Ram Gorklia Tej.
Richards, J.
Spence, Reginald, Mrs.
Slowcock, F.
Sullivan, Arthur.
Styre, Geo. A. Le.
Spencer, Sontby, Mrs.
Trent, J. H.
Tancock, O. K., Capt., R.A.
Tulsi Ram.
Viji Narayanji.
Varly, Cecilia, Miss.
Vaz, J.
Weeks, F.
Wallace, E. A.
Warbuck, A.
Walters, F. A., Mrs.
Wood, Walter S.
Yuckermann, Eva.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 20th February, 1897.

Thomson, A. J. Surgn-Capt.

The 27th February, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal and Cape Colony and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	3rd Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	2nd ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	5th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo	2nd ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Chusan.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	5th ,,	Per Steamer *Chelydra.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	4th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	1st ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	27th Feb.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto (Supplemental).	28th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	3rd Mar.	Ditto.
Port Blair	4th ,,	Ditto.
South African Ports . . .	1st ,,	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The transmission by post to France of samples of textures of cotton, hair, and similar materials is prohibited until further notice.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th February, 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1803.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by anyone taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعے ڈپٹی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہرایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چھہ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب ذیل خرید کرسکتا ہی — یعے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ : آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ : ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیہ *

عام آدمیون کو یہہ دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی ہی — یعے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھہ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانون مین بھی بکتی ہی — ماسوائے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنہ : آٹھہ اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ : اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R18, or, post free, R18-12.
½ „ R 9, „ R9-8.
¼ „ R4-8, „ R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিনকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পোণ্ড টিন . ১৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৮৲-
½ আধ „ „ ৯৲ „ ৯৲-
¼ সিকি „ „ ৪৲-৮ „ ৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে এই এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাইন ও সিনকোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের বাহুল্য হইতে পূর্ব্বক নিশ্চয় এই বাক্য তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা অধিক মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্ট কর্ম্মচারীদিগের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং ক্যাশকাইর নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের বোটানিক বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Student.

Drawing Instruments (Electrum) are available at the College Book Depot at 8os per box. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Roorkee Workshops, and application should be made to the Superintendent.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required.—

VOLUME I *

Section	I.	Building Materials (1895),	R2-0.
„	II.	Masonry (1891),	R1-4.
„	III.	Carpentry (1889),	R1-4.
„	IV.	Earthwork (1892),	R1-4.
„	V.	Tools and Plant (never published).	

VOLUME II *

Section	VI.	Buildings (1891),	R1-4.
„	VII.	Bridges (in the Press).	
„	VIII.	Roads (in the Press).	
„	IX.	Railways (1891),	R1-4.
„	X.	Irrigation Works (1873),	R1-8.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Vol. II (1867 edition). R3.

* Date of Edition on sale.

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. R6

„ II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

VII. **Surveying** (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition), with Curve Table (in the Press)

XIII. **Drawing** (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.).* R8.

XIIIa. **Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical** (by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.

XIV. **Simple Applied Mechanics** (2nd edition), Parts I and II in one. R3.

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.

XV. **Examples of Estimating.** Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition) (in the Press).

XVI. **Earthwork Estimating,** with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. 4a.

XVII. **Specimens of Printing** used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

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Railway Administration Report for 1895-96, Part II. R2 (12a.)

Forms referred to in Vol IV, P. W. D. Code, Part III, first edition. F'cap., boards. R3-8 (11a.)

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Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June, 1896. 8a (2a.)

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Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikim and Bhutan for 1895-96 R1 (1a. 6p.)

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Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for 1895-96 R1 (3a.)

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Supplement to the Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and Overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M. INST. C.E., with notes by W. B. BESTIC, ESQ., A.M., I.C.S., and by G. C. MACONCHY, ESQ. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

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Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the District of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5*a*.)

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Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

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Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur by the Rev. E. H. WHITLEY, S. P. G., RANCHI, 0*a*. (1*a*.)

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Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6*a*.)

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1897.

☛ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 012763 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97, for R1,000, standing in the name of Umes Chandra Chakravarti, by whom it was never endorsed to any person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

UMES CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTI,
No. 64, Puttitoonda Lane, Kalighat.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 013380, of the 3½ per cent. of 1893-94 for R500, originally standing in the name of Srimati Syama Jagat Mohin Debi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

SYAMA JAGAT MOHINI DEBI,
6, Sm. Krishna Bagchi's Lane, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th February, 1897, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. V OF 1897.

An Act to repeal certain Obsolete Enactments and to amend and facilitate the citation of certain other enactments

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain enactments specified in the first schedule to this Act which are spent, or have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express specific repeal, or have by lapse of time or otherwise become unnecessary, should be expressly and specifically repealed;

And whereas it is also expedient that certain formal amendments should be made in the enactments specified in the second schedule to this Act;

And whereas it is also expedient to facilitate the citation of the enactments specified in the third schedule to this Act;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending Act, 1897; and

Title and commencement.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

2. (*1*) The enactments specified in the first schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Enactments in schedules repealed and amended respectively.

(*2*) The enactments specified in the second schedule shall be modified to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

3. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to;

Savings.

and this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed;

nor shall the repeal by this Act of any enactment provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

4. Each of the enactments described in the first three columns of the third schedule may, without prejudice to any other mode of citation, be cited for all purposes by the short title mentioned in that behalf in the fourth column thereof.

Citation of certain enactments.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

A description or citation of a portion of an enactment includes the words, section or other part mentioned or referred to as forming the beginning or as forming the end of the portion comprised in the description or citation.

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
		Part I.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1854	XXVI	Court of Wards . . .	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.
1855	XXXII	Embankments	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.
1857	XIII	Opium	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.
1882	I	Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882.	In the title, *the words* Bengal and.
			In the preamble, *the words* Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and *the words* Khasi Hills.
			In section 116, *the words from* Every labourer *to* the same.
1892	IV	Court of Wards (amending Bengal Act IX of 1879).	Section 9.
1893	VII	Inland Emigration Act, 1893 .	Section 3, *from* in the definition of the expression *to* repealed.
			Sections 11 and 38.
		Part II.—Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.	
1862	VIII	Zamindari Dáks . . .	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.
1864	V	The Canals Act, 1864 . . .	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.
„	VII	The Salt Act, 1864 . . .	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.
1865	VII	Slaughter-houses . . .	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.
„	VIII	Sale of Under-tenures . . .	Sections 4 to 17 and the Schedule, so far as they apply to Assam.
1867	V	General Clauses . . .	Section 5.
1871	I	Amending the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870.	Section 6.
„	X	District Road Cess Act, 1871 .	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.
1873	I	Amending the Salt Act, 1864 .	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.
„	VI	Bengal Embankment Act, 1873 .	The whole Act, so far as it applies to Assam.
1878	VII	Bengal Excise Act, 1878 .	In section 2, the last twenty-five words.
1879	IX	Court of Wards Act, 1879 .	The third paragraph of section 1.
1880	VII	Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880.	The second and third paragraphs of section 1.
			In section 7, clause (3), *the words and figures* in Act V of 1875, section 57.
			Clause (5) of section 7.
			In sections 10, 11 and 18, *the words and figure* section 5 or.
1881	III	Court of Wards (amending Bengal Act IX of 1879 .	In section 1, the last twenty-six words.
			Section 2.
„	IV	Bengal Excise Act Amendment Act, 1881.	In section 1, the last twenty-six words.
			Section 2.
1886	I	Amending the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870.	Section 2.
			Section 8.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
		Part II.—Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council—contd.	
1887	II	Vaccination (amending Bengal Act V of 1880).	The second paragraph of section 1.
1889	I	Inland Emigrants' Health Act, 1889.	In section 1, *the words from* and *to the end.*
1892	I	Amending the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870.	In section 3, *the words and figures* as amended by section 2 of Bengal Act I of 1886.
		Part III.—Regulations made under the Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 3.	
1873	V	Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.	The whole Regulation, so far as it applies to the Garo Hills District.
1875	III	The Assam Hill Districts Whipping Regulation, 1875	The whole Regulation.
1876	I	Garo Hills Regulation, 1876 .	The whole.
1878	I	Garo Hills and Goalpara Boundary Regulation, 1878.	The whole.
1879	III	Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879.	The *Explanation* to section 5.
1880	I	Repeal of parts of Regulations V of 1873 and I of 1876.	The whole.
1890	IV	Assam Military Police Regulation, 1890.	Section 2.
		Part IV.—Regulations of the Bengal Code.	
1806	XI	Passage of Troops . . .	In section 2, *the words from* the Commanding Officer will at the same time *to the end.* In section 7, *the words* and the Magistrates to report to the Nizámat Adálat for the information of the Governor General in Council.
1810	XIX	Native Endowments; Escheats .	The whole Regulation, so far as it applies to Assam.
1817	XX	Police	So much as is unrepealed, so far as it applies to Assam.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendment.
		Part I.— Act of the Governor General in Council.	
1882	I	Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882.	In the schedule *for* the Inland Emigration Act, 1882, *read* the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882.
		Part II.—Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.	
1862	VIII	Zamindari Dáks . . .	In section 11, *for* Act XVII of 1854 (*for the management of the Post Office, for the regulation of the duties of postage, and for the punishment of offences against the Post Office*) *read* the Indian Post Office Act, 1866.
1883	I	Excise (amending Bengal Act VII of 1878).	In section 12, *for the words* In the second paragraph *to the end of the section read* In the second paragraph of the same section, as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1881, section 8, the following words shall be inserted after the word "sea," that is to say, "which are in the possession of any common carrier or warehouseman as such or."
1884	III	Bengal Municipal Act, 1884	In section 37-J. (inserted by Bengal Act IV of 1894, section 23), *for* the Loans Act, 1879, *read* the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879. In section 210 (as amended by Bengal Act IV of 1894, section 64), *for* or two hundred and ten two hundred and ten A *read* 210 or 210 A.
1887	II	Vaccination (amending Bengal Act V of 1880).	To section 3 *add* :— "The Schedule hereto annexed shall be annexed as The First Schedule to the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880."
1889	I	Inland Emigrants' Health Act, 1889.	In the preamble and also in section 2, *for* the Inland Emigration Act, 1882, *read* the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882.
		Part III.—Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3).	
1883	I	Sylhet and Cachar Rural Police Regulation, 1883.	In section 18, clause 10th, *for* the Indian Forest Act, 1878, *read* the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891.
1880	I	Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886.	To section 1 *add* :— (3) The Chief Commissioner may in like manner amend vary or rescind any notification issued under sub-section (2).
		Part IV.— Regulations of the Bengal Code.	
1806	XI	Passage of Troops.	In section 4, clause third, *for* Governor General in Council, *in each place in which these words occur, read* Local Government.
18.2	XI	Removal of Foreign Immigrants	In section 5, clause second, *for* to the Nizámat Adálat, who will recommend to the Governor General in Council such abbreviation of the prescribed punishment as they may judge proper, *read* to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall pass such orders thereon as it may think fit. *For* Governor General in Council, *wherever those words occur, read* Local Government.
1823	VII	Loans to covenanted officers .	In section 3, *for the words from* All Judges *to* powers of such Collector, *read* All Commissioners, District and Sessions Judges, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners being members of the Indian Civil Service. In section 6, and also in section 8, *for* Governor General in Council *read* Local Government. In section 8, *for* Government *read* the Local Government.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject.	Short title.
		Part I.—Local Acts of the Governor General in Council in force in Assam.	
1850	XXV	For the forfeiture to Government of deposits made on incomplete sales of land under Regulation VIII, 1819.	The Forfeited Deposits Act, 1850.
„	XXXIII	For amending the forms necessary for the sale of patni tenures in Bengal.	The Sale of Patni Tenures Act, 1850.
1853	VI	Relating to summary suits for arrears of rent, to sales of patni taluqs and other saleable tenures, and to sales of land in satisfaction of summary decrees for rent.	The Rent Recovery Act, 1853
„	XIX	To amend the law of evidence in the Civil Courts of the East India Company in the Bengal Presidency.	The Recusant Witnesses Act, 1853.
1856	XII	To amend the law respecting the employment of Amins by the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William.	The Civil Courts Amins Act, 1850.
1867	III	To provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William, and in the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma.	The Public Gambling Act, 1867.
1871	XIX	To provide for the appointment of Sessions Judges in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.	The Bengal Sessions Courts Act, 1871.
1874	VIII	To provide for the exercise of the powers hitherto exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor and Board of Revenue of Bengal in the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Assam	The Assam Chief Commissionership Act, 1874.
„	XII	To provide for the exercise, in Sylhet, of the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor and Board of Revenue in Bengal.	The Sylhet Act, 1874.
1886	III	To amend the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878	The Northern India Ferries Act Amendment Act, 1878.
1892	IV	To amend the Bengal Court of Wards Act, 1879 [Act IX (B. C.) of 1879].	The Court of Wards Act (Bengal) Amendment Act, 1892.
		Part II.—Regulation made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3).	
1884	III	To empower the extension of the Assam Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1880, to certain tracts in Assam, and to declare that Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure) shall be deemed never to have come into force in the Garo Hills District, the Naga Hills District and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.	The Assam Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1884.
		Part III.—Regulations of the Bengal Code in force in Assam.	
1793	I	For enacting into a Regulation certain Articles of a Proclamation bearing date the 22nd March, 1793.	The Bengal Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1793.
„	II	For abolishing the Courts of Mál Adálat or Revenue Courts, and transferring the trial of the suits which were cognizable in those Courts to the Courts of Dewáni Adálat; and prescribing Rules for the conduct of the Board of Revenue and the Collectors.	The Bengal Land-revenue Regulation, 1793.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject.	Short title.
		***Part III.—Regulations of the Bengal Code in force in Assam*—contd.**	
1793	VIII.	For re-enacting, with modifications and amendments, the rules for the Decennial Settlement of the public revenue payable from the lands of the zamindárs, independent taluqdars and other actual proprietors of land, in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, passed for those provinces respectively on the 18th September, 1789; the 25th November, 1789; and the 10th February, 1790, and subsequent dates.	The Bengal Decennial Settlement Regulation, 1793.
,,	XI . .	For removing certain restrictions to the operation of the Hindu and Muhammadan laws with regard to the inheritance of landed property subject to the payment of revenue to Government.	The Bengal Inheritance Regulation, 1793.
,,	XXXVIII.	For re-enacting, with modifications, such part of the rule passed on the 27th June, 1787, as prohibits Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company employed in the administration of justice or the collection of the public revenue lending money to zamindárs, independent taluqdars or other actual proprietors of land, or dependent taluqdars or farmers of land holding farms immediately of Government, or the under-farmers or farms of the several descriptions of proprietors and farmers of land above mentioned, or their respective sureties.	The Indian Civil Service (Bengal) Loans Prohibition Regulation, 1793.
1799	V . .	To limit the interference of the Zila Courts of Diwáni Adálat in the execution of wills and administration to the estates of persons dying intestate.	The Bengal Wills and Intestacy Regulation, 1799.
1800	X . .	For preventing the division of landed estates in the Jangal Mahals of the Zila of Midnapore and other Districts.	The Bengal Inheritance Regulation, 1800.
1804	X . .	For declaring the powers of the Governor General in Council to provide for the immediate punishment of certain offences against the State by the sentence of Courts-martial.	The Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.
1806	XI . .	For facilitating the progress of detachments of troops through the Company's territories for affording any requisite assistance to persons travelling through those territories.	The Bengal Troops Transport and Travellers Assistance Regulation, 1806.
1812	XI . .	To empower the Governor General in Council to order the removal of emigrants from foreign countries, and their descendants, from any place in the vicinity of the frontier of the State from which they may have emigrated; and, in certain cases, to place and detain any such persons in safe custody; and likewise to provide for the trial of emigrants and their descendants who may excite disturbance in the countries from which they may have emigrated, and of persons aiding them in the prosecution of such attempts.	The Bengal Foreign Immigrants Regulation, 1812.
1818	III . .	For the confinement of State Prisoners . .	The Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818.
1819	VIII .	To declare the validity of certain tenures, and to define the relative rights of zamindárs and patni taluqdars; also to establish a process for the sale of such taluqs in satisfaction of the zamindár's demand of rent.	The Bengal Patni Taluqs Regulation, 1819.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*concld.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject.	Short title.
		Part III.—Regulations of the Bengal Code in force in Assam—concld.	
1820	I	For providing that all sales of certain taluqs made answerable by sale for arrears by the zamindár's rent shall be conducted in the mode provided by Regulation VIII, 1819, for the sales therein described.	The Bengal Patni Taluqs Regulation, 1820.
1823	VII	For prohibiting loans by Covenanted Civil Servants from persons subject to their official authority and influence.	The Indian Civil Service (Bengal) Loans Prohibition Regulation, 1823.
1825	VI	For rendering more effectual the rules in force relative to supplies and preparations for troops proceeding through the British territories.	The Bengal Troops Transport Regulation, 1825.
"	XI	For declaring the rules to be observed in determining claims to lands gained by alluvion, or by dereliction of a river or the sea.	The Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Regulation, 1825.
1827	III	For modifying and amending the rules in force relative to the law officers and ministerial native officers of the Courts of Judicature, who may be guilty of corruption or extortion.	The Bengal Corruption and Extortion Regulation, 1827.
"	V	For modifying the rules at present in force for the management of estates under attachments by orders of the Courts of Justice in certain cases.	The Bengal Attached Estates Management Regulation, 1827.
1829	XVII	For declaring the practice of Sati or of burning or burying alive the widows of Hindus illegal and punishable by the Criminal Courts.	The Bengal Sati Regulation, 1829.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Reformatory Schools and to make further provision for dealing with youthful offenders was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th February, 1897 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to Reformatory Schools and to make further provision for dealing with youthful offenders was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 3100, dated 20th April, 1896 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 800, dated 13th June, 1896 [Paper No. 2].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 2308, dated 14th July, 1896 [Paper No. 3].
From Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 006—L-18, dated 21st July, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No 4]
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 215, dated 29th July, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. $\frac{\text{Pol. \& L.}}{3170}$ J., dated 4th August, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No 6].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5354, dated 10th August, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 1004, dated 21st August, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Government, Bengal, No. 2611 P., dated 25th August, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No 9].
From Government, Bombay, No. 6262, dated 12th September, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2550, dated 2nd September, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 583—L-18, dated 23rd September, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Government, Punjab, No. 1077, dated 3rd October, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
Office Memorandum from Home Department, No. 613, dated 5th November, 1896 and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
Endorsement from Home Department, No. 684, dated 29th December, 1896, and enclosure [Papers No. 15].
Note by the Hon'ble Pandit Bishumber Nath, dated 6th January, 1897 [Paper No. 16]

2. *Clause 1.*—We have ascertained that the Punjab and Coorg are the only two provinces of British India (other than deregulationized areas such as Upper Burma and British Baluchistan) in which the Reformatory Schools Act, 1876, has not been brought into force. We have, therefore, while making the repeal of the existing Act general, altered the extent clause of the Bill as introduced so as to bring the proposed Act into force at once in all places in which the existing Act is now in force.

3. *Clause 4.*—"*Youthful offender*".—Owing to the representations made on the subject by the Government of Bengal, we have reduced the age required to bring a boy under this definition from sixteen to fifteen years. It is to be noted that clause 31 is now applied to girls as well as boys.

We have also added a definition of "District Magistrate," making that term include a *Chief Presidency Magistrate for the purposes of the proposed* Act.

4. *Clause 8.*—In consequence of the objections taken to it by the High Court at Calcutta and other authorities, we have recast this clause and restored the provisions of the existing law under which the discretion of the Courts as to the period for which a *youthful offender is to be sent to a reformatory is limited by rules to be made by the Local Government. We have further limited the discretion* of the Courts as to the *kind of* youthful offenders who may be sent to reformatories by also conferring power on the *Local* Government to provide by rule what youthful offenders should be sent to reformatories having regard to the nature of their offences or other considerations. In view of the reduction of age in the definition of "youthful offender" above explained, we have extended the minimum period of detention from two to three years. Lastly, we have extended the powers conferred by this clause to *any* Magistrate specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf and have declared that the powers conferred may be exercised whether the case comes before the Court originally or on appeal.

5. *Clause 9.*—We have made this clause conform more strictly to the procedure prescribed by section 349 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by reserving the power to pass sentence as well as to pass the order for detention in a reformatory in the hands of the District Magistrate.

6 *Clause 10.*—We agree with the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government that the wording of sub-clause (*1*) of this clause might with advantage be made clearer, and we have adopted the re-draft of the sub-clause proposed by that Government.

7 *Clause 11.*—We have inserted a new sub-clause (*2*) to this clause requiring a subordinate Magistrate, before sending a case up to a District Magistrate as prescribed by clause 9, to hold such an inquiry into the age of the youthful offender as is required by this clause. We have omitted the old sub-clause (*2*) as being now unnecessary.

8 *Clause 12*.—We have, on the suggestion of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government, recast the proviso to this clause so as to make it impossible to keep a boy, who has been sent to a jail to wait the order until he can be removed to a reformatory, for a longer term in the jail than that of his substantive sentence.

9. *Clause 13.*—We have recast this clause on lines proposed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, so as to provide a procedure for dealing with a youthful offender whose age has been afterwards found to have been understated at the time of sentence.

10. *Clause 14.*—We have omitted sub-clause (*4*) of this clause because we do not consider that a boy who has been detained in a reformatory should be sent back to prison under any circumstances.

11. *Clause 15* is new. We are aware that power is already possessed by the Governor General in Council under section 32 of the Prisoners Act, 1871, as amended by Act VII of 1894, section 1, to remove youthful offenders from one reformatory to another in British India, but we are of opinion that it is desirable nevertheless to insert in the body of the new Reformatory Schools Act a specific provision of the nature of that contained in this clause, which confers a general power on the Governor General in Council to direct the use of a reformatory in one province for the reception of youthful offenders from another, and to issue such supplemental orders as to cost of maintenance and other matters as may be necessary.

12 *Clause 16* (formerly clause 15).—We agree generally with the criticisms which have been passed on this clause and have accordingly amended it so as to leave the jurisdiction of the superior Courts under the Code of Criminal Procedure unrestricted, save in so far as it relates to orders passed with respect to the age of a youthful offender or the substitution of an order for detention in a reformatory for transportation or imprisonment.

We have omitted clause 16 of the Bill as introduced, as we consider that the cases for which it provides are not such as should properly be dealt with in a reformatory.

13 *Clause 18*.—We have required the Superintendent to obtain the sanction of the Committee before licensing youthful offenders to employers of labour, as we think that this is a power which should not be left in the hands of the Superintendent alone.

14. *Clause 19.*—We have omitted the second part of this clause in the Bill as introduced, because in our opinion it should be left in every case to the discretion of the Committee to license the youthful offender to another employer or not as they may think fit.

15. *Clause 20.*—In compliance with a suggestion from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, we have made the fact of an employer named in a license ceasing to employ labour a reason for the determination of the license.

16. *Clause 22.*—As in the case of licensing, so in the case of apprenticing, we have subjected the Superintendent's authority to the sanction of the Committee.

17 *Clause 27.*—We have brought this clause into more strict conformity with section 42 of the Prisons Act, 1894, by making it cover cases in which prohibited articles are removed from a reformatory and by including communication with a youthful offender in the scope of the clause.

18. *Clause 28.*—We have raised the penalty of fine under this clause from one hundred to two hundred rupees as in the preceding clause.

19. *Clause 31.*—We have extended the provisions of this clause to girls who may be youthful offenders, and we have limited the exercise of the powers which it confers to the Courts which are empowered to act under clause 8, making provision, analogous to that contained in clause 9, for the case of subordinate Courts which are not empowered to take action under the clause.

20. *Clause 32.*—Having considered the criticisms offered on this clause by the Calcutta High Court and various Local Governments, we have entirely recast it, our object being to provide that a sentence passed on a youthful offender in a reformatory shall commence at once subject to any special orders which the Local Government, to whom the matter is to be reported forthwith, may think fit to issue.

21. We have considered the proposal to provide Reformatory Schools for female juvenile offenders, and in view of the grave objections to this course arising out of Hindu and Muhammadan customs, we are not in favour of the proposal. The Madras Local Government alone favours it, and it may be that the circumstances of that Presidency, where there is a large Christian population, are such that the objections urged by all the other Local Governments and Administrations do not prevail there, but in this case we are of opinion that the proper course is for the Local Legislature to undertake such special legislation for the establishment of such schools in Madras as it may deem necessary.

22. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	28th March, 1896.
Fort Saint George Gazette	21st April, 1896.
Bombay Government Gazette	2nd April, 1896.
Calcutta Gazette	1st April, 1896.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	4th April, 1896.
Punjab Government Gazette	9th April, 1896.
Central Provinces Gazette	4th April, 1896.
Burma Gazette	11th April, 1896.
Assam Gazette	11th April, 1896.
Coorg District Gazette	1st May, 1896.
Sind Official Gazette	14th May, 1896.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language*	*Date.*
Madras	Hindustani	21st April, 1896.
	Telugu	5th May, 1896.
	Kanarese	12th May, 1896.
	Malayalam	12th May, 1896.
	Tamil	2nd June, 1896.
Bombay	Marathi	2nd July, 1896.
	Gujarathi	2nd July, 1896.
	Kanarese	4th July, 1896.
Bengal	Hindi	20th May, 1896.
	Bengali	2nd June, 1896.
	Uriya	4th July, 1896
Punjab	Urdu	11th June, 1896.
Burma	Burmese	25th April, 1896
Assam	Bengali	13th June, 1896.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st June, 1896.
Sindh	Sindhi	14th May, 1896.

23. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. WOODBURN.
M. D. CHALMERS.
A. S. LETHBRIDGE
ALAN CADELL.
B. BHUSKUTE.
BISHUMBAR NATH.
H. T. PRINSEP.

The 18th February, 1897.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

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No. II.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Reformatory Schools and to make further provision for dealing with youthful offenders.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Reformatory Schools and to make further provision for dealing with youthful offenders; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—Preliminary.

Title, commencement and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, *and*

(*2*) It shall come into force *at once.*

(*3*) *This section and section 2 shall extend to the whole of British India. The other sections shall extend in the first instance to the whole of British India except the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, but either of the said Local Governments may at any time, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend these sections to their territories from such day as may be fixed in any such notification.*

Repeal of Act V of 1876.

2. (*1*) The Reformatory Schools Act, 1876, is hereby repealed.

(*2*) But all proceedings taken, orders passed, officers appointed or authorised and rules made under the said Act shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively passed, appointed or authorised and made under this Act.

(*3*) Any enactment or document referring to the said Act shall, as far as may be, be construed to refer to this Act, or to the corresponding portion thereof.

Section 390 of Act X of 1882 repealed on date fixed by a notification under section 1, sub-section (*3*).

3. *From the date fixed by any notification issued under section 1, sub-section* (*3*), section 390 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, *shall be* repealed *in the province to which the notification relates.*

Definitions.

4. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "youthful offender" means any boy who has been convicted of any offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment and who, at the time of such conviction, was under the age of *fifteen* years;

(*b*) "Inspector-General" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties imposed by this Act on *the Inspector-General; and*

(*c*) *"District Magistrate" shall include a Chief Presidency Magistrate.*

II.—Reformatory Schools.

Power to establish and discontinue Reformatory Schools. [Sec. 4]

5. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may—

(*a*) establish *and maintain* Reformatory Schools at such places as it may think fit;

(*b*) use as Reformatory Schools schools kept by persons willing to act in conformity with such rules, consistent with this Act, as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf;

(*c*) direct that any school so established or used shall cease to exist as a Reformatory School or to be used as such.

Requisites of schools. [Sec 5]

6. Every school so established or used must provide—

(*a*) sufficient means of separating the inmates at night;

(*b*) proper sanitary arrangements, water-supply, food, clothing and bedding for the youthful offenders detained therein;

(*c*) the means of giving such youthful offenders industrial training;

(*d*) an infirmary or proper place for the reception of such youthful offenders when sick.

Inspection of Reformatory School. [Sec. 6.]

7. (*1*) Every school intended to be established or used as a Reformatory School shall, before being used as such, be inspected by the Inspector-General, and if he finds that the requirements of section 6 have been complied with, and that, in his opinion, such school is fitted for the reception of such youthful offenders as may be sent there under this Act, he shall certify to that effect, and such certificate shall be published in the local official Gazette, together with an order of the Local Government establishing the school as a Reformatory School or directing that it shall be used as such, and the school shall thereupon be deemed to be a Reformatory School.

(*2*) Every such school shall, from time to time and at least once in every year, be visited by the said Inspector-General, who shall send to the Local Government a report on the condition of the school in such form as the Local Government may prescribe

Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatory Schools. [Sec. 7]

8. (*1*) Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, and is, in the judgment of the Court by which he is sentenced, a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory

School, the Court may, *subject to any rules made by the Local Government*, direct that, instead of undergoing his sentence, he shall be sent to such a school, and be there detained for a period which shall be *not* less than *three* or more than seven years.

(2) The powers so conferred on the Court by this section shall be exercised only by (*a*) the High Court, (*b*) a Court of Session, (*c*) a District Magistrate, and (*d*) *any* Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, *and may be exercised by such Courts whether the case comes before them originally or on appeal.*

(3) *The Local Government may make rules for*—

(*a*) *defining what youthful offenders should be sent to Reformatory Schools, having regard to the nature or their offences or other considerations, and*

(*b*) *regulating the periods for which youthful offenders may be sent to such schools according to their ages or other considerations.*

[New] Procedure where Magistrate is not empowered to pass an order under section 8

9. (1) When any Magistrate not empowered to pass an order under the last foregoing section is of opinion that a youthful offender *convicted* by him is a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, he may, *without passing sentence*, record such opinion and submit his proceedings and forward the youthful offender to the District Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

(2) The Magistrate to whom the proceedings are so submitted, may make such further inquiry (if any) as he may think fit and pass such *sentence and* order for the detention in a Reformatory School of the youthful offender, or otherwise, as he might have *passed* if such youthful offender had been originally tried by him

Power of Magistrates to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatory Schools.

10. The officer in charge of *a* prison in which *a* youthful offender is confined, *in execution of a sentence of imprisonment*, may bring him, *if he has not then attained the age of fifteen years*, before the District Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such prison is situate; and such Magistrate may, if such youthful offender appears to be a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, direct *that, instead of undergoing the residue of his sentence, he shall* be sent to a Reformatory School, and there detained for a period which shall be subject to the same limitations as are *prescribed by or under* section 8, with reference to the period of detention thereby authorised.

[New] Preliminary enquiry and finding as to age of youthful offender.

11. (1) Before directing any youthful offender to be sent to a Reformatory School under section 8, section 9 or section 10, the Court or Magistrate shall inquire into the question of his age and, after taking such evidence (if any) as may be deemed necessary, shall record a finding thereon, *stating his age as nearly as may be.*

(2) *A similar inquiry shall be made and finding recorded by every Magistrate not empowered to pass an order under section 8 before submitting his proceedings and forwarding the youthful offender to the District Magistrate as required by section 9, sub-section (1).*

[Sec 9] Government to determine Reformatory School to which such offenders shall be sent.

12. Every youthful offender directed by a Court or Magistrate to be sent to a Reformatory School shall be sent to such Reformatory School as the Local Government may *by general or special order* appoint for the reception of youthful offenders so dealt with by such Court or Magistrate:

Provided that, if accommodation in a Reformatory School is not immediately available for such youthful offender, he may be *detained* in the juvenile ward or such other suitable part of a prison as the Local Government may direct—

(*a*) *until he can be sent to a Reformatory School or*

(*b*) *until the term of his original sentence expires,*

whichever event may first happen. Should the term of his original sentence first expire, he shall thereupon be released, but, should he be sent to a Reformatory School, then the period of *detention previously* undergone shall be treated as detention in a Reformatory School.

[Sec 10.] Persons found to be over eighteen years not to be detained in Reformatory Schools.

13. (1) *If at any time after a youthful offender has been sent to a Reformatory School it appears to the Committee of Visitors or Board of Management, as the case may be, that the age of such youthful offender has been understated in the order for detention, and that he will attain the age of eighteen years before the expiration of the period for which he has been ordered to be detained, they shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government.*

(2) *No person shall be detained in a Reformatory School after he has been found by the Local Government to have attained the age of eighteen years.*

[Sec. 11.] Discharge or removal by order of Government

14. The Local Government may at any time order any youthful offender—

(*a*) to be discharged from a Reformatory School;

(*b*) to be removed from one Reformatory School to another such school situate within the territories subject to such Government: Provided that the whole period of his detention in a Reforma-

tory School shall not be increased by such removal.

15 (*1*) *The Governor General in Council may by general or special order direct that any Reformatory School situated in one province shall be available for the reception of youthful offenders directed to be sent to any Reformatory School by any Court or Magistrate in any other province*

Power to Governor General in Council to direct use of Reformatories in one province for reception of youthful offenders from another.

(*2*) *Any such order may also provide for the removal of the youthful offender and the cost of his maintenance, and may give any such further directions as may be necessary.*

16. Nothing contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall be construed to authorise any Court or Magistrate to alter or reverse *in appeal or revision* any order passed *with respect to the age of a youthful offender or the substitution of an order for detention in a Reformatory School for transportation or imprisonment.*

Certain orders not subject to appeal or revision.

III—Management of Reformatory Schools

17. (*1*) For the control and management of every Reformatory School, the Local Government shall appoint either (*a*) a Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors, or (*b*) a Board of Management.

Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.

(*2*) Every Committee and every Board so appointed must consist of not less than five persons, of whom two at least shall be Natives of India.

(*3*) The Local Government may suspend or remove any Superintendent or any Member of a Committee or Board so appointed.

18. (*1*) Every Superintendent so appointed may *with the sanction of the Committee* by license under his hand permit any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School who has attained the age of fourteen years, to live under the charge of any trustworthy and respectable person named in the license, or any officer of Government or of a Municipality, being an employer of labour and willing to receive and take charge of him, on the condition that the employer shall keep such youthful offender employed at some trade, occupation or calling.

Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.

(*2*) The license shall be in force for three months and no longer, but may, at any time and from time to time until the expiration of the period for which the youthful offender has been directed to be detained, be renewed for three months at a time.

19. The license shall be cancelled at the desire of the employer named in the license.

Cancellation of license.

[Sec. 15]

20. If during the term of the license the employer named therein dies, or ceases from business, *or to employ labour* or the period for which the youthful offender has been directed to be detained in the Reformatory School expires, the license shall thereupon cease and determine.

Determination of license

[Sec. 16]

21 If it appears to the Superintendent that the employer has ill-treated the youthful offender, or has not adequately provided for his lodging and maintenance, the Superintendent may cancel the license.

Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.

[Sec 17.]

22. (*1*) The Superintendent of a Reformatory School shall be deemed to be the guardian of every youthful offender detained in such school, within the meaning of Act No XIX of 1850 (*concerning the binding of apprentices*).

Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders.

[Here the words in italics are not new.]

(*2*) If it appears to the Superintendent that any youthful offender licensed under section 18 has behaved well during one or more periods of his license, the Superintendent may *with the sanction of the Committee* apprentice him under the provisions of the said Act, and on such apprenticement the right to detain such youthful offender in a Reformatory School shall cease and the unexpired term (if any) of his sentence shall be cancelled.

Power to apprentice youthful offender.

[Sec. 18.]

23 (*1*) Every Committee of Visitors appointed under section 17 for a Reformatory School shall, at least once in every month,—

Duties of Committee of Visitors

(*a*) visit the school, to hear complaints and see that the requirements of section 6 have been complied with, and that the management of the school is proper in all respects;

(*b*) examine the punishment-book,

(*c*) bring any special cases to the notice of the Inspector-General, and

(*d*) see that no person is illegally detained in the school.

(*2*) If any member of a Committee of Visitors so appointed fails or neglects, during a period of six consecutive months, to visit the school and assist in the discharge of the duties aforesaid, he shall cease to be a member of such Committee.

[Sec. 19]

24. If, in exercise of the power conferred by section 17, the Local Government appoints a Board of Management for any Reformatory School, such Board shall have the powers and perform the functions of the Superintendent under sections 18 to 22, both inclusive; and the license mentioned in section 18 may be under

Powers of Board of Management.

the hand of their chairman; and they shall be deemed to be the guardians of the youthful offenders detained in such school.

[Sec. 20.] Power to appoint Trustees or other Managers of a school to be a Board of Management.

25. The Local Government may declare any body of Trustees or Managers of a School, who are willing to act in conformity with the rules referred to in section 5, clause (*b*), to be a Board of Management under this Act, and thereupon such body or Managers shall have all the powers and perform all the functions of such Board of Management.

[Sec. 21.] Power of Board to make rules.

26. (*1*) With the previous sanction of the Local Government, every Board of Management of a Reformatory School may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act—

(*i*) to prescribe the articles which are to be deemed to be "prohibited articles"; and

(*ii*) to regulate—

(*a*) the conduct of business of the Board;

(*b*) the management of the school;

(*c*) the education and industrial training of youthful offenders;

(*d*) visits to, and communication with, youthful offenders.

(*e*) the terms and conditions under which any articles declared by the Board to be "prohibited articles" may be introduced into *or removed out of* the school;

(*f*) the manner in which such articles are to be removed when introduced without due authority;

(*g*) the conditions and limitations under which such articles may be supplied outside the school to any youthful offender under order of detention therein

(*h*) the conditions on which the possession by any such youthful offender of such articles may be sanctioned;

(*i*) the penalties to be imposed for the supply or possession of such articles when supplied or possessed without due authority;

(*j*) the punishment of offences committed by youthful offenders, and

(*k*) the granting of licenses for the employment of youthful offenders.

(*2*) In the absence of a Board of Management the Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act to regulate for any Reformatory School the matters mentioned in any clause of sub-section (*1*), other than clause (*ii*) (*a*), and also the mode in which the Committee of Visitors shall conduct their business.

IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.

Penalty for introduction or removal or supply of prohibited articles and communication with youthful offenders.

27. Whoever, contrary to any rule made under section 26, introduces or *removes or* attempts by any means whatever to introduce *or remove into or from* any Reformatory School, or supplies or attempts to supply outside the limits of any Reformatory School to any youthful offender under order of detention therein, any prohibited article,

and every officer or person in charge of a Reformatory School who, contrary to any such rule, knowingly suffers any such article to be introduced into *or removed from* any Reformatory School, to be possessed by any youthful offender detained therein, or to be supplied to any such youthful offender outside its limits,

and whoever, contrary to any such rule, communicates or attempts to communicate with any such youthful offender,

and whoever abets any offence made punishable under this section,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

[Penalty for abetting escape or youthful offender.

28. Whoever abets an escape, or an attempt to escape, on the part of a youthful offender from a Reformatory School, or from the employer of such youthful offender, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding *two* hundred rupees, or with both.

Arrest of escaped youthful offender.

29. A Police-officer may without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School under this Act, who has escaped from such school or from his employer, and take him back to such school or to his employer.

V.—Miscellaneous.

Application of Act XV of 1869 to youthful offenders detained in Reformatory Schools.

30. The provisions of the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, shall be applied, so far as they can be made applicable, to youthful offenders detained in Reformatory Schools as if they were persons confined in jail within the meaning of that Act.

Power to deal in other ways with youthful offenders including girls.

31. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other enactment for the time being in force, any Court may, if it shall think fit, instead of sentencing any youthful offender to transportation or imprisonment or directing him to be detained in a Reformatory School, order him to be—

(*a*) discharged after due admonition, or

(*b*) delivered to his parent or to his guardian or nearest adult relative, on such parent, guardian or relative executing a bond, with or without sureties, as the Court may require, to be responsible for the good behaviour of the youthful offender for any period not exceeding twelve months.

(2) *For the purposes of this section the term "youthful offender" shall include a girl.*

(3) *The powers conferred on the Court by this section shall be exercised only by Courts empowered by or under section 8.*

(4) *When any youthful offender is convicted by a Court not empowered to act under this section and the Court is of opinion that the powers conferred by this section should be exercised in respect of such youthful offender, it may record such opinion and submit the proceedings and forward the youthful offender to the District Magistrate to whom such Court is subordinate.*

(5) *The District Magistrate to whom the proceedings are so submitted may thereupon make such order or pass such sentence as he might have made or passed if the case had originally been tried by him.*

Procedure when youthful offender under detention in a Reformatory School is again convicted and sentenced.

32. *When a youthful offender during his period of detention in a Reformatory School is again convicted by a Criminal Court, the sentence of such Court shall commence at once, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in section 397 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, but the Court shall forthwith report the matter to the Local Government which shall have power to deal with the matter in any way in which it thinks fit.*

X of 1882.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th February, 1897 :—

No. 4 OF 1897.

A Bill to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XXI of 1883.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Emigration Act Amendment Act, 1897; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 102, Act XXI, 1883.

2. In section 102 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, as amended by Act No. XVIII of 1890, section 7, for the words "British colony or possession", wherever they occur, the word "country", and for the words "State, colony or possession", wherever they occur, the words "State or country", shall be substituted. XXI of 1883.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

A Native of India who departs by sea out of British India under an agreement to labour for hire in the Straits Settlements, does not "emigrate" within the meaning of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, and, under section 102 of that Act, the system of comparative freedom under which emigration (in the ordinary sense of the term) from British India to the Straits Settlements is conducted, can be extended only to a protected Native State adjoining the Straits Settlements or to a British Colony or possession. This limitation makes it impossible to extend the same system, which has many advantages, to certain other countries, such as Sarawak, which obtain their supply of labour from British India through the agency and under the general control of the Straits Immigration Department, and regarding which the Government of India may from time to time be satisfied that their administration is such that the freedom from legislative restrictions enjoyed by the Straits may be safely extended. It is, therefore, proposed to amend section 102 of Act XXI of 1883, so as to make it possible for the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, to declare that the departure of a Native of India under an agreement to labour for hire in any country for labour in which such persons are recruited exclusively through the agency of the Government of the Straits Settlements, is not "emigration" within the meaning of that enactment.

J. WOODBURN.

The 9th February, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th February, 1897:—

NO. 5 OF 1897.

A Bill to enable local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies, It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act, 1897.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Power to local authorities to borrow in cases of famine or epidemic disease.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1870, or in any other law for the time being in force, a local authority as defined in that Act may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, borrow money on the security of its funds for any of the following purposes, namely —

(*1*) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity;

(*2*) the prevention of the outbreak or spread of any dangerous epidemic disease; and

(*3*) any measures which may be connected with, or ancillary to, any of the purposes aforesaid.

Power to Governor General in Council to impose conditions

3. (*1*) Every loan under the last foregoing section shall be made subject to such terms and conditions as the Governor General in Council may think fit to impose.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (*1*), the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, prescribe—

(*a*) the terms on which the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may lend money under this Act;

(*b*) the manner of recording and enforcing the conditions on which such loans are to be made;

(*c*) the inspection of any works carried out or expenditure incurred by means of such loans;

(*d*) the instalments by which such loans are to be repaid, the interest to be charged thereon and the manner and time of repaying such loans and of paying the interest thereon; and

(*e*) the accounts to be kept in respect of such loans.

Application of section 6, Act XI, 1879.

4. The provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, shall apply to the borrowing of money under this Act. XI of 1879.

Application to loans made before commencement of Act.

5. The provisions of this Act shall apply to any loan made after the first day of January, 1897, and before the commencement of this Act by, or with the sanction of, the Governor General in Council to any local authority for any of the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, and every such loan shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Local Authorities Loan Act (XI of 1879) enables a local authority to raise a loan "for the carrying out of any works which it is legally authorized to carry out," and section 8 of that Act declares that, except as provided by or under it, no local authority shall for any purpose borrow money upon or otherwise charge its funds, any contract made in defiance of that prohibition being expressly barred as void. Under these provisions, read with those of the special Acts regulating Local Boards and Municipal Committees, it is doubtful whether a loan could lawfully be raised by such a Board or Committee which is temporarily in want of funds, and requires to meet urgent expenditure for the purpose of affording relief in time of famine or scarcity or coping with a visitation of epidemic disease such as that of the bubonic plague. The object of this Bill is to remove all doubt in this connection. Clause 5 has been added in order to validate one loan in particular which the Government of India have recently felt themselves justified by grave emergency in making to a certain municipality.

J. WESTLAND.

The 22nd February, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th February, 1897 :—

No. 6 OF 1897.

A Bill to facilitate the introduction as legal tender in Bhopal of current silver coin of the Government of India.

WHEREAS Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal has, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, decided that the current silver coin of the Government of India shall, with effect from a date to be hereafter fixed, be the only silver coin legally current in Bhopal;

And whereas Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal has agreed to receive from the Governor General in Council current silver coin of the Government of India in exchange for Bhopali rupees at an agreed rate;

And whereas it is expedient to facilitate the carrying out of the arrangements aforesaid,

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Bhopal Coinage Act, 1897; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Power to supply in exchange for Bhopali rupees rupees from the reserve retained under section 19, Act XX, 1882.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency may, for the purpose of exchange for Bhopali rupees at the agreed rate, supply to Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal rupees of the Government of India, to an amount not exceeding fifteen millions, from the coin retained and secured as a reserve to pay currency notes under section 19 of the said Act : XX of 1882.

Provided that the Bhopali rupees received in exchange for the said rupees of the Government of India shall be remitted as soon as convenient to the custody of the said Head Commissioner, and that current silver coin of the Government of India shall, as soon as may be, be coined to the extent necessary to replace the amount of rupees supplied from the reserve as aforesaid, and that the amount so coined shall be retained and secured in the said reserve.

Duration of Act.

3. This Act shall continue in force for six months from the date of the first supply of rupees under the powers above conferred.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

HER Highness the Begam of Bhopal is anxious to reform the currency of that State by calling in the present silver coinage and replacing it by current silver coin of the Government of India. The scheme is one which has the entire approval of the Governor General in Council, and it has been intimated to Her Highness that the Government of India will be prepared, on certain terms, to take over the Bhopali rupees called in by the Durbar and to give in exchange British Indian rupees. The object of this Bill is, as indicated in the preamble, to facilitate the carrying out of these arrangements with the least possible delay. The Government of India proposes to supply the Bhopal Durbar with the requisite number of rupees from the reserve retained and secured to cover the issue of currency notes under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act (XX of 1882). This measure will, therefore, enable them to withdraw temporarily from that reserve whatever may be requisite, subject to a limit of one and a half crores of rupees, and will at the same time bind them to take the necessary steps to coin the bullion in the Bhopali rupees received in exchange and so to replace as soon as possible the deficit in the reserve. It is calculated that the whole transaction can be completed within six months from the first supply of rupees to the Begam, and the proposed Act is, therefore, expressed to endure for that period only.

The 25th February, 1897.

J. WESTLAND.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 9.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m on Saturday, February 13th, 1897.

During the week under review two depressions of a somewhat unusual character formed or appeared over North-Western and Central India and determined the larger changes of weather in Northern India The first which was comparatively an unimportant disturbance appeared over North Bombay at the beginning of the week and marching rapidly eastwards passed into the Central Provinces on the 8th where it filled up to a large extent. It was but faintly indicated in the chart of the 9th and the chief evidence of its existence on that day was afforded by the abnormal variations of pressure over the Central Provinces. During the 9th however a brisk to rapid downward movement of the barometer took place over the whole of Baluchistan, North-Western India and the central parts of the country, and the feeble residual depression over the Central Provinces re-developed considerably. At the same time a fresh though slight depression formed over the Central Punjab. The barometric fall continued during the succeeding twenty-four hours and the depressions hence increased both in intensity and extent. The depression of the barometer at the centre of the Punjab depression at 8 A.M. of the 11th exceeded two-tenths of an inch in amount. The Central Provinces depression remained unchanged in position during the next 24 hours while that over the Punjab advanced eastwards and was central near Umballa at 8 A.M. of the 12th. The barometer rose rapidly during the 12th over the whole of Northern and Central India and there was no trace of either depression to be found in the chart of the 13th.

The Punjab depression occasioned light to moderate rain over the greater part of the Punjab and the adjacent districts of the North-Western Provinces chiefly on the 11th and 12th, and moderate to heavy snow and rain on the North-West Himalayas. The snowfall was especially heavy at Dharamsala and Chakrata, measuring from two to three feet in depth. The Central Provinces depression gave fair rain to Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the adjoining districts of the North-Western Provinces, North Bengal, and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces between the 11th and the 13th.

Daily Summary—*Sunday, 7th February.*—The barometric changes of the previous 24 hours were irregular in character and small in amount except locally in the North Konkan where pressure had given way briskly. Pressure was in slight to moderate defect in North Bombay and a very slight depression apparently existed over that region. The general distribution of pressure was of the usual cold weather type, pressure decreasing from a maximum in the North-West Punjab to a minimum in the south of the Indian region. Winds were anti-cyclonic in direction in North-Western India, easterly to south-easterly over the Central Provinces, and the centre and west of the Peninsula, south-westerly at the head of the Bay and irregular elsewhere. Calms were numerous in North-Eastern India, skies were more or less clouded in Baluchistan, North-Western India and parts of Bengal, and a few drops of rain had been received in Chota Nagpur and locally at Rawalpindi. Light snow had occurred in Kashmir. The temperature conditions were abnormal over a large part of the country. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was normal in the Punjab, and in moderate to large excess in the remainder of the country. The excess averaged nearly 9° in Rajputana, and 7½° in Berar and the Central Provinces, and was due chiefly to much higher night temperature than usual.

Monday, 8th February.—Pressure had decreased briskly to rapidly in the West and Central Punjab, and the area of maximum pressure over that region had been displaced southwards to Sind and the Thur Desert. A slight fall of the barometer had occurred also in the Central Provinces to which area the feeble depression over North Bombay on the 7th had been transferred. Elsewhere the pressure changes were of no significance, and did not affect the general distribution of pressure to any considerable extent. Winds were feebly cyclonic over the central parts of the country, but were practically unchanged in most other places. Skies were overcast in Baluchistan and light to moderate rain had fallen in that area. Skies were partially clouded in parts of North-East India and light to heavy rain had been received in Chota Nagpur. Local thundershowers had occurred at Barisal and Balasore, and at Colombo. Temperature had fallen rapidly in Sind and Rajputana, but was stationary over the remainder of India and Burma. The mean temperature exceeded the normal in all districts except Sind and the South Punjab. The excess was greatest in the Central Provinces where it equalled 8°.

Tuesday, 9th February.—Pressure had recovered briskly in the North-West Punjab, thus re-establishing high pressure conditions in that area. Pressure had increased slightly to briskly over the central and northern districts of the Central Provinces and the depression over that area had filled up considerably and was very faintly indicated in the chart. Pressure was in excess of the normal in North-West India and below the average over the remainder of the country. The deficiency was greatest in North Bihar, Orissa and Lower Bengal, where it slightly exceeded a twentieth of an inch in amount. North-westerly to westerly winds obtained down the Gangetic Plain, northerly winds over Rajputana and North Bombay, south-westerly winds at the head of the Bay and variable winds in other parts. Heavy rain had fallen locally at Murree which had recorded 2·26 inches. Light rain had again fallen in Chota-Nagpur and West Ceylon. Temperature had increased briskly in Sind and Rajputana and was above the normal over the whole Indian area. The excess ranged from 2½° in Madras and Bombay to 6° in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and 7° in Berar and the Central Provinces. The excess was due to slightly higher day temperature and much higher night temperature than usual.

Wednesday, 10th February.—Pressure had given way over nearly the whole of the country—briskly to rapidly in North-Western and Central India and slightly to briskly elsewhere. With one or two unimportant exceptions pressure was below the average throughout India and Burma. The deficiency was moderate to considerable in amount over a large part of the country and was absolutely greatest at Dera Ismail Khan where it averaged a seventh of an inch. The residual depression over the Central Provinces had re developed and a fresh depression had formed over the Central Punjab. In general pressure was uniform over the Indian region though slightly higher in Upper Assam than elsewhere. Northerly to easterly winds had set in over Lower Bengal and the head of the Bay. Over the central parts of the country the winds were governed by the depression over that region. Winds were still variable over the Punjab. Skies were more or less heavily clouded in Baluchistan, the North-Western Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana and Southern India. No rain had fallen anywhere in India beyond a few drops at Burdwan. Temperature had diminished briskly in the North Western Provinces and Central Provinces and had increased slightly in Burma. Elsewhere the temperature conditions were practically unchanged.

Thursday, 11th February—Pressure had decreased briskly to rapidly over Baluchistan, the greater part of North-Western India, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, and was in considerable to large defect in these districts. It had decreased slightly to briskly in the Peninsula and was in moderate to considerable defect. The barometer had on the other hand increased slightly to briskly in Bengal and Assam, thus emphasizing the high pressure conditions in that area. The Punjab depression had increased both in intensity and extent and was central near Mooltan where pressure was about two-tenths of an inch below the normal. The Central Provinces depression also covered a much larger area than on the preceding day. Winds were cyclonic over North-Western India, easterly and south-easterly up the Gangetic plain, northerly over Bengal and very variable elsewhere. Skies were more or less clouded over the whole of Northern and Central India, and light showers of rain had fallen in some parts of the Punjab, of the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, North Bengal and Chota Nagpur; and one or two showers in the Central Provinces and Rajputana. Light snow had occurred in the Kashmir and Kumaon Himalayas. Temperature continued above the average generally, but the amount of excess was less than hitherto.

Friday, 12th February.—The Punjab depression had marched eastwards during the previous 24 hours and at 8 A.M. lay over the East Punjab with its centre near Umballa. Pressure was unchanged at Umballa and Roorkee, had fallen slightly to briskly in the Simla and Chakrata Hills, and had increased briskly to rapidly over the greater part of Northern and Central India and Burma. In the Peninsula the changes of pressure were irregular and of no significance. Both depressions were filling up fast. Pressure was highest in Bihar and Chota Nagpur and lowest in the extreme south, and the general distribution was hence still somewhat abnormal. Easterly winds had set in over Lower Burma, but elsewhere the wind directions had hardly changed. Skies were clear in Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, Kathiawar and Central India, and were more or less heavily clouded in other districts. Light to moderate rain had fallen in the Punjab, the Western and Eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Bihar. The principal falls were 1·12 inches at Ludhiana, 0·86 inch at Roorkee, and 0·62 inch at Gaya. Heavy snow had occurred on the north-west Himalayas. The fall was heaviest at Chakrata where it measured nearly two feet in depth. Temperature had increased briskly in Burma, was stationary in Madras, and had decreased briskly to rapidly in other districts.

Saturday, 13th February.—Pressure was stationary in Southern India, Bombay, and Lower Burma, had decreased slightly to briskly over Central and Upper Burma, Upper Assam, North and Central Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and had increased briskly to rapidly in all other districts. Both depressions had filled up completely and the general distribution had again become normal. Pressure was now normal in the Central Provinces, Assam and Lower

Burma, in slight to considerable defect in the Peninsula and Arakan, and above the average elsewhere. The excess was most marked in the Punjab where it slightly exceeded a tenth of an inch. Winds blew from about their normal directions generally. Skies were densely clouded in Bengal and parts of Burma, moderately clouded in the Central Provinces and the greater part of the Peninsula, and free from cloud elsewhere. Sporadic showers had fallen in Northern India, Central Burma, and the Central Provinces, and moderate snow in the North Western Provinces Himalayas and the Simla Hills. Yamethin had obtained 1·55 inches of rain and Chakrata about ten inches of snow. Temperature had decreased briskly in Upper India and was now in considerable defect in that area. Temperature was normal in Bombay, but exceeded the normal in the remaining provinces. The excess was considerable in Madras and large in Burma.

Temperature.—The temperature conditions of the week were very abnormal in character. The mean temperature exceeded the normal all over the country throughout the week except in North-Western and Central India and Bombay, where it was reduced below the average on the last two days of the week. The area of greatest excess lay over the Central Provinces during the first three days, over Bengal and Assam on the 10th and 11th, and over Burma on the 12th and 13th. The increased temperature was due chiefly to the prevalence of much higher night temperature than usual. The mean temperature of the week was slightly above the average in the Punjab and Bombay, moderately above in Madras, Sind, Rajputana and Central India, and considerably above in the North-Western Provinces, Burma, Bengal and Assam. It was largely above the average in Berar and the Central Provinces. The following gives variation data for the week :—

Province.	February 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	
Burma	+4·5	+3·9	+4·3	+5·5	+5·0	+0·7	+6·0	+4·1
Bengal and Assam	+4·8	+5·8	+0·3	+6·9	+6·8	+2·2	+2·3	+5·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+4·6	+4·6	+6·2	+4·6	+3·7	+2·2	+1·3	+3·9
Punjab	+1·0	+1·1	+3·3	+3·0	+4·0	—0·1	—3·7	+1·3
Bombay	+2·0	+2·8	+2·6	+2·7	+1·3	—0·6	—0·1	+1·5
Central Provinces and Berar	+7·4	+8·1	+7·3	+5·9	+0·3	+3·3	+2·6	+5·8
Central India and Gujarat	+3·7	+5·1	+5·7	+4·8	+2·1	—1·2	—0·3	+2·8
Sind and Rajputana	+7·2	+2·2	+4·1	+3·7	+2·9	—0·3	—2·6	+2·5
Madras	+2·6	+1·6	+2·5	+1·9	+3·0	+4·2	+4·0	+2·9
Mean for whole of India	+4·2	+3·9	+4·7	+4·3	+4·0	+1·8	+1·1	+3·4

Rainfall.—The precipitation of the week under review occurred in almost the same areas as during the preceeding week, but was more widely-spread and larger in amount. The disturbance which occasioned rain in North-Eastern India appeared over North Bombay at the commencement of the week, and drifting eastwards passed into the Central Provinces, where it increased both in intensity and extent on the 10th and 11th. It broke up completely before the 13th without changing its position. North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and of the Central Provinces obtained light to moderate rain from the disturbance chiefly between the 11th and the 13th. A smart shower gave 1·66 inches of rain to Barisal on the 13th In the remainder of Bengal and Assam only local showers of little value were received. In the North-West the disturbance started as a very slight depression in the Central Punjab on the 10th. It intensified considerably on the 11th, and advancing eastwards during the day passed into the East Punjab where it broke up during the 12th. The Punjab (excluding the south-eastern districts) and the western and submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces received light to moderate rain chiefly on the 11th and 12th. Heavy snow fell in

the North-West Himalayas on the 12th and 13th. The fall was especially heavy at Dharamsala where it measured nearly three feet in depth. Light rain fell in Baluchistan on the 8th and 9th and a slight pressure irregularity gave one or two thundershowers to Burma on the 13th. Practically no rain fell over the remainder of the country.

A reference to the first column of the accompanying rainfall statement will show that more or less rain was received during the week in thirty-nine of the rainfall divisions, but in the case of eighteen of these thirty-nine divisions the actual fall of the week averaged less than a tenth of an inch in amount. In the remaining twenty-one divisions the average amounts received ranged from 0·11 inch in Deltaic Bengal to 1·87 inches in the North-Western Provinces Hills, and 1·98 in the Punjab Hills, and exceeded the normal to a slight extent in East and North Bengal, North Bihar, the sub-montane districts of the North-Western Provinces and the South, Central and West Punjab. The fall of the week was in moderate to considerable excess of the normal in Arakan, Chota-Nagpur, the Eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, the Submontane and North Punjab and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces and in large excess in South Bihar, and the North-Western Himalayas. The deficiency over the rainless area was very slight in amount and of no significance.

A considerable improvement has occurred in the state of the seasonal rainfall in Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, North Bengal and the North-West Himalayas.

The principal totals recorded during the week were 3·43 inches at Dharamsala, 3·03 inches at Khushalgarh (Kohat) 2·84 inches at Chakrata, 2·55 inches at Champawat (Almora), and 2·32 inches at Bironkhal (Garhwal).

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending February 13th, 1897.			Rainfall data from January 3rd, to February 13th, 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Jan. 3rd to Feb 13th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·07	— 100
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·28	— 100
	3. Central do.	0·06	0·05	+0·01	0·06	0·15	— 60
	4. Upper do.	0·01	?	?	0·01	?	?
	5. Arakan	0·40	0	+0·40	0·40	0·12	+ 233
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·28	0·24	+0·04	0·30	0·97	— 63
	7. Assam (Surma)	0·02	0·25	—0·23	0·47	1·18	— 60
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	0·04	0·21	—0·17	0·07	1·23	— 94
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·15	0·29	—0·14	0·38	1·41	— 73
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·11	0·41	—0·30	0·45	1·03	— 56
	11. Central do.	0·03	0·23	—0·20	0·09	0·76	— 88
	12. North do.	0·25	0·06	+0·19	0·25	0·64	— 61
	13. Bengal Hills	0·05	0·15	—0·10	0·05	1·15	— 96
	14. Orissa	0·15	0·25	—0·10	0·37	0·79	— 53
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·08	0·30	+0·32	1·01	1·10	— 8
	16. Bihar (South)	0·90	0·18	+0·72	0·98	0·86	+ 14
	17. Do. (North)	0·32	0·14	+0·18	0·34	0·81	— 58
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	0·09	0·24	+0·45	1·00	0·88	+ 14
	19. Oudh (South)	0·01	0·08	—0·07	1·31	0·84	+ 56
	20. Do. (North)	0·09	0·07	+0·02	1·09	0·96	+ 14
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·07	—0·07	1·26	0·67	+ 88
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	0·01	0·11	—0·10	0·18	0·74	— 76
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	0·28	0·17	+0·11	0·87	0·77	+ 13
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	0·47	0·31	+0·13	1·27	1·83	— 31
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	1·87	0·76	+1·11	3·79	3·34	+ 13
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0·01	0·11	—0·10	0·04	0·89	— 96
	27. Do. (South)	0·17	0·11	+0·06	0·51	0·85	— 40
	28. Do. (Central)	0·35	0·31	+0·04	2·20	1·66	+ 33
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·82	0·40	+0·42	2·30	2·04	+ 11
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	1·98	0·75	+1·23	6·32	4·15	+ 52
	31. Do. (North)	0·70	0·50	+0·20	5·29	2·69	+ 97
	32. Do. (West)	0·20	0·11	+0·09	1·01	0·72	+ 40
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar Coast	0	0·04	—0·04	0·10	0·39	— 75
	34. Madras (South Central)	0·03	0·08	—0·05	0·04	0·24	— 83
	35. Coorg	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·33	— 100
	36. Mysore	0·07	0·01	+0·06	0·07	0·08	— 13
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	39 Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40 Khandesh	0	0	0	0·01	0·11	— 91
	41. Berar	0	0·01	—0·01	0·55	0·35	+ 57
Central Provinces and Berar	42. Central Provinces (West)	0·04	0·05	—0·01	1·13	0·59	+ 92
	43 Central Provinces (Central)	0·08	0·08	0	1·45	0·71	+ 104
	44. Central Provinces (East)	0·51	0·08	+0·46	1·20	0·63	+ 94
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·04	—0·04	0·01	0·07	— 80
	47. Sind	0	0·07	—0·07	0·20	0·53	— 62
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·47	0·51	—0·04	4·20	2·85	+ 47
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0·04	0·03	+0·01	0·55	0·48	+ 15
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)	0	0	0	0·00	0·25	— 70
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·21	0·34	— 38
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·09	0·25	— 64
	52A. Do. (do.) (a)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·08	— 100
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·2	—0·02	0	0·22	— 100
	54. Madras (Central)	0·01	0	+0·01	0·02	0·06	— 67
	55. East Coast (Central)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·22	0·44	— 50
	56. Do. (South)	0·01	0·15	—0·14	0·19	0·77	— 75
	57. Madras (South)	0·05	0·20	—0·15	0·20	0·90	— 71

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SIMLA, *the 18th February 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.— *For week ending 20th February.*—Rain has fallen almost throughout the presidency, but there were only a few light scattered showers in the affected parts of the Deccan. Elsewhere also the fall was very irregular, but on the whole it has been considerable in parts of Ganjam and in most parts of the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts and Malabar. Rain has most usefully replenished water-supplies in many places and should bring up some pasture in others. Some damage to the standing crops is reported. Water-supplies are generally fair, but in parts of the Deccan they are very deficient. Standing crops, except in Deccan, are generally in good condition, but there they are mostly bad. The harvest is yielding a fair outturn in the southern half of the presidency. Pasturage is scarce and fodder is generally dear, but cattle are only suffering as yet in parts of the Deccan. Prices are slightly easier in parts of the Circars and West Coast and almost stationary elsewhere except in parts of the Deccan where they are dearer. The numbers on relief works are :—Relief workers :—in the Deccan 46,916 ; gratuitously relieved, mostly dependants at kitchens :—Ganjam 909, Deccan 3,272. No poor-houses are open. The numbers otherwise relieved are :—7,000 weavers in the Deccan ; test workers in Ganjam 1,629. Total relieved :—workers 55,545, gratuitously 4,181. Total number in receipt of relief :—59,726. Increase is general except in Cuddapah, where there is a decrease. Particulars as to sex and age are not available. Prices by which wages are regulated are :—Ganjam 12½, Kurnool and Bellary 13½, Anantapur 14, Cuddapah 17 seers per rupee.

Bombay —*For week ending 24th February.*—Rain has fallen in Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by drought and frost in four talukas of Karachi and by frost in one of Hyderabad ; otherwise they are thriving in Sind and Gujarat, but are indifferent elsewhere. The crops recently sown have withered or are withering in Nasik, Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. The autumn harvesting is completed except in Khandesh. Reaping of late crops is in progress in the Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Rajkot and Baroda. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Karnatic, Shikarpur and parts of Karachi and Baroda. The grain supply is generally sufficient in affected districts. Cotton picking continues in Broach, Surat, Rajkot, and Baroda. The condition of the agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Dharwar ; healthy elsewhere except in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Ratnagiri, and Kanara. Prices are rising in parts of Poona, Sholapur, and Bijapur, falling in parts of Surat and Bijapur, stationary in the Panch Mahals, Kaira and parts of Surat, Poona, and Bijapur. The prices of staple food-grains in the affected districts are :—Dharwar 13¾ ; Belgaum 11½ ; Bijapur 10⅞ ; Sholapur 10½ ; Ahmednagar 10¼ ; Poona and Satara 9¾ ; Nasik 9⅜ ; Khandesh 9½ ; Kolaba 7½ seers per rupee. The average daily numbers on relief works including non-working children are :—Bijapur 80,496 ; Sholapur 100,800 ; Ahmednagar 89,382 ; Poona 22,109 ; Nasik 33,793 ; Satara 30,097 ; Khandesh 34,458 ; Belgaum 3,753. Total 395,788, of which 275,687 are relief workers and 120,101 non-working children. Of relief workers, excluding those in Satara and Ahmednagar, details for which are not reported, 58,716 are men, 83,417 women, 48,263 children. The numbers on gratuitous relief are :—Bijapur 5,408 including 46 persons in one poor-house, Sholapur 6,559, Ahmednagar 1,097 ; Poona 2,623 ; Nasik 105 ; Satara 14 ; Belgaum 487. Total 16,293, of which, excluding figures for Ahmednagar, 8,222 are men, 4,500 women, and 3,475 children. Total number in receipt of relief 412,081.

Bengal.—*For week ending the 22nd February.*—There was general rain in South-west and East Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur during the week. The rain has to some extent benefited the spring crops, and has facilitated ploughing for the autumn crops. Spring rice is doing well. In Bihar the harvesting of spring crops and the gathering of opium have begun. The pressing of sugarcane is still going on. The fodder-supply is generally sufficient. The want of drinking water is beginning to be felt in some districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are:—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 10 seers, Patna (common rice) 11 seers, Shahabad 10½ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 9 seers 14 chitaks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Darbhanga (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 10 seers. These figures show a slight fall in Rajshahi and Patna, and a slight rise in Champaran; elsewhere prices were stationary.

The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 20th February, were:—Relief Works—Nadia 6,499 (men 3,252, women 1,036, children 2,211), Khulna 351 (men 274, women nil, children 77), Rajshahi 580 (men 509, women nil, children 71), Shahabad 1,175 (men 456, women 414, children 305), Saran 15,343 (men 4,240, women 5,271, children 5,832), Champaran 107,502 (men 47,073, women 37,035, children 23,394), Muzaffarpur 21,355 (men 11,917, women 5,308, children 4,130), Darbhanga 139,064 (men 54,329, women 61,269, children 23,466), Bhagalpur 6,208 (men 3,203, women 2,120, children 885), Palamau 2,602. Total 300,679, against 300,763 in the previous week. Gratuitous relief—Nadia 1,456 (men 279, women 891, children 286), Khulna 727 (men 107, women 374, children 246), Patna 40 (men 17, women 19, children 4), Shahabad 5,782 (men 1,303, women 2,550, children 1,929), Saran 15,772 (men 3,020, women 9,838, children 2,914), Champaran 27,880 (men 5,244, women 10,354, children 12,282), Muzaffarpur 4,823 (men 1,193, women 1,065, children 1,665), Darbhanga 51,273 (men 9,717, women 26,548, children 15,008), Bhagalpur 286 (man 1, women nil, children 285), Palamau 409, Manbhum 2,403. Total 110,851, against 104,270 in the previous week. Grand total on Government relief 411,530, against 405,033 in the previous week. Private relief—Relief Works—Darbhanga Raj 21,097 (men 14,525, women 4,705, children 1,867); Hatwa 5,984. Gratuitous relief—Darbhanga Raj 12,221 (men 2,525, women 5,800, children 3 896); Hatwa 790. Rest of Saran District 1,177.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 24th February.*—Save for a light shower in Pilibhit, there was no rain during the week, but somewhat unfavourable westerly winds. The spring crops continue to promise well. Cane-pressing continues and the harvesting of arhar (*Cajanus indicus*) and the early crops has begun in several districts. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 20th February 1897, in nineteen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 33,505; Etawah 20,449; Cawnpore 106,010; Banda 192,981; Hamirpur 70,969; Allahabad 185,541; Jhansi 51,601 (incomplete); Jalaun 96,461; Mirzapur 45,543; Jaunpur 71,761; Gorakhpur 41,301; Azamgarh 19,932; Lucknow 97,154; Unao 57,300; Rae Bareli 90,390; Sitapur 68,824; Hardoi 150,243; Barabanki 33,294; Fatehpur 34,592; total 1,467,931. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—employed on relief works 969,921; relieved as dependants 234,473; relieved in poor-houses 41,448; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 222,089. The numbers relieved in eighteen districts which are under observation, but not yet officially recognised as distressed, were on the same date as follows:—relieved on test works 120,033; relieved in poor-houses 14,601; relieved under other provisions of the Code 18,877; total 153,511. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 1,621,442. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices are fluctuating. The market is very sensitive owing to slightly abnormal weather. The prices of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9⅛ to 11 seers per rupee in the districts officially recognised as distressed.

Punjab —*For week ending 23rd February.*—No rain fell during the week. Ploughing and sowing of the extra spring crops are in progress. The land is being prepared for the next autumn crops. The outturn of irrigated crops are generally reported in good condition except in parts of Rohtak, where well water is brackish. Prospects are said to be good to average. The crops on dry land are still suffering from want of more rain in certain districts. More rain is still wanted in the Delhi division as well as in the Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan districts. The stock of grains has been exhausted in Hissar and Delhi, where imports are meeting requirements. The stock with the cultivators of Amritsar and Gujranwala is insufficient. Rape and gram crops are still being damaged by caterpillars in Ferozpore. Westerly winds are blowing in the Rohtak and Gurgaon districts and are likely to damage the crops. Cattle are generally reported in poor condition; they are said to be good to fair in Gurgaon, Umballa, Ferozpore, Amritsar and Sialkot; six cattle died of starvation in Rohtak. Fodder is sufficient in Umballa and scarce elsewhere. The average daily number of persons on relief works and dependants, etc., are as follows:—Relief workers—20,452 men, 18,028 women, 12,212 children; dependants—345, 416 and 9,426; relieved in poor-houses:—345, 349 and 247; otherwise relieved—2,037, 2,448 and 1,101; test workers—260, 152 and 120; respectively. In addition to the above, the number for which no detail is given by the District officers is as follows:—Relief workers 31,108, dependants 18,290 and otherwise relieved 1,292. The total number of workers, dependants, etc., in this province was therefore 118,617. Prices are generally high and are showing a tendency to rise again in most districts; they remained stationary in Mooltan, Lahore, Sialkot and Rawalpindi districts. Wheat is selling from 7½ to 10 seers, gram 8¼ to 10½; bulrush millet 8¾ to 11¼; great millet 9½ to 11; and maize 9 to 11¾ seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are:—Rohtak gram 10 and great millet 11 seers; Gurgaon bulrush millet 8¾ and in Delhi 8¼; Karnal gram 8¾, maize 9; Umballa maize 10; Ferozpore great millet 12; Mooltan wheat 9½; Lahore wheat 10 and maize 10½; Gujrat maize flour 8 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces —*For week ending 23rd February.*—The weather is somewhat cloudy. There was 1·70 rain in Bilaspur and 5 cents in Sambalpur. The days are hot and nights cool. The harvesting of spring crops continue. Prospects are generally fair. They have been improved in Mandla by the recent clear cold weather, and a 16-anna outturn is now expected in that district. The wheat crop is poor in parts of the Nimar District. Cloudy weather has induced insects in gram and pulse in parts of Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat and injured the mohwa (*Bassia latifolia*) flowers in Balaghat. The recent rain has also somewhat damaged crops which were cut but not stacked in Raipur. Prices are generally steady with a slight rise in Saugor and a slight fall in Jubbulpore and some other districts. Fodder is getting somewhat scarce in parts of Seoni, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, and Sambalpur. The numbers on relief works have increased in Jubbulpur, Mandla, Seoni, Betul, Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur, and have decreased in Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, and Nimar. Fluctuations are occurring according as harvest operations are diminishing or expanding. The numbers on relief works are:—Saugor 24,677, Damoh 18,754, Jubbulpore 74,583, Mandla 19,665 Seoni 6,895, Narsinghpur 16,223, Hoshangabad 21,271, Nimar 416, Betul 13,385, Chhindwara 6,094, Nagpur 1,209, Chanda 2,729, Bhandara 11,849, Balaghat 10,474, Raipur 13,278, Bilaspur 9,395; total 250,897 and the numbers receiving gratuitous relief are:—Saugor 13,[illegible]9, Damoh 4,065, Jubbulpore 16,155, Mandla 3,07[illegible], Seoni 1,909, Narsinghpur 7,368, Hoshangabad 7,339, Nimar 403, Betul 1,454, Chhindwara 2,582, Nagpur 1,115, Chanda 363, Bhandara 3,042, Balaghat 4,198, Raipur 4,140, Bilaspur 3,074, total 73,679. Total number in receipt of relief 324,576. Complete details of dependants not yet available. There were also 69,556 on railway and private works in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpur, Chhindwara, Balaghat, and Bilaspur. Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wages are based are:—Saugor and Bhandara 9¾; Damoh, Narsinghpur and Betul 10; Mandla 8¼; Seoni, Hoshangabad and Bilaspur 10⅛; Nimar 10⅓; Chhindwara 12; Nagpur 11⅛; Chanda 11¼; Balaghat 8 and Raipur 9⅛ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th February.*—In Lower Burma threshing and winnowing continue. In Upper Burma cultivation of dry weather paddy and island crops continues. Prospects of dry weather paddy and miscellaneous and island crops are generally good, but in the Amarapura township, Mandalay, two-thirds of the miscellaneous crops are withering from drought and the tobacco crop is being injured by caterpillars. Rain is badly wanted for the dry weather paddy on high lands in Bhamo. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Thongwa and Myaungmya and fallen slightly in Pegu, Henzada and Amherst; elsewhere stationary. Numbers on relief works are:—Meiktila 13,379, Myingyan 9,111; on gratuitous relief, Meiktila 2,450, Myingyan 2,085, Yamethin 338. Total number on relief 27,363. Price of rice:—Meiktila 8 seers 12 chittacks, Myingyan 9 seers 5 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 23rd February.*—Slight rainfall in all districts except Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong and the Garo Hills. Rain is wanted for early rice sowing in Kamrup and Nowgong. Ploughing for early rice, pressing of sugarcane and pruning of tea continue. Mustard is being gathered. Prices: common rice Silchar 9½, Sylhet 10½, Gauhati 10, Tezpur 10½, and Sibsagar 10 seers per rupee. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, the Naga and Khasi Hills and in parts of the Kamrup district. Water is scanty in Nowgong and the Naga Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 24th February.*—MYSORE:—27 cents rain in the civil and military station and slight rain in other parts. Prices have risen in four districts and have fallen slightly in Kolar and Chitaldrug. Paddy is being harvested in parts of Chitaldrug.

COORG:—Heavy rain in south Coorg. Coffee blossoming in parts. No crops on the ground. Prices of food-grains normal. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 23rd February.*—BERAR:—The weather is warm. Standing crops are in fair condition. The harvesting of wheat, gram and linseed is in progress. Breaking up of land for next monsoon crop continues. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails and prices for food-grains have risen in all districts. 10,318 persons were employed on relief works during the week. Prices:—Akola 10, Basim 10¼, Melghat 8½ seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD:—Rainfall during week 22 cents, total from 1st January 39 cents. The harvesting of the spring crop continues. Scarcity of fodder and pasture and of water-supply prevails. Relief measures continue in Gulburga, Raichur, and Naldroog. Aggregate number of persons employed 2 547. Prices:—Wheat 8; coarse rice 7; and jowari 11¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 23rd February.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations completed in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand and in progress in other agencies. The spring crops are in good condition in Baghelkhand, Malwa and in parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand; fair in Bhopal and Bhopawar; indifferent and bad in other parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock in good condition in Baghelkhand, Malwa and four districts of Gwalior; fair in Bhopal; indifferent in Bundelkhand and some districts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal and Malwa; good in Baghelkhand and in two districts of Gwalior; sufficient in Bhopawar and indifferent in Bundelkhand and some districts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Malwa and Bhopawar; fallen slightly but still high in Baghelkhand; steady elsewhere. Opium crops are in fairly good condition in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa, and Bhopawar. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were:—In Gwalior 27,735; Bundelkhand 19,694; Baghelkhand 70,391; on gratuitous relief:—In Gwalior 7,459; in Bundelkhand 4,674; in Baghelkhand 3,937. Total number in receipt of relief 133,890. The prices of staple food-grains are:—10 to 10½ in Gwalior and 11 seers per rupee in Baghelkhand; not reported from Bundelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th February.*—Slight rain fell in Suratgurh. Agricultural operations are satisfactory in Jhallawar, Kotah, and Jeypore; thriving in Karauli; fairly satisfactory in Kherwara; and poor in Dholpur. The standing crops are generally in good condition except in Dholpur and Meywar. Harvests are good in Bhurtpore and Jhallawar; and favourable in Jeypore. Cattle are generally in good condition except in Bhurtpore. Pasturage or fodder failing in Dholpur and Bhurtpore; scarce in some tehsils of Jeypore and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are falling in Marwar, Pertabgurh, and Meywar; steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works was:—Marwar 5,319, Kotah 1,113, Dholpur 5,364, Bhurtpore 121, Bikanir 4,378, and Jaisulmere 845, and on gratuitous relief:—Marwar 1,168, Bhurtpore 651, Bikanir 581, Jaisulmere 13. Total numbers in receipt of relief 19,553. The prices of the staple food-grains on which the famine wages are based are:—Marwar 8¾; Kotah 14½; Dholpur 11 seers 4 chittacks; Bhurtpore 9 seers 6 chittacks; Bikanir 8 seers 14 chittacks; and Jaisulmere 8 seers 9 chittacks per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 23rd February.*—Weather cloudy. Prices continue below normal. Price 24 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 20th February.*—Nights frosty. Days dry with high winds. Spring crops promise well. Ground being broken up for early rice. Prices 7⅜ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase, or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras	43,508	11,595	55,103	48,545	11,181	59,726	+ 4,623
Bombay	342,036	16,402	358,438	395,788	16,293	412,081	+53,643
Bengal	300,763	134,270	435,033	300,679	110,851	411,530	—23,503
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,250,258	279,673	1,529,931	1,324,427	297,015	1,621,442	+91,511
Punjab	78,712	30,882	109,594	110,795	7,822	118,617	+ 9,023
Central Provinces	238,299	68,749	307,048	250,897	73,679	324,576	+17,528
Burma	23,915	5,463	29,378	22,490	4,873	27,363	— 2,015
Berar	5,883	...	5,883	10,318	...	10,318	+ 4,435
Hyderabad	...	...	...	2,547	...	2,547	+ 2,547
Central India	90,930	4,897	95,827	117,820	16,070	133,890	+38,063
Rajputana	19,492	2,348	21,840	17,140	2,413	19,553	— 2,287
TOTAL	2,393,796	554,279	2,948,075	2,601,446	540,197	3,141,643	+193,568

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 15TH FEBRUARY 1896, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 13TH FEBRUARY 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1896.	Week ending 15th February 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 15th February 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 15th February 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 13th February 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 13th February 1897. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 13th February 1897. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st January to 15th February 1896.	Earnings from 1st January to 13th February 1897.	Increase.	Decrease
State lines worked by companies.	£	Miles.	£	£	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,733	12,18,607	703	1,734	11,72,000	676	77,37,951	74,55,000	...	2,82,95
Bengal Central (*a*)	129	125	15,170	120	125	15,100	145	1,03,283	1,09,000	5,717	...
Bengal-Nagpur	166	861	1,30,864	152	802	1,33,000	154	10,94,900	9, 5,000	...	1,77,9
Indian Midland (*b*)	141	752	1,14,382	152	752	1,13,000	150	7,-5,740	7,27,000	...	18,74
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	160	21	3,935	187	21	2,900	138	29,128	20,900	...	8,22
Bezwada-Madras (Mac.-Ennur sec.)	157	...	...	...	9	1,000	178	...	7,300	7,300	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	257	1,789	4,78,586	268	1,815	3,90,000	215	32,43,236	25,02,000	...	7,41,23
Palanpur-Deesa	70	17	697	41	17	1,000	59	4,853	5,200	347	...
South Indian	176	1,042	1,60,375	154	1,042	1,77,000	170	10,90,050	9,71,000	...	1,19,08
Mayavaram-Mutupet	8,	54	3,032	67	54	3,900	72	20,169	23,300	...	86
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	129	1,105	1,45,770	125	1,105	1,25,000	107	8,50,901	7,40,000	...	1,04,90
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	105	750	1,23,087	105	819	1,14,000	137	7,98,240	6,89,000	...	1,09,24
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	84	231	21,905	95	231	14,800	64	1,30,939	1,04,000	...	26,93
Assam-Bengal	80	159	33,108	209	305	18,700	52	1,09,404	1,30,000	20,596	...
TOTAL	202	8,706	24,66,721	283	9,000	22,83,000	253	1,59,62,890	1,44,06,700	...	15,56,19
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	235	2,617	6,44,134	246	2,797	5,41,000	193	39,50,527	35,04,000	...	4,46,52
Oudh and Rohilkund (state) including the metre gauge link	238	797	2,42,151	279	820	1,63,000	199	12,92,683	10,48,000	...	2,44,68
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2'6" gauges	290	813	2,40,483	303	814	2,17,000	267	16,12,252	14,69,000	...	1,43,25
East Coast (state)	168	427	33,474	80	535	49,200	92	2,58,885	2,74,000	15,112	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state) (*g*)	191	834	2,38,253	286	886	2,59,000	292	13,15,411	14,60,000	1,44,589	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	44	28	805	29	28	1,800	64	4,957	9,900	4,943	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	66	8	594	74	8	500	62	3,295	3,200	...	95
TOTAL	225	5,544	13,87,894	251	5,588	12,31,500	209	84,38,043	77,68,100	...	6,69,94
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	541	1,490	9,16,003	614	1,491	6,78,000	455	56,89,507	41,51,000	...	15,38,50
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	810	401	3,40,053	751	401	3,07,000	666	23,80,137	17,70,000	...	5,10,13
Madras	251	840	2,09,390	249	840	2,24,000	267	13,10,179	12,49,000	...	61,17
TOTAL	498	2,731	14,71,530	527	2,732	12,09,000	433	93,79,823	71,70,000	...	21,09,80
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	289	7,...	53,20,151	313	17,080	47,23,500	267	3,30,80,816	2, 3,44,800	...	43,36,016
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	159	161	21,699	135	161	19,800	123	1,44,553	1,34,000	...	10,58
Tarnsauf	...	22	9,978	454	22	5,700	259	43,457	35,200	...	8,257
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	129	66	5,700	87	66	4,400	67	31,000	29,100	...	1,900
Bengal Dooars	112	36	5,110	142	36	2,000	72	24,474	21,770	...	2,704
Dhond-Manmad	186	78	12,583	161	78	14,200	182	74,444	88,700	14,258	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	301	51	16,773	329	51	12,000	235	73,033	70,000	.	3,03
TOTAL	175	414	71,917	174	414	58,700	142	3,91,039	3,78,,8	...	12,339
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Lina Goolia	22	73	1,504	21	74	2,600	35	8,498	10,100	7,602	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	45	114	1,503	14	114	15,100	132	7,532	75,500	67,968	...
Nagda Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,800	53	...	10,000	10,000	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	200	333	70,973	213	333	75,000	225	4,74,046	4,40,000	...	34,040
The Gackwar's Petlad	228	13	1,347	104	13	900	69	9,031	6,100	...	2,901
Rajputana-Malwa	240	108	23,750	222	108	19,000	181	1,67,5-9	89,400	...	78,559
Kolar Gold-fields	270	10	3,...	382	10	4,200	420	19,078	21,700	2,622	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	98	362	35,315	98	362	35,300	98	2,24,922	2,8,,000	...	1,...
The Gackwar's Mehsana	111	93	9,41,	99	93	7,300	78	41,874	43,700	1,826	...
Kolhapur	87	29	2,899	100	29	2,500	86	15,000	15,000	...	000
Special gauges—											
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	90	72	6,328	88	72	4,000	64	34,841	27,,00	...	7,841
Cooch Behar	66	22	1,391	63	22	1,600	73	8,017	8,500	483	...
TOTAL	130	1,229	1,55,500	127	1,204	1,,0,500	135	10,11,934	9,64,700	...	47,234
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	145	334	56,896	170	334	42,400	127	3,01,191	2,7,000	...	73,191
Jetalsar-Rajkot	88	40	5,952	149	46	4,400	96	20,920	25,800	...	4,880
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	75	394	28,480	78	364	23,800	65	1,90,103	1,5,,,00	...	38,103
Godeypore-Chitor (*j*)	43	61	3,088	51	60	2,400	40	10,200	504	...	5,200
Special gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	9,172	98	94	6,400	68	49,439	43,100	...	6,339
TOTAL	101	899	1,03,588	115	898	79,400	88	5,83,919	4,99,200	...	1,24,719
GRAND TOTAL	268	9,503	50,57,150	289	20,202	50,34,100	248	3,50,67,708	3,11,47,400	...	45,20,308

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken in hand by the company from the 1st January 1897.

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Ruttam-Nagda railway.

(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(*g*) This line has been transferred to a company from the 1st September 1896, but until arrangements are made for the line to be formally taken over, it will be worked by the state on behalf of the company.

(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIII of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 15th February 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 13th February 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April 1895 to 15th February 1896.	Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 13th February 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	669	1,733	12,18,607	703	1,734	11,72,000	679	4,75,05,142	4,66,01,000	...	9,04,142
Bengal Central (*a*)	144	125	15,707	126	125	18,100	145	8,-7,937	8,32,000	4,063	.
Bengal-Nagpur	140	862	1,50,864	182	862	1,33,000	154	54,89,999	51,05,000	...	3,84,999
Indian Midland (*b*)	120	752	1,04,382	139	752	1,13,000	150	42,60,568	40,57,000	3,90,432	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	3,935	187	21	2,900	138	1,84,082	1,24,000	...	60,082
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennúr sec.)	156	...	...	...	9	1,700	178	...	59,500	59,500	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	253	1,789	4,78,586	268	1,815	3,90,000	215	2,06,27,422	1,71,63,000	...	34,58,422
Palanpur-Deesa	42	17	697	41	17	1,000	59	31,032	40,000	14,168	...
South Indian	167	1,042	1,60,375	154	1,042	1,77,000	170	79,55,033	77,31,000	...	2,27,033
Mayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	3,032	67	54	3,300	72	2,20,592	2,19,000	...	1,592
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	117	1,103	1,45,770	125	1,103	1,50,000	107	66,82,954	66,37,000	...	44,954
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	144	756	1,43,087	103	819	1,12,000	137	48,41,519	48,27,000	...	14,519
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	231	21,905	95	231	14,800	64	6,84,804	6,73,000	...	11,804
Assam-Bengal	70	159	33,103	209	300	18,700	59	(*f*)3,23,830	5,40,000	2,16,170	...
TOTAL	254	8,700	24,66,721	283	9,030	22,83,000	253	9,90,44,771	9,40,21,500	...	44,23,271
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*g*)	255	2,617	6,44,134	246	2,797	5,41,000	193	3,03,49,190	2,48,29,000	...	55,17,190
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) including the metre gauge link	234	797	2,22,151	279	820	1,63,000	199	84,03,951	71,60,000	...	12,43,951
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	337	813	2,46,483	303	814	2,17,000	267	1,26,20,112	1,32,82,000	6,61,888	...
East Coast (state)	94	447	35,474	83	535	49,400	92	17,17,191	20,04,000	3,49,809	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state) (*h*)	109	834	2,38,253	286	886	2,59,000	292	58,19,792	66,22,000	8,02,208	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	58	26	805	29	28	1,800	64	73,388	79,700	6,312	...
Cherra-Companygunj (state provl.)	57	8	504	74	8	500	62	19,797	22,300	2,503	...
TOTAL	238	5,544	13,87,594	251	5,888	12,31,500	209	5,90,00,391	5,40,59,000	...	49,41,391
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	448	1,490	9,16,063	614	1,491	9,78,000	655	2,92,40,100	2,74,08,000	...	18,32,108
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	401	3,49,033	751	401	3,07,000	766	1,52,80,932	1,43,93,000	...	20,87,932
Madras	253	840	2,09,390	249	840	2,24,000	267	97,15,043	94,00,000	...	3,15,043
TOTAL	437	2,731	14,74,530	547	2,732	12,09,000	435	5,42,36,075	5,00,01,000	...	41,75,038
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	279	17,021	53,20,151	313	17,786	47,23,500	265	21,22,79,230	19,87,41,500	...	1,35,37,730
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	109	161	21,099	135	161	1,6,800	123	12,28,893	11,18,000	...	1,10,893
Tarkessur	205	22	9,975	454	22	5,700	259	2,05,143	2,04,000	...	1,143
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	117	66	5,768	87	66	4,400	67	3,56,235	3,79,000	22,765	...
Bengal Doors	139	30	5,110	142	30	2,000	72	2,37,059	2,47,000	9,941	...
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	12,583	101	78	14,400	182	5,17,045	5,70,000	54,955	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	16,773	329	51	12,000	235	6,50,199	6,87,000	36,801	.
TOTAL	173	414	71,917	174	414	58,700	142	32,01,777	32,05,000	3,223	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	1,504	21	74	2,000	35	(*j*) 57,190	91,000	33,801	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	114	1,503	14	114	15,100	132	(*k*)5,7,0	5,22,000	5,12,210	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,800	53	..	(*l*)30,700	30,700	.
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	70,973	213	333	75,000	23	27,04,708	26,21,000	50,292	...
The Gackwar's Petlad	110	13	1,347	104	13	900	69	65,318	1,04,000	38,682	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	195	108	23,938	222	108	19,600	181	9,80,133	8,03,000	...	1,77,133
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	3,825	382	10	4,200	420	1,39,828	1,41,000	1,172	..
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*m*)	98	362	35,315	98	362	35,300	98	16,17,632	14,81,000	...	1,36,632
The Gackwar's Mehsana	68	93	6,417	69	93	7,300	78	2,81,062	3,75,000	93,938	...
Kolhapur	82	29	2,899	100	29	2,500	80	1,07,342	1,04,000	...	3,342
Special gauges—											
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	72	72	6,328	88	72	4,600	64	2,17,120	1,99,000	...	18,126
Couch Behar	48	22	1,391	63	22	1,600	73	43,831	58,300	14,469	...
TOTAL	121	1,229	1,55,500	127	1,204	1,70,500	135	62,83,069	67,50,000	4,00,031	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	56,896	170	334	42,400	127	17,43,451	15,55,000	...	1,87,451
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	40	5,952	149	40	4,400	90	1,05,150	1,04,000	...	1,150
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	60	304	28,480	78	304	23,800	65	9,50,109	10,57,000	1,06,831	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*n*)	42	01	3,088	51	00	2,400	40	(*o*)70,902	1,14,000	43 038	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	9,172	98	94	6,400	68	3,34,603	3,34,000	...	603
TOTAL	85	899	1,03,588	115	898	79,400	88	32,03,341	32,24,000	...	39,341
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,563	50,57,150	289	20,202	50,34,100	248	22,50,85,917	21,19,80,500	...	11,31,05,417

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of the line has been taken in hand by the company from the 1st January 1897.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Total earnings from 1st July 1895 to 15th February 1896.
(*g*) Total earnings from 1st May 1895 to 15th February 1896.
(*h*) This line has been transferred to a company from the 1st September 1896, but until arrangements are made to the line to be formally taken over, it will be worked by the state on behalf of the company.
(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*j*) Total earnings from 1st May 1895 to 15th February 1896.
(*k*) Total earnings from 11th November 1895 to 15th February 1896.
(*l*) Total earnings from 15th July 1896 to 13th February 1897.
(*m*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud, and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*n*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 30th January 1897.			For the week ending the 6th February 1897.			For the week ending the 13th February 1897.			For the week ending the 20th February 1		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Tot
	Madras.												
1	Cuddapah	2,283	6,360	8,643	2,325	6,638	8,963	2 239	7 106	9 345	2,124	7,311	9,4
2	Kurnool	3,136	335	3,471	3 620	263	3,883	5 061	370	5 434	6 296	364	6 6
3	Bellary	18,739	2,293	21,032	22,860	2,853	25,713	26 276	2 897	29.173	30,068	3,085	33,1
4	Anantapur	724	56	780	3,306	373	3,679	2 712	274	2 986	3,681	337	4,0
5	Ganjam	...	...	...		25	125	1 098	127	1 225	1,339	198	1 5
	TOTAL MADRAS	24,882	9,044	33,926	32,111	10,252	42,363	37,389	10,774	48 163	43.508	11,595	55 1
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	72 652	4.820	77,472	76,507	4,932	81,439	79 669	5 565	85 231	83,679	6,216	89 8
2	Sholapur	67,316	3,560	70,876	83,482	3 729	87,211	86 3 2	1 781	91 096	94,662	6,138	100 8
3	Ahmednagar	46,604	33	46,637	48 253	27	48,280	75 153	353	75 506	72 732	796	73 52
4	Poona	23.938	2,383	26,321	25,052	2 273	27,305	22 879	1 975	24 854	9,055	2,776	11 81
5	Nasik	27,766	2	27,768	31,098	57	31,155	30 531	93	30 624	29,970	112	21 08
6	Satara	21,051	5	21,056	23,360	6	23,366	23 604	11	23 615	25,613	13	25 62
7	Khandesh	18,134	..	18,134	22,464	..	22,464	27 663	...	27 663	32,378		32 37
8	Belgaum	3,058	266	3,324	2,490	253	2 743	2 828	347	3,175	2,967	351	3,31
9	Dharwar	644	...	644	1,732		1,732	...	...	...	...		
	TOTAL BOMBAY	281,163	11,069	292,232	314,418	11 277	325,695	348,639	13,128	361,767	342,036	16,402	358 43
	Bengal.												
	Champaran	115.770	5,838	121,608	97,149	5,808	102,957	100 501	15 932	116.433	117,539	30,173	147,712
	Shahabad	2,040	...	2,040	2,274	...	2,274	1,255	833	2 088	1,177	2,050	3,227
	Nadia	4 810	912	5,722	6,060	770	6,830	6 364	1,073	7,437	4,713	1 872	6 585
	Patna	490	5	495	587	36	623	184	125	309	.	80	80
	Khulna	37	138	175	147	21	168	355	40	395	156	216	372
	Saran	12 579	7,313	19 892	13,811	12,070	25 881	14 723	14 680	28,803	14,099	14,198	28,297
	Darbhanga	103 581	51 534	155,115	135,644	55.283	190,927	122 276	66 496	188,772	133,981	82.108	216,089
	Muzaffarpur	7.129	4.603	11,732	6,911	1,703	8,614	19,741	2,041	21,782	23,042	2 549	25,591
	Rajshahi	891	...	891	536	...	536	548	...	548	897	...	897
	Bhagulpur	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.232	11	2,243
	Palamau	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1.727	381	2,108
	Manbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	632	1,832
	TOTAL BENGAL	247.327	70,343	317,670	263,119	75,691	338,810	265,347	101,220	366,567	300.763	134,270	435,033
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
	Agra	12.316	489	12 805	21,481	823	22 304	20.926	5.809	26,735	24,942	5,366	30.308
	Etawah	10,430	3.002	13,432	12,607	2,394	15.001	14,296	2 905	17,201	17,688	2.562	20.250
	Banda	122,587	16 426	139.013	135,482	17,381	152,863	152,812	17,481	170,293	164,876	21.877	186,753
	Cawnpur	43.388	13,735	57,123	49,918	18.949	68,867	60 803	26.219	87,022	74.214	29 913	104,127
	Hamirpur	38,347	9.379	47,726	49,619	10,382	60,001	50.497	13,583	64 080	55,650	14,174	69,824
	Allahabad	156,157	18,003	174,160	162.928	20.423	183,351	153 593	21.106	174 699	156,761	21.815	178,576
	Jhansi	35.937	2.201	38.138	40,987	6,019	47,006	57.785	4.561	62.346	31,830	6,411	38,241
	Jalaun	48,363	10.402	58,765	59,178	21,516	80 694	65 907	29,794	95.701	78,804	14,692	93 496
	Jaunpur	24,913	2.422	27.335	41,109	1,882	43,051	49.946	6.056	56.002	57.958	8.719	66,677
	Gorakhpur	15,288	4 383	19,671	14,045	7,193	22.138	21,724	6 924	28.648	33,514	4 943	38,457
	Lucknow	38,019	14 442	52,401	41,513	14,795	56,308	50 989	16 310	67,299	65,078	16,689	81.767
	Unao	25.754	3,558	29,312	34,773	5,667	40,440	35,606	8 4 07	44,613	46,519	10,420	56.939
	Rai Bareli	51,016	5,145	56.161	70,522	8,622	79,144	66 533	11.678	78,211	72,110	14 363	86.473
	Sitapur	33.300	3 664	36.964	37,386	6,717	44,103	41,684	8,973	50 657	45,796	15 192	60,988
	Hardoi	62,902	97.027	159.929	83,101	93,474	176,575	106,794	45,259	152,053	125.598	32,361	157.959
	Bara Banki	17,061	1.767	18,828	24,009	3,069	27,078	39.657	2.752	42.409	32,351	4.213	36,564
	Mirzapur	8,430	1,876	10,306	15,291	2,781	18,072	25,863	3.466	29.329	30 472	3.913	34 385

Name of Province and District	For the week ending the 30th January 1897.			For the week ending the 6th February 1897.			For the week ending the 13th February 1897.			For the week ending the 20th February 1		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	T
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.												
Dehra Dun	350	...	350	350	...	350	2,980	...	2 980	340	...	
Bijnor	1,218	604	1,822	2,419	768	3,187	3,079	910	3 989	4.265	1,079	
Moradabad	2,084	386	2.470	2 428	402	2.830	3,385	540	3 925	5 031	729	
Bareilly	4.626	202	4.828	5 238	230	5,168	6.121	1.029	7.15 0	8.416	1,653	1
Muttra	5,774	218	5.992	8,129	1,032	9.461	13.870	2 306	16.176	20.488	2,526	2
Etah	803	1.422	2.225	707	1.783	2,490	897	3,932	4 829	1.018	1.810	
Mainpuri	470	603	1.073	37	700	737	219	986	1 205	230	582	
Farukhabad	898	1.717	2.615	1,867	2,242	4.109	277	2 269	2 546	1.368	1.149	
Budaun	1.618	114	1,732	2 071	142	2.213	2.128	187	2.315	1.558	2.7	
Shahjahanpur	1,660	1,499	3.159	2 436	1.885	4 321	2.397	1.634	4.031	2.850	2,057	
Pilibhit	5.539	402	5,941	8,481	418	8.899	9,581	651	10 235	12 133	719	
Kheri	986	186	1.172	2.614	190	2.804	3 320	684	4.004	5 364	586	
Sultanpur	5 162	1.590	6,752	9,774	2 294	12.068	13,201	2 444	15 645	25 971	3.286	
Pertabgarh	1.473	1 446	2.919	2 233	6,360	8,593	13 523	2 547	16,070	17 563	4 334	
Fyzabad	3.744	3.187	6 931	8,942	4.284	13,226	12 013	3 846	15,889	8 113	3 797	
Fatehpur	1 369	4 504	5.873	3,853	7,09 0	10,853	6 207	6.858	13.065	2 371	7,516	
Azamgarh	2 234	2.065	4 299	3,906	5 241	9.147	3.890	1 215	8,105	6 491	9 115	
Benares	163	822	985	666	950	1,616	720	3 767	4.487	538	4.746	
Gonda	4 090	1 912	5 942	7.2 89	2 272	9.561	8,071	5.555	13 626	6.280	4.267	
Fasti	1.721	3.303	5.024	2,657	2.522	5,179	5.142	2 104	7,246	5 463	1 990	
Total for N.-W. P. & O.	790 130	234.133	1.024.263	971,306	282.802	1.254.108	1.126 469	278.247	1 404 716	1 250.258	280,103	1
Punjab.												
Hissar	18.534	4.616	23.180	23.491	5.715	29.209	32 062	7 510	39.572	32 527	8.013	
Rohtak	2 145	1.750	3 895	3,614	2,185	5.799	1 2 7	2.571	6.778	3.0 8	3 027	
Gurgaon	153	31	184	1,552	37	1.589	551	38	592	571	43	
Delhi	1.795	597	2 392	3,014	696	3,7 0	3 268	871	4 142	2 2 1	918	
Karnal	2 323	105	2 428	2.351	114	2.465	2 075	21	2 09 0	2 728	18	
Umbala	1.214	..	1 214	1,003	...	1,003	752	..	752	2 329	...	
Ferozpur	2.718	320	3 038	2,080	228	2.3 8	1 357	222	1 579	65 0	115	
Multan	233	.	233	.302	.	3 02	295	..	295	258	...	
Lahore	1.877	...	1 877	2,103	...	2.163	2 671	...	2 671	2 147	..	
Sialkot	291	.	291	270		270	...				...	
Gujrat	30.118	13.270	45 388	32,780	15.177	47.957	32,016	16,174	48,19 0	31,353	18 658	
Gujranwala	235	.	235	217	..	217	237	...	237	292	...	
Rawalpindi	178	.	178	112	...	112	27	...	27	..	..	
Ludhiana	113	...	113	125	.	125	146	.	146	126	...	
Total Punjab	62.227	20,719	82.946	73,107	24,152	97.259	79,670	27.413	107.083	79,012	30 882	
Central Provinces.												
1 Sangor	24.315	7.327	31,672	26,969	9,616	36.585	29,015	13.188	42 203	29.492	8.935	
2 Damoh	17 894	2 466	20.360	18,923	1,905	24.828	22 278	3.562	25,840	23.372	1.431	
3 Jabalpur	64 763	13.264	78.027	70,178	13.727	83,905	84 763	11 075	98,838	65.725	16 929	
4 Mandla	12 621	257	12.878	14,260	882	15,112	16.194	1.200	17 394	17 563	2 422	
5 Seoni	5 864	496	6 360	4,142	3.401	7,543	6 711	1,533	8 244	6.223	897	
6 Narsinghpur	14.451	1.891	16 342	20.222	4,056	24.278	19,480	3 608	23 088	20 793	2.882	
7 Hoshangabad	27.110	5.755	32.895	30,907	6,033	36,9 0	29.211	6.570	35.781	25.753	7.541	
8 Nimar	512	213	725	683	67	750	714	239	953	618	116	
9 Betul	7.369	192	7,561	11.619	688	12,307	12,392	235	12 627	13 220	261	
0 Chindwara	4 028	745	4.773	4,350	1,843	6,794	5 742	2 209	7.951	7.053	2.328	
1 Nagpur	1.662	877	2 539	1,312	830	2.142	1.110	723	1.833	1.038	980	
2 Chanda	2 075	5	2 080	2,893	12	2,905	2 691	52	2 743	2 015	355	
3 Bhandara	6 760	1.162	7,922	10,054	512	10,566	11.359	676	12.035	10 709	3 100	
4 Balaghat	4 093	1.330	5 423	5.219	1,662	6,881	4.169	1.955	6.124	8 812	1 303	
5 Raipur	6.319	1.034	7.353	7,658	1,377	9,035	9.226	1.791	11.017	10 822	2.138	
6 Bilaspur	4.483	1.226	5,709	6,347	1,340	7,687	7.589	1.317	8.906	8.944	1.517	
Total Central Provinces	204,379	38.240	242.619	236,336	47,951	284,287	262.644	52.933	315.577	252.752	53 565	
Burma.												
1 Meiktila	17,183	2.961	20.144	17,277	3,135	20,112	17 561	2.953	20,514	14 714	2 578	
2 Myingyan	8,972	2 587	11.559	9,689	2,806	12,495	9 664	2.613	12.277	9 201	2 598	
3 Yamethin	...	320	320	...	323	323	..	291	291	...	287	
Total Burma	26,155	5,868	32.023	26,966	6,264	33,230	27.225	5.857	33,082	23.915	5,463	

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 30th January 1897.			For the week ending the 6th February 1897.			For the week ending the 13th February 1897.			For the week ending the 20th February 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Berar.												
Akola	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,528	...	3,528
Basim	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	400
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,152	...	2,152	1,955	...	1,955
TOTAL BERAR	...	...	...	..	...	...	2,152	...	2,152	5,883	...	5,883
Central India.												
Bundelkhand	2,587	1,891	4,478	3,476	1,508	4,984	2,210	1,640	3,850	8,161	1,547	9,708
Baghelkhand	25,983	2,302	28,285	50,006	2,376	52,382	60,143	2,734	62,877	68,492	3,350	71,842
Gwalior	7,996	...	7,996	11,696	...	11,696	6,938	...	6,938	14,277	..	14,277
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	36,566	4,193	40,759	65,178	3,884	69,062	69,321	4,344	73,665	90,930	4,897	95,827
Rajputana.												
Jarwar	5,806	...	5,806	4,465	1,004	5,469	4,646	1,004	5,650	5,427	1,010	6,437
Dholpur	596	...	596	5,284		5,284	6,033	...	6,033	7,052	...	7,052
Bikanir	9,916	1,275	11,191	10,934	723	11,657	11,742	1,802	13,544	4,742	621	5,363
Jaisalmir	822	13	835	939	13	952	839	13	852	918	13	931
Kotah	1,028	...	1,028	1,034	.	1,034	1,067	...	1,067	1,112	.	1,112
Shartpur	365	522	1,087	384	621	1,005	...	..	...	241	704	945
TOTAL RAJPUTANA	18,733	1,810	20,543	22,680	2,361	25,041	24,327	2,819	27,146	19,492	2,348	21,840
Kashmir.												
Jammu	...	...	...	455	..	455	...	..	...	...	..	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	1,691,562	395,119	2,086,681	2,095,676	464,634	2,470,310	2,243,183	496,735	2,739,918	2,408,549	539,325	2,947,874

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 26th February 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS OF THE TRADE OF INDIA WITH TURKISTAN AND CHANG THANG FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31st MARCH, 1896.

No. 455, dated Leh, the 12th August, 1896

From—CAPTAIN G. C. TRENCH, Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh, Ladakh,

To—The Resident in Kashmir, Gulmarg.

I have the honour to forward herewith, for transmission to the Government of India, the statistics of the trade of India with Chinese and Russian Turkistan and Tibet for the year ending 31st March 1896.

Note.—There has been a satisfactory increase in the trade during the part financial year.

The total value of the trade which passed through Leh during the year under report amounts to ₹62,16,177-12, and this exceeded in value by over two lakhs of rupees the total of last year, and is more than equal to the total revenue of Kashmir.

This steady expansion can be attributed to the increased interest in commercial matters on the part of the Government of India, and to the extra attention our traders receive in Kashgar, the mart of export trade, by the presence of Mr. Macartney, the Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, and the gradual improvement to the road between Srinagar and the borders of China.

Much, however, remains to be done, towards improving a road which crosses four passes of between 17 and 18,000 feet high, besides barren deserts and rocky beds of rivers. If funds were available for the improvement of this road, more benefit could be given to a larger number of traders than at present through the three Assistants to the Resident in Kashmir, stationed as they are at Srinagar and Kashgar, the termini of the route, and at Leh which is the half-way halting-place and market of exchange.

There is no doubt that with increased interest and improved roads the steady expansion which the figures show might grow into a trade of much importance.

The subjoined table gives the figures for the past ten years, and it will be seen that the trade is more than double what it was five years ago

YEAR.	Import.				Export.				TOTAL.			
	₹		a.	p.	₹		a.	p.	₹		a.	p.
1886-87	16,52,413		0	0	12,32,229		0	0	28 84,642		0	0
1887-88	17,16,245		0	0	17,12,328		0	0	34,28,573		0	0
1888-89	13,53,845		0	0	12,12,030		0	0	25,65,875		0	0
1889-90	16,00,580		0	0	15,13,626		0	0	31,14,206		0	0
1890-91	15,25,483		0	0	14,40,906		0	0	29,66,389		0	0
1891-92	15,65,278		0	0	14,47,840		0	0	30,13,118		0	0
1892-93	17,95,141		0	0	15,91,544		0	0	33,86,685		0	0
1893-94	21,54,252		0	0	18,37,375		0	0	39,91,627		0	0
1894-95	31,65,218		4	0	28,50,102		12	0	60,15,321		0	0
1895-96	33,20,751		10	0	28,95,426		2	0	62,16,177		12	0
TOTAL	1,98,49,206		14	0	1,77,33,406		14	0	3,75,82,613		12	0
Average	19,84,920		11	0	17,73,340		11	0	37,58,261		6	0

The schedule below gives the value and direction of the trade for the past two years between India, Chinese Turkistan and Tibet.

	Year.	India.			Chinese Turkistan.			Tibet.			Total.		
		₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Import from	1894-95	17,31,680	8	0	12,74,700	0	0	1,58,837	12	0	31,65,218	4	0
	1895-96	18,17,870	0	0	12,93,240	2	0	2,00,035	8	0	33,20,751	10	0
Export to	1894-95	13,14,143	12	0	14,40,599	0	0	95,860	0	0	28,50,102	12	0
	1895-96	12,95,006	2	0	15,08,074	0	0	1,22,346	0	0	28,95,426	2	0

Exports and Imports.—During the year under report the total value of imports amounted to ₹33,20,751-10, as against ₹31,65 218-4 in the previous year, and the exports amounted to ₹28 95,426-2, as against ₹28,50,102-12. Increase ₹2,00,850-12. The imports from India and Turkistan both show a satisfactory increase.

The exports to Turkistan and Chang Thang have also risen. From these figures the increase to the trade with Tibet calls for special remarks. Although only a small amount of this trade is between Leh and the capital Lhassa, and the majority with the nomad people inhabiting the western highlands of Tibet known as the Chang Thang plains, it is nevertheless an exchange of goods with a country where not counting the imports from China we should have an entire monopoly.

There is no doubt that trade between Lhassa, the unvisited capital of Tibet, and India might be considerably increased; reports state that Tibet contains gold, and its wool is already famous, while Lhassa itself might become the place of exchange for English, Indian and Chinese goods.

India commands the three routes to Lhassa available by a western power, *viz.*, *viâ* Leh, Nepal and Sikkim, and none of these routes are fully developed to the advantage of commerce.

To quote from a speech recently made by Lord Salisbury to a deputation of the associated Chambers of Commerce, he says: "What I value is the addition of so many free markets of the world to the commerce of the country: looking at the matter from that point of view, there is nothing that interests us more than this attempt to obtain access to the markets of China from behind where practically we are almost without a rival."

4. *Piece-goods.*—There was an advance of ₹53,560 in the value of the trade in European manufactured cotton as compared with last year.

The total exports to Turkistan of English goods amounted to ₹7,27,000, and that of Indian manufactured cotton to ₹48,060. The amount of English manufactured goods is nearly double that of five years ago, and three times as much as ten years ago; the following figures will show the steady increase under this head:—

Year.	₹
1886-87	1,75,897
1887-88	3,93,120
1888-89	4,39,760
1889-90	3,19,840
1890-91	3,01,280
1891-92	3,80,820
1892-93	3,88,620
1893-94	5,29,920
1894-95	6,73,440
1895-96	7,27,000

This year's total calculated at the rate of exchange would amount to between £30 to 40,000, and seeing the now fairly established markets in Turkistan, with its tendency to increase, I would call the special attention of all Chambers of Commerce, or perhaps more especially those more directly interested in cotton manufactured articles, to the Leh trade-route, and Turkistan, as an outlet for their goods. An interest on their part in this backway to China, and

direct communication between the Chambers of Commerce, through the British Joint Commissioner at Leh, and the Assistant to the Resident of Kashmir at Kashgar, and the traders engaged in carrying and selling these goods would be of inestimable advantage and give great encouragement to those whose interest it is to open new markets for England's manufactured articles.

A description of the existing road and its capabilities of future improvement will be found in the general remarks at the end of this trade report.

5. *Drugs and medicines.*—The higher prices of charas in India from R60 to R80 and R100 per maund is not the only cause of the increase of R1,17,203-10 over that of previous years, during which the price remained at R60 per maund, but it was known that the Government of India had determined at the same time to impose a tax on this intoxicating drug, and it was with a view to speculating in this commodity before the tax was imposed that many traders brought down larger quantities than usual.

The actual number of maunds imported was 6,106 maunds 5 seers and 12 chittacks, as against 4,151 maunds 30 seers.

The import figures of charas for the last five years in rupees are as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
1891-92	2,30,385	0	0
1892-93	1,91,568	0	0
1893-94	2,18,886	0	0
1894-95	2,49,105	0	0
1895-96	3,66,368	10	0

The Government of India have now decided to impose a tax of R20 a maund on this drug this year, and from January 1st, 1897, a tax of R80 per maund. What may be the result of this tax it is now hard to say. The Government of India in their notification to the merchants state that arrangements will be made under which they will be able without paying any duty to convey the charas to warehouses at certain convenient centres where it would be stored, as in a bonded warehouse; the duty will be paid when the charas is removed from the warehouse. The burden of the tax will not, it is expected, fall on the trader but the consumer.

If there is no diminution in the import, the Government of India will from the figures of last year's report get a revenue of R1,20,000 and at R80 a maund of R4,80,000.

6. *Dyeing material.*—The increased demand for this dye at Yarkand caused a very large increase in the import of indigo as compared with the previous year. The figures for the past four years are as follows :—

	R
1892-93	38,855
1893-94	41,850
1894-95	44,280
1895-96	88,275

The trade in indigo is fluctuating, and depends largely on prices ruling in Yarkand, which again depend on the amount that is taken from India. Last year the price in Yarkand for indigo being as high as R5 a seer, the merchants took large quantities, and a corresponding fall is expected this year.

The indigo is used by the hand weavers of Yarkand and Kashgar, who weave the blue stuffs which are worn by all Chinamen.

This trade is not capable of very large development, for indigo is more easily imported into China from India by the ports than by the back-way through Leh.

7. *Hides and skins.*—The trade in skins has, too, increased by R6,384-8 since last year, owing to increased demand and better prices in Yarkand. The past four years' figures are quoted below :—

	R	a.	p.
1892-93	61,710	0	0
1893-94	62,635	0	0
1894-95	64,208	0	0
1895-96	70,682	8	0

The increase of R6,000 in skins which consists of otter, fox, etc., and other kinds suitable for trimming coats, is due chiefly to the very high prices of Russian furs, which are now finding a better field for sale in the West than in the East.

The better class women in Yarkand, Kashgar, wear enormous hats lined and turned up with good fur ;—formerly beaver and otter from Russia. These hats are about 18 inches to 2 feet wide at the top, and cost with Russian fur R80 to R150.

Since the introduction of cheaper furs from India the demand for this class of hat has increased, and the price with Indian fur, such as fox, etc., is only about R15 to R30.

The men, too, all wear fur round a velvet cap, and this fur which was formerly Russian is now generally Indian.

The Pathan traders inform me that the same remarks would apply to Kabul, where fur is much u ed to trim the coats of the upper classes, and that there also, owing to the prohibitive price of Russian fur imported through Bokhara, the Indian furs are coming more into use.

8. *Leather.*—A satisfactory increase of R16,680 is shown in the value of unmanufactured leather this year. The following are the tables for the last two years :—

	R
1894-95	64,170
1895-96	80,850

This commodity is capable of large development. The fashion for wearing long Russian boots in Yarkand, etc., is on the increase ; the Yarkandis now have learnt that Indian tanned leather is much more durable than Russian tanned leather, and that by importing the ready tanned leather from India, they can make their own boots better and more durable than readymade Russian ones.

The leather does not go beyond Chinese Turkistan into Russia or China.

9. *Carpets and namdahs.*—The trade under the above head has slightly decreased as compared with last year's report. The following are the figures for the past five years :—

	Carpets.	Namdahs.
	R	R
1891-92	1,395	15,616
1892-93	4,815	24,088
1893-94	3,075	20,505
1894-95	5,070	29,748
1895-96	4,365	27,944

The decrease in this trade is likely to increase, for Russian Agents are busy buying up all the wool in Chinese Turkistan for their woollen manufactures, and so the price of namdahs increases each year to a sum that makes it less worth while bringing this rather bulky article to Kashmir and India.

The same remarks apply to carpets.

10. *Precious metals.*—The amount of gold imported in the year under report has also decreased slightly.

The figures for the above head for the past five years are as follows :—

	Gold.	Silver.
	R	R
1891-92	90,796	2,78,648
1892-93	2,49,114	2,96,420
1893-94	2,66,686	2,92,158
1894-95	3,56,702	6,78,331
1895-96	3,25,926	6,17,524

The import of gold has slightly decreased ; this is the effect partly of higher rates of exchange in India with consequent lowering of price of gold, and because of increased interest on the part of the Chinese in their mines and their preventing diggers from working same, and so raising the price there.

Yambus decreased also on account of increased value of the rupee, and consequent decrease in the value of the Yambu of pure silver.

11. Opium to the value of R772-8 only was imported by one Hindu merchant who went to Yarkand during the year under report.

12. *Silk, raw.*—Silk, raw, to the value of R14,332-8 was imported during the year.

13. *Spices.*—The trade under this head shows a satisfactory increase as compared with last year.

The figures for the last five years are as follows :—

	R
1891-92	40,810
1892-93	28,787
1893-94	26,005
1894-95	35,805
1895-96	36,225

14. *Precious stones, turquoises and coral*—Dealing under the head of turquoises show increase of R4,573 over those of the previous year. The trade in imported corals also exhibits a satisfactory increase.

The demand for coral is very largely on the increase, for the Chinese themselves have now taken to buying it in large quantities, and there is every chance of this increasing. A large quantity of this coral is now bought by the merchants in Bombay and Calcutta, and comes from Italy.

It seems a pity that this commodity should not be supplied from some British possession, and as I am not aware of what actual British possession coral could be imported from except Malta, I would be very glad to supply on application samples of the coral in demand, with price, to any Chamber of Commerce that would undertake to put British merchants into the way of supplying it.

The figures for the last ten years are attached :—

	R
1886-87	3,681
1887-88	6,802
1888 89	11,232
1889-90	35,176
1890 91	45,532
1891 92	56,286
1892-93	56,288
1893-94	1,47,030
1894 95	2,43,262
1895-96	2,48,045

15. *Indian tea*.—The trade in Indian tea imported this year has increased by R 15,065 over that shown in the last report.

The advance is normal, as the demand has been increasing for the past five years.

The figures for the last ten years are as subjoined :—

	R
1886-87	97,820
1887-88	1,04,600
1888-89	9,160
1889-90	51,762
1890-91	32,947
1891-92	37,220
1892-93	39,060
1893-94	45,700
1894-95	57,280
1895-96	72,345

16. *Chinese tea.*—This is green-leaf tea imported *viâ* Bombay or Calcutta. The value of the trade in the tea so imported during this year has increased, being R9,870 as against R7,070 in the year 1894-95.

The figures are as follows :—

	₹
1886-87	31,120
1887-88	*Nil.*
1888 89	609
1889-90	900
1890 91	1,840
1891-92	1 540
1892-93	4,865
1893-94	8,890
1894 95	7,070
1895 96	9,870

17. *Lhassa brick tea.*—The trade under this head shows a considerable decrease as compared with last year. This is due to the Lupchak Mission not having brought down this tea this year.

The figures for the last ten years a e as follows :—

	₹
1886-87	1,24,480
1887-88	89 280
1888-89	1 02,600
1889-90	62,580
1890-91	24,040
1891-92	46,980
1892-93	39,285
1893-94	18,447
1894-95	45,418
1895-96	22,320

Tea is a Government monopoly in China, and all the tea whether Indian, sea-borne, or Lhassa, is contraband, and therefore these figures show for the most part the amount smuggled into Chinese Turkistan, some of course being taken through Chinese Turkistan into Russian territory where it is subject to a duty.

18. *Wool unmanufactured.*—The trade under this head in the year under report has increased from ₹33,800 to ₹37,412-8.

The wool import from Thibet is capable of being largely increased, and the matter is now receiving attention with a view to increasing it.

The trade in manufactured woollen goods has decreased.

The value of the above goods imported during the year under report was ₹2,932-8 as against ₹4,150 in the preceding year.

19. *Miscellaneous.*—The trade under this head shows a very large increase this year. The total amount of the miscellaneous imports is ₹72,230 as against ₹39,740.

General Remarks.

Considering the yearly increase to the trade with Turkistan through Ladakh, it does not seem to me to be out of place to describe the actual road which now exists, and what is needed to make it more suitable to the purpose : some idea can then be formed of the troubles and difficulties which the very hardy lot of British subjects and others who travel on the road undergo to obtain a livelihood and at the same time thereby add to the commerce of England and India.

From India, or, in other words, the railway, merchants have a choice of two roads to Leh, *en route* to Yarkand, one through Kashmir and the other through Kulu. Part of both of these roads are in the charge of the British Joint Commissioner at Leh, and have now after about 15 years of patching been completed.

They are good tracks for mules and ponies with easy gradients, and are well bridged.

The reason that these roads have been so long before completion is that the British Joint Commissioner has only had the small sum of ₹2,000 annually from the Kashmir State for actual expenditure on these two roads.

The trade generally divides itself equally between them, during the five months when the high snow passes are practicable.

While on the Kulu Road the Baralacha pass, 16,000 feet, absolutely prevents any traffic during the winter months; the trader is no better off who attempts the Zojila pass on the Kashmir road in the winter; at that time of the year the pass which in summer is a succession of green slopes and wild flowers, is covered in deep snow, and the driving blizzards make his lot unenviable, yet many there are who have to face this stormy pass in the winter, *viz.*, those whose business transactions have not been completed in Leh, or whose caravans have been late in getting away from Yarkand and the north.

It is not an unheard of thing that whole caravans have been lost on this pass, and the snow on melting has given up dead bodies of animals, and even men buried by avalanches. During the last year—thanks to the efforts of Captain Godfrey, the late Joint Commissioner of Ladakh—rest-houses have been built at the expense of the Kashmir State, which has mitigated the dangers of the pass, and it is hoped that this year funds will be found to improve the whole alignment, so as to make the pass practicable even during the winter.

From the Zojila pass to Leh the road presents no difficulties now, though some very difficult bits of engineering work were undertaken with the small sum annually available.

The road however liable to occasional floods which sweep away all the bridges, and two years ago Captain Godfrey had to renew nearly every bridge on the road, this he managed to do in a very short time, and passed over a larger amount of trade than any previous year.

As far as Leh then the Indian traders during the summer months experience now no difficulty, and provided they don't cross the Zojila pass until the snow has melted their lot is not hard, and very different to the experiences of those who bring their goods down from Yarkand to Leh for exchange and sale.

Leh is the half-way house for caravans from India and from Yarkand; here merchants from Russian and Chinese territory, meet the Indian trader with his English and Indian goods, though many there are who make the whole journey from India to Turkistan and return the following year.

For four months of the year the Leh bazar is full of men of very varying nationality,—the long-coated Muhammadans from Central Asia, the Thibetan with his prayer-wheel, and the Hindu of India in his white clothes,—all bargaining and exchanging their wares; and while the Indian returns by the somewhat easy road to India with the produce of Turkistan, the trader from the north starts back on his rough and trying journey to Yarkand.

The first obstacle that meets him is the Khardong pass open as the Zojila for about five months in the year, though there is another pass by a longer and rougher road which is open during the winter, known as the Diggar pass.

The Khardong pass, the first march from Leh, is 17,800 feet high; the road as it nears the top from the Leh side is over huge granite rocks, which are brought down annually by the avalanches; ponies with burdens can only be taken over these rocks at the risk of breaking their legs, and of dying from the great altitude. Yarks or the mountain buffalo, a beast which revels in an altitude of 18,000 and deep snow, are hired at R2 for the march to carry the goods across this pass.

On the north side is a glacier over which many an animal loses its life, and from taking a fatal step joins the heap of skeletons at the foot of the slope.

From the glacier to the foot of the pass the road over the granite stones has been improved and is not difficult.

To make this pass easy for ponies for the five months it is open would cost about R3,000, and an annual outlay of R1,000 to mend the parts damaged by winter avalanches.

Twelve miles from the foot of the Khardong the Shyok river has to be crossed, ponies swim, and the baggage is put into a boat which is kept for the purpose. After the river, the road leads on through the Nubra valley, past fairly populated villages, and now and again across hot sandy wastes.

At the end of the Nubra valley the road rises by a series of zig zags 4,000 feet and descends 2,500 feet. This ascent is very steep and trying; the road is unmade and over boulders, and though there is no snow on the hill, its difficulty and strain on the baggage ponies speaks for itself, for hundreds of carcases littered along the road side show how many are the poor beasts who have succumbed when asked to make this climb.

For a some of about R8,000 a road could be blasted through granite rocks by a river-bed which flows by the side of this hill known as the Talambuti nala, which would shortern the distance by about 10 miles, and do away with the ascent and descent, and so save many of the lives of the transport ponies. A beginning is going to be made this year in making the road, but with the small funds available it will take several years before any road is opened.

From the top of this hill known as the Karawal Dewan the troubles to men and beasts increase, for grass is not obtainable, and before them for 250 miles is an uninhabited, stony country surrounded by high mountains and glaciers, and swept with bitter winds, while the sun blazes down from above with a force equalled only on the plains of India; nor is this unhabited region free from its high passes, for 20 miles after leaving the Karawal Dewan hill, the road crosses the Sassar pass 17,800 feet high, over alternate granite rocks, and slippery glaciers for about 10 miles; here the carcases of animals again show the terrors and dangers of this place, and many a caravan has been entirely lost in a snow-storm. Nothing could be done to the road over this pass except an annual outlay of about R2,00 in clearing the road in those parts which are free from glaciers, of the huge granite rocks brought down by the avalanches, but this would be a vast saving to life; for the ascent and descent are easy and gradual, and if the rocky part of the road were smoothed, the glacier, themselves, though inhospitable in appearance, are practicable, and an occasional fall is all that need be expected. This pass like the former ones, the Zojila and the Khardong, is only open for the five summer months of the year, and is a deathtrap from blizzards and snow during the remainder

From the Sasser pass the road leads down again to the Shyok river which is crossed by boats.

As far as this only have I personal experience, but from the description of others and the complaints of the traders, I know they have further troubles ahead.

The Morgo ravine confronts them after leaving the Shyok, and a further sum of, perhaps, R8,000 would make this into a practicable road; it has no glaciers and no snow.

From that onwards to Shahidulla the difficulty is want of food and grass, as the road crosses high plains. The Karakoram pass and the Kilian pass are not spoken of with such dread as the Sasser, the Morgo ravine and the steep ascent which could be avoided by a road through the Talambuti nala.

This route has frequently been described in books by travellers, but never previously that I am aware of in a trade report. And my only object in decribing it in this year's report is to attract the attention of those concerned, that such a road open for five months of the year for a great length of its distance uninhabited, and without grass, is capable of being the means of carrying lakhs of British Indian goods to Turkistan in exchange for lakhs of produce from that country, a country where competition with Russian merchants is strong.

It speaks wonders for the pluck and endurance of the men engaged in this commerce who face the sun, cold and high altitudes, even death, and if an increase of interest brings with it an increase to the funds which are wanting to making this route an easier one, it will be an enduring mark of the watchfulness over the interest of her subjects which the Indian Government is not backward in showing, and will help to establish British and Indian trade in a market which shows itself capable of responding to our commercial enterprise.

At Shahidulla supplies are procurable, and from that onwards the difficulties of the road have ceased.

Nor is the road above described the only means which British trade has of w e ting some of the competed-for markets of China from behind, for during the remainder of the months of this year the roads through these unpassable mountains to Leh, are the riverbeds, which in the winter are shingle with but little water, and what water existing frozen over and easily crossed. Merchants during January and February avoid the Sasser pass and the Karawal Dewan and follow the course of the Shyok river until near Leh when they cross the Diggar pass open generally all the winter. This route would no doubt be far more used, if the Zojila could be made practicable for winter, for they could then take their goods down to Srinagar, or even India except during very severe winters. Besides this winter route there is the direct route from Yarkand to Abbottabad *viâ* Sarikol, Hunza Nagar, Gilgit and the Khagan valley. This route atpresent is closed owing to the large garrison at Gilgit wanting all available supplies and because the Khagan valley route is still an unfrequented way. These disadvantages will eventually be removed. Gilgit cannot remain always a closed book to merchants. Grain resources are capable of increase, and the Government of India are already directing their attention to opening the Khagan route.

This route, however, would only be a winter one, as the large amount of water such as the Hunza river which would have to be crossed, would effectually stop ponies. With this route, however, open for the winter, the Leh route improved and open during the summer, while some traders would use the Shyok winter river route, we should practically have towards Turkistan a flow of trade all the year round; how much such a contingency is considered probable and the effect it would have in competing with Russian trade in Turkistan, I cannot do better than quote an extract from a translation of the Russian trade report by their Consul-General in Kashgar:

> One of the chief articles of export trade from Turkistan is Nasha or Hoshish, which is prepared in enormous quant ties in many places of Eastern Turkistan and represents one of the most profitable articles of commerce. Besides the above they export silk, silk combings, goat's-wool, Chinese silver, gold from Khotan mines, carpets, felts and a few other articles of local industry. With the exception of silk and wool, none of the above articles are in demand in our markets, and consequently this export trade has interest for us only in so far by means of it some English and Anglo-Indian goods enter Turkistan. Among these may be mentioned tea which passes through Kashgar into Russian territory, indigo, various spices, medicaments, etc., chief Kashmir shawls and silk clothes with gold embroidery, products of English or Anglo Indian manufacture, prints, handkerchiefs, other cotton goo ls, numerous kinds of muslin, cloth, velvet, kuna skins, tanned leather and a variety of cheap metal articles. Of the above articles, only products of factories in any way endanger the sale of our merchandise.
>
> At present, however, there is no danger, for the difficulties of transit, the length of time it takes to sell goods, the great expense of import and chiefly their interior quality as compared with ours (especially as regards colour and patterns, which are not in accordance with local taste) prevent any competition with our trade, and this has already been noticed by the English themselves.
>
> But at the present for us the very profitable state of commerce may undergo a material change, for, as I have already mentioned, the recently constructed road into Eastern Turkistan *viâ* Gilgit and Kunjat considerably decreases the unfavourable conditions of English trade.

As regards the remaining remarks, our merchants, especially if they can secure direct communication through the Joint Commissioner with the English Chambers of Commerce, will soon meet any demand in colour and quality asked for by the Yarkandis.

By the improvement of the road and the development of the resources of Ladakh and Gilgit in food-supplies and transport, the cost of transit would be cheapened. And with these advantages English and Indian enterprise would well hold their own against all commerce in Western China.

The cost of these improvements suggested is as nothing if compared with the vast projects of railway extension towards Yunnan. In order to obtain an outlet for commerce, and all that is asked for this trade-route is, to quote again from Lord Salisbury's speech, the goodwill and the assistance of the British and Indian Governments.

To put that required assistance into figures would mean about an expenditure, for one year, of ₹30,000 and an annual outlay of, at the most, ₹10,000 afterwards.

Ladakh Trade Return for the year ending 31st March 1896.

—	IMPORT FROM INDIA.				TOTAL.		IMPORT FROM TURKISTAN.		IMPORT FROM CHANG THANG.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Vid LAHOUL.		*Vid* KASHMIR.									
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds. S. C.	₹ a. p.	Mds. S. C.	₹ a. p.	Mds. S. C.	₹ a. p.	Mds. S. C.	₹ a. p.	Mds. S. C	₹ a. p.	Mds. S. C.	₹ a. p.
1. Cotton, manufactured—												
(*a*) European . . .	2,571 0 0	3,21,375 0 0	3,245 0 0	4,05,625 0 0	5,816 0 0	7,27,000 0 0	..	..	.	...	5,816 0 0	7,27,000 0 0
(*b*) India	462 0 0	27,720 0 0	339 0 0	20,340 0 0	801 0 0	48,060 0 0	115 0 0	6,900 0 0			916 0 0	54,960 0 0
2. Drugs and medicines—												
(*a*) Charas		...	..	...			6,106 5 12	3,66,368 10 0			6,106 5 12	3,66,368 10 0
(*b*) Miscellaneous . .	465 0 0	18,600 0 0	478 0 0	19,120 0 0	943 0 0	37,720 0 0	3 0 0	120 0 0	3 0 0	120 0 0	949 0 0	37,960 0 0
3. Dyeing material—												
(*a*) Indigo	85 20 0	7,635 0 0	862 0 0	77,580 0 0	947 20 0	85,275 0 0	..				947 20 0	85,275 0 0
(*b*) Miscellaneous . .	6 0 0	1,800 0 0	12 0 0	3,600 0 0	18 0	5,400 0 0					18 0 0	5,400 0 0
4. Hides and skins—												
(*a*) Otter skins . . .	2,100 pieces	7,350 0 0	18,095 pieces	63,332 8 0	20,195 pieces	70,682 8 0					20,195 pieces	70,682 8 0
(*b*) Miscellaneous . .	.		9,839 ,,	9,839 0 0	9,839 ,,	9,839 0 0	322 pieces	322 0 0	6,445 pieces	6,445 0 0	16,606 ,,	16,606 0 0
5. Leather—												
(*a*) Unmanufactured . .	.	...	2,310 scores	80,850 0 0	2,310 scores	80,850 0 0					2,310 scores	80,850 0 0
(*b*) Manufactured . . .	979 0 0	970 0 0	3,350 ,,	3,350 0 0	4,320 ,,	4,320 0 0	160	160 0 0	.		4,480 ,,	4,480 0 0
6. Carpets and namdahs—												
(*a*) Carpets		...					291	4,365 0 0			291	4,365 0 0
(*b*) Namdahs . . .	.	..		.			13,972	27,944 0 0	.		13,972	27,944 0 0
7. Precious metals—												
(*a*) Gold	.	..		..		..	1,346 tilas	8,070 0 0			1,346 tilas	8,070 0 0
(*b*) ,, dust . . .			32 tolas	704 0 0	32 tolas	704 0 0	13,536 tolas	2,67,792 0 0	880 tolas	19,360 0 0	14,484 tolas	3,17,856 0 0
(*c*) Silver coins . . .	2,230 0 0	2,230 0 0	64,539 0 0	64,539 0 0	66,769	66,769 0 0	73,002	73,002 0 0	21,003	21,003 0 0	1,60,774	1,60,774 0 0
(*d*) ,, yambus . . .	.	.					3,045	4,56,750 0 0			3,045	4,56,750 0 0
(*e*) Miscellaneous . .	218 0 0	9,810 0 0	508 0 0	22,860 0 0	726 0 0	32,670 0 0	.		.	.	726 0 0	32,670 0 0

(2) Manufactured	...																	
(a) Brocade of Benares	450	pieces	11,250	0	0	2,906	pieces	72,650	0	0	3,356	pieces	83,900	0	0															
(b) „ Surat	905	„	13,575	0	0	2,500	„	37,500	0	0	3,405	„	51,075	0	0							3,405	„	51,075	0	0
(c) Velvet	5,410	yards	9,467	8	0	16,350	yards	28,612	8	0	21,760	yards	38,080	0	0							21,760	yards	38,080	0	0
(d) Satin tawar	...		...													8	pieces	800	0	0	7	pieces	700	0	0	15	pieces	1,500	0	0
(e) Atlas satin	3,000	yards	3,000	0	0	6,232	yards	6,232	0	0	9,232	yards	9,232	0	0							9,232	yards	6,232	0	0
(f) Brocade, European	4,820	„	7,230	0	0	15,714	„	23,571	0	0	20,534	„	30,801	0	0							20,534	„	30,801	0	0
(g) Miscellaneous	2,816	„	7,040	0	0	6,479	„	16,197	8	0	9,295	„	23,237	8	0							9,295	„	23,237	8	0
3. Spices	530	0	0	18,550	0	0	505	0	0	17,675	0	0	1,035	0	0	36,225	0	0							1,035	0	0	36,225	0	0
4. Precious stones—																														
(a) Coral	21,500	0	0	21,500	0	0	2,25,325			2,25,325	0	0	2,46,825			2,46,825	0	0	1,220		1,220	0	0				2,48,045		2,48,045	0	0
(b) Turquoies and precious stones	70	0	0	70	0	0	12,900	0	0	12,900	0	0	12,970			12,970	0	0	5,930		5,930	0	0	8,790		8,790	0	0	27,750		27,750	0	0
5. Sugar—																														
(a) Refined	304	0	0	7,600	0	0	311	0	0	7,775	0	0	615	0	0	15,375	0	0									615	0	0	15,375	0	0
(b) Unrefined	135	0	0	2,700	0	0	95	0	0	1,900	0	0	230	0	0	4,600	0	0									230	0	0	4,600	0	0
6. Tea—																														
(a) Indian	986	0	0	34,440	0	0	1,083	0	0	37,905	0	0	2,067	0	0	72,345	0	0									2,067	0	0	72,345	0	0
(b) China *vid* India	51	0	0	3,570	0	0	90	0	0	6,300	0	0	141	0	0	9,870	0	0									141	0	0	9,870	0	0
(c) Lhassa brick tea																						248	0	0	22,320	0	0	248	0	0	22,320	0	0
7. Wool—																														
(1) Unmanufactured																						2,993	0	0	37,412	8	0	2,993	0	0	37,412	8	0
(2) Manufactured						2,755	yards	1,377	8	0	2,755	yards	1,377	8	0				200	yards	100	0	0	2,910	yards	1,455	0	0	5,865	0	0	2,932	8	0
(3) Shawl and shawl stuff—																														
(a) Pashm																			630	0	0	25,200	0	0	743	0	0	29,720	0	0	1,373	0	0	54,920	0	0
(b) Pashmina						85	pairs	2,125	0	0	85	pairs	2,125	0	0													85	pairs	2,125	0	0
(c) Miscellaneous																														
8. Miscellaneous	95	0	0	950	0	0	882	0	0	8,820	0	0	977	0	0	9,770	0	0	15	0	0	150	0	0	6,231	0	0	62,310	0	0	7,223	0	0	72,230	0	0
TOTAL	5,906	20	0	5,38,492	8	0	8,412	23	0	12,79,377	0	0	14,319	3	0	18,17,870	0	0	6,910	30	12	12,03,246	2	0	10,218	0	0	2,09,735	8	0	31,453	39	12	33,20,751	10	0
	4,425	pieces				36,690	pieces	...			41,115	pieces				15,373	pieces					6,452	pieces				62,540	pieces						
	23,800	No.	...			302,764	No.				326,564	No.	..			1,364	tilas					880	tolas	...			2,310	scores						
	16,046	yards				47,530	yards				63,576	yards				13,536	tolas					29,703	No.				1,346	tilas						
	...					2,310	scores	...			2,310	scores	..			80,212	No.					2,910	yards				14,448	tolas						
			..			32	tolas				32	tolas				3,045	yambus										436,569	No.						
	...					85	pairs				85	pairs				200	yards										3,045	yambus						
						..							..			...								...			66,686	yards						

	Via Lahoul.		Via Kashmir.		Total.		Import to Yarkand.		Import to Chang Thang.		Grand Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds. Srs. Ch.	R a. p.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	R a. p.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	R a. p.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	R a. p.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	R a. p.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	R a. p.
1. Cotton, Manufactured—												
(a) European			24 0 0	3,000 0 0	24 0 0	3,000 0 0	5,377 0 0	6,72,125 0 0	68 0 0	8,500 0 0	5,469 0 0	6,83,625 0 0
(b) India			14 0 0	840 0 0	14 0 0	840 0 0	298 0 0	17,880 0 0	165 0 0	9,900 0 0	477 0 0	2,620 0 0
2. Drugs and medicines—												
(a) Charas	3,524 22 4	2,11,473 6 0	2,581 23 8	1,54,895 4 0	6,106 5 12	3,66,368 10 0	...	...	...	...	6,106 5 12	3,66,368 10 0
(b) Miscellaneous			3 0 0	120 0 0	3 0 0	120 0 0	652 0 0	26,360 0 0	3 0 0	120 0 0	665 0 0	26,600 0 0
3. Dyeing material—												
(a) Indigo		...		...	...		897 0 0	80,730 0 0	1 0 0	90 0 0	898 0 0	80,820 1 0
(b) Miscellaneous							13 0 0	3,900 0 0	...	...	13 0 0	3,900 0 0
4. Hides and skins—												
(a) Otter skins		...		...	...	...	20,150 pieces	70,525 8 0	...	...	20,150 pieces	70,525 8 0
(b) Miscellaneous		...	4,017 pieces	4,017 0 0	4,017 pieces	4,017 0 0	5,332 ,,	5,332 0 0	180 pieces	180 0 0	9,529 ,,	9,529 0 0
5. Leather—												
(a) Unmanufactured		...					2,277 scores	79,695 0 0	20 scores	700 0 0	2,297 scores	80,395 0 0
(b) Manufactured					...	...	30	30 0 0	...	...	30	30 0 0
6. Carpets and namdahs—												
(a) Carpets	39 pieces	585 0 0	89 pieces	1,335 0 0	128	1,920 0 0		...	60 pieces	900 0 0	188 pieces	2,820 0 0
(b) Namdas	1,638	3,070 0 0	11,633	23,272 0 0	13,171	26,342 0 0	...	...	95 ,,	190 0 0	13,266 ,,	26,532 0 0
7. Precious metals—												
(a) Gold			1,021 tilas	6,126 0 0	1,021 tilas	6,126 0 0			...		1,021 tilas	6,126 0 0
(b) ,, dust	610 tilas	12,420 0 0	11,856 tolas	2,60,832 0 0	12,466	2,74,252 0 0	...	...	...	...	12,466 tolas	2,74,252 0 0
(c) Silver coins	15,300	15,300 0 0	134,709	1,74,709 0 0	150,169	1,90,169 0 0	24,850	24,850 0 0	12,381	12,381 0 0	187,401	1,87,401 0 0
(d) ,, yambus	36	5,400 0 0	2,180	3,27,600 0 0	2,216	3,33,000 0 0	27	4,050 0 0	20	3,000 0 0	2,263	3,39,450 0 0
(e) Miscellaneous			60	2,700 0 0	60	2,700 0 0	17	765 0 0	35	1,575 0 0	112	5,040 0 0
8. Opium							2 23 0	772 8 0	...	...	2 23 0	772 8 0
9. Saltpetre	...						...	...	...	...	...	...

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The following paper is published for general information :—

From H. H. Priest, Esq., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 849, dated Nagpur, the 12th February 1897.

I am directed, with reference to my No. 4988, dated the 16th December 1896, to submit the following further report regarding the prevailing scarcity in these Provinces.

2. The Chief Commissioner has now satisfied himself, by personal inspection, of the condition of the districts where distress is most serious. He has also arranged, in greater detail than was possible when he last wrote, the scheme of relief operations to be adopted in each district. Moreover, the further information which has reached him, combined with his own observation in the affected areas, has led him to modify on one or two points the view of the situation in the several districts of the province which was given in paragraphs 4 to 9 of my former letter, No. 4988, dated the 16th December, 1896. For these reasons he deems it desirable to report on the situation in each district as it now presents itself to him ; to specify the areas affected and their general circumstances ; to indicate the scheme of relief which is in operation ; to show the number and classes of people who have been and are in receipt of relief ; to forecast, as far as the data now available permit, the probable future duration and extent of the distress, and to estimate the aggregate numbers who will be in need of relief.

The following statement shows, for the districts where distress exists, the numbers in receipt of relief on the 23rd January last, their classification, and the nature and number of relief works provided :—

Serial No.	District. Name.	Total area in square miles.	Population.	Affected area. Area.	Affected area. Population	Numbers in receipt of Government relief. On relief works.	Numbers in receipt of Government relief. Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Percentage of persons relieved to total population of affected areas.	Number of relief works opened.	Number of relief centres.	Number of Government poor-houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Jubbulpore	3,909	748,146	3,909	748,000	70,178	13,373	83,551	11·6	11	16	4
2	Saugor	4,007	592,000	4,007	592,000	24,345	7,327	31,672	5·3	4	10	5
3	Damoh	2,831	326,000	2,831	326,000	17,894	2,466	20,360	6·2	12	7	4
4	Seoni	3,206	370,707	1,766	200,000	5,566	553	6,119	3·	13	6	2
5	Mandla	5,056	339,373	5,056	339,000	12,621	257	12,878	3·8	6	17	2
	Total	19,009	2,376,286	17,569	2,205,000	150,604	23,976	154,580	7·0	46	56	17
6	Nagpur	3,832	757,862	524	95,500	1,662	877	2,539	2·6	6	...	2
7	Bhandara	3,968	742,850	1,750	390,000	6,760	1,162	7,922	2·	4	...	4
8	Balaghat	3,139	383,331	3,139	383,000	4,093	1,330	5,423	1·4	6	...	3
	Total	10,939	1,884,043	5,413	868,500	12,515	3,369	15,884	1·8	16	...	9
9	Hoshangabad	4,749	529,945	3,794	375,000	27,140	5,735	32,875	8·7	8	...	2
10	Narsinghpur	1,916	367,000	1,916	367,000	14,451	1,891	16,342	4·4	5	...	3
11	Nimar	3,358	253,486	...	...	452	273	725	...	2	..	1
12	Chhindwara	4,630	407,494	2,000	135,000	3,436	1,337	4,773	3·5	2	15	3
13	Betul	3,828	323,196	2,389	128,000	6,810	751	7,561	8·9	3	...	1
	Total	18,481	1,881,121	10,099	1,005,000	52,289	9,987	62,276	6·2	20	15	10
14	Raipur	11,724	1,584,427	4,000	710,000	6,319	1,034	7,353	1·	3	...	5
15	Bilaspur	8,341	1,164,000	8,341	1,164,000	4,483	1,326	5,809	·4	3	...	4
	Total	20,065	2,748,427	12,341	1,874,000	10,802	2,360	13,162	0·7	6	...	9
	Grand Total	51,394	8,890,035	45,422	5,952,500	206,210	29,692	245,902	4·1	88	71	45

In view of the great importance as regards the present distress of the outturn of the coming spring crops, a statement is also given, showing for each district the area under rabi crops for the last three years; the average area of these years; the area now under these crops according to the latest available data, and the anticipated outturn in each case.

It should be observed that these figures must not be accepted as final, as the patwaris' papers showing the areas in detail are not filed until the 1st April. They may, however, be regarded as the best provisional estimate now obtainable:—

District.	Area under Rabi crops during			Average of columns 2, 3 and 4.	Area under rabi during 1896-97.	Percentage by which column 6 exceeds (+) or is less than (—) area in column 5.	Estimated outturn of rabi crop, 1896-97, in annas.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	*Acres.		
Saugor	680,542	641,262	527,551	616,452	164,860	—73	†4
Damoh	350,181	317,939	237,206	301,775	113,160	—62	8
Jubbulpore	712,816	62 ,892	485,994	599,567	309,711	—33	11
Mandla	210,367	199,396	126,120	178,028	44,057	—75	12
Seoni	428,685	374,875	280,241	361,267	240,000	—33	12
Wardha	381,378	357,808	323,041	354,276	309,931	—13	8
Nagpur	614,319	615,316	539,102	589,579	515,881	—13	8
Chanda	378,059	232,566	237,800	316,175	237, 31	—25	8
Bhandara	488,102	307,407	390,980	395,496	355,946	—10	11
Balaghat	162,323	145,447	126,651	144,807	37,000	—74	6
Narsinghpur	408,103	405,700	353,149	388,984	202,858	—48	8
Hosangabad	802,046	771,070	750,204	374,740	595,081	—23	6
Nimar	74,039	68,501	59,236	67,479	50,009	—25	4
Betul	272,802	268,222	244,107	261,710	196,282	—25	8
Chindwara	280,051	290,265	266,922	282,079	211,999	—25	10
Raipur	1,030,048	975,258	568,245	800,150	430,075	—50	6
Bilaspur	721,990	646,813	337,223	568,075	106,627	—81	12
Sambalpur	12,844	10,490	10,360	11,231	(Rabi crop unimportant).		
Total	8,023,105	7,357,287	5,838,822	7,073,070	4,211,674	—41	8

* Estimates only.

† Estimate for wheat.

The appended Table A also shows the way in which the numbers in receipt of relief have changed from week to week since the beginning of December.

3. I proceed to report in detail on the circumstances of each district, beginning with those of the Jubbulpore Division, where the distress is most serious. In the Jubbulpore District the parts most severely affected are the whole of the Murwara or northern tahsil and parts of the Sehora or central tahsil in the north and east, and the southern half of the Jubbulpore or southern tahsil in the west and south. The area of this tract is 2,459 square miles, and the population 368,000, or half the total population of the district. Even, however, in the remaining part of the district, including the rich plain of 1,111 miles (population 244,270) known as the Haveli, the bad rabi crops of the two years 1894 and 1895 have much reduced the circumstances of the people, and here as elsewhere general high prices must cause distress among the poor. The total affected area is thus identical with the whole area of the district and covers 3,909 square miles with a population of 748,000.

Turning next to the scheme of relief which has been adopted for this district, it may be observed that the failure of the kharif crop in the parts of the district where distress had previously been most severe made it necessary to anticipate the opening of large works by some more summary methods of relief, and, at the Conference held at Jubbulpore in the beginning of November last, the Commissioner was authorised to open relief-centres at the more important villages throughout the affected tracts. The object of these centres, as explained in Revenue Department letter No. 4950, dated the 11th

December 1896 (copy appended), was to relieve starving wanderers by the provision of food, and, by arranging for local labour of a not too arduous kind in the immediate neighbourhood of each centre, to enable such of them as had, owing to hunger and weakness, been rendered temporarily incapable of sustained work to regain their strength As soon as they were considered strong enough they were to be passed on to large works under the stricter supervision of the Public Works Department. In the special circumstances of the Jubbulpore Division, where, as has just been noted, the failure of the autumn crops fell with especial severity on a population previously reduced by two years of scanty harvests, this method of relief proved most useful. The simple mechanism of the relief centres allowed of their being opened promptly; while the starting of large relief-works and the organization of village relief would necessarily have taken some time. They were started during November; were at once largely resorted to, and are now in operation at 16 places throughout the affected tracts, *viz.*, at six places in ths Jubbulpore tahsil, five in Sehora and five in Muwara).

The Chief Commissioner took an early opportunity of pointing out that these relief-centres were essentially of a provisional nature, and that when once village relief had been effectively organised and sufficient works opened, the necessity for them would largely disappear. In a recent circular letter dealing generally with gratuitous relief (*vide* paragraph 3 of circular letter No. 214, dated the 15th January 1897, copy enclosed), he has again laid stress on this point, which he regards as one of much importance. In addition to the 16 relief-centres, there are poor-houses at the three tahsil head-quarters and at Katangi on the northern road to Damoh where the Chief Commissioner, on a recent visit, found a large number of people from the Native States of Bundelkhand and from the North-West Provinces—many of them in a very emaciated condition.

For those able to work, seven large works under the Public Works Department—all road works—have been started, and it was believed until recently that these would suffice to provide work for all who needed it at a not too great distance from their homes. The numbers on works, owing largely to extensive immigration from the Native States of the Baghelkhand Agency, have however during the last few weeks risen very rapidly, especially in the northern or Murwara tahsil. The district has now been divided into two Sub-divisional charges; it is intended shortly to form a third, and the number of large works will be increased to keep pace with the constant flow of applicants for labour which has to be dealt with. The Katni extension of the Indian Midland Railway also provides work for large numbers of the able-bodied. A scheme of subsidiary local works, to be partly carried out from Government funds and partly with the aid of the special famine loans recently sanctioned by the Government of India is now being elaborated, and numerous works of this kind at convenient centres will be started as soon as possible. Three tanks have already been begun. For the hill and forest tract in the south-west corner of the district arrangements have been made to construct three tanks and a forest road through the agency of the Forest Department.

The bulk of the people on the works are agricultural and other labourers and some of the smaller cultivators. On the large works recently opened some of the better class of cultivators are to be found, but the Chief Commissioner considers that unless a really adequate task is exacted and a bare subsistence wage given, there will, even in the absence of any acute distress, be numbers of agriculturists willing and ready, at a season when there is no field work, to add to their scanty means by coming on Government works. As the exaction of task work grows more systematic and when field work again begins, the numbers of workers drawn from these classes will in all probability rapidly fall off. Cases of emaciation are rare on the works, the main signs of poverty being inadequate and ragged clothing, but in the poor-houses and at relief-centres there are numerous very bad cases. Most of these are, however, beggars or pilgrims who only come on relief as the last resource when alms or food are no longer procurable.

For the relief of the agricultural classes the whole of the kharif instalment of land revenue has been suspended throughout the most severely affected area. In the rest of the district from half to two-thirds of that instalment has been suspended.

It may be added that for the effective supervision of famine relief-work in this district, a European officer has been placed in charge of each tahsil: a

covenanted Assistant in each of two tahsils and an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the third. A special medical officer has also, with the sanction of the Government of India, been appointed to superintend the medical and sanitary arrangements on all famine works and in poor-houses. Arrangements have now been made for the deputation of three more European supervising officers to cope with the rapidly increasing work, especially in the northern tahsil.

Village house-to-house relief has also been organized, as well as similar relief in towns, which will be arranged for by the Municipal Committees with the help of Government officers. For the relief of the respectable poor in the town of Jubbulpore itself, who are averse from coming forward to ask for Government aid, a special committee has been formed, which is carrying on operations with the aid of private funds.

A special difficulty in arranging for famine relief in this district has arisen from the large number of frequently emaciated immigrants from Native States who swell the ranks of relief workers and crowd into poor-houses and relief-centres. At the end of December no less than 83 per cent. of the inmates of the Murwara Poor-house consisted of such immigrants, and there are similarly large numbers wherever measures of relief have been started. The Political Agent, Baghelkhand, has recently assured the Commissioner of the Division that adequate measures of relief have now been adopted in the Agency itself, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that the immigration may diminish. Of this however there is at present no symptom. Most of these wanderers arrive at the poor-houses and relief-centres in a very reduced state, and the frequent deaths among them have largely contributed to the high rates of mortality which have been such a serious feature of this district during the past months.

The reality and extent of the distress in Jubbulpore can best be gauged by a consideration of the aggregate numbers in receipt of relief since the beginning of December last. In the beginning of that month the total numbers were 12,829; by the middle of the month they had exceeded 20,000; and on the 26th stood at 42,000. Since then they have steadily and largely increased, the total numbers now in receipt of relief being over 90,000, or more than 12 per cent. of the total population of the district (=748,000). The stoppage of immigration from Native States and the harvest work which will be available in February and March in getting in the rabi harvest, should, however, diminish these numbers; while from April to June the free opening of the Government Forests will, if the mohwa crop be abundant, cause a still further fall. The bulk of the people who are in receipt of Government relief much prefer resorting to the jungle and living on mohwa and other edible forest produce to the sustained labour of a famine-work, and the Chief Commissioner anticipates that here—as indeed in all districts where mohwa is plentiful—this will result in a marked falling off in the numbers in receipt of relief during the hot weather months. Indeed, if the crop is a full one, many will lay up stocks to last them through the early monsoon months and will probably return to their homes until the autumn harvest can be reaped. In view of these considerations Mr. Lyall thinks that the numbers in receipt of relief will probably reach their maximum by the end of this month, and, including those in receipt of village house-to-house relief, he would estimate 70,000 as the average number who will need relief from the 1st February until the end of September, or say 17 million units.

With respect to rabi prospects, the outlook in the restricted area sown (now stated as two-thirds of the normal) was reported as good in my letter of December last. The further rain at the end of December and during the current month has still further improved matters, and an outturn of 11 annas is at present anticipated.

As regards prices, those of wheat and gram, the staple food-grains of the district, are slowly but steadily cheapening. At the beginning of December wheat stood at 8 and gram at 10. For the last three weeks wheat has stood at 9 and gram at 11. As the present prospects of the rabi become more assured a further fall is probable; but here as elsewhere in the Central Provinces, the governing factor in prices is the prospect of the rabi harvest in Upper India, to which export of food-grains is still going on from Jubbulpore. There is no cause for anxiety as to deficiency of food stocks in any part of this district.

4. In Saugor the most seriously affected tracts lie along the south-western and south-eastern borders of the district, in the north-west corner, and in the Shahgarh pargana in the extreme north-east.

The early cessation of the monsoon confined rabi sowings to a third of the area of the previous year, while the kharif outturn has nowhere exceeded four annas: past years have been very bad, and the Chief Commissioner considers that there is no part of the district in which distress will not be felt. The whole area of the district—4,007 square miles with a population of 592,000—should therefore be treated as affected for the purposes of famine relief. The general circumstances of this district are similar to those of Jubbulpore, though there is less immigration from Native States. Here also relief-centres have been established at 10 places in the tracts most seriously affected; while, to meet the demand for work, four large road-works have been opened, one in each tahsil. Here, as also in Jubbulpore and Damoh, the extension of the Indian Midland Railway to Katni supplies labour for the ablebodied. As regards local works, it may be remarked that in this district there is but little scope for these, but the construction of three large tanks is proposed; while for the Khurai Tahsil, where acute and general distress exists, special famine loans are to be granted for the embankment and submersion of fields for the purpose of eradicating *kâns* grass. Poor-houses have been established at each of the four tahsil head-quarters, and at Shahgarh in the extreme north-east of the district. Village house-to-house relief has also been arranged for in all tahsils, and is now regularly distributed. The condition of the people on the works is reported to be fair, there being but few cases of emaciation. Relief-workers are chiefly drawn from the labouring classes, but there are some tenants and a few petty landholders, co-sharers in small villages, on some of the works.

At the beginning of December there were 2,000 persons on relief-works, and over 1,000 in receipt of gratuitous relief. By the end of that month the number of workers had reached 15,000, those in receipt of gratuitous relief having increased but slightly. Early in January there was a marked increase under both heads, and according to the latest returns there are nearly 27,000 on relief-works and nearly 13,000 in receipt of gratuitous relief. Two additional covenanted Assistants and one Assistant Superintendent of Police have been appointed to supervise the famine charges into which the district is divided, and a special medical officer has, with the sanction of the Government of India, been placed in charge of all sanitary and medical arrangements connected with famine.

The forests in this district will not attract such large numbers as in Jubbulpore, nor will harvesting on the greatly restricted rabi area afford much labour. Moreover immigrants are not numerous. The Chief Commissioner considers that no perceptible decrease in distress can be hoped for until the early autumn crops are reaped, and that we may expect to have from 25 to 30,000 people needing relief until the end of September. This would give, say, six million units for that period.

The rain in December and January has somewhat improved rabi prospects, but, as has been stated, the outturn on the greatly restricted area must be so small that it cannot materially alter the situation.

The prices of the staples, wheat and gram, hardened in the latter part of December. They have now again fallen slightly, and are slightly cheaper than at the beginning of November, wheat being at 8½ and gram at 10 seers per rupee.

There is still considerable export of grain to Upper India from this district, which points to stocks still being available, but if there is a good rabi harvest in the North-Western Provinces and in the remaining wheat districts of these Provinces, this will, no doubt, later on, give place to extensive import. No insufficiency of food supplies is anticipated by the local officers.

5. The Chief Commissioner's personal observation in the Damoh District, and the further and fuller reports which have reached him since my letter of December 16th was written, have convinced him that the account of the situation in that District, at the end of paragraph 8 of that letter, gave an unduly favourable impression of the present condition and prospects of this part of the Province. The rabi crop of 1894 was an utter failure: that of 1895 was little

better, while the early cessation of the autumn rains of 1895 gave an equally scanty harvest in the spring of 1896. The kharif crop of 1895 was scarcely better than the rabi, and, while this crop in the present year was, in the southern tahsil, somewhat better than that of 1895, it was almost an utter failure in the north, where the people are very poor and are almost entirely dependent for food on rice, juari and the lesser millets. The proportion of the rabi area sown was also considerably over-estimated by the local officers in their report of December, and it is now certain that the sowings do not cover more than half of last year's area. The successive calamities of past years have exhausted the resources both of tenants and malguzars, and the district will need very careful treatment if it is to recover the prosperity which it formerly enjoyed.

For the period from the middle of August to the beginning of November, owing to casualties among officers in the Jubbulpore Division, the district was unavoidably placed in charge of a young and inexperienced officer who could not be expected fully to read and understand the signs of distress It is true that such distress as existed has certainly grown rapidly worse since the failure of the autumn crops declared itself, but even before that time it must have been considerable. The condition of this district previous to the failure of September has been set forth in paragraphs 14, 18 and 19 of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 574, dated the 1st instant, dealing with the proceedings of 1895 and 1896 in regard to famine in the Jubbulpore Division, to which I am to refer the Government of India. The Deputy Commissioner now in charge of Damoh has had previous experience of the district as Settlement Officer, and the Chief Commissioner is confident that everything that is necessary is now being done.

It was formerly reported that the distressed area was confined to the south and south-west of the district and to the north of the Hatta Tahsil. No doubt these are the areas where the scarcity is most severe, but, for the purpose of famine relief, the Chief Commissioner considers that the whole district, which extends over 2,831 square miles, with a population of 326,000 persons, should be regarded as distressed. Here also, relief centres have been opened at seven places in the most distressed tracts; three large road works have been started, two in the north and the third in the south and nine local works are in progress. There are poor-houses at the two tahsil head-quarters and at two other places on main roads from the west and south which are much frequented by wanderers. A scheme of local works, to be undertaken partly from Government funds and partly with the aid of special famine loans, is being worked out for those tracts where no scope for large works exists, and house-to-house relief in villages has been organized. It may be added that for the able-bodied, abundant work is provided in the construction of the Saugor-Katni extension of the Indian Midland Railway. The general condition of the people on the works is reported as low, many of the able-bodied having gone to work on the railway. The bulk of those in receipt of relief are labourers, but there are a few petty land-holders, co-sharers in small villages, and a sprinkling of tenants. Relief has been given to the agricultural classes by the entire remission of the kharif instalment of Land Revenue throughout the district.

The numbers on relief-works and in receipt of gratuitous relief, which stood at under 6,000 in the middle of December, rose to over 12,000 by the end of that month and now considerably exceeds 20,000. In considering these numbers, it must be remembered that the population of this district is only half that of Jubbulpore, and that a large number of persons find employment on the railway. Even, however, after allowing for this, the Chief Commissioner does not consider that the maximum number has yet been reached, and thinks that, after making the necessary deductions for withdrawals owing to the possibilities of getting food in the forests, and to harvest and other field labour becoming available, provision should be made for about 20,000 people from February to the end of September or, say, 4½ million units in all. The prospects of the rabi on the area sown are at present fair to good, and an average crop is expected in most parts of the District.

The prices of the staple food-grains, wheat and gram, are much the same as in Saugor, and have shown only slight fluctuations since the beginning of November. They then stood at eight and ten seers per rupee respectively. Their present price is 7½ and 10. Owing to there being no railway to Damoh, import is diffi-

cult during the rains, and prices tend to rise towards and during the monsoon months. But with good rabi harvests in Upper India, general prices should fall considerably during March and April and a considerable import may be expected Scarcity of food-grains is not anticipated, but here, as also in Saugor and probably in Jubbulpore, large advances will be necessary for the purchase of seed-grain.

6. In Seoni there is no such general distress as in the three districts which have just been dealt with. The crops of 1893-94 yielded 71 per cent. of a full crop, those of 1894-95 63 per cent., while it was only in 1895-96 that both kharif and rabi were poor. In 1896, some 40 per cent. of the normal rabi area remained in the first instance unsown; but after the rains of November further sowings became possible, and the area now under spring crops is not, it is estimated, much short of the area sown in the previous year.

It is thus only in the Lakhnadon or northern tahsil and a comparatively small tract in the south-east of the Seoni or southern tahsil, where the people are almost entirely dependent on the outturn of the autumn crops, that any acute distress is anticipated. The affected area extends to 1,766 square miles, with a population of 200,000, or 54 per cent. of the total population of the district.

For purposes of relief there are three large road works under the supervision of the Public Works Department, two in the Lakhnadon or northern tahsil, the other traversing the distressed tract of the southern tahsil. There are also six relief centres, four in the northern and two in the southern tahsil. Smaller local works have also been started at ten places, nd there are two poor-houses at the two tahsil head-quarters. The question of house-to-house relief in villages nas been considered, but it was decided that no such measure is yet needed. Three forest roads are being constructed as relief-works—one in the southern tahsil and two in the north-east and north-west respectively of the northern tahsil.

Throughout the affected area the forests have been opened to the free extraction of mohwa, edible roots, fruits and head-loads of grass and fuel.

One of the large works was recently inspected by the Chief Commissioner, and he did not observe a single case of emaciation. Most of the workers were labourers and petty cultivators, not, as yet, in actual distress, but very glad, in this period of high prices and absence of demand for labour, to earn a regular daily wage. Even in the poor-houses cases of emaciation were not frequent, and with good harvests in the current year the Chief Commissioner does not think that this district will give cause for serious anxiety. It may be added that the kharif instalment of Land Revenue has been suspended throughout the affected area

The numbers in receipt of relief rose from 2,000 in the beginning of December to nearly 4,000 at the close of that month. In the beginning of January they reached 6,500; then decreased to something over 4,000, and have now again risen to over 7,000. Looking at the present excellent prospects of the rabi crop in the greater part of the southern or Seoni Tahsil, the Chief Commissioner does not think that a monthly average of more than 5,000 need be provided for, and he would fix the figure for this district for the period February 1st to September 30th at, say, one million units.

Rabi prospects are at present good. As already indicated, the greater part of the normal rabi area has been sown, and both the early and late sown crops are doing well. In his recent journey from Seoni to Chhindwara, the Chief Commissioner passed through village after village of splendid wheat land where the cultivators freely admitted that they looked forward to a full crop. Unfortunately, after he left the district on the 21st January, a destructive hail-storm visited a portion of this tract and did some, though local, damage to the nearly ripe wheat. The estimated rabi outturn for the whole district is not less than 12 annas.

The prices of food-grain reflect the state of the crops. Rice, of which the harvest was very poor, remained nearly steady since the beginning of November at 10 seers per rupee and has only recently fallen to 9 seers, while wheat has gone down from just over eight to ten seers per rupee. As the prospects of the rabi become more assured, the price of wheat will probably show a still further fall and no anxiety need be felt as to the sufficiency of food stocks in this district.

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7. As regards Mandla, it was pointed out in paragraph 6 of my previous letter that the situation here was serious. The autumn crops of 1896 were practically an utter failure, and both the kharif and rabi of the previous year were poor. More than half of the population are aborigines who are altogether without recources, and the number of mohwa trees is not sufficiently large in Mandla to warrant our anticipating from that source so much relief as in the three northern districts of the Division. Moreover, it is generally believed that the aboriginal population are especially averse to leaving their homes for Government works.

The whole district may be considered as distressed in a greater or less degree, and, except in a small tract in the north and west, in and around Mandla itself, the distress is acute. The distressed area thus extends to 5,056 square miles, with a population of 339,000 persons. To meet the peculiar circumstances of the district, and with regard to the large extent of the distressed area, it has been thought advisable to have more numerous relief centres than were found necessary elsewhere, and the number at present open is 17. There are also four large road works under the Public Works Department and two local works under Civil Officers, as well as three forest roads in those tracts where other modes of relief are not possible. There are poor-houses at both the tahsil head-quarters, and house-to-house relief in villages is now being rapidly organized.

It is further expected that a large number of local works of improvement will be carried out with the aid of special famine loans, and the construction of ten tanks as Local Famine Works from Government Funds has already been sanctioned.

The whole district has now been divided into four famine charges, two for each tahsil, a responsible officer of the rank of Tahsildar being placed in charge of each. A European Assistant Superintendent of Police has also been posted to Mandla to assist in the supervision of famine works.

The Chief Commissioner inspected one of the large Public Works Department works, and also visited a relief centre and the Mandla poor-house. The average condition of the aboriginal population of Mandla is at no time good, their food being scanty and frequently unwholesome. The recent bad times have made matters worse, and the condition of the people generally is poor. Starving wanderers are not, however, often met with, nor are cases of actual emaciation at all frequent, except in poor-houses. Meanwhile, all is being done that can be done, and the adequacy of the arrangements made was gratefully acknowledged by the people during the Chief Commissioner's recent visit to Mandla.

The numbers on relief-works and in receipt of gratuitous relief, which were just over 5,000 at the beginning of December, had reached nearly 8,000 by the end of that month. Numbers are still steadily rising and have now reached 15,000. Harvest labour may give employment to some, but the rabi area in the affected tracts is so small that this will not perceptibly diminish numbers. On the other hand, the local officers believe that many more will flock on to the works as soon as they become fully known, and they consider that numbers will go on rising, with possibly some slight fluctuations at harvest time, until the early monsoon crops are reaped. The Chief Commissioner thinks, therefore, that 30,000 should be taken as the daily average from 1st February to 30th September, giving a total for that period of 7¼ million units.

The present prospects of the rabi crops are excellent, and have been much improved by the showers of December and January. But, as already remarked, the outturn of these crops cannot materially affect the general situation.

Prices here are rising. At the beginning of November the prices of the staple grains (wheat and rice) were 10 and 11 seers per rupee respectively. They now stand at 9 and 8 seers, and food stocks are reported to be very scanty. The attention of the Commissioner has been already drawn to the correspondence regarding the import of grain into Bengal which was forwarded with your letter No. 4-F., dated the 6th January 1897, and he has been asked to consider whether any special arrangements may be needed later on for the supply of food-grains in Mandla. The inaccessible character of a great part of this district; the absence of local traders; the poverty of the people; and the fact that there are no local food stocks, make it not improbable that Government help in some shape

will be needed to secure a due supply of food-grains during the rains. At present there is no reason to fear failure of supply so long as the people are put in funds by the opening of a sufficient number of relief-works. The measures necessary for supply during the monsoon months will, no doubt, need anxious and careful consideration, but for this there is ample time.

8. Summarizing the situation in the Jubbulpore Division, it may be said that the whole Division, with the exception of the southern half of Seoni, is affected by distress, and that the affected area extends over 17,569 square miles with a population of 2,205,000. On the 23rd January 154,580 persons or 7 per cent. of this population were in receipt of Government relief, and up to the 30th September, up to which date a continuance of Government relief measures will be necessary in all parts of the affected area, it may be estimated that 31 million units will need relief.

9. In the Nagpur Division it is only in three districts that distress now exists otherwise than quite locally, and in only one of these, Balaghat, is the distress general or acute. From Chanda no distress is reported except in the remote Zamindari of Ambagarh Chauki in the north-west of the district and bordering on the Nandgaon Feudatory State. In Wardha, where a poor-house was opened and a test work started, it was found that only a few immigrants from other districts came to the poor-house and that the demand for work at the famine wage was very small. The poor-house has accordingly been closed, and the work will be continued as an ordinary work. In view of the good outturn of juari which, in this district, covers nearly half the kharif area, and with a favourable rabi of which there now seems every hope, there will probably be but little need for further direct famine relief here.

In Nagpur the greater part of the district gives no cause for anxiety, but there is a demand for labour and some degree of scarcity among the poorer classes in two small tracts in the north-west, two similar small tracts in the south-east, and a somewhat larger area in the north-east corner of the district. There is further some distress, owing to high prices and absence of demand for labour, among the poorer classes of the town population of Nagpur and Kamptee, especially among the labourers and weavers. The affected area, as so defined, may be estimated at 524 square miles, with a population, taking only 10 per cent. of the population of Nagpur city as affected, of 95,500 people.

As regards measures of relief, there are poor-houses at Nagpur and Kamptee, with an average population, during December, of nearly 1,800 persons, more than three-fourths of whom were women and children. Works (stone-breaking and earthwork), one under Municipal supervision and the rest under Public Works Department supervision, were started during December at six places, five in the Nagpur Tahsil and one near Umrer in the south-east. At first sufficient strictness in the exaction of a task was not shown, and numbers rapidly rose to over 5,000. Under more systematic management numbers have steadily gone down, and there are at present only a little over 2,000 on the works. R25,000 were granted last December for land improvement loans. A certain amount of labour is thus provided. Neither relief centres nor village house-to-house relief have been found necessary, and a recent careful report by the Deputy Commissioner, based on personal observation of the distressed tracts in the north-west and north-east, shows that there is, as yet, no wandering and no cases of emaciation. All that he considers to be needed is sufficient work for those who are fit for labour, and, in the more remote parts, the opening of the forests to the extraction of edible products. Rabi prospects in this district are at present good; the price of the staple food (juar), which in the beginning of November stood at 11 seers per rupee, went down in the first-half of January to 15 seers and it is now selling at $13\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. After allowing for harvest labour and relief in the wilder tracts by the opening of the forests, the Chief Commissioner doubts whether, after February, there will be any necessity for relief-works, except on a limited scale, and in those parts of the district where the people are mainly dependent on the outturn of the autumn crops. Even however if a high estimate be taken, he does not think that provision need be made for more than an average of 2,000 a day or, say, half a million units between February 1st and the end of September.

12. Summing up the situation in the Nagpur Division, it may be said that the area affected by scarcity is 5,413 square miles with a population of 868,000 persons. The numbers in receipt of Government relief on the 23rd January amounted to 15,884 persons or nearly 2 per cent of the population of the distressed area. It is only however in Balaghat-and, though certainly to a less degree, in the north-east of Bhandara, an area of 3,639 square miles with a population of 548,000 persons, that distress is severe. The numbers for whom relief will have to be provided up to the end of September may be estimated at 4½ million units.

13. In the Nerbudda Division it may be said generally that there is a keen demand for labour but no severe local distress, except among the aboriginal tribes of Hoshangabad (Gonds and Korkus), in the Chhindwara Jagirs—a tract of 1,600 square miles to the north of the district of that name, and in the west and north of Betul. There is also, as must be expected, considerable distress everywhere among the infirm and aged poor whom the hard times deprive of their usual alms.

In Hoshangabad the affected area consists practically of the whole of the two eastern tahsils, Hoshangabad and Sohagpur, the southern and northern borders of the two western tahsils and the Charwa pargana in the extreme west. In all these areas kharif predominates over rabi, and this crop was, in the current year, generally very poor. Acute local distress is not yet reported except in the hill and forest areas in the south and south-west, but there is a keen demand for labour at the famine wage, and cases of emaciated wanderers are to be found among the inmates of poor-houses, and among the aboriginal Gonds and Korkus who only come on Government works when forced by absolute destitution to do so. The affected area, as described above, extends over 3,794 square miles with a population of 375,000, amounting to 70 per cent. of the total population of the district.

The shape of the district is long and narrow, and the demand for labour has been met by opening work under the supervision of the Public Works Department on five lengths of road running, roughly speaking, north and south, four being in the two eastern tahsils and one in the north of the western tahsil. The only part not yet provided for is the south-west corner, but this is a tract of hill and forest sparsely inhabited by Gonds and Korkus. A proposal is however under consideration for opening a forest road through this tract and also for opening work under the supervision of the Public Works Department on the road joining the head-quarters of the Betul District with the western tahsil of Hoshangabad.

Here, and indeed throughout the distressed areas of the Province, the Police have received stringent orders to diet and forward distressed wanderers to the nearest poor-house or relief-work, and similar instructions have been issued under section 33 of the Central Provinces Famine Code to village mukaddams. Special concessions with regard to the rate on bamboos and articles made from bamboos have been made to relieve the forest tribes, and free grazing has been allowed to agriculturists. The realization of the kharif instalment of Land Revenue has been suspended throughout the two eastern tahsils, discretion being given to the Deputy Commissioner to suspend elsewhere in cases where he thinks this necessary. Poor-houses have been opened at Hoshangabad and Sohagpur. On the occasion of its inspection by the Chief Commissioner in December nearly half the inmates of the Hoshangabad poor-house were found to be immigrants from Bhopal, and the condition of the remainder did not strike him as indicating any widespread or acute distress in the district. The general condition of the labourers on one of the large works also inspected by Mr. Lyall in December was distinctly good, and the same observation has been made by local officers who have inspected other works. The observation in the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Circular No. 3-F., dated the 24th January 1896, that "at any time when work is slack thousands of labourers will be attracted by a Government work on which remunerative employment is offered" appears to the Chief Commissioner to be applicable to a great part of Hoshangabad. Many of the labourers come for a few days, earn a rupee or two, and then return to their homes, and it is probable that a considerable number of those who come on to the works are not actually in need of famine relief and would no suffer perceptibly if the relief were to be withdrawn. In other cases, more especially

where work is provided near the homes of the aborigines, who even when pressed by hunger are most reluctant to leave their villages, the urgent need of relief is very clearly apparent from the low condition of the workers, and any contraction of work would at once result in a great increase of suffering and probable mortality. The question of relief centres and village relief has been carefully considered for this district, but it has been decided that neither of these measures is as yet necessary. Here as elsewhere, however, village relief will be started in all localities where the circumstances of the bulk of the people are so reduced as to make it impossible for them to support the helpless resident poor.

The prospects of the rabi crop, which covers three-fourths of the whole cropped area, have been improved by the rain of December, but are still far from good. In the rich wheat tract of the western (Harda) tahsil the outturn is not estimated by the Deputy Commissioner, who has recently inspected the crops, at more than 6 annas, and the prospects elsewhere, except in the central portion of one tahsil (Seoni), are similar. It is noticed indeed generally that the rain of December and January has done most good to the later sown crops, while those which were sown early in the hardened soil of October have been much less benefited.

The numbers in receipt of relief which, at the beginning of December, were under 8,000, had exceeded 23,000 by the end of that month and have now reached 36,000. These numbers will doubtless be reduced when the rabi comes to be reaped and when the mohwa crop gives food to the aboriginal population. A stricter insistence on the performance of an adequate task ought also in the special circumstances of parts of the district to tend materially to diminish numbers on some of the works. On the other hand, the Deputy Commissioner anticipates that there will be the usual immigration of labourers from the Satpura districts for the rabi harvest, and that in consequence of the restricted sowings and scanty crops of this year they will find but little employment and will consequently swell the numbers on Government works. In view of all these considerations, it will be advisable, Mr. Lyall thinks, to make provision for a daily average of, say 25,000 people for the period ending 30th September, giving an aggregate of, say, six million units for these eight months.

The prices of juar and wheat, which are the staple food-grains of this district, have shown frequent though slight fluctuations, but both grains are now a seer per rupee cheaper than they were in the first half of December. The good crop of juari in the Nagpur Division, if it is, later on, combined with a good rabi harvest in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, should, moreover, materially cheapen both these food grains, and with the facilities of communication which this district possesses there is no reason to fear either insufficiency of food-stocks or unduly high prices.

14. The situation and circumstances of the Narsinghpur District are in the main similar to those of Hoshangabad. Here also a scanty autumn crop has followed on three previous poor years, and the poorer classes, who depend largely on the kharif and who for the last three years have been deprived to a considerable extent of their usual harvest earnings in the spring, are in want of food and work.

The affected area consists of a belt of hill and jungle skirting the northern and southern borders of the district, with a narrow strip on the western border running from north to south. The inhabitants of the villages on the banks of the Nerbudda towards the centre of the district are also said to be feeling the effects of a series of bad years. Even however in the richer central plain there is some degree of distress among the labourers and poorer cultivators, and a keen demand for work. The Deputy Commissioner now considers that the whole district should be regarded as more or less affected by scarcity. The extent of the affected area is thus 1,916 square miles with a population of 367,000 persons.

A careful and interesting report on the situation and prospects of this district has recently been submitted by the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Younghusband), and I am to submit it, together with the forwarding letter of the Commissioner of the Division, for the information of the Government of India.

The scheme of relief here is similar to that adopted in Hoshangabad, and consists of five road works under the supervision of the Public Works Department, chiefly feeder lines running north and south to the railway. Two of these

are in the western and three in the eastern tahsil. Neither in this district nor in Hoshangabad is there any scope for local works. There are three poor-houses, two at the tahsil head-quarters and the other at Chhota-Chhindwara (or Ghotigaon) on the railway line to the east of the district.

The Deputy Commissioner reports that he is now organizing village house-to-house relief, but he has not yet submitted his detailed proposals. It seems unlikely that relief of this kind will be needed except in isolated localities where the circumstances of the inhabitants have been especially reduced. So far, the dieting of starving wanderers by the police and village mukaddams has been found sufficient. The forest concessions made in Hoshangabad with regard to bamboos, articles manufactured from bamboos and free grazing have been extended to this district also The condition of the people on the works and in the affected area generally is reported to be normal. Wandering has not begun and cases of emaciation are, except among the inmates of the poor-houses, rare. From the notes of Inspecting Officers which have reached him, the Chief Commissioner is inclined to think that the remarks which he has made with regard to a certain proportion of the classes in receipt of relief in Hoshangabad apply here also. Of the large numbers who come on to the works a good many are not yet in actual distress, and a careful localization of works in areas actually distressed and a steady insistence on an adequate task are no less necessary here than in that district.

The Chief Commissioner has recently visited the Narsinghpur District. His experience is that there is considerably less distress here than in Hoshangabad. He inspected two large works, but did not observe, except in a few cases, any symptoms of previous privation. There are, however, numerous small cultivators on the works both here and in Hoshangabad who, if labour were not provided, would speedily sink into utter destitution. The same remark applies with even greater force to the large bodies of agricultural and other labourers who throng to the works.

The rabi prospects on the restricted area sown, which is now estimated at about half of the normal, have been somewhat improved by the rain of December and January and are now reported to be fairly good, though recent hailstorms have caused considerable damage locally.

The numbers in receipt of relief have, in this district, risen very rapidly. At the beginning of December the total just reached 1,000; by the end of that month it exceeded 8,000; and the latest returns show over 20,000 in receipt of Government relief.

The Chief Commissioner does not consider that these numbers will be very materially exceeded Harvest labour may lessen them for a time, and the lower range of prices which a good rabi crop in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab may be expected to bring with it will also tend to relieve distress. There must, however, be a good deal of suffering among the poorer classes, who live in tracts mainly cropped with kharif, until the kodo, kutki and makka are once more reaped in August and September, while even on the rabi area the poor harvests of past years, combined with restricted sowings and a scanty crop in the current year, must continue to cause considerable distress. The Chief Commissioner would therefore be inclined to estimate for a daily average of about 20,000 persons until the end of September, and thinks that provision should be made for say five million units for that period.

Prices here have been steadier than in Hoshangabad: juar now sells at 11 seers per rupee against 9 seers in the beginning of November, while wheat and gram have remained steady at 9 and 10 seers per rupee for the last six weeks.

15. In the Nimar district there has so far been even less distress than was anticipated. A number of the weavers in the town of Burhanpur have been thrown out of work by the absence of demand for cloth, but this is probably as much due to the fact that the current year is a "*singhast*" year, when no marriages are celebrated, as to any effect of a scarcity. Juar, it is true, which is the staple crop of the district, yielded only half of a full outturn, but the crops of the three previous years were above the average, and no distress is reported among the agricultural classes in either the central (Khandwa) or western

(Burhanpur) tahsil. In the Harsud or eastern tahsil (till October last a portion of Hoshangabad), where the crops of previous years had been bad, distress was anticipated among the aboriginal tribes of whom the population largely consists, but a test work which has now been open for some time has failed to attract more than a small number of workers.

It will probably suffice for the present to provide a local relief work at Burhanpur and to relieve out-of-work weavers (if they can be induced to accept such relief) under section 105 of the Central Provinces Famine Code: to have a poor-house at Khandwa and to keep open the test work in the Harsud or eastern tahsil. The Police have also been provided with funds for the relief of starving wanderers. The Chief Commissioner visited the Khandwa poor-house on the 1st instant. The persons contained in it, some 60 in number, were almost without exception foreigners from Bhopal, Indore, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and a few from other districts of the Central Provinces; many of them had come as pilgrims to Nasik and Onkar Mandhata, and had spent their funds on the way. He has also seen Burhanpore, where the poor-house was practically empty. So far, no part of this district can be regarded as affected by scarcity, and it will merely be treated as under observation.

16. It was stated in paragraph 4 of my previous letter of December that the Chhindwara district as a whole gave but little cause for serious anxiety, though special measures of relief would be needed for the 1,600 square miles of rugged country on the north known as the jagirs. Since then, prospects in the southern or Sausar tahsil, as well as in all the level portion of the northern tahsil, have been still further improved by the rain of December and January, and the present prospects of the spring crops are said by the people—and Mr. Lyall's personal observation confirms this view—to be excellent. After considering the full and careful reports of the Officiating Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Ryves), a copy of which, with the Chief Commissioner's remarks and orders thereon, is submitted for the information of the Government of India, and after a visit to the district, the Chief Commissioner thinks that the only tracts where Government relief will be necessary are the jagirs to the north, the Amarwara Pargana immediately bordering on the jagirs to the east, and a tract of hilly country also bordering on the jagirs to the west. The extent of the affected area, as thus defined, is some 2,000 miles with a population of 135,000, or one-third of the total population of the district.

The measures of relief proposed for this district fell under two heads: (*a*) relief-works proper and (*b*) the special measures of relief which have been found necessary to meet the peculiar circumstances of the jagirs. The main relief-works for the jagirs are two roads, running north-west and north-east from Chhindwara respectively, and two large tanks, one paid for from estate funds and carried out as an ordinary work for able-bodied people and a second which is to be carried out as a famine work on the principles adopted for works executed with the aid of famine loans. All these works are now in progress. Other similar tanks are being arranged for by the jagirdars themselves. For the tracts south of the jagirs, local works with the aid of famine loans are to be at once arranged for in the east, while to the west an existing road to Betul is to be improved from District Council Funds, the work being carried out on Famine Code principles.

The partial failure of the mohwa crop of 1896, coupled with the scanty out-turn of kodo and kutki last autumn, has already reduced numbers of the resourceless aborigines who inhabit the jagirs to so great an extent as to make them incapable of work until they have, for a time, been fed and looked after. To provide for such cases the jagirs have been divided into four relief circles with 15 relief centres in charge of patwaris and other local officials, where gratuitous relief in kind will be given to those who are unfit for work. The necessity for these arrangements will diminish as those who have been incapacitated by hunger regain their strength, and will probably altogether cease with the ripening of the mohwa crop in March and April, provided, that is, that this crop is a good one. Apart from these special measures for the jagirs, poor-houses have been established at the head-quarters of the district and at the chief village of the Amarwara tract to the east and immediately under the jagirs where distress has declared itself. The Chhindwara poor-house was inspected by Mr. Lyall. Cases of great

emaciation were few, and neither the number nor the appearance of the inmates gave reasons for thinking that distress was either acute or widespread. The Government forests in this district had not previously been opened for the extraction of mohwa, edible roots and fruits, but this has now been arranged for. The jagirs, however, which are mainly forest tracts in the private possession of the jagirdars, have long been free to the aboriginal races which inhabit them. The relief which the forests afford is chiefly confined, it may be observed, to the hot weather months.

The numbers in receipt of relief in this district have until recently, when relief measures on the jagirs have been fully organized, risen steadily, but not very rapidly. In the middle of December the total stood at about 1,000; by the 9th of January it was nearly 4,500, while recent returns show a total of more than 11,000. If, however, the mohwa crop yields well, and if the rabi harvests are as good as they now promise to be, they will give food, labour and considerably cheaper prices. In these circumstances the Chief Commissioner doubts whether provision need be made for more than an average of say 5,000 a day for the next eight months: this, indeed, is an outside estimate, and is equivalent to about one and a quarter million units until the end of September.

The price of juar, the staple food of this district, shows curious fluctuations. Early in November it was selling at 12 seers for the rupee, after the rain of November it sank to 16½ seers, and since then it has been slowly rising, owing chiefly to exportations to the Nerbudda valley. At present it is selling at 13 seers per rupee. With the fairly good juar crop of the Nagpur Division and Berar, and with cheaper wheat, it is unlikely that prices will go much higher than this. Indeed a somewhat lower price may be fairly anticipated from March or April. In the Southern Tahsil and in that part of the Northern Tahsil which lies below the hills there is thus no cause for anxiety as to insufficiency of food supply. In the jagirs, however, import is well-nigh impracticable during the rains, and if the mohwa crop even partially fails, it may be necessary to adopt special measures for the import of food into these tracts to meet the demand in the monsoon months. The attention of the Commissioner of the Division has already been drawn to this matter, and he has been asked to consider it with special reference to the recent instructions of the Government of India on this subject.

17. The circumstances of the Betul District generally resemble those of Chhindwara. In the level country in the east, centre and part of the north of the district, where rabi crops predominate, there is no perceptible distress, nor with the present good prospects of the spring crops is any scarcity anticipated. In the wide belt of hill and forest country which surrounds the district on all sides except the east, where the population is largely aboriginal and where the people are mainly dependent on kharif crops, which proved in 1896 an almost entire failure, there is already considerable distress. This tract covers an area of 2,389 square miles with a population of 128,000, or 40 per cent. of the total population of the district. Here, as in Chhindwara, a good mohwa crop will no doubt do much in the way of relief, and good spring crops will give a certain amount of labour both here and in the Nerbudda Valley Districts and in Berar, where numbers of people from Betul are in the habit of going at harvest time. Even allowing for this, however, considerable measures of relief are needed, and here, as in the jagirs of Chhindwara, a special organization will be required to provide for those members of the aboriginal population of the hill and jungle country on the northern, western and southern borders of the district whom a bad mohwa crop and a deficient autumn harvest in 1896 have made incapable even of the lightest labour. The relief measures so far adopted are three large roads, each under the supervision of the Public Works Department and radiating from the head-quarters town to the north-west, north-east and south respectively. These roads pass through the heart of the affected tracts in each direction, and will, it is believed, furnish work for all who need it. An officer with previous famine experience has recently been deputed to arrange the special measures of gratuitous relief which are required for remote tracts. His report is now under consideration, and no time will be lost in organizing relief centres on similar lines to those which are being followed in the Chhindwara jagirs. In some specially circumstanced tracts of the distressed area it will further be advisable to organize village house-to-house relief. There is but slight scope in this district for local works affording suitable employment

for famine labour, but it is hoped that an allotment from the amount sanctioned for famine loans may be usefully applied here in the construction of tanks, and perhaps for kacha wells also.

Except in the more remote hill and forest villages, where, as in Chhindwara, the failure of the kharif accentuated the distress resulting from a previous scanty yield of mohwa, the condition of the people is at present fairly normal. Some four thousand workers were recently examined by the Civil Surgeon, and he reported them with only two exceptions to be well nourished. No wandering has yet been reported among residents of the district, and cases of emaciation are rare. In the more remote tracts, however, the general condition is low, and it is necessary that relief centres and village relief should be organized without delay. The Deputy Commissioner is now doing his utmost to effect this. The numbers in receipt of relief increased very slowly during December, when it is probable that the poorer classes were still subsisting on the produce of their scanty autumn crops, and even at the end of that month were still below 2,000. Since that time, however, the total has been going up more rapidly, and at present exceeds 12,000. With a good mohwa crop and with harvest labour in the district itself, the Nerbudda Valley Districts, and in Berar, there should be some decrease in numbers, but on the other hand distress among those who are without resources and who have no food supplies must grow and add to the numbers in need of relief until another autumn crop can be reaped. Provision should therefore be made, the Chief Commissioner thinks, for an average of about 7,000 people, or say for 1½ million units, up to the end of September.

The price of juar, the staple food grain, has slowly but steadily risen since the end of November, and now stands at ten seers per rupee. The juar crop of the past autumn was, in this district, poor, varying from 6 to 8 annas. Moreover, importation has not yet begun. The Deputy Commissioner anticipates, however, that a good rabi crop will affect the price of this grain also, and that it is not probable that it will rise much higher.

18. Summarizing the situation in the Nerbudda Division, it may be said that it is only in Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur that distress is at all general, and even in these districts the chief form in which it shows itself is in a keen demand for remunerative labour. In Chhindwara there is some acute distress in the jagirs to the north and the tracts immediately bordering on them, while in Betul some two-fifths of the population of the large hill and forest area are affected by scarcity, which, however, except in the more remote forest villages, is certainly not acute. In Nimar there is at present no distress except among a few score of weavers in the town of Burhanpur and among the aboriginal population of the eastern tahsil. The total affected area covers 10,100 square miles with a population of 1,005,000. On the 23rd January there were 62,276 persons in receipt of Government relief, or 6 per cent. of the population of the distressed area. It is estimated that for the period from 1st February to end of September provision should be made for the relief of 13¾ million units.

19. In the Chhattisgarh Division distress is confined, as was shown in my previous letter, to the Raipur and Bilaspur districts. No distress is at present reported from Sambalpur, and it is not probable that any special measures of famine relief will be found necessary there, except perhaps in a small tract in the north-west corner of the district bordering on Bilaspur.

In the Raipur district such distress as exists has resulted from a failure, except in the Dhamtari or southeren tahsil, of the rice crop, which occupies more than two-thirds of the total cropped area of the district, following on a similar failure in the previous year. Prior to 1895-96 the harvests in the district had, however, been for a series of years uniformly good, so that with a good harvest in the present year the distress should disappear.

The affected area comprises the whole of the Khalsa portion of the district north of the great eastern road, a small tract to the west of the district and south of that road in the southern tahsil, and the nine zamindaries forming the western boundary of the district from north to south. In no part of this area was the outturn of the recent rice crop more than four annas, while in many parts it did not exceed two annas. The parts where distress is said to be acute are the north-east corner of the district and a small tract of country to the west of the

district in the north of the Drug or eastern tahsil. The affected area as thus stated covers an area of 4,000 miles with a population of 710,000, nearly half the total population of the district.

As regards relief measures, the arrangements are still not so complete as the Chief Commissioner would desire to see them, and he has reason to fear that neither the Deputy Commissioner nor the Commissioner has yet acquired that grasp of the situation which is essential to the organization of a complete and practical scheme of relief. This is the more disappointing as the Chief Commissioner had, at the conference of November, laid down all the necessary points for their guidance, leaving it to them to work out the arrangements in detail. Some allowance must no doubt be made for the large areas and population involved, the difficulty of communications and the fact that any scarcity on a large scale is a novel feature in the economic history of the district. It must also be remembered that a series of previous good years have left behind them large surplus stocks, and that, though the rice crop of 1896 was scanty, it, in most cases, yielded a sufficient outturn to supply the people with food for two or three months at least. In these circumstances the question of relief has not the same urgency here as it has in the northern parts of the Province or in Balaghat, where bad harvests fell on a people already suffering from a succession of unfavourable seasons. Mr. Lyall has, however, now furnished the Deputy Commissioner, in a letter copy of which I am to forward, with detailed instructions as to what he is to do, and it is hoped that arrangements will shortly be completed there on the same precise and practical footing as in other parts of the Province.

Meanwhile the tracts of greatest distress in the north-east and north-west have been provided for by three roads under the supervision of the Public Works Department, and a fourth road is being started for the distressed tract in the southern tahsil. The Deputy Commissioner has also arranged in personal consultation with the zamindars for relief measures in those areas on the western border. Moreover, extensive arrangements have been made for the grant of land improvement and famine loans, R80,000 having been recently sanctioned for this purpose in addition to R20 000 previously allotted for ordinary land improvement loans. Finally, registers for those entitled under section 34 of the Code to gratuitous relief in their homes have been prepared throughout the most distressed area, and five poor-houses have been opened, two at tahsil head-quarters in the two northern tahsils, and the three others at large villages in the heart of the most severely distressed tracts.

It is clear, however, that this is not enough. It is probable that relief centres are needed in localities where the conditions have been specially unfavourable, while house-to-house relief in villages which is now being organized will have to be put into operation in all cases where the circumstances of the villages have been so much reduced that they are unable to support their local poor.

The forests in the north-eastern and eastern portions of the district have been opened for the free extraction of mohwa, edible roots and fruits, and rates on grass, firewood and building wood have been materially lowered for the poorer classes. Similar concessions will be made elsewhere as soon as they are reported to be necessary.

The Deputy Commissioner has also been given discretion to suspend the kharif instalment of land revenue up to a limit of 2 lakhs of rupees within the affected area.

So far, the numbers that have resorted to the relief-works show no indication of widespread distress, nor do they even show that there is a keen demand for labour at a famine wage. During December they did not exceed 3,000, and according to the latest returns the total number falls short of 11,000. The scanty crops of last autumn are now, however, being rapidly consumed, and in the greater part of the district there are no forests to give relief nor is harvest labour available except to a very moderate extent. On the other hand, however, until a year ago harvests have been unusually good, the settlement is a very light one, falling at about 6 annas per acre, and the profits of rice cultivation must in past years have been very considerable. There are numbers of malguzars, and even of tenants, who will be ready and willing to use the cheap

labour now available in carrying out works of improvement, especially irrigation tanks, and there are numbers more who will gladly carry out such works with the aid of famine loans. The Chief Commissioner has on several previous occasions pointed out that this is the most useful form that famine relief-work can take in Chhattisgarh, and it is on these works that he wishes the Deputy Commissioner chiefly to rely. This fact, however, and the absence of detailed or reliable information as to stocks in distressed areas, make it peculiarly difficult to form an estimate of the numbers who are likely to stand in need of direct Government relief during the next eight months in Raipur, and any such estimate must be almost entirely largely conjectural. From such information as is before him, the Chief Commissioner considers a daily average of 20,000 to be a probably not unduly low estimate. This would necessitate provision being made for say 4½ million units up to the end of September.

So far, the classes who frequent the works are labourers and petty agriculturists Throughout Chhattisgarh, where the smaller cultivators depend entirely on rice, it is their regular custom to leave their villages in search of work as soon as their rice crop has been reaped, and to return again to their homes in June. The presence of men of this class on the works is therefore no symptom of special distress. The general condition of the people is reported to be fairly normal, and cases of wandering owing to want have not yet been reported.

The course of prices also gives no apparent ground for anxiety. The price of wheat and rice has remained almost steadily at 10 seers per rupee since the beginning of November, and a good rabi harvest will no doubt tend to cheapen both grains. Stocks, with certain local exceptions, are believed to be sufficient, and communications throughout the affected area are good. There is thus no reason to fear any insufficiency of food supply.

As regards the prospects of the rabi, it is stated that not more than one-fourth to one-third of the normal rabi area has been sown, the loss being chiefly in *utera* or spring corps sown broadcast in rice fields after the rice has been cut. What was sown has germinated well, and prospects are at present favourable. The outturn of the rabi cannot, however, except by contributing to lower prices, perceptibly affect the general situation, and distress must continue until a good autumn corp brings general relief.

20. In Bilaspur more than four-fifths of the total kharif area and about half the total cropped area of the district is under rice. The outturn of this crop has been tested by a large number of crop experiments made in all parts of the districts. These give an average of about 4 annas for the whole district, the western or Mungeli Tahsil showing the most unfavourable results with an average of little more than three annas. In the central or Bilaspur Tahsil the outturn averaged over four annas, while in the eastern or Janjgir Tahsil it was above five annas. It may be mentioned that the rice crop varied in the same way in 1895-96, it being worst in the western tahsil and best in the eastern, the Bilaspur Tahsil holding a place midway between the two. Previous to 1895-96, harvests throughout the district had for some years, as has been noticed in Raipur also, been exceptionally good. The part now chiefly affected by scarcity is, as might be expected from the above facts, the western or Mungeli Tahsil, especially in its northern and western half. In the zamindaris bordering on it the situation is similar. There is also distress in the north-west of the Bilaspur or central tahsil and in the part of that tahsil south of the Sheonath river and bordering on the Raipur District. The eastern tahsil is not as a whole severely affected, though there are villages in it where some distress is reported. The Deputy Commissioner accordingly thinks that the whole district with an area of 8,34[illegible] square miles and a population of 1,164,000 persons should be regarded as affected by scarcity.

In the full and interesting report on the situation which the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Cooke) has submitted, and a copy of which, with Chief Commissioner's orders on it, is forwarded for the information of the Government of India, he points out that rice cultivation, in good years, is particularly profitable, that large stocks have been laid up in previous prosperous times, and that the people have, so far, by no means exhausted their resources. In his recent tour through the affected tracts he observed no cases of wandering as a consequence of distress,

nor did he come across any cases of emaciation in villages. Here, as in Raipur, migration in search of work in the spring and summer months is a regular custom of the smaller cultivators. The Deputy Commissioner met many such groups of migrants, but in no case did they wish to go on relief works or show the slightest sign of distress. Test works opened in November failed to attract labourers. It is only in the present month that two large road works under the Public Works Department have been opened in the distressed tahsils, and that poor-houses, supported by Government funds, have been found necessary.

For the relief of the cultivating classes the Deputy Commissioner has been authorised to suspend up to one-third of the current kharif instalment of land revenue throughout the affected area.

In the large zamindari estate of Pandaria in the north-west, which is under Government management, relief works were started in November, but the numbers who have hitherto availed themselves of them have been small, though they are now growing larger. It is probable that when the scanty rice crop has been consumed and now that field labour in rice harvesting is no longer available, distress in this district may increase, but there is no reason to suppose that it will at any time be acute except in detached localities where the agricultural conditions have been specially unfavourable. It is to ascertaining and arranging for such localities that the chief attention of the Deputy Commissioner, and the Convenanted Assistant who has, since the beginning of December, been placed on special duty in this district in connection with the scarcity, must be directed, and the Chief Commissioner believes that the local officers fully understand what is needed in this matter.

As was pointed out in my former letter, our main reliance in Bilaspur as in Raipur must be placed on small works, chiefly irrigation tanks, carried out by malguzars and the better class of tenants, either with their own funds or, in the more distressed tracts, with the aid of famine loans. The Deputy Commissioner reports that numerous such works are now in progress, and that both he and the Assistant Commissioner on special duty are arranging for many more. He adds that the cultivating classes have taken to heart the lesson which the premature cessation of the monsoon rains in the past two years might have been expected to teach them, and that they are now eager to carry out these irrigation works the value of which has been so fully proved by recent experience. There can in the Chief Commissioner's opinion be no more useful form of famine labour than such works afford, and if they can be made sufficiently numerous to provide labour for all who need it, they would be much preferable to road works These latter can be much more cheaply and effectively done in ordinary times. they take the people away from their homes and do not effect that insurance against future scarcity which the construction of irrigation tanks secures. The local officers will therefore be instructed, as has, indeed, already been done, to do all they can to encourage malguzars and tenants to execute such works. A grant of Rs. 70,000 from famine loans, in addition to Rs. 20,000 for land improvement loans granted in November last, has recently been made in Bilaspur, and it is believed that this can be usefully distributed before the end of the year.

As regards the numbers who will need Government relief, it is hoped, in view of the circumstances which have just been stated, that the need for large works will not be great. For an estimate of numbers to be made with any approach to accuracy more experience is necessary than is yet available in Bilaspur, but the Chief Commissioner considers that, to take a high limit, more than a daily average of 10,000 will not need Government relief, and that if provision be made for two million units up to the end of September it will be sufficient. Such an estimate, however, is obviously almost entirely conjectural, and the actual number on large work must chiefly depend on the number of local works which can be arranged for.

The price of rice—the staple food in this district—which stood at 9 seers for the rupee in the beginning of November, fell to 11 seers at the end of December and remained at that price until the middle of January. These prices led to considerable exports, which have recently had the effect of hardening prices: the most recent returns again showing only 9 seers for the rupee. Exports will

thus be checked and the Deputy Commissioner does not anticipate any further rise. Indeed, it is not improbable that a good wheat crop in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab may cause a slight fall.

21. The situation in the division may be summarized by saying that there is some measure of distress in the nothern half of Raipur and in the western zamindaris of that district; also in the greater portion of Bilaspur, specially in the west and north and in a small tract to the south. The affected area covers 12,341 square miles, and has a population of 1,874,000, of which 6½ million units may be estimated as likely to need Government relief to the end of September On the 23rd January there were 13,162 persons in receipt of Government relief or only ·7 per cent. of tho population of the affected area.

In consequence of previous good years and large food stocks, there is as yet, so far as is known, no very acute distress in these two districts, and it is hoped that by giving timely work in sufficiently numerous places, the occurrence of any such distress may be entirely avoided. In both these districts our chief relianc must, as has alredy been stated, be placed on local works—chiefly irrigation tanks.

22. Reviewing the situation in the province as a whole, it may be stated that the affected area covers 45,000 square miles with a population of six million persons. There were on the 23rd January in this area 246,000 persons, or 4 per cent. of the population of the affected tracts, in receipt of Government relief, and it is estimated that from the beginning of the current month until the end of September relief will be required for 61 million units.

There is acute and general distress in the districts of the Jubbulpore Division with the exception of the southren half of Seoni, and also in Balaghat in the Nagpur Division. Here distress must continue until well on in the autumn. In the wild forest and hill country of Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Betul there is also severe distress among the aboriginal tribes. This will, however, diminish with a good mohwa crop and will certainly not become more severe. Next to these, a regards the degree of general distress, may be placed the level portions of the Nerbudda valley districts of Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur and the northern half of Bhandara in the Nagpur Division. Throughout this area scarcity is certainly being felt, but, so far, this chiefly shows itself in a keen demand for labour and in some suffering among the infirm and the aged who cannot, as in ordinary times, depend upon the charity of those who are better off. Here large relief-works combined with poor-houses and some measure of village relief will however, it is hoped, do all that is needed until October to prevent further suffering and to relieve such as now exists.

Further, in Raipur and Bilaspur—and circumstances are similar in a small part of Nagpur—there is a certain degree of scarcity, but, so far, the people have been chiefly living on their autumn crops or on the wages of local labour, and Government relief has scarcely been called for. The necessity for some measure of Government relief has now however begun, but it is hoped that the large number of local works of improvement which are to be carried out either from private funds or with the aid of famine loans will in nearly all parts meet such distress as exists and prevent it from increasing.

The Province may thus be divided into:—

(*a*) Tracts where distress is general and severe (Jubbulpore Division, except the Seoni tahsil in the district of the same name, Balaghat, and parts of Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Betul). Area 25,891 square miles with a population of, say, 2,951,000.

(*b*) Tracts considerably affected by scarcity with a general demand for labour at a famine wage, but where there is little or no distress except among the aged or infirm who are at all times unable to work (the greater part of Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and the north of Bhandara). Area 7,621 square miles with a population of 1,187,000.

(*c*) Tracts where the staple crop has failed and where, now that present stocks are exhausted, scarcity is beginning to be felt (Raipur and Bilaspur, a small detached area on the east of Chanda and part of Nagpur). Area 20,797 square miles with a population of 2,876,000.

(*d*) Tracts at present unaffected by scarcity (Wardha, the east of Chanda, the south of Bhandara, the greater part of Nagpur, the south of Chhindwara and Seoni, part of Betul, Nimar and Sambalpur). Area 32,297 square miles with a population of 3,770,000.

23. As regards the duration of the distress in these Provinces, the Chief Commissioner is unable to add anything to what was said in paragraph 9 of my letter No. 4988, dated the 16th December 1896. The most important immediate factor in determining the future development and extent of distress is the outturn of the spring crops not only in the Central Provinces, but throughout India. As regards these Provinces, it will be observed that the tabular statement embodied in paragraph 2 of this letter gives the rabi area of the current year as 40 per cent. below the normal, while in some of the richest rabi districts, notably in Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur, the prospects of the crop are far from good. There has, the Chief Commissioner understands, been a similar, though, owing to irrigation, a less marked curtailment of the rabi area in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and however good the crops on the areas sown may be, they cannot, looking at the great depletion of stocks which has been caused by a series of bad years and by the recent scanty autumn harvest, suffice to lower prices to the normal level or to give even that ordinary measure of relief to the poorer classes which is afforded by harvest labour and by the savings which are possible from liberal harvest wages. There will doubtless, as has already been indicated in detail, be some decrease at harvest time in the numbers of relief workers, while the mohwa crop, provided it is a good one, will attract large numbers to the forests until the monsoon breaks. But such diminished harvest wages as are earned will soon be exhausted, while the advent of the rains will drive the people back from the jungles into poor-houses or on to works. While, therefore, some measure of decrease in numbers may be estimated from March to the end of May, Mr. Lyall anticipates that in the beginning of June numbers will again rise at least to their present figure if not above it, and that these numbers will, even after making all due allowance for the demand for agricultural labour during the monsoon months, remain at about that figure until the early autumn crops can be reaped in late August and September. He is therefore arranging to provide relief for at least a daily average of 200,000 persons up to the end of September. The development of events after September depends on the character of the monsoon rains, and it would be useless to attempt any prediction on this point until the character of the rains is known.

24. In paragraph 13 of my letter of the 16th December, the Chief Commissioner indicated the general lines on which he proposed to organize famine relief in the affected tracts. In my present letter the actual arrangements which have so far been made in each district have been shown in some detail. The experience which has now been gained tends to show that the organization of famine relief must, if it is to be effective, be made with strict reference to local conditions, and to the previous agricultural history of each distressed tract. Where distress is acute and where previous bad years have exhausted resources, numerous large works under the Public Works Department, combined with poor-houses and rural relief centres for wanderers and those temporarily unfit for labour and with village house-to-house relief for those who are chronically helpless, have proved necessary. In less distressed tracts the provision of work for all who need it, combined with orders to the Police and mukaddams to forward wanderers to the nearest work or poor-house, has been found sufficient, while in remote parts of the Province, consisting of inaccessible hill and forest and largely inhabited by aborigines whom only absolute want will induce to leave their homes, it has been found advisable to provide gratuitous relief and light labour at convenient and fairly numerous centres close to their homes. Finally, in tracts like Chhattisgarh, where distress is more or less localized to villages or groups of villages, a system of local works with a few larger works, combined with village relief in the more distressed areas, is found to be most suitable.

In paragraph 3 of your letter No. 111-F., dated the 4th January 1897, it was observed that the Chief Commissioner did not consider that the distress, when he wrote on the 16th December, was as yet sufficiently acute to necessitate the organization of relief circles and village-to-village inspection; and it was pointed

out that the great rise in price of food-grains, combined with the exhaustion of resources in several districts owing to a succession of bad seasons, might make this form of relief necessary at an earlier stage than would otherwise have been the case. In this connection the Chief Commissioner desires, however, to point out that the question of arranging for village relief had by no means been overlooked by him, and that in Revenue Department Circular letter No. 4526-4528, dated the 20th November 1896, a set of detailed rules directing the preparation of village registers under section 34 of the Central Provinces Famine Code, and ordering the opening of relief centres wherever such method of relief might seem to be necessary, was circulated to all Deputy Commissioners. Under section 35 of the Central Provinces Famine Code, however, it rests with Commissioners of Divisions to decide when it may be needful to start village relief, and the Chief Commissioner did not think it advisable at that early stage to interfere with this discretion. The question was, however, fully considered during November and December for all districts, and registers under section 34 were prepared during these months for all distressed parts of the Province. It is only, however, in the Jubbulpore Division, where distress is far more acute and general than elsewhere, that it has been found necessary to organize this form of relief throughout the affected areas.

The largely increasing numbers of famine-stricken people in poor-houses and the consideration of the difficulty there must be in returning them to their homes when the famine is over have, however, recently led the Chief Commissioner to give special attention to the proper place of village and poor-house relief respectively in a comprehensive famine scheme. His views on the subject coincide to a large extent with those expressed by Sir A. MacDonnell in a circular which was forwarded to the Chief Commissioner with your letter No. 7—32-2, dated the 18th January 1897. Mr. Lyall thinks, however, that some provision for dependents on all famine works is essential to effective relief, and that it is neither humane nor economical to take such people away from relatives or friends on the works and return them to their villages. He further thinks that those who have no real homes to go to, such as the beggars who infest bazars and railway centres, can best be provided for in the poor-house, which is also the only place where emaciated wanderers from Native States or from distant parts of India can find a home until they are strong enough for work. For these reasons he is unable to accept in its entirety Sir A. MacDonnell's conclusion that famine relief can be reduced to two branches,—relief-works and village relief. Mr. Lyall's views on the subject are given in the following extract from my letter No. C-229, dated the 2nd February 1897, to the address of the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh :—

The high death rates in some parts of the district which are given in paragraph 12 of Deputy Commissioner's letter appear to indicate with some certainty that, though the general condition of the people may be fairly normal, there are in some parts numerous cases of real distress and destitution which call for special measures of relief. The form of relief which best meets these conditions is village relief, as prescribed by section 34 of the Famine Code. Timely help, if given to the classes of people referred to in that section, *in their homes*, prevents wandering and consequent death ; assures the recipients of such comfort as their homes afford, and, above all, brings home to the residents in a way that no other methods of relief can, the responsibility of each village for the maintenance of its own poor. If such people are allowed to wander off to poor-houses, it will be extremely difficult, when distress ceases and good times return, to send them back to their villages and to enforce on the residents the duty of supporting them. On the other hand if they are, from the commencement retained and relieved in their villages, the better off residents will, when Government relief is withdrawn, be in nearly every case ready and willing to support these poor people as they had done previous to distress setting in. The duty of supporting their poorer neighbours so long as they have the means is one which is fully admitted by all natives of India, and it is the greatest mistake for Government to do anything, except under the compulsion of circumstances, to weaken this idea. It will not, however, probably be necessary to organize village relief throughout the whole of the Bilaspur District. Judging from the Deputy Commissioner's account of the present circumstances of his district, there must be many parts where the duty of relieving the village poor can be safely left, as it has hitherto been, in the hands of the residents. But in all localities where the death-rate during the last few months has been high, or where local officers report any cases of wandering from village to village or of emaciation observable in villages, house-to-house relief under section 34 of the Code should at once be organized. The aim of a complete system of famine relief is to provide for all able to labour sufficient work at a wage large enough to keep them in health. On these works provision

is also made for such helpless people as are dependent on the workers and cannot be properly looked after except by members of the family to which they belong. As regards all other people whom age or illness has rendered permanently helpless, arrangements are to be made for relieving them in their homes. "Poor-houses should be reserved for starving immigrants and wanderers. Even these should, unless age or blindness or physical infirmity has made them permanently incapable of work, be sent to relief-works as soon as a proper and adequate diet has given them sufficient strength. The permanent population of a poor-house should be limited to chronically helpless people who have no home to go to."

25. The question of the funds required for expenditure on famine relief up to the end of March, which was referred to in paragraph 14 of my letter of December, is being separately dealt with, but the Chief Commissioner desires to take this occasion of pointing out the great difficulty—a difficulty which was referred to at the close of paragraphs 10 and 12 of the letter just referred to—of making any estimates of probable expenditure until relief measures have been organized in all distressed areas and until they have been in actual operation for some time. As an illustration of this difficulty I am to instance the case of the Jubbulpore Division, where there had been some previous experience of local scarcity and where the Commissioner (Mr. Anderson), a particularly careful officer, had been for some years in charge of the Division and was intimately acquainted with all its circumstances and local history. I am to give below his estimate, submitted last November, of the numbers of persons which he and his Deputy Commissioners, three of whom were also experienced officers with a detailed knowledge of their districts, thought would be likely to be in need of relief during the four months succeeding the submission of their reports:—

Jubbulpore	17,300
Saugor	12,500
Damoh	7,200
Seoni	3,750
Mandla	10,250
TOTAL	51,000

The actual numbers in receipt of relief considerably exceeded this even by the beginning of January, and on the 30th January, the latest date for which complete figures are available, these numbers were as follows:—

Jubbulpore	99,056
Saugor	42,173
Damoh	25,840
Seoni	7,244
Mandla	17,394
TOTAL	192,607

That is, by the end of last month, numbers had risen to nearly four times the figures estimated for in November, and it is certain that they must remain very much above the estimated figure for some time to come.

It is true that the numbers in receipt of Government relief in the three northern districts of this Division, and especially in Jubbulpore, have been very largely swelled by the influx of immigrants from Native States; but a consideration of the figures for the Nerbudda Division, where this cause has operated to a much less extent, will further prove how useless prediction is, unless based on actual experience. Here also careful estimates based on local figures were submitted at the end of October. The average numbers which it was supposed would need relief were given as follows. The numbers actually in receipt of relief on 30th January are added for comparison:—

	Estimated.	Actual.
Hoshangabad	12,800	35,781
Narsinghpur	9,300	22,801
Nimar	2,500	953
Chhindwara	8,000	9,094
Betul	3,500	12,627
TOTAL	36,100	81,256

It was thus only in Nimar that numbers were over-estimated, while in Hoshangabad the actual numbers are three times the estimate and in Betul nearly four times.

The Chief Commissioner does not ascribe these very large discrepancies between facts and forecasts to any want of care or local knowledge on the part of the officers who made the estimates. The result is, indeed, only what must be anticipated in a Province where there had been no previous experience of a widespread famine or of an extensive system of famine relief. It was for this reason that Mr. Lyall refrained in his report of December from making any estimate of the numbers likely to need relief until he had some reliable data to go upon. The actual statistics of relief which are now submitted each week from the distressed districts have given some data for such an estimate, and in my Circular letter No. 5123, dated the 30th December 1896, copy of which I am to submit for the information of the Government of India, further data were called for which will, the Chief Commissioner trusts, enable him to forecast his probable requirements for that year with some approach to trustworthiness.

But in view of the figures which have been given above, the Government of India will understand that the estimate given in the letter of December of 15 lakhs of rupees as sufficient to provide relief up to the end of March has proved altogether inadequate, and an application for a further grant of 13½ lakhs is now being made.

26. With reference to paragraphs 6 and 7 of your letter No. 111-F, dated the 4th January 1897, in which a grant of five lakhs of rupees was made for the purpose of famine loans in these Provinces, I am to append copy of a letter No. C-109—112, dated the 17th January 1897, which was addressed to all Commissioners of Divisions, on receipt, on the 16th January, of the final orders of the Government of India regarding these loans. The form of agreement appended to that letter has been legalized by a notification (copy appended) under section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Act, and allotments to Divisions have been made as follows :—

	Rs.
Nagpur	1,50,000
Jubbulpore	1,45,000
Nerbudda	20,000
Chhattisgarh	1,50,000
TOTAL	4 05,000

The remaining Rs. 35,000 will, it is anticipated, be needed in Chhattisgarh In a recent letter to the Government of India, No. C-138, dated the 20th January 1897, the Chief Commissioner has pointed out the necessity, in addition to these special famine loans, of granting Land Improvement Loans on ordinary terms in tracts which are under observation, but where there is as yet no general or severe distress. The grant of such loans on a fairly liberal scale is, Mr. Lyall thinks, essential if a large additional expenditure on direct famine relief is to be avoided. In the same letter stress was also laid on the necessity of similar advances for seed grain under the Agriculturists Loans Act, and more recently the Chief Commissioner has been obliged to ask (and has received) telegraphic sanction to a special grant of three lakhs during the current year for seed advances in Balaghat and Chhattisgarh. Mr. Lyall is confident that even if there should hereafter be short recoveries on such loans, or failure in particular cases to pay interest, such losses will be more than made up by the more rapid recovery of normal prosperity which the grant of the loans will secure.

27. Regarding the suspension of land revenue referred to in paragraph 15 of my letter of December last, a separate and full report will shortly be submitted as soon as the applications from all districts have been dealt with. Meanwhile the appended Table B shows the amounts suspended or remitted the several districts of the Province up to the date of this letter.

TABLE A.

	NAGPUR DIVISION.									JUBBULPORE DIVISION.												
	NAGPUR.			BHANDARA.			BALAGHAT.			JUBBULPORE.			SAUGOR.			DAMOH.			SEONI.			MANDLA.		
	Relief-work.	Gratuitous.	Total.	Relief-work.	Gratuitous.	Total.	Relief-work.	Gratuitous.	Total.	Relief-work.	Gratuitous.	Total.	Relief-work.	Gratuitous.	Total.	Relief-work.	Gratuitous.	Total.	Relief-work.	Gratuitous.	Total.	Relief-work.	Gratuitous.	Total.
December 5th . .	4,909	585	5,494	4,323	293	4,616	4,752	588	5,340	9,146	3,783	12,929	845	1,252	2,097	23	1,383	1,020	722	137	859	5,373	180	5,553
Do. 12th . .	4,709	585	5,294	5,054	59	5,113	4,754	559	5,313	11,203	4,904	15,237	2,157	1,028	3,185	411	530	941	1,893	176	2,069	7,133	150	7,283
Do. 19th . .	3,319	2,300	5,019	7,109	524	7,633	5,190	426	5,616	23,230	4,921	28,151	11,240	1,384	12,624	5,057	867	5,924	1,893	176	2,069	8,000	180	8,180
Do. 26th . .	4,017	1,164	5,181	6,262	710	6,972	4,758	559	5,317	36,890	5,777	42,667	15,139	1,237	16,366	7,500	850	8,350	3,497	307	3,804	7,782	169	7,951
January 2nd . .	3,288	920	4,208	7,109	524	7,633	4,909	823	5,732	51,521	7,129	58,650	24,509	3,110	27,619	11,957	1,315	12,372	6,107	48	6,587	7,609	20	7,816
Do. 9th . .	2,102	810	2,912	9,744	1,173	10,917	4,005	653	4,658	53,051	11,959	65,010	22,512	3,845	26,507	14,632	1,681	16,313	5,898	511	6,409	13,074	374	13,448
Do. 16th . .	2,235	1,068	3,323	7,129	1,211	8,340	5,130	949	6,079	64,764	13,324	78,088	21,330	5,905	27,235	13,092	1,665	14,860	3,87	474	4,345	14,397	368	14,765
Do. 23rd . .	1,662	877	2,539	6,760	1,162	7,922	4,093	1,330	5,423	70,178	13,373	83,551	24,345	7,327	31,672	17,894	2,466	20,360	5,566	553	6,119	12,621	257	12,878

	NERBUDDA DIVISION.															CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.						WHOLE PROVINCE.		
	HOSHANGABAD.			NARSINGHPUR.			NIMAR.			CHHINDWARA.			BETUL.			RAIPUR.			BILASPUR.					
	Relief-work.	Gratuitous.	Total.	Relief-work.	Gratuitous.	Total.	Relief-work.	Gratuitous.	Total.	Relief-work.	Gratuitous.	Total.	Relief-work.	Gratuitous.	Total.	Relief-work.	Gratuitous.	Total.	Relief-work.	Gratuitous.	Total.	Relief-work.	Gratuitous.	Total.
December 5th . .	7,069	717	7,786	550	494	1,044	439	...	439	1,086	90	1,176	1,713	66	1,779	2,090	75	2,165	...	175	175	43,254	9,718	52,972
Do. 12th . .	630	230	860	650	512	1,162	310	152	462	517	90	607	1,713	...	1,713	2,179	161	2,340	...	191	191	43,313	8,427	51,740
Do. 19th . .	13,039	1,404	14,443	1,148	619	1,767	547	209	756	928	175	1,103	1,073	...	1,073	3,240	639	3,879	...	232	232	85,543	14,031	99,574
Do. 26th . .	21,256	2,088	23,344	3,577	789	4,366	352	123	475	2,561	290	2,851	1,837	...	1,837	5,102	1,109	6,211	...	392	392	120,431	15,563	135,994
January 2nd . .	20,278	2,350	22,628	7,333	1,397	8,730	558	303	861	2,292	513	2,805	2,935	...	2,935	8,564	2,082	10,646	360	381	741	158,429	21,534	179,963
Do. 9th . .	22,345	3,183	25,528	9,615	1,526	11,141	438	229	667	3,765	648	4,413	4,601	112	4,713	6,483	858	7,341	2,583	824	3,407	174,848	28,536	203,384
Do. 16th . .	24,363	5,238	29,601	12,487	1,816	14,303	680	268	948	4,387	1,058	5,485	6,118	548	6,666	6,084	821	6,905	2,972	1,090	4,062	189,161	35,844	225,005
Do. 23rd . .	27,140	5,735	32,875	14,451	1,891	16,342	452	273	725	3,436	1,337	4,773	6,810	751	7,561	6,319	1,034	7,353	4,483	1,326	5,809	206,210	39,692	245,902

TABLE B.

Suspensions of Kharif Land Revenue Instalment sanctioned up to 10th February 1897.

No.	District	Demand on account of kharif Land Revenue Instalment.	Amount. Suspended.	Amount. Remitted.	Balance.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.
1	Balaghat	98,112 12 7	98,112 12 7	.....	.....
2	Jubbulpore	3,31,650 0 0	2,63,391 0 0	.....	68,259 0 0
3	Saugor	1,77,177 0 0	1,12,736 0 0	.....	64,441 0 0
4	Damoh	1,47,812 0 0	.....	1,47,812 0 0	.....
5	Seoni	56,491 0 0	41,558 2 0	.....	14,932 14 0
6	Mandla	52,785 0 0	33,261 0 0	.....	19,524 0 0
7	Hoshangabad	1,00,008 0 0	66,869 0 0	.....	33,139 0 0
8	Raipur	4,22,712 11 2	2,00,000 0 0	.....	2,22,712 11 2
9	Bilaspur	2 87,185 3 5	80,000 0 0	.....	2,07,185 3 5
	TOTAL	16,73,933 11 2	8,95,927 14 7	1,47,812 0 0	6,30,193 12 7

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

No. 948-S. R., dated Calcutta, the 26th February, 1897.

ORDER—By the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

READ—

Customs Circular No. IV of 1897.

ORDERED that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. IV of 1897.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT, No. 723, dated the 17th February 1897.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 783, dated the 29th January 1897, reporting, with reference to the question of their liability to import duty, the nature and uses of gas store-holders.

2. I am to say that the Government of India agree in the opinion of the Government of Bombay that the articles may be held to be exempt from duty as component parts of trucks, under No. 93 of Schedule IV to the Indian Tariff Act.

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CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1897.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 2nd March, 1897.

No. 186.

THE Honourable Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., has obtained permission from His Excellency the Governor-General of India to resign, from the afternoon of the 5th instant, the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies. His Excellency is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab shall be continued to him from the 5th instant until the date of his embarkation for Europe.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 4th March, 1897.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.
His Excellency Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Alan Cadell, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble G. P. Glendinning.
The Hon'ble Nawab Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, C.I.E., Bahadur, Fakhar-uddoulah, Chief of Loharu.
The Hon'ble Sir Lakshmishwar Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga.
The Hon'ble Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskute.
The Hon'ble P. Playfair, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, KT.
The Hon'ble H. E. M. James.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble RAO SAHIB BALWANT RAO BHUSKUTE asked:—

"(1) Have any enquiries been made with regard to the questions asked by me on the 19th of March, 1896, as to the restriction of age

on students seeking admission to the High Schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts?

"(2) If so, is there any objection to the papers being laid on the table?"

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN replied :—

"(1) Yes.

"(2) No. I lay the Resident's reply to our enquiry on the table."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU asked :—

"(1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, since the disposal of the papers Nos. 975 and 976 of the Government of Madras, dated 13th August, 1883, any discussion or correspondence has taken place between the Government of India and the Secretary of State with reference to the settlement of land-revenue so far as the Madras Presidency is concerned?

"(2) If so, will the Government be pleased to place on the table the correspondence so far as it relates to the Madras Presidency?

"(3) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the despatch of the Secretary of State for India, No. 4 (Revenue), dated 8th January, 1885, did not relate solely to the North-Western Provinces, in which there were no prior pledges or declarations of policy and no question of revision of settlement?

"(4) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government of Madras or any other competent authority put forward for the Madras Presidency any proposals other than those contained in its orders Nos. 975 and 976, dated 13th August, 1883?

"(5) If the Madras Government or any other competent authority made any such proposals, will the Government be pleased to state their date and substance?"

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN replied :—

"*Questions 1 and 2.*—Since the disposal of the papers referred to, correspondence has taken place between the Government of India and the Secretary of State with reference to the settlement of land-revenue, in which the Madras Presidency, together with the other provinces of India, has been concerned. The same objections exist to the publication of that correspondence as were explained in the answer given to the Hon'ble Member's questions 1 and 3 on the 25th February. No such correspondence of any importance has taken place in which the Madras Presidency alone has been concerned.

"*Question 3.*—The despatch referred to contained the Secretary of State's final orders in a discussion which related to the whole of India except the permanently settled tracts: it did not relate solely to the North-Western Provinces; and it dealt mainly with the question of revision of assessment of land-revenue.

"*Questions 4 and 5.*—During the discussion which was closed by the despatch of the 8th January, 1885, and to which the question is understood to refer, no proposals other than those contained in the Madras Government orders Nos. 975 and 976, dated the 13th August, 1883, were put forward for the Madras Presidency, either by the Madras Government or by any other competent authority acting in its behalf."

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said :—"The Bill is a Bill to assimilate the provisions of the Indian Act to those in the English Act in one particular respect, namely, in the case where a cheque is drawn on a bank and that bank fails. Now, with Your Excellency's permission, I desire to make a suggestion as to the course which should be

pursued in order further to assimilate the Indian to the English law on the subject of negotiable instruments. In order to make my suggestion clear I must advert for a moment to the history of Legislation in England and in India. The main Indian Negotiable Instruments Act was passed in 1881. That Act applies in substance only to what may be called English instruments. It contains a saving for all usages as to hundis and other instruments in the native languages. Applying, as it does, only to English instruments, the object of the framers was to codify the English Common Law as it existed in 1881. The Indian Act of 1881 reproduced as nearly as possible the English Common Law, and it passed through this Council without amending the rules of the Common Law. During the same year a codifying Bill was introduced in England. Its frame and of course its language differed from the frame and language of the Indian Act, but like the Indian Act its object was as far as possible to reproduce the existing Common Law without alteration. That Bill did not pass in 1881, but the next year it was introduced into Parliament and became law as the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882. In its progress through Parliament in England it was referred to two Select Committees, one in the Commons and the other in the Lords, and those two Select Committees introduced a series of changes and amendments in the Common Law rules. The principle on which they acted was that they introduced no contentious amendment, but they introduced all amendments on which the whole of the members of the Committees were agreed. The result of amending the law in England was to create a divergence between Indian and English law with respect to negotiable instruments. The English and Indian Acts alike are founded on the English Common Law, but by reason of the amendments made in the English Act the two laws have now diverged. This was found to be inconvenient in India, and in 1885 an amending Act was passed. The Indian Act of 1885 amended the Indian Act of 1881 in nine particulars, bringing it into line with the English Act in these nine particular cases. The present Bill, which I am now asking you to pass, amends the Indian Act in a tenth particular, and again, in this particular, brings it into line with English legislation. Since the Committee reported I have had a letter from Mr. Justice Shepherd of Madras. He calls my attention to the terms of section 60 of the Indian Act and says that its wording is ambiguous, and that it is doubtful how far that section corresponds with the English law, although he conceives, and the Court has held, that it was intended to lay down the same rule. Well, in addition to this I have had one or two other suggestions and I have read through the two Acts, and I find that on many points there still exist divergences. My friend Sir Griffith Evans mentioned one to me, namely, the effect of a verbal discharge of a Bill. There English and Indian law differ. I find again that the effect of a blank endorsement being followed by an endorsement in full is different in England and in India. I find again that the effect of a conditional acceptance is different in England and in India; and I find further that the rules as to crossed cheques somewhat differ in England and in India. And then comes the question whether this process of assimilation ought to be carried further. If we go on amending the Indian Act in detail after detail it will become an almost intolerable patch-work. But there is an alternative course which might be taken, and that would be to adopt, once for all, the English Act, of course applying it only to what may be called English instruments and making the necessary saving for hundis and for one or two peculiarities of Indian law. For instance, we could not apply to India the English law of Bank Holidays; but I suggest for consideration whether it might not be convenient to have, once for all, the English Act. It is a question purely for the mercantile community, and not a question that concerns the Government in any way. It is not a question of theoretical convenience; it is a question Lord [illegible]tical convenience. There are no doubt arguments both ways. On the one hand the merchants, since 1881, have got accustomed to the provisions of the Act of 1881. They know these provisions, and it might be inconvenient to them to find the same propositions of law stated in different terms. On the other hand the English Act has been adopted with hardly any modification throughout the Queen's dominions; it has been adopted in Canada; it has been adopted, I believe, in the whole of the Australasian Colonies, and in several other Colonies besides. It might make for mercantile convenience to have one law expressed in the same terms for the whole of the Queen's dominions. Decisions given in one country would then become authorities which could be quoted in another country, and we should have the benefit always of the Privy

Council's decisions ruling throughout the Queen's dominions. It certainly is convenient in some ways that instruments like bills of exchange which circulate freely from one country to another should not alter their laws as they go. It is convenient that a bill drawn in England on Australia, or a bill drawn in India on England should be governed by the same law, both where it is drawn and where it is acceptable and payable; but, on the other hand, as I have said, it is a question for merchants to consider whether the inconvenience of having a new Act would outweigh the conveniences which I have pointed out. It is a question of practical convenience, and I hope we shall endeavour to obtain their opinion; and we shall certainly follow it. It is not a question to be determined on theoretical grounds, but is purely a question for the merchants to decide for themselves and for their wishes to be given effect to."

The motion was put and agreed to.

PROVIDENT FUNDS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds. He said:—"The Report deals fully with the changes we have made. If, when the report has been in the hands of Members, they desire any further explanation, I have no doubt on behalf of the Committee I shall be able to go into the matter."

GENERAL CLAUSES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and extend the General Clauses Acts, 1868 and 1887.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES said:—"It is with great diffidence that a layman like myself ventures to join issue with the Hon'ble Legal Member on a point of law, but I trust that when the Council has heard me it will consider that I have justification for doing so. I object to the new definition of good faith on several grounds. In the first place it is inconsistent with the Penal Code, and the passing of it will stultify the Council. In one law we shall say, as we have said for 35 years, that good faith shall not be pleaded without due care and attention, in another that, if done honestly, there may be negligence. The result of the amendment must be that the old definition will disappear from the Penal Code which will so far be emasculated. The alternative, I understand, is, that in every place where the word 'good faith' occurs in the Penal Code we must insert words like the following: 'Whenever with good faith and with due care and attention'. But will not that be a contradiction in terms? Substitute for 'in good faith' the words of the new definition proposed, and how will it run? Whoever does an act (in fact honestly, whether there be negligence or not) with due care and attention In the second place, I object to amending so well-known a provision of law, which has worked well for the last 37 years, without it can be shown that it has worked badly. The Bench, the Bar, the Magistracy all know it, and I say, that as practical men, we should leave well alone. Thirdly, I maintain with the greatest deference to the Hon'ble Member that the old definition is, whatever may be thought in England, a far better one as a practical working rule and more suited to India than the new one. Everyone who knows anything of India is also aware that negligence is the thing that a Native caught *flagrante delicto* always pleads: 'Huzur main ne bhul kya', and how admirable they are at pleading honesty. To take an instance: most of us know how terribly fond many classes of Natives are of making false accusations against respectable men or against persons who they envy or dislike, out of pure spite. The law now says. 'It is not an offence to prefer in good faith an accusation against any person.' The amendment will enable the common slanderer and blackmailer to get off scot-free. His defence will be 'I admit that I did not take any steps to test the truth of the accusation, but I heard it from a respectable man in the bazaar whose name I do not know. I have been negligent, but I thought if the accusation were true I ought

to bring it to notice. My only sin is negligence; I acted in good faith honestly. My motive was unimpeachable.' He will get off.

"I am told that the new definition is needed, so as to bring the law of India into harmony with the law that the Privy Council at home have to administer, namely, with the very latest decisions of the House of Lords. My Lord, every Sunday, or at least whenever we Christians hear the Litany, we pray that the Almighty may endue the Privy Council, and all the Nobility with grace, wisdom and understanding. I humbly think that, if when trying Indian cases the Privy Council forgets that it has to decide them by Indian law and not English, they must be past praying for. But the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers surely would not have us believe that eminent men like Lord Hobhouse and Sir Richard Couch have forgotten their Penal Code. Even if they did, there are learned Parliamentary Counsel to remind them of it. One day we shall have them objecting to the Mitakshara and Mayuka and all Native laws, for the same reason that the House of Lords does not recognise them. In any case, if confusion will be caused by diversity of definition, surely it is better that it should be confined to a few eminent persons on the Privy Council rather than that the great mass of those who have to carry out the law in India shall be puzzled by a new, and as I think dangerous, doctrine.

"And my Lord, I go still further and submit that the very reason brought forward, that we are always to bring our Indian law into the same lines as the English, is unsound. Of course I am not referring to highly specialised laws, like the Negotiable Instruments Act. What did that eminent Judge, Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, whose chair the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers is now so ably filling, say of the Indian Penal Code? He said 'It is the criminal law of England, clothed and in its right mind'. The object of our Legislature in India has been to pick out all that is best in the great amorphous mass of English law, discarding what is judged wrong or unsuitable to India. We have the great authority of Lord Macaulay for our present definition. We have had a succession of able Legal Members, like Sir Henry Maine, Lord Hobhouse, Sir James Stephen, Sir Andrew Scoble, and none of them dared to lay a sacrilegious finger on this definition. It is wonderful indeed what very little alteration the Penal Code has needed. More justification, I submit, is required than that the present House of Lords has endorsed a maxim that did not commend itself to Lord Macaulay or any of his successors until now. If we are to alter our law every time the House of Lords rules something or other, whether it suits us in India or not, our law will soon be in a pretty state.

"Yes, my Lord, I traverse the position utterly that we ought to, or as a matter of fact that we do always, carry out English principles into our law. We try and import its spirit of fairness no doubt, but the result of our attempt to follow its principle is not always happy. Look at the law as to debtor and creditor, and the mortgaging of ryots' lands. If this is the kind of justice which English principles lead us to, let us have no more of it. Why, in the Evidence Act you have what, I am told, is an absolute violation of English principles. Look at section 133: 'a conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice.' What is more, England herself is now beginning to take a leaf out of our own book. In England, an accused used to be entreated by the Police and Courts to hold his tongue lest he should say anything likely to injure his chance of escape. In India for years we have taken the sensible course of allowing the Judge or Magistrate to examine an accused fairly, to ascertain if he can account for the damaging evidence against him or offer any valid explanation, and if he fails, of course the Court draws its own conclusion. And now the English Legislature has followed India, and allows accused persons to give evidence in English Courts on oath. I almost believe that, if we are not in too great a hurry to alter it, we shall some day find Parliament copying our definition of 'good faith' too. *Ex Oriente lux*, as it always has been.

"My Lord, as we are dealing with the subject of General Clauses, may I be permitted to make an appeal to this Council in general, and to the Legislative Department in particular, to make the language of the law generally less ambiguous? I am free to admit that the drafting of our laws is done in the

most excellent good faith; that it is done in fact very honestly, and that the element of negligence is here certainly conspicuous by its absence. It is certain also that no law can provide for every conceivable case, and one of the uses of the Superior Courts of course is to clear up doubts and interpret on occasion. But the example of the Penal Code shows how transparently clear it is possible to make a law. When any ordinary man of business is informed that other Codes are not capable of similar interpretation and, as I have been gravely told lately, that a study of House of Lords judgments or digesting twenty pages of an English text-book is necessary to ascertain the meaning of a common phrase, it must be admitted that there is something wrong. These text-books are not, remember, in the hands of a vast majority of those who have to administer the law in the mufassal, and to supply them on even a moderate scale would involve a very great cost. Still there is an irresistible tendency amongst lawyers, as in every learned profession, to make esoteric rules of its own, not understood by the vulgar. And once let them get outside the Codes within which the Legislature wishes to fence them, they go wandering about at their own sweet will in the tangled jungle of English text-books and English case law, till one is fairly driven to doubt of what use the Codes may be. They excuse themselves by alleging that the language of the Codes is ambiguous. I should like to quote an example.

"The Code of Civil Procedure says that if a usurer, say one in one of the famine tracts, who has a special desire to possess his indebted neighbour's vineyard, which is mortgaged to him, puts in an application for foreclosure, the District or Sub-Judge 'may' sell him up, his fields, his wife's ornaments, all but a pair of bullocks, his plough and the materials of his house. Or Shylock 'may' apply to put the debtor in prison, a threat that only occasionally fails to bring the most recalcitrant debtor to his knees. You would think that in time of famine especially, the Court would have some discretion in a case of the kind. The Court 'may' sell up or imprison the debtor. You would think that the Legislative Council of the day meant, when it passed the section, that the Court 'may' do it, if it seems the just and proper thing to do. Not a bit of it—'may' is here mandatory and means 'must'. The Court may very likely find some ingenious way out of it. It will say to the usurer, 'Really, I think my old edition of Maxwell on this subject "may," that is, "must" be wrong. I will send home for the latest edition and adjourn the case for six months.' On the other hand, there is a section (326) of the Code of Civil Procedure authorizing a Collector to represent to the Court that a sale of property is objectionable, and the Court then 'may' authorize the Collector to provide for the settlement of the decree. Does 'may' here mean 'must'? Oh, no—It means, 'May if the Court likes'; and I have known a Court snub the Collector and say that it doesn't like. The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers himself has admitted that if we want 'may' to mean 'may,' we must insert after it always the words 'if he so pleases.' Well, instead of altering the definitions of the Penal Code, cannot the Legislative Department have the old Acts examined, and put interpretation clauses in them, to say what the ordinary words mean, instead of telling men to go to text-books, which the Government of India does not supply, and which are not law in India? If only half the labour spent in going over and over the Acts, to pick out and repeal redundant but perfectly harmless expressions, such as 'Be it enacted,' 'for the purposes of this Act,' 'section so and so is repealed,' were devoted to making the Codes more intelligible, I doubt if I should have had any occasion to make these remarks.

"My Lord, I know that my hon'ble friend on my left is burning to say, of course in Parliamentary language, 'What has the like of thee to do with the interpretation of Codes—*ne sutor ultra crepidam.*' But, my Lord, I believe that what I say represents the views (be they right or wrong) of hundreds of your ablest servants administering the laws far away in the mufassal. They are the real rulers of the country whose convenience has to be considered. The multiplicity and gravity of their duties strains them nigh to the breaking-point and this Council has no right to aid unnecessarily to the burden by meekly accepting the position that the interpretation of common terms in the Indian law is to be looked for outside the Statute-books. I appeal therefore to the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers with

the strongest possible confidence, not to bewilder the Civil Service of all ranks by needlessly altering the Penal Code which they so thoroughly understand. Speaking in their name I would respectfully press him to consider this as their prayer:—'Do not consider yourself bound to introduce every "dictum" or every "obiter dictum" of the English Courts of Law into India. Don't legislate over our heads. Cast out all expressions you can from the Indian law which necessitate references to English law-books. Strive to prevent the Upas-tree of English or Indian case-made law spreading. If the Courts decide that the law does not mean what plain men of intelligence, reading it, would understand, pray alter it and make it more clear. See if you cannot make a distinction between laws for the Presidency-towns where you have a highly complex mercantile system, based on English modes of doing business, and where there are solicitors and barristers who understand them, and for the mufassal—in a word, for places that differ as widely as the Sind Frontier Regulation does from the Negotiable Instruments Act. In addition, try and make a simple just law of debtor and creditor, to stop the rampant mischief going on up-country. Then, indeed, when you retire you will carry with you the admiration and respect of the Civil Service, and, far more than that, the eternal gratitude of the people of India.'"

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP said:—"It was not my intention to trouble the Council with any observations of my own to-day, although I had some intimation that my hon'ble friend on my right (Mr. James) intended to address the Council on this subject; but as he has specially referred to me I only wish to make one observation for his own special information with reference to the use of the word 'may' in the particular instance which he has cited. He seems to object to the interpretation which the Courts have put on that particular word in the way of holding that it imposes an obligation on the Courts to act, and he seems to think that when the law says that a Court may sell certain property in execution of a decree, it imposes no obligation.

"In the instance mentioned the Courts have very properly held that, although the word 'may' is here used by the Legislature, they are bound to act and have no discretion. They are under an obligation to discharge a public duty. The word 'may' is used rather than 'shall' not to indicate an absolute discretion in regard to such action, but as more appropriate than the imperative word 'shall' which would probably raise difficulties in the minds of some officers in applying such laws as the law of limitation which would restrict the action of a Court. But the Courts are bound to act unless so restrained and to execute decrees even by sale of the debtors' property. Personally I have some sympathy with the Hon'ble Mr James in the observations he has made in regard to the use of the words 'good faith,' but as I understood from the discussion in the Committee that it was not intended in any future codification of the Penal Code to alter the law in this respect, I did not think it necessary to make any objection."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said:—"I do not desire to make any lengthy observations upon what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. James. It is not necessary to have any debate when a Report is presented but it is sometimes convenient that observations should be made, and I think it was very convenient that the Hon'ble Mr. James should make the remarks that he did now in order to draw attention in time instead of reserving them for the time when they really will have to be debated, that is the time when the consideration of the Report comes on. No vote is taken upon the presentation of the Report and no conclusion can be come to to-day.

"What I wish to say in this matter of the definition of 'good faith' in the General Clauses Acts is this. It is not really a matter of such great importance. It is merely a question really of what meaning those words shall bear in Acts drafted in future when there is no special definition given for them. In all future Acts it will be open to the Council either to insert the words 'good faith' without anything added to them, or without any restriction to them, in which case they will bear the meaning which is set down in the present clause, that is to say, that it will mean an act done honestly, though it may be negligently,

but, if for the purpose of any Act, as, for instance, the Penal Code, it is thought desirable to insist upon something more than honesty in order to constitute 'good faith,' it will be open to the Council always to have a special definition in that Act, and when the Penal Code is amended, it will, of course, be necessary to consider whether it is at all desirable to make any alteration in the present definition. If the Penal Code is re-enacted with the special definition of 'good faith,' which it now contains, that definition will override the definition in the General Clauses Acts, because the definitions in the General Clauses Acts are all governed by the clause which says that certain words are to mean so and so, unless the contrary is expressed, or unless the context compels a contrary interpretation. So that it is really a question of convenience as to whether we should put in any definition of good faith at all in the General Clauses Acts, and the matter will be open for discussion whether it is worth while to do so. The two courses that we can adopt when we come to the consideration of the Report are either to adopt the definition in the Bill or to leave 'good faith' without a definition in the General Clauses Acts and to put in special definitions in special Acts. Even now, if we were to pass an Act without any definition in the General Clauses Acts connected with transfers of property, and so on, using the words 'good faith,' the definition given in the Penal Code would not help the matter at all. We should have to refer to the context to the meaning of the words in ordinary English and to the Privy Council decisions and to the House of Lords' decisions, and might find the Privy Council decisions are not exactly the same as the House of Lords' decisions. It is purely a matter of convenience whether we should, when it comes to the discussion of this Report, retain this provision in order to give a fixed meaning to 'good faith' when used in future without qualification, or whether we should leave it without a general definition, bearing in mind that, if no special definition of good faith is inserted, and that, if we should use the words 'good faith' in an Act connected with the transfer of property or other matters, it would not be open to anybody to interpret that word by the aid of the Penal Code definition which is a special one. As I say, it is a matter of convenience and not a matter of cardinal importance, but the Hon'ble Member may rest assured that no one will dream of altering the definition in the Penal Code without consideration and without coming to the conclusion that that definition should be altered.

"As regards the exhortation which Mr. James has addressed to the Legal Member of Council to clear up those various ambiguities with regard to 'may' and 'shall,' I will leave it to the Legal Member to answer those observations."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I am much obliged to my friend Mr. James for his able and amusing remarks, first of all on this particular Bill, secondly, on Legislation generally, and thirdly on the legal profession at large. I do not propose to follow him the whole way through, but, although I listened with interest and attention to what he said, I must say that, as far as I am at present advised, I wholly disagree with him, and I am not convinced by his arguments. I wish particularly to deal with the definition of 'good faith' in the first instance. My friend Mr. James appealed to me not to introduce English law into India. I deny that this has anything to do with introducing English law into India. I plead guilty to introducing the English language into India for this purpose, and nothing more. It is not a question of law; it is a question of language. Those definitions that we give here are simply *primâ facie* definitions of the meaning of words. They lay down the meaning words will have in future Acts if the contrary is not expressed, and if there is nothing repugnant in the context or subject matter. It is a pure question of language. We are only dealing with the *primâ facie* meaning of a word. It is exactly to avoid those discussions in Court which my friend referred to that these definitions have been put in. We cannot, as Mr. James suggests, define every word in the English language that is used in an Act. You must limit your definitions somewhere, but there are certain common words which are continually occurring in Act after Act, and it is convenient to have a *primâ facie* meaning for them, that is to say, the meaning they should bear unless they are specially interpreted. As to 'good faith,' I admit, of course, that we have in this definition departed from the

definition given by the Indian Penal Code. Now I think that may be justified on many grounds. In the first place the definition in one Act has absolutely no bearing on the use and meaning of a word in another Act. There is no clearer principle than that, if you put a definition into an Act, you put it in for the purpose of showing that you are using the word in that Act in a particular and peculiar sense. The fact that in future Acts 'good faith' will mean that a thing is done honestly whether a thing is done negligently or not, will in no wise affect the Penal Code or the construction of the Penal Code. Then comes the question of expediency. Why should we depart from the definition given by the Penal Code? I think there are various reasons for this. In the first place, as I say, our Acts are passed in the English language, and ultimately India is governed by English Statutes. It is inconvenient in the mass of Acts—I am not speaking where there is a special definition, but where we do not define—it is inconvenient that we should have a common ordinary English word used in a sense different to that in which it is used in English Statutes and different to that by which it has been interpreted by English Courts and different to its use in ordinary language. Then, again, there is another cardinal rule that, in defining terms in common use, you should, as far as possible, keep to the ordinary and popular meaning of those terms. Now I think in the English language generally good faith is opposed to bad faith. I think we should hesitate to say that a man—I am speaking of a man in common life and not from the Penal Code point of view—but we should hesitate to say that a man who acted negligently acted in bad faith. Of course, there may be such negligence as to be evidence of bad faith. There may be a question of inference as to whether he acted in good faith or merely negligently. The two things in common language appear to be perfectly distinct. It is one thing to say a man acted in bad faith, and it is quite another and a different thing to say he acted negligently. Now as to the Penal Code my friend Mr. James is very much afraid that if the Penal Code should be consolidated and re-enacted, its force will be weakened by reason of this definition existing in the General Clauses Acts. I think his fears are quite groundless. In the first place this Act is not retrospective. In the second place, if eventually we consolidate the various enactments amending the Penal Code, we should pursue one of two courses. I am assuming, of course, that we did not wish to change the law. One course would be to re-enact the Code and the definition of the Code. There would be nothing unusual in that. We should keep the old Indian Penal Code definition; throughout the Statute-book each special Act has its special definitions. There would be nothing anomalous in keeping the old definition of 'good faith' in the Penal Code, if it were convenient. I am inclined to think that a good many people would say that would be a convenient course to follow. But then there would be another course. We could omit the definition of 'good faith' given by the Penal Code, and then of course this definition would automatically apply, but we could not omit the words of the old definition in the different parts of the Indian Penal Code in which the expression 'good faith' is employed. You must read this old definition of 'good faith' into every section of the code where the term 'good faith' applies. Let me take section 79, which provides that 'nothing is an offence which is done by any person who is justified by law or who by reason of a mistake of fact and not by reason of a mistake of law in *good faith* believes himself to be justified by law in doing it.' Now I quite agree that, if we simply reproduce those words and repeal the definition, we shall be altering the law, but not consolidating it. We could not do that. What we should do would be this: We should have to insert in addition to the term 'good faith' the words which are omitted from the old definition. We should have to insert on the face of the Code that 'nothing is an offence that is done by any person who is justified by law or who by reason of a mistake of fact and not by reason of a mistake of law in *good faith and without negligence* believes himself to be justified by law in doing it.' Now it seems to me that if we did that it would have exactly the opposite effect to what the Hon'ble Mr. James fears. I think a Court which would hesitate to convict a man of bad faith, would not shrink from saying: 'Well undoubtedly you were negligent, and that brings you within the law, and I convict you on the ground of negligence.' My impression is that, if the existing definition were

written out in full in the Code, that the law would rather be strengthened than weakened.

"Let me take another class of cases. The term good faith is used continually throughout the Statute-book. Let me remind you of a case where we used it the other day. In passing what is commonly known as the Plague Act, we put in a section protecting officers who acted in good faith. We protected them in respect of anything done or in good faith intended to be done under that Act. What is the interpretation to be put on good faith there? Is it to have that special interpretation which my friend Mr. James desires for it, or is it to have the interpretation which I think a right and fair one? If the case came up now it would have to be argued out in Court and, if a reference were made to the Penal Code, it would have no application to it. On the other hand, reference would no doubt be made to the English decisions and to the meaning of the words as used in English Statutes. I think the fair meaning is the meaning which we propose to give in this Bill. You know what pressure there is thrown upon officers now; how they are harried and pressed and overworken and overburdened in dealing with plague in Bombay. What we have done, if the English law and the English language is to be followed, is to protect the officer who may unintentionally, perhaps, go beyond his powers or outside his powers. We protect him if he acts in good faith. I admit that under that Plague Act the interpretation of 'good faith' is doubtful, but I should like for the future to put that interpretation beyond all doubt. I should like to protect the overstrained officer who really has done a thing *bonâ fide* and in good faith, even though the Court might say he has acted somewhat negligently. It is not only in the Penal Code that 'good faith' occurs; it occurs also in the English law, and it occurs in mercantile transactions. The rule laid down by clause (20) has been laid down in England unequivocally since 1836, and it is very inconvenient as I say in mercantile transactions where the transactions are between two countries that a different law should apply as between one country and another. There is nothing to prevent us in future legislation from imposing liability on a man who has acted in good faith, but negligently. But when we wish to impose such a liability I think it is better to do so expressly There are numerous cases where a man ought to be held liable for negligence but then it is better to say so in terms. To pass away from that definition. I do not know whether I have satisfied my friend Mr. James or not, but at any rate I think I have satisfied him that there is a good deal to be said on both sides.

"Then with regard to the use of the terms 'may' and 'shall.' That is a matter which cannot very well be dealt with in an enactment. The only possible enactment would be an enactment to say that the English language should have the same meaning in England as in India and in India as in England. What the Courts in England (and I take it the Courts in India have held the same) is this, that *primâ facie* where the word 'may' is used it gives an option, but where a public officer is empowered to do a particular thing for the benefit of the public, he is in the position of a trustee, and there may be a duty outside the Act itself and he is bound to carry it out. Where there exists a duty outside the Act itself, then although a power is given he is bound to exercise it. That was the principle laid down in the House of Lords in the Bishop of Oxford's case. I argued that case myself and I argued strongly to the contrary and was beaten, but the law in England at any rate puts the rule upon an intelligible basis. I do not see how any legislation can affect that. You may have a duty outside the Statute itself, and that duty must be obeyed. The construction of 'may' as 'must' has only a real application in the case of public officers exercising a public trust. Then my friend Mr. James appeals to me generally to give up all ordinary legislation and introduce a law of debtor and creditor which will bring in the millennium. I am afraid I am sceptical as to my power to do that. I have spent much of my life as a Judge at home in dealing with cases of debtor and creditor there, but certainly no legislation can give common sense, and no legislation can prevent the needy from borrowing money to meet his present necessities at a high price which he shall have to pay for dearly in the future. I agree that we ought seriously and carefully to consider any proposition that is put before us, but as long as human nature

is human nature, I do not think we can bring about any very startling change, or make poor men provident by paper Acts and Statutes. Legislation may make rich men poor, but I doubt if it can ever make the poor rich."

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1883, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, be taken into consideration. He said:—"The amendment is a very simple one. It alters only one section of the Indian Emigration Act, and as I explained to the Council last Thursday, its object is only to extend to Sarawak certain privileges in the matter of emigration which are enjoyed by the adjoining Straits Settlements."

The Hon'ble MR. REES said:—"The natives of India, who leave their country for the Straits Settlements and the adjoining territories, belong almost exclusively to the southern districts of the Madras Presidency, and this Bill provides for the extension of the comparatively free system, which is fortunately permitted in regard to the Straits Settlements and its protected Native States, to other neighbouring countries, in the administration of which the Government of India has confidence, which obtain their supply of labour from India through the agency of the Straits Immigration Department. For instance, Raja Brooke's Kingdom, which I abstain from calling by its name on account of the wide difference of opinion which prevails as to its proper pronunciation in the Malay archipelago and in other parts of the world.

"I have been familiar for many years in India with the classes, which the Bill will affect, and have also had some opportunity in the Straits Settlements of studying their position in that country and of enquiring into their circumstances in localities for labour in which they are recruited through the agency of the Straits Government. I may therefore be permitted to express the belief that the proposed extension will be to the advantage of the localities in question in the farther east to which these emigrants will proceed. It will also be to their own advantage. They will leave the Coromandel coast for that of Borneo, which much resembles the rich coast of Malabar, and they will return enriched by their savings.

"In spite of the very large increase in recent years of emigration to Burma, and in a less degree to the really more foreign country of Assam, and notwithstanding the steady flow of emigration to Ceylon, the population of Madras is still the most homekeeping in India. It is very slow to move in large numbers to a new field. Any measure, such as this which facilitates movement to a country in which the demand for Indian labour is in excess of the supply must be advantageous. In the Straits and adjoining territories the Tamil cooly is highly valued and well cared for, just as he is on the plantations of south India. On the Madras tea and coffee estates he has grown accustomed to good pay and to good treatment, and as he is not likely to go farther and fare worse, there is no occasion for over solicitude in his behalf on the part of the Government. While the conditions of emigration from India to the Straits were under consideration, a Governor of the latter province said it would be as easy to keep flies from honey as to keep the Tamil cooly from the Straits. Subsequent experience has proved the correctness of this view, and free passengers leave for the Straits annually in thousands. The present Bill will facilitate the flight of the flies to the honey, and provide a new, large and fertile field for its collection."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879. He said:—"The object of the Bill is to carry out two amendments in the Stamp Act. These two amend-

ments relate to different subjects and are in no wise connected with each other. The first of them relates to documents which evidence the indebtedness of municipalities and other local authorities. When these local authorities issue public loans they issue to their creditors debentures and bonds in certain forms. Afterwards for the convenience of these creditors and for the purposes of transactions on the money-market in sale of those debentures, they carry out the steps which are known as renewal, consolidation and subdivision of those debentures; that is to say, they issue a new debenture in lieu of an old one; they sometimes issue a new debenture in lieu of more than one old one and they sometimes issue more than one debenture in lieu of an old one. According to the strict reading of the General Stamp Act, every debenture so issued, even if it is only a renewal in substitution for an old one, requires a stamp-duty to be paid upon it. As a matter of fact, in order to the convenience of business, we introduced a practice which is not in strict conformity with the Stamp Act, but it enables the business to be carried out, and the Government at the same time to levy the proper duty; that is to say, we tell the local authority that, if you pay up a half per cent. which is the rate of duty required upon the total amount of your loan, we will issue a notification under a certain section of the Act, which will exempt from all stamp-duty in future, not only the original debentures which are issued, but all debentures which in future may be issued in substitution for the original ones. These notifications are very numerous, and in fact when we issued a consolidated notification two or three years ago, the mere enumeration of the bonds covered by these numerous exemptions occupied a few pages of the Gazette. But the fact remains that at present no debenture-holder of a municipality or District Board can absolutely know whether the document he holds is of legal validity, unless he turns up these notifications to ascertain whether or not his particular bond is enumerated among the exemptions. The object of the Bill which I ask leave to introduce, is to apply to this practice of the Government of India the force and validity of law. The provision is that when a municipality or local authority raises a loan it shall pay to us the duty upon that loan, and that the debentures which it issues shall be exempt from all further duty. Moreover, we apply this law not only to future debentures but to past ones, and we word the Bill in such fashion that debentures are valid whether they actually bear stamp-duty or not, although the municipality, if it happens to have issued any debentures without stamp-duty, remains liable for the stamp-duty. After long enquiries we have found that, taking the whole of India together, nearly every existing debenture has been exempted, and there is, I think, only one small outlying municipality in Madras which has omitted to observe the provisions of the law, and which, I dare say, we shall have to call upon to pay up the ₹10 or ₹20 which it owes to us in respect of this omission.

"The second amendment which this Act introduces relates to a class of documents which have, ever since the last general Stamp Act was passed, entirely escaped the proper duty payable upon them. Article 60 of the General Stamp Act provides that a five-rupee stamp shall be the maximum chargeable in respect of the transfer of any interest secured by a bond, lease, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance. In the Stamp Act, which was in force before this Stamp Act of 1879 was passed, the word 'lease' did not occur, and nobody can find out how that word 'lease' came to be inserted in this new Stamp Act. The Bill of that time was in charge of Mr. Cockerell, and a few months after the Act had passed, his attention was drawn to the operation of this article when he happened to be inspecting the office of the Collector of Madras. He found that a transfer or conveyance of an estate of very large value which was held under a lease (as many of the tea and coffee estates are held under a lease from Government), was dealt with as a transfer of an interest secured by a lease. A pure conveyance of this sort ought obviously to bear a conveyance stamp which comes to about one per cent. on the whole value. He expressed his surprise that this article of the Stamp Act had been interpreted in this way, and stated what of course he knew to be the case, having been in charge of the Bill, that it was intended for an entirely different purpose, and that this particular document on which only a five-rupee stamp had been paid was, in his opinion, really a conveyance on which a much higher stamp should have been paid. The question was, a short time after that,

referred to the High Court of Madras and afterwards also the opinion of the High Court of Calcutta was taken on a similar question. They held, as they were bound to hold, in interpreting a law of taxation in the strictest sense, that a document of this sort was under the law stampable only with a stamp of five rupees. This was brought to the notice of the Government at the time, and it was decided that the point should be taken up when a general amendment of the Stamp Act came under consideration. I may mention also that at two subsequent periods two very eminent firms of solicitors have equally drawn our attention to this provision of the law, and pointed out that the result of it was that a pure conveyance of a valuable property, instead of being stamped, as under the Stamp Acts of other countries it would have been stamped, with a conveyance duty, was let off with the very small duty of five rupees only. I believe that we have under this provision of the law lost revenue which may be estimated by tens of lakhs of rupees. I would not ask the Council to pass an Act of the present kind for the simple purpose of enabling us to levy any new duty with the object of enhancing the stamp-revenue. The object we have in view is to remedy what is a distinct error in the law of 1879 and to remove from it a provision which makes the duty leviable on an important class of transactions, quite different in principle from that which is levied in England and other countries where stamp-duties are levied. The remedy we propose is simply the restitution of this particular Article 60 to the form it had before the Act of 1879 came into force, namely, by cancelling in it the word 'lease'; and we define in another part of the article that the transfer of a lease which is made by way of assignment and not by way of under lease, that is to say, that the transfer of a property which is held in leasehold tenure, is to be stamped in the same way as a conveyance is stamped."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 11th March, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 5th March, 1897.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 10.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 2nd March, 1897.

No. 186.—The Honourable Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., has obtained permission from His Excellency the Governor General of India to resign, from the afternoon of the 5th instant, the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies. His Excellency is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab shall be continued to him from the 5th instant until the date of his embarkation for Europe.

The 5th March, 1897.

No. 203.—The services of Colonel H. H. Hughes Hallett Inspector General of Police and Jails, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st April 1897.

SANITARY.

The 4th March, 1897.

No 809.—The following rules for quarantine against plague, which have been made by the Government of Bengal in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information. The rules have effect, as a temporary measure, from 3rd March 1897 in the Port of Calcutta:—

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft arriving from Goa, shall on arrival at the Sandheads hoist a yellow flag, and indicate by signal the port from which she has come, and shall keep such flag and signal flying until permitted to take it down as hereinafter provided. The Pilot on going alongside a vessel from Goa shall direct the flag prescribed above to be hoisted if it has not already been done.

II.—The Commander shall not without first having obtained permission as hereinafter provided, allow any communication except orally with the shore or any other vessel or boat, excepting only with the boat supplying the Pilots * from the Pilot Brig, and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the Pilot, his Leadsman, servant and baggage.

*N.B.—Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels over 100 tons in the port of Calcutta.

III.—If there is any case of sickness on board, and the Pilot has reason to believe that it is plague, he shall telegraph to the Port Officer from Saugor, and not proceed beyond Diamond Harbour without the permission of the Port Officer.

IV.—If the Pilot has no reason to believe that there is any one suffering from plague on board, he shall bring the vessel up the river to Mateeabrooj, and shall anchor it there till the Health Officer has visited it.

V.—The Health Officer, as soon as he has received information of the arrival of the vessel at Mateeabrooj, shall visit it, and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander or the Medical Officer on board, or other sources of information, whether any person on board is suffering or has suffered from plague.

VI.—If the Health Officer is satisfied that no one is suffering from plague, or has suffered from plague, since the vessel left Goa, and if the vessel has been allowed pratique at any immediate port including Columbo, he shall allow the passengers to land, but shall detain the vessel at Mateeabrooj till such measures have been taken for the disinfection of the mails and cargo and hold as he may consider necessary.

VII.—When he is satisfied that the necessary measures have been taken for the disinfection of the mails, cargo and hold, he shall allow the mails and cargo to be landed, and shall, by writing under his hand, to be delivered to the Commander, permit such vessel to haul down the yellow flag, and to proceed upwards in the Port, and to hold free communication with the shore and with vessels and boats in Port.

VIII.—If the vessel has not been allowed pratique at Columbo or other intermediate ports or if through her not carrying a qualified Medical Officer, or for other reasons, the Health Officer is not satisfied that no one on board has suffered during the voyage from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage at Mateeabrooj or elsewhere duly appointed by the Port Officer, there to remain for a period of eight days from the date of arrival in harbour. The Health Officer shall also direct the Commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for, between such vessel and the shore or other vessels or boats in the harbour.

IX.—If the Health Officer, as the result of the enquiry made under paragraph V above shall have reason to believe, at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour, that any person on board is suffering from plague, or if during the time the ship is in quarantine at Mateeabrooj under Rule VIII, any case of the disease breaks out, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage at Diamond Harbour or elsewhere duly appointed by the Port Officer, there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour; and shall further direct that during such fifteen days, intercourse between the vessel detained under this Rule, or Rule III, and the shore or other vessels or boats in the harbour, shall be prohibited as provided in Rule II.

X.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid, any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rule IX.

XI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering

from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Port Officer as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of eight days if under Rule VIII, or if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

XII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine, to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

The 5th March, 1897.

No. 820.—In Home Department Notification No. 583 dated the 19th February 1897, there was published for general information a telegram dated the 12th February 1897, from Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Teheran, Persia, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department in which it was stated that the importation of all dangerous cargo even on healthy ships into the Ports of the Persian Gulf is strictly prohibited. It has since been ascertained that the following Articles are classed as dangerous within the meaning of this prohibition :—Rezais, Mattresses, Blankets, Skins, Rugs, Cotton waste and second hand clothing.

No. 821.—The following quarantine Regulations in force at Muscat and Gwadur are published for general information :—

All vessels arriving from an Indian Port, will be held in quarantine and will be visited by a medical officer, who will, if there is a ship's doctor, take his report on the ship's health.

If there has been no case of plague or suspicious case during the voyage, the vessel will have pratique, and cargo may then be landed in the ordinary manner, with the exception that under no circumstances may rags or cotton waste be landed.

In the event of any other goods being considered susceptible of carrying the infection, orders will be issued prohibiting their import.

(The Customs House Officers will be held responsible that an immediate report of any rags or waste being fraudulently or inadvertently landed is reported to the Local Government who will order the destruction of such goods.)

Should any case of plague or suspicious case have occurred during the voyage, no communication whatsoever will be allowed with the shore except for the purpose of landing mails. In the event of pratique being given and there being any passengers for Muscat, they will be landed, under supervision, at Haramil where they will be detained for a period of nine days since the departure from the last infected port.

Should any case occur whilst in the lazaretto, the case will be segregated and the passengers will be required to undergo a further detention of nine days since the case occurred.

No person other than passengers who go to the lazaretto, will be permitted to land.

The effects of passengers landing at the lazaretto to be disinfected on landing, and if any case occurs, all effects to be again disinfected.

Each passenger on landing to pay a Quarantine fee of R5.

NOTE.—In addition to the restriction stated in the above rules His Highness the Sultan of Muscat has prohibited the discharge of cargo by coolies from the shore, and has issued orders that all cargo must be worked by the ship's crew and loaded into lighters alongside.

No. 823.—In modification of the rules for quarantine against plague which were published in Home Department notifications marginally noted, the Government of Bombay have, withthe previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, altered the first paragraph of rule III of the rules published therein as follows :—

No. 300, dated 12th October 1896.
No. 7, dated the 6th January 1897.

"III.—On such arrivals being signalled, the Health Officer of the Port or Port Surgeon or other officer appointed for the purpose shall, as soon as possible, go alongside the vessel and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander whether any person is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague; and if the ship carries a duly qualified medical officer, and if the Port Surgeon or Health Officer of the Port or other officer appointed for the purpose is satisfied after a medical inspection that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, quarantine shall be dispensed with and pratique granted."

No. 827.—The following documents regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed in foreign countries in consequence of the existence of Bubonic Plague in India are published for general information :—

DECREE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Paris, January 19th, 1897.

The President of the French Republic, on the report of the Ministers of the Interior and Finance, having read the 1st Article of the Law of the 3rd March 1822, on the subject of the sanitary police, the decree of the 15th January 1897, and the report of the Council of Direction of the Sanitary Department, decrees as follows :—

Article 1. The importation of the undermentioned articles from Bombay or any other place in India infected with plague into France or Algiers is prohibited until further orders :—

Cotton and other rags, body linen, personal effects, used clothing and bedding (when not carried as baggage), raw hides and undressed leather, animal matter and refuse, claws and hoofs.

Article 2. The transit trade through France and Algiers in the articles mentioned in Article 1 is also prohibited when such trade involves unloading or handling the articles.

Article 3. The decree of the 15th January 1897 is hereby repealed.

Article 4. The Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance, respectively, are charged with the execution of this decree, which will be inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois* and published in the *Journal Officiel*.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Honourable Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Natal, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Supreme Chief over the Native Population.

WHEREAS by Section 1 of Law No. 4, 1882, intituled "Law to amend the Law No. 3, of 1858, relating to Quarantine and to give power to the Governor to declare an infected Port or Ports," it is enacted that as often as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall by Proclamation notify that any place or places, whether on this Continent or beyond the seas, is or are infected with any contagious or infectious disease dangerous to the public health, and that it is probable that such disease may be brought from such place or places to the Colony of Natal, then and immediately from and after such notification, all ships and vessels whatever arriving from or having touched at any such place or places shall be and be considered to be liable to quarantine within the meaning of the Law No. 3, 1858, and of any order made or thereafter made by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, and notified by Proclamation concerning quarantine and the prevention of infection :

AND WHEREAS I have been informed that the disease known as the "Bubonic Plague" is now prevalent in the City of Bombay, in India :

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, and with the advice of my Executive Council, I do proclaim and notify that the City of Bombay, in India, is a place infected with a contagious or infectious disease dangerous to the public health, and that it is probable that such disease may be brought thence to the Colony of Natal.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, at Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, this Eighteenth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six.

HARRY ESCOMBE,
Attorney-General.

Telegram dated the 2nd March 1897.

From—The Secretary of State for India.

To—The Viceroy of India.

Portugal. My telegram* of 20th February last. Quarantine regulations extend to vessels calling at Arabian ports.

Telegram dated the 1st March 1897.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Spain. My telegram* of 22nd February last. Prohibition to import articles named only applies for Bombay. Arrivals from other Indian ports three days' observation.

* This telegram was published in Home Department Notification No. 753, dated the 23rd February 1897.

JUDICIAL.

The 1st March, 1897.

No. 193.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI of 1881), as amended by Act II of 1885, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following persons to be Notaries Public under the said Act, and to exercise their functions as such within the Cawnpore District.—

Babu Trailokya Nath Banerji, Pleader.

Lala Lachmi Narayan, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.

The 4th March, 1897.

No 205.—The services of Captain C. W. Field, Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab, at present Officiating Assistant Judge Advocate General, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st April, 1897.

No. 207.—Major H. D M. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum, is granted six months furlough under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th March, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

No. 210.—Captain E. H. Bernard Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Mandalay, is granted leave on private affairs out of India for one year, with effect from the 10th March, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th March, 1897.

No. 80.—ERRATUM.—In Home Department Notification No. 366, dated the 9th December, 1896, permitting the Reverend A. G. A. Robarts to retire from the service, *for* "12th February, 1897," *read* "13th February 1897."

The 5th March, 1897.

No. 84.—The Reverend Cyril Price has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 86.—The Reverend W. A. G. Luckman, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 12th March, 1897.

No. 88.—The Reverend H. B. Hyde, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 4th March 1897.

No. 90.—The Reverend George Charles Peake has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd March, 1897.

No. 275—30-2.—Veterinary Captain F. Joslen, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, held charge of the duties of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in addition to his own, for two months and seven days, with effect from the 23rd July, 1896, during the absence on privilege leave of Veterinary Lieutenant J. Loughlin.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 5th March, 1897.

No. 556—32-2.—Mr. H. H. Hayden, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate in the grade of Deputy Superintendent, with effect from the 21st February, 1897, *vice* Mr. P. N. Bose, on furlough.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 1st March, 1897.

No. 809-I. A.—Whereas the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897) has been applied to, amongst other places, the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443-I. A., dated the 4th February, 1897:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 sub-section (3), of the said Act as so applied, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that all the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), thereof may be exercised by the Local Government.

The 3rd March, 1897.

No. 340-G.—The services of Mr. R. C. E. Underwood are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as officiating District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere.

No. 342-G.—Mr. H. L. Kemball, an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 344-G.—Mr. D. E. McCracken is appointed to officiate, in addition to his other duties, as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, with effect from the 23rd February, 1897, and until further orders.

The 4th March, 1897.

No. 354 G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. George Adolphus Frederic Berends as Vice-Consul for Brazil at Bombay.

No. 357-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur L. Grommers as Vice-Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta.

No. 365-G.—Colonel V. E. Law, Madras General List (Cavalry), Resident of the 2nd class and Resident of Jaipur, is granted special leave from the 1st to the 19th April, 1897, both days inclusive, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 369-G.—The services of Colonel V. E. Law, Madras General List (Cavalry), Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Jaipur, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 20th April, 1897.

No. 861-I. B.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain C. P. W. Pirie, Indian Staff Corps, Inspecting Officer, Northern Punjab and Kashmir States Imperial Service Cavalry, for one year.—Pension service, 19th year, commenced 11th May, 1896.

The 5th March, 1897.

No. 376-G.—Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class and Political Agent at Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass, is granted furlough for 6 months, under Article 340(*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th March, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 881-I. B.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has full jurisdiction within the lands which are or hereafter may be occupied by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (including land occupied as stations, for out-buildings, and for

(*a*) The eastern parts of the feudatory State of Gangpur and the States of Seraikilla and Kharsawan.
(*b*) The State of Mohurbhanj.

other purposes connected with the railway), and which lie within the territories named in the margin;

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the aforesaid lands:—

I. (1) All laws for the time being in force in the Kolhan in the Singhbhoom district of the Bengal Presidency shall be in force in such of the said lands as lie within the eastern parts of the feudatory State of Gangpur and the States of Seraikilla and Khursawan.

(2) All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Kolhan in the Singhbhoom district of the Bengal Presidency shall exercise the same jurisdiction within the said lands.

(3) The administration of police within the said lands shall be vested in the District Superintendent of Police, or the officer for the time being in charge of the district police of Singhbhoom, who shall exercise within the said lands the same police powers as he may for the time being exercise within the Kolhan in the Singhbhoom district, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be for the time being subordinate when exercising those powers within the Kolhan aforesaid.

II. (1) All laws for the time being in force in the Balasore district of the Bengal Presidency shall be in force in such of the said lands as lie within the State of Moharbhanj.

(2) All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Balasore district of the Bengal Presidency shall exercise the same jurisdiction within the said lands.

(3) The administration of the police within the said lands shall be vested in the District Superintendent of Police or the officer for the time being in charge of the district police of Balasore, who shall exercise within the said lands the same police powers as he may exercise in the district of Balasore, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be for the time being subordinate when exercising those powers within the district of Balasore.

III. The notification by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 1033-I., dated the 28th March, 1890, is hereby cancelled.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Fort William, the 3rd March, 1897.

No. 1013-S. R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on applications made by raiyats in the district of Rajshahi in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for licenses to cultivate the hemp plant.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS.

The 5th March, 1897.

No. 1042-S. R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable on the following instruments, namely:—

(1) Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by middlemen (lambardars or khattadars) for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;

(2) Mortgage-deed when executed by the sureties of middlemen (lambardars or khattadars) taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government; and

(3) Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by raiyats for, or in respect of the cultivation of the hemp plant in the district of Rajshahi in the territories administered by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 27th February, 1897.

No. 985-G 1.—Mr. H. S. Groves, Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 1st April, 1897.

Mr. H. J. Brereton, Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to be Comptroller, Central Provinces.

Mr. R. T Howe, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, is posted as Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. L. Marshall, Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The 3rd March, 1897.

No. 1015-A.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under Section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities, should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N B.—Under Section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (*a*) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (*b*) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	₹					
*029045 3½% 1805	100	Jogendra Nath Ghose	May 1, 1895	Bank of Bengal Calcutta.	940 D, dated 20-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897
*029046 „ „	100					
*000951 „ 1893 94	2,000	Thurma Pada Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1894			
*020112 „ „	100	H. W. Barber				
*020113 „ „	100					
025480 4% 1835-36	4,000	Radhica Churn Nundy	Sep. 30, 1892	Radhica Churn Nundy.	869 D, dated 8-8-96	Ditto.
170518 4% 1842 43	500	Deenbai	Feb. 1, 1862	Deenbai	601 D, dated 1-7-96	Ditto.
198202 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1894	Shyama Lal Ganguly	1187 D, dated 25-9-96	Ditto.
0159865 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb 1, 1862	Sreemutty Kusum Kamini Dabee.	1414 D, dated 30-10-96	Ditto.
165422 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sreemany				
202887 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb 1, 1862 Dec 31, 1891	Poolin Behary Pyne	919 D, dated 17-8-96	Ditto.
065944 4% 1854-55	500					
012711 „ „	500	Obhoy Charn Roy	Dec. 31, 1882	Gunga Prosunna Mukerjee.	1923 D, dated 16-12-96	Ditto.
032436 „ „	500	Tara Prosunna Mukerjee				
† 039431 „ „	500	Ghunesham Mitter	June 30, 1883	Ghunesham Mitter	1130 D, dated 21-9-96	Ditto.
281383 „ 1865	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1862	Shyama Lal Ganguly	1187 D, dated 25-9-96	Ditto.
219967 „ „	500	Obick Ch Chuckerbutty				
219968 „ „	500					
324563 „ „	500	Mokshada Dasee, admx of Obick Ch. Chuckerbutty		Sreemutty Mokshada Dabee.	1219 D, dated 30-9-96	Ditto.
*356999 „ „	1,500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1894	Executive Engineer, Agra Division.	1402 D, dated 30-10-96	Ditto.
*356999 „ „	1,500					
204758 „ „	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1892	Vinayak Chintamon Joglekar.	622 D, dated 7-7-96	Ditto.
062851 Red 4% 1879	500	Promotho Nath Bose	July 16, 1883	Sreemutty Surnomoyee Dabee.	1064 D, dated 25-11-96	Ditto.
000517 „ „	500	Tara Prosonno Mukerjee	Jany. 16, 1883	Gunga Prosunna Mukerjee	1923 D, dated 16-12-96	Ditto.
‡ A 029951 „ „	1,000	Salum Meenatchu	July 16, 1892	Srikakolapu Venkataratnam.	785 D, dated 24-7-96	Ditto.
‡ A 010934 „ „	1,000	The Joint Admrs. of the Gondal State	July 16 1883	P. Sevapatha Modr.	671 D, dated 7-7-96	Ditto.
015282 4½% 1878	1,500	V. N. Gopaulinga	Sep. 15, 1888	Papannah	1113 D, dated 18-9-96	Ditto.
043016 „ 1879	500	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 15 1884	Dosibai	1330 D, dated 24-10-96	Ditto.

B

	₹					
000955 4% 1828-29	Sic. 200	Punchanun Bysack	Feb. 13, 1876	Amrita Lal Kar	944 D, dated 13-10-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
002134 „ 1832-33	500	Bykant Nath Mukerjee	Nov. 1, 1882	Bykant Nath Mukerjee and Kailas Chunder Mukerjee, administrators to the estate of their father, Fatick Chunder Mukerjee	1200 D, dated 26-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
009710 „ 1825-36	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee	Mar. 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee.	1510, dated 13-6-78	Jan. 28, 1888.
019383 „ „	1,500	Biddomoney Dassee	Mar. 31, 1887	Sreemuty Baldomoney Dassee.	798 D, dated 9-10-90	Jan. 31, 1891.
017045 „ „	500	Bykant Nath Mukerjee	Sep. 30, 1882	Bykant Nath Mukerjee and Kailas Chunder Mukerjee, administrators to the estate of their father, Fatick Chunder Mukerjee.	1200 D, dated 26-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.

* Immediate issue of duplicates authorised as special cases.
† Mutilated note—Duplicate has been issued.
‡ Half-notes—Duplicates have been issued.

Note and f Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	£					
1835-36	500	Chunder Coomar Sen .	Mar. 31, 1883	Baroda Churn Sen, administrator to C. C. Sen.	1136 D, dated 15-2-93 . .	Aug. 12, 1893.
1842-43	10,000	Penumatcha Sitaramaraga	Aug. 1, 1877	Penumatcha Sitaramaraga Gara.	6892, dated 27-12-80 . .	Jan. 28, 1888.
,,	4,000	Mothoora Nath Sircar .	Feb. 1, 1878	Nilcunto Pal . .	180 D, dated 3-6 81 . .	Ditto.
,,	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co.	Feb. 1, 1878	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87 . .	Ditto.
,,	2,000	Chedi Lall . . .	Aug. 1, 1885	Bishumbher Nath Pundit.	872 D, dated 4-11-90 . .	Jan. 31, 1891.
,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1886	Framjee Aderjee Mistry.	985 D, dated 29-11-90 . .	Ditto.
,,	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Aug. 1, 1884	Srish Chunder Chuckerbutty	1046 D, dated 16-12-90 . .	Ditto.
,,	1,000	Radha Nath Dutt . .	Feb. 1, 1887	Radha Nath Dutt .	358 D, dated 29-6-91 . .	Aug. 1, 1891.
,,	1,000	Raja Baboo Dutt . .	Ditto .	Raja Babu Dutt .		
,,	1,600	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	Ditto .	M. La Bouchardiere	473 D, dated 28-7-91 . .	Feb. 20, 1892
,,	500	Omesh Chunder Dutt .	Feb. 1, 1889	Mathura M. Ghose .	620 D, dated 1-9 91 . .	Ditto.
,,	500	Fakirjee Manockjee, Davour and Cooverbai	Feb. 1, 1889	Fakirjee Manockjee, Davour and Cooverbai	607 D, dated 8-9 92 . .	Feb. 11, 1893
,,	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1887			
,,	100	Kally Coomar Chowdhry	Ditto .			
,,	100					
,,	100	Debnath Sreemany .	Ditto .	Girish Chunder Mookerjee.	621 D, dated 9-9-92 . .	Ditto.
,,	100					
,,	100					
,,	100	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb 1, 1887			
,,	1,000	Protab Chunder Roy Chowdhry, executor of Tarini Churn Datt.	Aug 1, 1883	Sreemutty Mokhoda Sundari Dassi, executrix to R. N. Dutt.	52 D, dated 20-4-93 . .	Aug. 12, 1893.
,,	1,000					
,,	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1887	Haradhone Nag .	1285 D, dated 27-3-93 . .	Ditto.
,,	500					
,,	1,000	Rajnarain Roy . .	Feb. 1, 1860	Kader Nath Sanyal, executor to D. B Mudy.	77 D, dated 20-4-93 . .	Ditto.
,,	1,000	Ditto . .	Ditto .			
,,	500	The Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Madras	Aug. 1, 1887	Madum Soobbannah Chetty.	509 D, dated 2-9-93 . .	Feb. 17, 1894.
,,	500	Sowdamini Dabee . .	Aug. 1, 1888	Sreemutty Sowdamini Dabee	640 D, dated 13-10-93 . .	Ditto.
,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1884	Bissendyal Hurdyal .	672 D, dated 31-10-93 . .	Ditto.
,,	200					
,,	300	Cowkur Kamalaboyammah.	Feb. 1, 1890	Cowkur Srinivasa Row.	972 D, dated 24-1-94 . .	Oct. 13, 1894
,,	500					
,,	2,800					
,,	500	Broiendra Lall Singha .	Ditto	Sreemutty Netto Soondari Dassee.	1106 D, dated 16-3-94 . .	Ditto.
,,	1,000	Koylash Chunder Banerjee	Ditto .	Koylash Chunder Banerjee.	224 D, dated 11-6 94 . .	Ditto.
,,	500	Ram Lall Sen .	Aug. 1, 1890	Bonomally Pal .	57 D dated 22-10-94 . .	Feb. 23, 1895
,,	500	Mohaorjee Dhenjee .	Feb 1, 1887	Sreemut y M. Lukshmoni Dassee.	2033 D, dated 29-12-94 . .	Ditto.
,,	500	Rashmoney Dassee .	Feb. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Rashmoney Dassee.	2206 D, dated 18-1-95 . .	Aug 10, 1895.
,,	500					
,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1890	Womesh Chundra Mookerjee.	878 D, dated 1-8-95 . .	Feb. 22, 1896.
,,	500					
,,	1,000	Khetter Mohun Bose .	Aug. 1, 1889	Lolit Chand Mitter and Probode Chand Mitter, Receivers to the Estate of Neemdhone Dassee.	826 D, dated 25-7-95 . .	Ditto
,,	100	Kartick Chunder Burat .	Feb. 2, 1880	Monohur Sen .	2078 D, dated 7-2-96 . .	Aug. 8, 1896.
,,	500	Amrito Lall Bose . .	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose .	130 D, dated 24 4-00 . .	Ditto.
,,	1,000					
,,	100	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee.	Feb. 1, 1891	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee	181 D dated 29 4-95 . .	Ditto.
1853-54	5,000	Shama Sundary . .	Feb. 29, 1878	Sreemutty Shama Sundary Chowdhooranny.	13, dated 23-9-82 . .	Jan 28, 1888.
1854-55	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal.	June 30, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Tarini Chunder Banerjee.	24, dated 30-10-82 . .	Jan 28, 1888.
,,	1,000	Abdul Rahman . .	Dec. 31, 1855	Mussummat Ammeeran, administratrix, estate, Abdul Rahman.	25, dated 5-10-87 . .	Ditto

* Issued by the Public Debt Office, Bombay.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	₹					
018438 4% 1854-55	1,000	The Collector of 24-Pergunnahs.	Dec. 31, 1885	Bykant Nath Mukerjee.	1200 D, dated 26-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
030975 „ „	3,000	Bykant Nath Mukerjee				
049509 „ „	500	Kader Nath Bhattacharjee, administrator of Prosonnomoyee Dabee	Dec. 31, 1887	Kedar Nath Bhuttacharjee.	57 D, dated 21-4-92	Aug. 13, 1892
051711 „ „	1,000	W. W. Bell and the Rev. J. S. S Robertson.	Dec. 31, 1888	The Union Bank of London, Ld	100 D, dated 20-5-92	Ditto.
039035 „ „	1,000	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee.	June 30, 1887	Hurry Pado Bandopadhya and Shama Pado Bandopadhya	700 D, dated 24-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
7612 „ „	1,000	Prosunno Coomar Sen.	Dec. 31, 1885	Baroda Churn Sen, administrator to C C Sen	1136 D, dated 15-2-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
7015 „ „	1,000					
22103 „ „	500	Parbutty Churn Mookerjee.	Dec. 31, 1870	Poresh Nath Mookerjee.	941 D, dated 9-1-94	Oct. 13, 1894.
055895 „ „	1,700	S. Appu Row	June 30, 188	S. Appu Row	1161 D, dated 13-3-94	Ditto.
055890 „ „	1,300					
051998 „ „	500					
052081 „ „	500	Nemy Churn Dey	Dec. 31, 1885	Nemy Churn Dey	308 D, dated 6-7-04	Ditto.
062340 „ „	5,000	Vurjeevandoss	Dec 31, 1880	Vurjeevandoss	1103 D, dated 15-1-96	Aug. 8, 1896
062341 „ „	5,000	Madhowdoss		Madhowdoss		
071004 „ „	500	Nanabhoy Balcrustnaji	Dec. 31, 1892	Atmaram Balcrustna Kirtikar	449 D, dated 3-6-96	Ditto.
1305 „ 1865	500	Tulsey Dass Mullick	May 1, 1873	Wooma Churn Chuckerbutty	6427, dated 3-3-77	Jan. 28, 1888.
5250 „ „	500	F. E Petrocochino & Co.	May 1, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dasee, administratrix to the estate of Tarini Churn Banerjee.	24, dated 30-10-82	Ditto.
000208 „ „	500	Kartick Chundra Bural				
048219 „ „	500	Mooltan Chand	May 1, 1876	Chuna Lal	31, dated 29-12-82	Ditto.
050218 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1880	Sreemutty Kadumbini Dassee	33, dated 29-12-82	Ditto.
053583 „ „	500	Nobo Coomar Acharjee	Nov. 1, 1877	Lukhan Chunder Acharjee.	02, dated 5-6-84	Ditto.
114308 „ „	500	Jogo Mohon Lahiri	Nov. 1, 1877	Jogo Mohon Lahiri	72, dated 10-1-85	Ditto.
119710 „ „	500					
089755 „ „	1,000	Deb Nath Sreemany				
103140 „ „	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen.	Nov. 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose	13, dated 19-3-87	Ditto.
105488 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1878			
103257 „ „	500	Kanye Lall Sen	Nov. 1, 1882	Bunko Lal Dhur	17, dated 26-4-87	Ditto.
193015 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1885	Mrs Maria de Vizi tacao E. Souza.	1040 D, dated 13-3-89	July 27, 1889
191278 „ „	500					
128853 „ „	500	Omar Chand Pal	Nov 1, 1884	Miss F M. Templeton.	881 D, dated 19-7-89	Jan. 25, 1890
22,104 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1886	T. Luchman Pillai.	1473 D, dated 25-3-90	Aug. 2, 1890.
227105 „ „	1,000					
227106 „ „	1,000					
227107 „ „	1,000					
234771 „ „	1,000		Nov. 1, 1880			
234772 „ „	1,000					
234773 „ „	1,000					
203914 „ „	500	Toolsiram	Nov. 1, 1884	Toolsiram	266 D, dated 15-6-90	Ditto.
047209 „ „	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited	May 1, 1883	Sreemutty Rajballa Dabee.	701 D, dated 19-9-90	Jan. 31, 1891.
139770 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1888	Koylash Chunder Sircar.	747 D, dated 29-9-90	Ditto.
103275 „ „	500	The National Bank of India, Limited	May 1, 1878	Suresh Chunder Ghose and Sreemutty Krishna money Dassee.	945 D, dated 8-11-90	Ditto.
112331 „ „	500	Ramjeebun Ghosh	May 1, 1879			
244329 „ „	1,000	Rustomjee Ardaseer Daver.	Nov. 1, 1887	Framjee Aderjee Mistry.	985 D, dated 29-11-90	Jan. 31, 1891.
189247 „ „	1,000	Girisa Chandra Bisvas	Nov. 1, 1883	Girisa Chandra Bisvas	171 D, dated 18-5-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
127766 „ „	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany.	Nov 1, 1880	Sreemutty Tripoor Dassee.	201 D, dated 18-6-91	Ditto.
128336 „ „	500					
247858 „ „	500	Sreemutty Huro Soondary Dassi.	May 1, 1887	Sreemutty Huro Soondary Dassee.	309 D, dated 29-6-91	Ditto.
225114 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1886	Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Perosnaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.	481, dated 27-7-91 D	Feb. 20, 1892.
247700 „ „	5,000	Kanhya Lall Pundit	May 1, 1888	Pundit Kanhya Lall	545 D, dated 12-8-91	Ditto.
194173 „ „	2,000					
230045 „ „	1,000					

of the Note and ame of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned
	R					
3977 4 °/₀ 1865 .	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1887	T. R. Stokoe . .	737 D, dated 3-10-91 . .	Feb. 20, 1892.
3011 „ „	1,000	Deb Nath Sreemany .				
3956 „ „	1,000	Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadur.	May 1, 1886	Bhoobanesh Chuckerbutty	919 D, dated 15-12-91 . .	Ditto
3425 „ „	1,000	Madhubun Dass Dwarka Dass.	May 1, 1887	Gones Dass . .	971 D, dated 18-12-91 . .	Ditto.
3426 „ „	1,000					
7717 „ „	5,000	Bolaki Dass . .	May 1, 1876	Bolaki Dass . .	97 D, dated 18-12-91 . .	Ditto.
7704 „ „	2,000					
1853 „ „	500	Abhoy Churn Guho .	Nov. 1, 1881	Sreemutty Soshee Mookuee Dehya, administratrix of Seetul Nath Mookerjee.	1102 D, dated 27-1-92 . .	Aug. 13, 1892.
1095 „ „	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.				
1373 „ „	500	Surendro Nath Banerjee.	May 1, 1880	Surendro Nath Banerjee.	1240 D, dated 19-3-92 . .	Ditto.
9883 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1888	Umbica Churn Banerjee	22 D, dated 1-6-92 . .	Ditto,
9379 „ „	1,000	Umbica Churn Banerjee .				
2257 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1887	Grish Chunder Mukerjee	921 D, dated 9-9-92 . .	Feb. 11, 1893.
1180 „ „	100	Omrito Lall Sen . .				
1181 „ „	100					
8858 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sreemany .	Nov. 1, 1881 Ditto	Russick Lall Dutt . Sreemutty Kheroomoney Dassee	933 D, dated 2-11-92 . .	Ditto.
5252 „ „	500	Kheromoney Dassee .				
9426 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1888 Ditto	Sreemutty Kheroomoney Dabee Manohar Lall .	9[illegible] dated 31-12-92 . .	Ditto.
5964 „ „	1,000	The Comptroller General			937 D, dated 31-12-92 . .	Ditto.
7803 „ „	600	The Bank of Bengal .				
4004 „ „	500	Ram Durga . .	Nov. 1, 1885	Sreemutty Ram Durga Dassee.	1100 D, dated 3-3-93 . .	Aug. 12, 1893.
1057 „ „	500					
2108 „ „	500					
2109 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .				
2110 „ „	500					
2111 „ „	500					
5443 „ „	500	Bapoojee Morojee .	May 1, 1889	Maneekbai . .	12 D, dated 6-4-93 . .	Ditto.
0779 „ „	100	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1887	Surendro Nath Mookerjee	27 D, dated 11-4-93 . .	Ditto.
0780 „ „	100					
0781 „ „	100					
9684 „ „	1,000	Ditto .	Ditto	Haradhone Nag . .	1255 D, dated 27-3-93 . .	Ditto.
5012 „ „	1,000					
1073 „ „	1,000					
9942 „ „	1,000					
0909 „ „	500	Radha Nath Chatterji .	May 1, 1876	Bissendyal Hurdyal	972 D, dated 31-10-93 . .	Feb. 17, 1894.
9004 „ „	100	The Agra Bank, Limited	Nov. 1 1889	Rustomjee Framjee Wadia.	571 D, dated 21-9-93 . .	Ditto.
7723 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Ditto .	Kamud Behary Samanta	1105 D, dated 10-3-94 . .	Oct 13, 1894.
5875 „ „	1,000	Ditto . .	May 1 1891	Sreemutty Souravinj Dassee.	1330 D, dated 25-4-94 . .	Feb. 23, 1895.
2008 „ „	500	Agra Bank, Limited .	May 1, 1887	Admr. Genl., Bombay.	1300 D, dated 27-9-94 . .	Ditto.
2009 „ „	500					
0555 „ „	500	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	Nov. 1, 1889	Moung Shwe Boo .	1033 D, dated 4-12-94 . .	Ditto.
3308 „ „	1,000	The Accountant General Bombay.	May 1, 1890	S. Rangasami Aiyar	2235 D, dated 16-1-95 . .	Aug 10, 1895.
1944 „ „	500					
15079 „ „	500					
35978 „ „	500					
35977 „ „	500	Kumud Kaminy Dassee	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Kumud Kamini Dassee.	220 D, dated 18-1-95 . .	Ditto.
35991 „ „	500					
30245 „ „	500	Parini Churn Ghose .				
30700 „ „	500	Comptroller General .				
03453 „ „	500	Ramjiban Ghosh .				
37504 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1871	Hurry Churn Sett, administrator to the estate of Amrito K Dassee.	42 D, dated 5-4-95 . .	Ditto.
91030 „ „	1,000	Ditto . .	Nov. 1, 1891	Huzuree Loll Moodtally.	980 D, dated 14-8-95 . .	Feb 22, 1896
91031 „ „	1,000					
25177 „ „	1,000	Ditto . .	May 1, 1892	Rama Shunker Misr.	1611 D, dated 7-12-95 . .	Ditto.
25178 „ „	1,000					
25179 „ „	1,000					
25180 „ „	1,000					
25181 „ „	1,000					
06355 „ „	1,000	Ganoda Debi	Nov. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee.	1060 D, dated 24-1-96 . .	Aug. 8, 1896
21307 „ „	2,500	Shamapodo Sreemany	May 1, 1892			
99502 „ „	500	Debnath Sreemany	May 1, 1892		113 D, dated 24-1-96 . .	Ditto
58005 „ „	1,000	Amrito Lall Bose .	Aug 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose		
15116 4½°/₀ 1878	1,000	Nandi Bai, administratrix of Thakoor Pershad.	Sep. 15, 1887	Siddessur Bose	61 D, dated 12-8-91 . .	Feb 20, 1892.
15120 „ „	100	Mangesh Shabaram .	Sep. 15, 1888	Cowasjee Byramjee	2[illegible] dated 12-6-93 . .	Aug. 12, 1893.
23973R 4°/₀ 1879	5,000	Beethal Pershad . .	July 16, 1873	Mussummat Laitmina, administratrix estate of Beetha Pershad.	2,05, dated 27-7-77 . .	Jan. 28, 1888.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	₹					
008776 4 % 1879	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Modeliar.	1, dated 8-2-82	Jan 28, 1883.
055431R " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogaon Dass	29, dated 15-12-87	Ditto.
A034705 " "	1,000	Kanhya Lall Pundit	July 16, 1888	Pundit Kanhya Lall.	518 D, dated 12-8-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
056857 " "	5,000	Ram Lall Budreedas	July 16, 1876	Gones Dass	974 D, dated 18-12-91	Ditto.
060886 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1885	Sashipodo Bandopadya, guardian of Sreemutty Sukhtra Bandopadhya.	1205 D, dated 7-3-92	Aug. 13, 1892.
062887 " "	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowj Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy.	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher	344 D, dated 25-7-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
A032274 " "	100	Balchand Tarachand	Jan. 16, 1889	Rustomjee Framjee Wadia.	574 D, dated 21-9-93	Feb. 17, 1894
A032275 " "	100					
A027214 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1889	Gopal Ch Gooptu	755 D, dated 17-11-93	Ditto
A017810 " "	10,000	Ditto	July 16, 1882	T. Rethinasami Nadar.	802, dated 13-8-94 D	Feb. 23, 1895
A020023 " "	1,000	Kamungalu Ch tty	Jan. 16, 1888	Fathay Chand Golacha.	2119 D, dated 3-1-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
A020024 " "	1,000					
A023717 " "	1,000	Rev. Dr. J. M. Strachan				
A028378 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
037271 4½ "	500	The Bank of Bombay	Mar. 15, 1882	Soonabai and Cursetbai	982 D, dated 7-3-84	Ditto.
027256 " "	1,000	D. F. Lobo	Mar 15, 1888	D. F. Lobo	1303 D dated 19-2-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
060173 " "	500	Major E. B Corbyn	Mar. 15, 1885	Soldessur Bose	513 D, dated 12-8-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
089547 " "	100	Dhurmsey Naronjee	Mar 15, 1888	Cowasjee Byramjee	747 D, dated 12-6-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
089548 " "	100					
089549 " "	100					
089550 " "	100					
083751 " "	100	Cowasjee Byramjee and Manockjee Marwanjee	Mar. 15, 1888			
083752 " "	100					
049181 " "	1,000	The Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.	Mar. 15, 1882	B. Wiggin, administrator of Mrs J. E Wiggin.	1212 D, dated 8-3-93	Ditto.
073550 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 15, 1889	Ahmed Hossein	724 D, dated 13-11-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
072756 " "	500	Ditto	Sep. 15, 1887	Mr. E. H Hearn and Mrs. Mary H. H Hearn.	1203 D, dated 22-9-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
079105 " "	500	Wm. Watson & Co				
052145 " "	100					
052146 " "	100					
052147 " "	100					
052148 " "	100					
052149 " "	100					
065548 " "	2,500	Sarah Walker Stevenson	Sep. 15, 1888	Mrs Sarah Walker Stevenson	295 D, dated 13-3-95	Aug 8, 1899
M000124 " "	500	The Bank of Madras	Sep. 15, 1888	F. J. Gonsalves	1421 D, dated 20-10-95	Feb 29, 1896.
Cal.05885 " "	300					
087355 " "	100					
000256 4½ Cawnpore Farruckabad Railway debenture	1,000	Chombay Sadhari Lall	June 30, 1880	Collector of Cawnpore.	710 D, dated 18-8-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
Non-transferable Treasury Note 000002 5	00	Gopika Bai, manager of Mandir Vitul Rookhmai of Ramtek	Mar. 16, 1883	Gopika Bai, manager of Mandir Vitul Rookhmai of Ramtek.	11, dated 15-2-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
*131409 4%1842 4	500	Mohan Lal Dichit	Aug. 1, 1883	Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, Jhansi.	378 D, dated 22-6-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
†190580 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1889	Hem Nath Sen	517 D, dated 13-8-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
†190587 " "	100					
†190588 " "	100					
†190589 " "	100					
†188573 " "	500	Goormukh Singh	Aug. 1, 1888	Goormukh Singh	1021 D, dated 7-12-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
†190711 " "	800	The Bank of Madras	Feb. 1, 1893	The National Bank of India, Limited.	266 D, dated 4-5-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
*131670 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1885	Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.	1550 D, dated 21-11-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
*151922 " "	1,000	Gopal Chunder Dutta	Aug. 1, 1885	Mritonjoy Mukerjee	432 D, dated 2-6-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
*012558 " 1854-55	500	Gundappa Row	Aug. 31, 1875	Raghabendra Row	229 D, dated 2-6-91	Jan. 25, 1890.
*012573 " "	500					
*012574 " "	500					
†097401 " "	10,000	The Allahabad Bank, Limited.	Dec. 31, 1893	L. B. Simeon	11 D, dated 2-4-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
*013121 5½% 1859-60	500	Captain G. B. Tyrwhit	Nov. 30, 1868	Framji Cawasjee Marker.	1203 D, dated 31-1-90	Aug. 2, 1890.

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued.

† Half notes - Duplicates have been issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	₹					
*044056 5½ % 1856-60	1,000	The New Bank of Bombay.	Dec. 1, 1876	Pirojbaie, wife of Merwanjee Nusseeranjee Eyechee.	841 D, dated 6-11-90	Aug 2, 1890
*044057 " "	1,000					
*040930 " "	10,000	E. M. Sidden	May 30, 1878	Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras.	1183 D, dated 21-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
*Ct.6979 " "	3,500	Tripasore Sashagererow.	May 31, 1871	Tripasore Sashagererow.	84[illegible] D, dated 21-1-86	Feb. 20, 1892.
*20311 " "	1,000	W. D. H. Oehme	Nov. 30, 1868	Kedar Nath Sanyal executor to D. B Mudy	324 D, dated 13-7-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
*20312 " "	1,000					
*033033 " "	1,000	The New Bank of Bombay, Limited.	Nov. 30, 1876	Shapurjee Jehangeejee.	6[illegible] D, dated 6-7-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
*205819 4 % 1865	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1886	Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, Jhansi.	313 D, dated 22-9-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
*205820 " "	1,000					
*236782 " "	500	Ditto	May 1, 1887	General Dumber Shamsher Jang Rana Bahadur of Nepal.	357 D, dated 29-6-91	Ditto.
*236783 " "	500					
†129049 " "	800	Binod Lall Sen	May 1, 1884	Chunder Kissore Sen	735 D, dated 3-10-91	Feb 20, 1892.
*088800 " "	5,000	Dr. John Ince	May 1, 1858	Manshanker Vijashanker	93 D, dated 2-5-92	Aug. 13, 1892.
†200028 " "	500	The Agra Bank, Limited	May 1, 1891	Mrs Louisa Woodward.	[illegible]22 D, dated 6-6-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
†230875 " "	1,500	Bhubonesh Chakravarti.				
†B147080 " "	800	The Administrator General, Bengal.				
†213118 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1891	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited	294 D, dated 20-6-93	Ditto.
†279880 " "	1,000					
†282[illegible] " "	1,000					
†[illegible]0587 " "	1,000	John A Stowell	Nov. 1, 1891			
†1,2[illegible]1 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1889	Ahmed Hosein	744 D, dated 13-11-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
†[illegible]7589 " "	300	The Accountant General, High Court, Madras.	Nov. 1, 1888	A DeSouza Barrett	947 D dated 24-1-94	Oct 13, 1894.
†268403 " "	500	The Bank of Madras				
†268404 " "	500					
[illegible]32,6[illegible] " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1893	Judge of Burdwan	131 D, dated 12-5-94	Ditto.
†B13515[illegible] " "	5000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Nov 1, 1880	Inderjee Makanjee Nichabhai Fouzdar	1201 D dated 22-9-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
†147021 " "	500	Bunsee Dhur	May 1, 1894	The Bank of Bengal	2053 D, dated 13-3-95	Aug 10, 1895
†[illegible]01[illegible]5 " "	1,000	King Hamilton & Co	May 1, 1893	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.	153 D, dated 22-4-95	Ditto.
†[illegible]09[illegible]18 " "	1,500					
*344795 " "	500	Ekkari De, certificate holder in the estate of Ramdulav De.	May 1, 1894	The Bank of Bengal	250 D, dated 4-5-95	Ditto.
[illegible]94143 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Radha Malhub Goswamee.	1155 D, dated 9-9-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
*A018755R " 1879	1,000	Edulji Rormasjee Bai	Jan. 10, 1887	Eduljee Dorabjee and Bai Avabai (daughter of Byramjee Babu Oker)	1181 D, dated 22-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
†A029771 " "	500	Surbessur Mitter	Ditto	Surbessur Mitter	53[illegible] D, dated 7-8-91	Feb 20, 1892
†A010221 " "	1,000	Choonee Lall Nanchund	Jan. 10, 1889	Ahmed Hosein	[illegible]24 D, dated 13-11-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
†A014138 " "	1,000	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited	Ditto	Inderjee Makanjee Nichabhai Fouzdar	1201 D, dated 23-9-94	Feb. 23 1895
*[illegible]043[illegible] 4½ % 18[illegible]8	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Sep 15, 1879	C. J. Venkatasoobiah	1132 D, dated 7-12-94	Aug 2, 1890.
†052357 " 1870	2,000	Russick Lall Ghose	Sep. 15, 1885	Russick Lall Ghose	10, dated 10-4-87	Ditto.
*001593 " "	500	Jugbundhu Chatterjee	Sep. 15, 1883	Post Master General of N.-W. P.	1307 D, dated 21-3-92	Aug 13 1892.
*[illegible]0[illegible]8[illegible] " "	8,000	Rev. Dr. T. C. Smyth	Mar. 15, 1879	Rev. Dr. T. C. Smyth	1090 D, dated 20-2-94	Aug 12, 1890.
‡071224 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Mar 15, 1883	Ahmed Hosein	[illegible]24 D, dated 13-11-93	Feb 17, 1894
*024408 " "	3,000	C. J. Venkatasoobiah	Mar. 15, 1879	C. J. Venkatasoobiah	1032 D, dated 7-12-94	Aug. 2 1890
*044752 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation	Mar. 15, 1880			
*044753 " "	1,000					
*027[illegible]00 " "	500	E. D. Evezard				
*0290[illegible]5 " "	5,000	C. J. Venkatasoobiah	Mar 15, 1879			

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued. † Halt notes—Duplicates have been issued. ‡ Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued.

No. 1031 A.

ACCOUNTS and FINANCE.
Savings Banks.

RESOLUTION.

The 3rd March 1897.

READ again—

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2270 A., dated the 18th May 1895, prescribing revised rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank.

RESOLUTION.—According to Rule 39 (*i*) of the Rules laid down in the Resolution read in the preamble, the annual limit of ₹200 and the maximum limit of ₹2,000 for deposits and the limit of ₹5-3-3 for monthly interest do not apply to public accounts. Instances having occurred in which very large deposits have been admitted, which, though admissible under the strict letter of the rules, clearly do not come within the declared purposes of the Post Office Savings Bank, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that a maximum limit should be laid down in the case of public accounts. His Excellency in Council accordingly directs that for Rule 39 (*i*) of the Post Office Savings Bank Rules, the following shall be substituted :—

"39. (*i*) The annual limit of ₹200 for deposits (see Rule 10) does not apply to public accounts. But no public account may have at any time more than ₹10,000 at its credit, exclusive of interest, and no interest will be credited on any sum in excess of ₹10,000."

2. In the case of all public accounts in excess of ₹10,000 existing on the date of this Resolution, a written notice will be sent to each depositor of the change of rules now made, with the intimation—

(1) that no further deposit will be allowed to be made to the credit of the account unless the balance of the account should fall below ₹10,000;

(2) that from the 1st April 1897 no interest on any amount in excess of ₹10,000 will be credited to the account;

(3) that the depositor will be at liberty up till the 1st April 1897 to withdraw, or cause to be invested, any portion of his balance, without reference to the requirement of six months' notice provided by Rule 39 (*j*) and Rule 43 as amended by Resolution in this Department, No. 194 A., dated 13th January 1897; but that from the 1st April 1897 the rules as amended by this Resolution will operate fully with reference to his account.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India for the necessary action; to the Comptroller and Auditor General, and to the Comptroller, Post Office.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 5th March, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 263.—Lieutenant W. P. Haydon, Indian Staff Corps, 22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 16th January, 1897.

(Joined his appointment on the 13th February, 1897.)

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No 264.—The following promotions and appointment are made, with effect from the 24th February, 1897, *vice* Major H. M. Prior who has retired.—

NAMES.	From	To
Major H. F. S. Ramsden, Indian Staff Corps	Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Captain C. F. Marsdall, Indian Staff Corps.	Military Accountant, 4th class.	Military Accountant, 3rd class.
Mr. L. L. Kalbfell .	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class.
Lieutenant F. D. Grant, 6th Punjab Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.
Lieutenant W. Donnan, 19th Madras Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Lieutenant J. H. Payne, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.		Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation).

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 265.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Major P. A. Buckland, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for one year. Pension service—25th year, commenced 24th April 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 266.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 5th February 1897, page 695.

India Office, 5th February 1897.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major George Frankland Francis. Dated 5th November, 1896.

Major John Willoughby Wray. Dated 12th November, 1896.

Major Alexander Masters. Dated 30th November, 1896.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 28th October 1896.

Herbert John James Middleton.
George Frederick Watson.
Robert Charles Andrews.

Dated 11th November 1896.

Charles Stevens.

Dated 29th November, 1896.

William Richard Yeilding, D.S.O., C.I.E.
William Henry Lowry.

Dated 30th November, 1896.

Brevet-Major Wensly James Hodson Bond.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 25th November, 1896.

Neville Thornton Parker.
Edward Foss Morton.
David Simpson Burst
Edward Langford Sullivan.
Denis Mahoney Bower.
Ralph Maitland Bell.
Henry Hinton Dunlop.
Percy Garratt Shewell.
Herbert Charles Vesey.
Frederick Hopewell Peterson, D.S.O.
Douglas Herbert.
Hilton Vickers.

Dated 16th December, 1896.

Alexander John Wogan Browne.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Augustus Oliver Lash, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 31st July, 1895, but to rank from 2nd March, 1892.

Lieutenant Hugh St. Aubyn Wake, from the Northumberland Fusiliers. Dated 31st May, 1895, but to rank from 8th February, 1893.

Lieutenant William Hill Climo, from the Royal Berkshire Regiment. Dated 4th February, 1895, but to rank from 1st January, 1894.

Lieutenant Donald Hugh McNeile, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 4th September, 1895, but to rank from 13th February, 1894.

Lieutenant William Johnstone Cates, from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 14th June, 1895, but to rank from 2nd May, 1894.

Lieutenant Walter James Henry Hunter, from the Gloucestershire Regiment. Dated 2nd April, 1895, but to rank from 16th June, 1894.

Second-Lieutenant John Hodgkinson, from the 5th Lancers. Dated 17th January, 1895.

Second-Lieutenant Stair Francis Barton Dalrymple-Hay. Dated 6th July, 1896.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants from the Unattached List. Dated as below, but to rank from 14th August, 1895 :—

William Marshall Fordham. Dated 15th October, 1896.

Kenneth Henderson. Dated 20th October, 1896.

Edmund Henry Waring. Dated 14th October, 1896.

Leonard Slater. Dated 15th October, 1896.

Ilion Arthur Keble. Dated 31st October, 1896.

Cyril Charleton Alfred Ashburner Hughes. Dated 13th October, 1896.

William Philip Noel Hicks. Dated 10th October, 1896.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George Watters, Bombay Establishment. Dated 31st March, 1896.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, Patrick Barrett, Bengal Establishment. Dated 11th November, 1896.

First Class Assistant-Surgeons to be Senior Assistant-Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant.

James Thomas Dodd, Madras Establishment. Dated 9th August, 1896.

Santa Anna Cuderio, Bombay Establishment. Dated 12th August, 1896.

Robert Henry Dolby, Bengal Establishment. Dated 19th October, 1896.

John Galvin, Bengal Establishment. Dated 14th November, 1896.

The Queen has also approved of the restoration of the undermentioned officer from the half-pay list to the effective list :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Thomas Aidan Francis Ross Oldfield. Dated 2nd December, 1896.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel John Briscoe Watts. Dated 17th December, 1896.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Warren Walker. Dated 31st January, 1897.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, George Thornhill Leopold, Bengal Establishment. Dated 20th October, 1896.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, Mark Arthur Hardy Madras Establishment. Dated 6th August, 1896.

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officer :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Guy Moberly. Dated 3rd February, 1897.

* * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 267.—The undermentioned warrant officers have been transferred to the pension establishment :—

Conductor Henry Priest, Ordnance Department, Bengal

Conductor John Albert Bryant, Commissariat Transport Department, Bengal.

Conductor Edmund Thomas Chase, Commissariat Transport Department, Bengal

Conductor Charles Perry, Public Works Department, India.

PROMOTIONS.

No 268.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Henry King MacGeorge—3rd March, 1897.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 269.—The undermentioned Colonels are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 4th March, 1897 :—

Henry William John Senior, Indian Staff Corps.

Thomas James Quin, Bengal General List Infantry.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 270.—Sub-Conductor James Hynds, to be Conductor, and Store Sergeant Silvenous Stock, to be Sub Conductor, with effect from the 14th December, 1896, *vice* Conductor William Pannell, who has retired.

PROMOTIONS.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 271.—*6th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse)*—

Dafadar Sundar Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Harnam Singh, promoted, with effect from the 1st May, 1896.

No. 272.—*7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Belooch Horse)*—

Kot-Dafadar Sudda Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Natha Singh, resigned, with effect from the 23rd November, 1896.

No. 273.—*2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Havildar Debi Chand Thakur, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhan Sing Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1896.

No. 274.—*31st Regiment (6th Burma Battalion) of Madras (Light) Infantry*—

Jemadar Suchet Singh, to be Subadar, and Havildar Sangat Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shama transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th July, 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 275.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Kenneth Stewart, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment. The 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 31st March, 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 276.—Honorary Lieutenant Martin Larkin, Assistant Commissary, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 2nd February, 1897.

No. 277.—Honorary Surgeon-Major William Fearn, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 12th January, 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 278.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May, 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101) :—

Central Bengal Light Horse.

Major Charles Henry Pope, Commandant.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 279.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Henry John Stedman Cotton, Esquire, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, to be Honorary Colonel, with effect from the 28th November, 1896, *vice* Sir William Erskine Ward, K.C.S.I., resigned.

No. 280.—*Assam Valley Administrative Battalion*—

Henry John Stedman Cotton, Esquire, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, to be Honorary Colonel, with effect from the 28th November, 1896, *vice* Sir William Erskine Ward, K.C.S.I., resigned.

No. 281.—*Assam Valley Light Horse*—

William Hugh Lyall, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 27th November, 1896, *vice* Gair, promoted.

No. 282.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Alfred Kensington, Esquire, to be Major, with effect from the 1st March, 1897, *vice* Crawley, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 283.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles*—

James Henry Apperley Tremenheere, Esquire, to be Major, *vice* Cardew, resigned.

William Montressor Standen, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Adams, transferred to the unattached list.

Robert Buchanan, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Lewis, transferred to the supernumerary list.

William Watkins Phillips, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 284.—*Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Hugh Shakespear Barnes, Esquire, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, to be Honorary Colonel, with effect from the 12th February, 1897, *vice* Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., deceased.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 285.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Captain James Balfour Thomson to be Major, *vice* Thoms, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 286.—*Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Palmer Whitcombe resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps on retirement.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th March, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 27th February and the 5th March, 1897 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Medical Service (Madras) .	Surgeon-Major J. Hoey .	1st March, 1897 .	Calcutta.		
Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Madras).	Assistant Surgeon J. Frost	25th February, 1897.	Belgaum.		
Barrack Department (Madras) .	Conductor H. Rodwell .	14th February, 1897.	Bangalore.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 27th February and the 5th March, 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					₹ a. p.		
Robert Henry Michaelson Yeates(a).	Lieutenant.	Royal Engineers.	29th October, 1896.	No Will found.	950 12 9	...	4th May, 1897.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—
Father—R. H. M. Yeates, Esq.
Address—Solva,
Pembrokeshire,
South Wales.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd March, 1897.

No. 87.—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch, with effect from the 1st January, 1897 :—

Names.	From	To
Sinclair, C. S. B. .	Assistant Examiner, 1st grade.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.
Srinivasa Iyer, R. .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Hartley, J. M. .	Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade (new classification).	Assistant Examiner, 1st grade (new classification).
Harprasad Dar .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Kellner, P. T. R. .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Patch, J. . .	Ditto .	Ditto.

The 4th March, 1897.

No. 90.—Captain E. W. Walton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, until further orders.

No. 91.—Lieutenant H. J. Hare, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, whose services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on Field Service in Public Works Department Notification No. 55 of the 7th February, 1895, was, on return from the 15 months' leave on medical certificate granted to him by the Department, permanently transferred to the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

The 5th March, 1897.

No. 93.—With reference to Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 79, Mr. Elphinstone Cortlandt Trotter is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch, in the rank of Deputy Examiner, class II, on probation, with effect from 26th February, 1897, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No. 96.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on such portions of the Anklesvar-Pardi section of the Rajpipla State Railway as are situate in British territory

No. 98.—The following is published for general information :—

Corrigendum to the Government of India Resolution No. 91 R. T., dated the 23rd January, 1897, which was published under the Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 40, dated the 26th January, 1897, in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th January, 1897, sanctioning the application to the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway of certain general rules for open line working.

For the words "1st February, 1897," in the above quoted Resolution, *substitute* the words "1st April, 1897."

The 2nd March, 1897.

No. 88.—The following is published for general information :—

NO. 70 I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—CIVIL WORKS—IRRIGATION.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1897.

Review of the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Works in Baluchistan for the year 1895-96.

READ—

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Baluchistan for the year 1895-96, forwarded with letter No 6601, dated the 17th December 1896, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

OBSERVATIONS.—There are two Minor Works in Baluchistan of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, *viz.*, the Shebo Canal and the Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

2. There was no Capital outlay during the year; the outlay up to the end of 1894-95, as shown in the table in para. 2 of that year's review, amounted to Rs. 16,12,782, including indirect charges.

3. The following statement shows the actual financial results of the year under review :—

Works.	Total Capital outlay to end of year, including indirect charges.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital at end of year.
		Irrigation revenue.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
Shebo Canal	6,77,231	11,718	5,076	16,794	6,412	182	6,594	10,200	1·50
Khushdil Khan Reservoir . .	9,35,551	16,195	283	16,478	6,210	167	6,377	10,101	1·08
TOTAL .	16,12,782	27,913	5,359	33,272	12,622	349	12,971	20,301	1·26
Figures for 1894-95 .	16,12,782	21,082	94	21,176	13,052	343	13,395	7,781	0·48

The working of the Shebo Canal during the year under review resulted in a net return of Rs. 10,200, or 1·50 per cent. against a deficit of Rs. 851 in the preceding year. The gross revenue of Rs. 16,794 includes a sum of Rs. 4,459 paid by the Forest Department for water supplied to the Shebo plantations during 1894-95 and not accounted for in that year. During the year under review the crops were generally poor both in quality and quantity; there was no snow-fall at all during the year, which circumstance, it is stated, was most detrimental to the crops. The question regarding the replacement of the system of 'batai' or 'division of the crop' by a 'cash rate,' to which reference was made in the previous year's review, has not yet been settled and the revenue is still collected in kind, but it is stated that efforts are being made by the Revenue Authorities to realize it in cash as soon as practicable.

The net revenue from the Khushdil Khan Reservoir amounted to Rs. 10,101, or 1·08 per cent., on the capital expended, against 0·92 per cent. during the previous year.

There were no remissions and no arrears of revenue due at the end of the year 1895-96.

On the Shebo Canal, the yield per acre during the year was—wheat 5·45 maunds and barley 3·97 maunds, against the previous year's yield of 5·32 and 8·71 maunds, respectively, and the revenue realized from the irrigation of these crops was Rs. 3·90 for wheat and Rs. 2·09 for barley per acre, as compared with Rs. 2·75 and Rs. 3·38 in 1894-95. On cultivated lands as a whole the average revenue collected was Rs. 4·03 per acre against Rs. 2·75 per acre in the preceding year. The average rate charged for the Forest plantations was Rs. 3·06 per acre.

On the Khushdil Khan Reservoir, the yield per acre was 6·10 maunds of wheat and 5·72 maunds of barley, against the preceding year's yield of 8·47 and 15·52 maunds, respectively. The decrease in the yield per acre as compared with the previous year is attributed to there having been no fall of snow during the year under review. The revenue realized was—wheat Rs. 4·26 per acre and barley Rs. 3·07 per acre, against Rs. 4·26 and Rs. 6·37 realized in the preceding year.

4. The area irrigated by the Shebo Canal during the year amounted to 1,799 acres (of which 104 acres were under kharif crops), excluding 1,215 acres of Forest plantation, against 1,993½ acres irrigated in the preceding year. The Khushdil Khan Reservoir irrigated 4,056 acres under rabi crops only during the year against 2,902½ acres irrigated during 1894-95. All irrigation is by flow.

5. The following table shows the details of the working expenses exhibited in the statement in para. 3 :—

	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Indirect charges.	Total working expenses.	Area irrigated	Rate per acre.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Shebo Canal	5,114	1,298	...	6,412	182	6,594	1,799	3·7
Khushdil Khan Reservoir	5,019	1,191	...	6,210	167	6,377	4,056	1·6
Total .	10,133	2,489	...	12,622	349	12,971	5,855	2·2
Figures for 1894-95 . . .	10,604	2,448	...	13,052	343	13,395	4,895	2·7

The outlay on repairs on the Shebo Canal amounted to Rs. 5,114 and on the Khushdil Khan Reservoir to Rs. 5,019. These sums represent expenditure on the usual annual repairs such as clearance of silt, weeds, etc.

6. The rainfall at Quetta and Shirinao during 1895-96 was 10·81 and 6·84 inches, respectively, as compared with 7·33 and 5·49 inches in the previous year. The rainfall at Khushdil Khan was 9·42 inches and at Pishin 8·88 inches against 6·32 and 7·35 inches in the preceding year.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, Public Works Department, for information.

Also, that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab in the Public Works Department for information.

Also, that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Also that a Review be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

The 5th March, 1897.

No. 92.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 595 G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1897.

Engineer Establishment—Cadre numbers for 1897 for regulating promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers.

READ—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 2523 G., dated 28th September 1893.
" " " 524 G., " 20th February 1895.
" " " 442 G., " 19th " 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the cadre numbers and limiting scales for regulating the promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers for the year 1897, or pending further orders, as below :—

List.	Cadre number for 1897.	Limiting Scale.					
		Executive Engineers.			Assistant Engineers.		
		1	2	3	1	2	3
Madras	72	18	11	7	14	11	11
Bombay	84	21	13	8	17	12	1
Bengal	52	13	8	5	10	8	8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	92	23	14	9	18	14	14
Punjab	115	29	17	11	23	18	17
Local Administrations	130	32	20	13	26	19	20
Railways	180	45	27	18	36	27	27

The rules laid down in para. 6 of Resolution No. 2523 G., dated 28th September 1893, will continue to ope rate.

2. The rule laid down in para. 2 of Resolution of February 1895, quoted in the preamble, for regulating temporary promotions to the 3rd grade of Executive Engineers, will be maintained on all the lists for the year 1897.

3. Attention is specially invited to the fact that the cadre numbers for the year sanctioned under these orders are intended solely as the basis for calculating the several limiting scales which regulate the promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers on each list. These numbers are, under present circumstances, fixed on different considerations to those with reference to which the strength of the Engineer Establishment is decided. An increase therefore in a cadre number for calculating the scale affords no ground for increasing the sanctioned strength, and the fact of such increase cannot be put forward as an argument for increasing that strength.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be circulated to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers noted on the margin, for information and guidance, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.

No. 94.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 1071 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1897.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules, therewith promulgated, for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to the rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 515, dated the 19th February 1897, forwarding letter from the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, No. 1625, dated the 15th February 1897.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway which were published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and 55, dated the 5th February 1897 (*vide*

the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896 and 6th February 1897) may be made applicable to the Ahmedabad-Parantij railway from such date as it may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working open lines of railway which may, for the time being, be in force on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, to such portions of the Ahmedabad-Parantij railway as are situate in British territory from the date of opening for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, for information and guidance.

No. 95.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 201 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1897.

General Rules for railways under construction.

READ—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890—the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 2457, dated the 18th November 1895, forwarding letter No. 11252 T., dated the 5th November 1895, from the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, has applied for leave to adopt, on the Anklesvar-Pardi section of the Rajpipla State railway, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which are referred to in the foregoing observations, to such portions of the Anklesvar-Pardi section of the Rajpipla State railway as are situate in British territory, and which have been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

No. 97.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 200 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1897.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification, No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules, therewith promulgated, for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to the rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 514, dated the 19th February 1897, forwarding letter from the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, No 1627 T., dated the 15th February 1897

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway which were published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and 55, dated the 5th February 1897 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896 and 6th February 1897), may be made applicable to the Anklesvar-Pardi section of the Rajpipla State railway from such date as the section may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working open lines of railway which may, for the time being, be in force on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, to such portions of the Anklesvar-Pardi section of the Rajpipla State railway as are situate in British territory from the date of opening for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, for information and guidance.

TELEGRAPH.

The 4th March, 1897.

No. 89.—*Corrigendum.*—In the last column of Public Works Department Notification No. 43 Telegraph, dated the 28th January, 1897, *for* 31st December, 1896, *read* 30th December, 1896.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS.

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 4th March, 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 794 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 27th February 1897 :—

No. 72 of 1897.—Amended application. *See* No. 5 of 1897.

No. 73 of 1897.—Amended application. *See* No. 409 of 1896.

No. 74 of 1897.—Harry Heatly, civil engineer, of the firm of Heatly and Gresham, Limited, 7, Hastings street, Calcutta, for improvements in or applicable to hot air engines for actuating punkahs, thermantidotes and for other purposes.

No. 75 of 1897.—Kelso King, underwriter, of 120, Pitt street, in the city of Sydney and colony of New South Wales, for improvements in pneumatic tyred wheels to facilitate the inflation of the tyres.

No. 76 of 1897.—Friedrich Hermann Schule, manufacturer, of No. 94 Hammerdeuh, Hamburg, Germany, for improvements in and relating to the oscillating supports of shaking sieves.

No. 77 of 1897.—André Braly, civil engineer, of 8, rue Sainte Beuve, Paris and Louis Braly, genealogist, of 19, Cours de la Liberté, Lyons, for improved means of preventing the falsification of liquid and other products, works of art, monetary and other documents, and apparatus for use in connection therewith.

No. 78 of 1897.—Hermann Muller-Thurgau, director, wine growing school, of Waedensweil, near Zurich, Switzerland, for a process for the production of non-alcoholic or feebly alcoholic fruit juices (fruit and grape wines) which may be kept or preserved without change.

No. 79 of 1897.—George Baxter, gentleman, of 1, Frederick's place, Old Jewry, London, for a new or improved brake for cycles and other road vehicles.

No. 80 of 1897.—Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer, of Ahmedabad, in the Bombay presidency, for improvements in the switch lock, known as "Blood's patent switch lock," by means of which injury to the switch is prevented in case the points are burst open by a vehicle forcing its way through when they are wrongly set.

No. 81 of 1897.—Amended application. *See* No. 6 of 1897.

No. 795 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director

of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 44 of 1896.—Taylor Burrows, engineer, of 88, Upper Kennington lane, London, and Dick Edwards Radclyffe, gentleman, of 56,. Gloucester cresent, Regent's park, London, for improved means or apparatus for de-gumming or otherwise treating by immersion the fibres extracted from the plants, stems or straws of flax, hemp, ramie or the like. (Specification filed 19th February 1897.)

No. 111 of 1896.—Frances Eliza Hunter, spinster, of Freeman street, North Fitzroy, near Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved box-iron (Specification filed 12th February 1897.)

No. 131 of 1896.—Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of Clyde road, Redland, Bristol, in the county of Gloucester, for improvements in railways. (Specification filed 17th February 1897.)

No. 193 of 1896.—Robert Greenhalgh, warehouseman, of 20, Nicol road, Willesden, London, for an improved method of marking and arranging patterns or sections of wearing apparel. (Specification filed 19th February 1897.)

No. 226 of 1896.—Abraham Wood, jeweller, of 15, Bridge street, Ramsbottom, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in loom shuttles and tongues. (Specification filed 19th February 1897.)

No 243 of 1896.—William Roberts King, mechanical engineer, and Francis Wyatt, chemist, both of 12, Old Slip, New York city, New York, United States of America, for apparatus and process for forming calcium carbide. (Specification filed 19th February 1897.)

No. 245 of 1896.—Edward Lloyd Pease, engineer, of the firm of Ashmore, Benson, Pease and Co, limited, gasholder manufacturers, Stockton-on-Tees, in the county of Durham, and residing at Hurworth-on-Tees, in the said county, for a novel or improved structural arrangement for combining strength with rigidity in a manner applicable to flooring, walling and other structural purposes. (Specification filed 19th February 1897.)

No 253 of 1896.—Aloys Naville, Philippe Guye and Charles Eugene Guye, gentlemen, of No. 20, rue de Candolle, Geneva, Switzerland, for electrical gas reaction apparatus. (Specification filed 19th February 1897.)

No. 283 of 1896.—Wasudeo Balwant Soman, head clerk at the Indo-China mills, 20, Parel road, Cross lane, Parel, Bombay, for improvements in sizing or dressing machines for yarns. (Specification filed 16th February 1897.)

No 310 of 1896.—Paran Chandra Chatterji, depôt store-keeper, E. C. railway, Waltair, for improvements to facilitate the working of tri-colour hand signal lamp. (Specification filed 22nd February 1897.)

No 345 of 1896.—William Alfred Gibbs, gentleman, of Gilwell park, Chingford, England, and Gilbert William Sutton, civil

engineer, of Rothmans, Great Baddow, Chelmsford, England, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea and other substances. (Specification filed 17th February 1897.)

No. 362 of 1896.—Charles Frederick Cross, analytical chemist, of No. 4, New Court, Carey street, London, for improvements in the manufacture of alkali cellulose. (Specification filed 17th February 1897.)

No. 365 of 1896.—Charles Frederick Cross, analytical chemist, of No. 4, New court, Carey street, London, for manufacture of soluble cellulose, and of products therefrom. (Specification filed 17th February 1897.)

No. 390 of 1896.—Henry George Hills, tea planter, Silcoorie tea estate, Cachar, for a machine for drying tea and analogous substances. (Specification filed 22nd February 1897.)

No. 419 of 1896.—John Marr, master mariner, of Roseville, Irvine, Ayrshire, N. B., for a tea packing box of novel construction to be called the "Marr tea box." (Specification filed 18th February 1897.)

No. 796 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 3D of 1897.—Joseph Henry Johnson, mechanical engineer, Aligarh, N.-W. P., for salt castors.

No. 797 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 144 of 1890.—Alfred Addison Blandy, M.D., of 58, Brook street, Grosvenor square, London, for improvements in the production of new compounds for the manufacture of the soles and heels of boots and shoes and for other and various useful purposes, the said compounds being characterized by their vulcanizing, insulating and other qualities. (From 2nd December 1896 to 2nd December 1897.)

No. 145 of 1891.—Hahnemann Adolphus Cutmore, electrical engineer, London, for a new or improved switch to be used for a system of two or more speaking tubes. (From 31st March 1897 to 31st March 1898.)

No. 208 of 1892.—Beaumont Richard Harrington, civil engineer, of No. 1, Wood street, Calcutta, for an improved refuse and excrement incinerator. (From 25th February 1897 to 25th February 1898.)

No. 211 of 1892.—John Rickie, district locomotive superintendent, frontier section of the North-Western railway, Quetta, for improvement in compound engines. (From 6th March 1897 to 6th March 1898.)

No. 798 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 232 of 1891.—John Driscoll's invention for saving of life and property. (Specification filed 23rd November 1891.)

No. 307 of 1891.—John Driscoll's invention for saving of life and property in cargo boats, steam launches and other vessels. (Specification filed 25th November 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(*b*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 30 OF ACT XII OF 1882.

(The Indian Salt Act.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by the 2nd paragraph of Notification No. 769, dated 11th February, 1888, issued by the Governor General of India in Council (in the Department of Finance and Commerce), under section 28 of Act XII of 1882, and published at pages 67—72 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 11th February, 1888, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras Presidency, under section 30 of Act XII of 1882, authorizes each of the persons named below to exercise the powers of a Salt Revenue Officer :—

Locality.	Name.	Rank.	Powers to be conferred on each.	REMARKS.
Province of Orissa .	Ram Prodhan . . .	3rd grade Peon.	Salt Revenue Officer	*Vice* Raghunath Naik, dismissed.
Ditto .	Bona Behara . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*Vice* Brindaban Parida, resigned.
Ditto .	Sunkur Dhar . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*Vice* Sheik Alla Bux, dismissed.
Ditto .	Biru Barik . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*Vice* Ghuna Mandal forfeited appointment

BOARD OF REVENUE :
(SEPARATE REVENUE),
MADRAS,
The 20th February, 1897.

R. H. SHIPLEY,
Acting Secretary

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 5th March, 1897.

No. 5.—Mr. J. M. Hartley, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Accountant General.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 22nd February, 1897.

No. 720.—Tenders are hereby invited for a contract for the transport of arrack from the Mysore Government Central Distillery, Bangalore, under bond to the depôt in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and the issue of it from the depôt to the licensed retail shops in the said Station during the period of five years beginning with 1st April, 1897, and ending with 31st March, 1902.

2. The terms of the contract are those contained in the annexed form of agreement which must be executed by the contractor, as required by the rules in Resident's Notification No. 3207—379-92, dated 14th September 1894.

3. Each tender should specify the lowest rate per gallon at which the tenderer is prepared to undertake to transport liquor from the Distillery to the depôt and there issue it to the retail license holders after collecting the prescribed duty thereon. The rate specified in the tender which is accepted by the Resident in Mysore shall be the rate at which remuneration will be payable to the contractor during the full period above described.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of ₹100 and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed with the words "Tender for transport and distribution of arrack for the Civil and Military Station," and must be delivered at the office of the Collector, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on or before noon of Monday, the 15th March, 1897. The tenders will then be opened by the Collector, but the final disposal of the tenders will rest with the Resident in Mysore who may refuse or accept any tender without assigning his reasons. The deposits made by the applicants whose tenders are rejected, will be returned to them on their application.

5. The person whose tender is accepted by the Resident, shall be required within eight days of the acceptance of his tender being communicated to him to deposit at the Resident's Treasury, Bangalore, a further sum in cash or in Government Securities, duly endorsed in favour of the Collector of the Civil and Military Station, to make up with the deposit previously made the sum of ₹3,000, and to execute an agreement in the annexed form on proper stamp, and if he fail or refuse to make the deposits required, the deposit already made will be forfeited to Government and the contract otherwise disposed of as the Resident may direct.

6. The contract shall not be transferable except with the previous sanction of the Resident in Mysore.

The quantity of arrack conveyed from the Government Central Distillery to the Bonded Depôt and sold to separate shop-keepers yearly from 1892-93 to 1895-96 and during the nine months ending 31st December, 1896, are noted below, the rate of remuneration allowed to the contractor for the transport and issue of the liquor during that period has been 1 anna per gallon :—

PARTICULARS.	1892-93, Gallons.	1893-94, Gallons.	1894-95, Gallons.	1895-96, Gallons.	1896-97, for nine months ending 31st December 1896, Gallons.
Transported to Civil and Military Station	86,058	90,921	97,570	1,03,676	78,536
Issued to Civil and Military Station separate shops	86,446	91,122	97,476	1,03,007	78,318

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Resident.

WHEREAS I, , have been granted by the Resident in Mysore, for the official year beginning 1st April 189 , and ending 31st March 189 , the right of conveying country spirits from the Central Distillery *under bond* to the depôt in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in quantities sufficient to meet the demand of the separate shops dependent on such depôt, and whereas the said Resident has agreed to pay me the remuneration hereinafter described, I, the said for myself, my heirs, legal representatives and assigns, hereby agree and bind myself to all the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth :—

(1) that I hold myself responsible to Government for the correct delivery of the requisite supplies of liquors to the separate shop-keepers at a depôt to be provided by me in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with the approval of the Collector (which will henceforth be called a Bonded Depôt), on production of Treasury receipts in proof of prepayment of duty and price of such liquor; or on prepayment at the Bonded Depôt under orders of the Collector of the duty and price of liquor;

(1) (*a*) that I hold myself responsible to Government in case the prepayment of duty and price of liquor is directed to be made at the depôt to pay the same into the Resident's Treasury on such date or dates as the Collector may fix from time to time;

(2) that in special cases sanctioned by the Collector, I shall be bound to carry the requisite supply of liquor to any altered locality of the existing depôt, provided the expense to me is not likely to be greater than supplying present depôt ;

(3) that as remuneration for my contract, the Government shall pay me, at the end of each month, for every gallon of liquor conveyed by me from the Central Distillery to the depôt, and issued to retail vendors and shall allow me no wastage under any circumstances whatsoever ;

(4) that the usual establishment required for such depôt and the house rent shall be paid for by myself ;

(5) that the establishment at the depôt shall keep such accounts as may be prescribed by the Collector, and shall be under the control and orders of myself, and regard themselves as my servants ;

(6) that I shall conform to the Excise Laws and Rules in force, and which may from time to time be issued by Government, and also to such rules of practice as may be prescribed by the Collector ;

(7) that for the due fulfilment of the terms of this contract, I hereby deposit in the Resident's Treasury ₹ in cash, or Government Securities duly endorsed in favour of the Collector to the value of ₹ ;

(8) that I equally with the depôt-keeper shall be bound by the conditions of the depôt license, Appendix E ;

(9) that I shall be bound to dismiss any of my servants on the requisition of the Collector, and appoint qualified men instead without delay ;

(10) that I shall be bound to make good the loss accruing to Government and the separate shop keepers by short stock or no stock in the said depôt, or by neglect, carelessness in not conveying the necessary supplies of liquor to the depôt in due time ;

(11) that as the liability of the Manufacturers ceases on delivery by them of liquor to me at the Distillery, all further liability or responsibility to account for the whole quantity of such liquor thenceforth, shall rest with me, and any diminution from any cause whatever (Acts of God and the Queen's enemies and robbery by vis Major excepted), shall be made good by me at the rate of ₹ per gallon of 20° under-proof, and proportionately for higher or lower strengths ;

(12) that in case of any breach of the laws and rules or of the aforesaid conditions, or in case of any attempt at fraud by my servants, agents or employés, it shall be competent to the Collector to impose upon them, or upon myself in the event of my neglect, a fine not exceeding ₹50 for every such breach, or at the option of the Collector to declare the money or any portion thereof deposited by me forfeited ; and to cancel the contract with the previous sanction of the Resident in Mysore ;

(13) that the imposition of a fine or the forfeiture of the deposit, or the cancelment of the contract, shall not be held to prevent prosecution for any offence committed under any law for the time being in force ; and

(14) that this contract shall not be transferable except with the consent of the Resident in Mysore.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal this day of 189

Sealed, signed and delivered in the presence of us :—

Witnesses :—

1.

2.

The 25th February, 1897.

No. 761.—Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and the Province of Mysore and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are threatened with, an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague, the Officiating Resident in Mysore in exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council under section 2, sub-section (3) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore (Notifications of the Government of India, Foreign Department, Nos. 443-I.A. and 444-I.A., dated the 4th instant, and No. 567-I.A., dated the 12th instant) is pleased to prescribe the following temporary regulations : —

1.—Every passenger train coming from outside the Mysore State to any of the stations to which these rules may be declared by the Resident to be applicable shall be stopped at such station and shall not be taken further until the inspection provided by these rules has been carried out and until the guard in charge of such train has obtained a certificate from the Inspecting Officer at such station to the effect that all persons proceeding further by the said train, whether railway servants or passengers, are free from bubonic plague.

II.—Every such train shall be emptied for inspection of the passengers in such manner as the Inspecting Officer on duty may direct, and all such facilities shall be afforded by the servants of the Railway Company as the Inspecting Officer on duty may deem to be necessary for the purpose of inspecting

(*a*) persons who have come by such train, whether they intend to proceed by it or not, and

(*b*) persons who intend to start from any of the said stations and to travel by such train.

In particular the doors of all railway carriages shall be locked at the station at which the train last stops before arrival at the station appointed for the inspection of passengers under these rules.

III.—The Resident in Mysore may appoint any person or persons by name or by virtue of office to be the Inspecting Officer or Officers for the purposes of these rules, and may cancel any such appointment.

IV.—Inspecting Officers appointed under these rules are empowered to examine all persons arriving by or intending to leave by the trains mentioned, and to detain persons suffering or suspected by them to be suffering from bubonic plague in such places as may be appointed for the accommodation of such persons respectively.

V.—Inspecting officers appointed under these rules may demand of any person travelling in the trains mentioned his name, his usual abode, and particulars of the places in which he has resided, or which he has visited during the preceding 15 days, and also the address to which he is about to proceed, and any other particulars which the Inspecting Officers may think fit in view of satisfying themselves as to the likelihood of the said persons spreading the infection of the plague. A person so interrogated shall be bound to answer truly to the best of his knowledge and belief all such questions and enquiries.

VI.—If any such person is found to have, within the preceding ten days, been within a part of India believed by the Inspecting Officer to be infected by the plague, and is unable to satisfy such officer that he is proceeding to any fixed place of residence, such officer may remove him or cause him to be removed to a place provided under Rule IV, and may there cause him to be detained for ten days, when, if he is certified free from the infection of the plague, he shall be permitted to depart therefrom.

VII.—The police shall act under the orders given by the Inspecting Officer on duty under these rules with regard to compelling persons to submit to such arrangements as may be made by the said officer for the purpose of inspection, and with regard to the detention and segregation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from bubonic plague.

VIII.—Any person disobeying any of these rules or any orders issued thereunder by the Inspecting Officer shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

No. 762.—With reference to this office Notification No. 761, dated the 25th February, 1897, the Officiating Resident is pleased to declare that the rules there prescribed are applicable to the following stations —

Harihar, Yesvantpur — On the Mysore State Railway.
Bangalore Cantonment on the Madras Railway.

2. With reference to rule 3 of the rules aforesaid, the Officiating Resident is pleased, with the concurrence of the Mysore Durbar in the case of officers serving the Mysore State, to appoint the following to be Inspecting Officers for the purposes of the rules, at the stations opposite to their names :—

The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore at Harihar and Yesvantpur.

The Residency Surgeon, Bangalore	at Bangalore Cantonment.
The Health Officer of the Civil and Military Station Municipality	
The Medical Registrar ditto ditto	
The Hospital Assistant at the Civil and Military Station Municipal Chattram	
The Vaccinatrix of the Civil and Military Station Municipality	
The two Hospital Assistants at Harihar Dispensary	at Harihar.
The Female ditto at ditto ditto	
The Hospital Assistant at Yesvantpur Dispensary	at Yesvantpur.
The Female ditto ditto ditto	

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Resident.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th March, 1897.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed John Zachary Macaulay Hamilton, Esquire, of No. 50, Lincolns Inn Fields, London, Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts of England to take affidavits or affirmations or declarations in all suits, matters and proceedings in the Calcutta High Court, and also the acknowledgments of married women in respect of property in India.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ERRATUM.

Calcutta, the 1st March, 1897.

In Notification No. 52, dated 11th February 1897, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India* of 13th February, 1897, page 150, last line, *for* "14th December, 1889" *read* "14th December, 1895."

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th February, 1897.

No. 54.—The following promotions in the Indo-European Telegraph Department have been sanctioned, with effect from the dates noted against each, consequent on the departure of Mr. H. B. Harrison, Superintendent, on furlough :—

	From	To	Date
[illegible]	[illegible]	Temporary Superintendent.	5th January, 1897.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Class II.	7th January, 1897.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Class II.	11th January, 1897.

F. E. GODFREY,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th February, 1897.

No. 192.—Mr. G. H. Cooke, late Superintendent, 2nd grade, is appointed officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade, from the 23rd April to the 14th June, 1895, both dates inclusive, *vice* Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, C.B., R.E., on deputation with the Mekong Commission.

The 1st March, 1897.

No 193.—Mr. W. J. Cornelius, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, is granted an extension of eleven days' privilege leave in continuation of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 175, dated the 14th December, 1896.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 23rd February, 1897.

No. 684-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 122-G., dated the 22nd January, 1897, Lieutenant D. G. Peart, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Wing Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps on the 22nd idem.

The 24th February, 1897.

No. 694-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 119-G., dated the 22nd January, 1897, Captain (temporary Major) C. H. Dawson, Indian Staff Corps, on return from furlough, assumed charge of his duties as 2nd-in-Command, Meywar Bhil Corps, and Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, on the afternoon of the 14th idem.

No. 696-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 119-G., dated the 22nd January, 1897, Captain (temporary Major) R. A. Cole, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, and Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, on the afternoon of the 18th idem.

No. 698-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 119-G., dated the 22nd January, 1897, Captain (temporary Major) G. G. J. S. Jones, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command of the Kolnpura Irregular Force on the forenoon of the 6th February, 1897.

No 700-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 119-G., dated the 22nd January, 1897, Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command of the Deoli Irregular Force on the 4th February, 1897.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

ERRATUM.

Quetta, the 20th February, 1897.

No. 273.—In this office Notification No. 951-C., dated the 5th February, 1897, *for* "13th June, 1895," *read* "10th June, 1895," and *for* "14th idem," *read* "11th idem."

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Second Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 22nd February, 1897.

No. 387.—Consequent on the appointment of Pandit Nand Lall, Munsiff of the 1st grade and Munsiff of Sibi, to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, the following temporary promotions are made in the graded list of Tahsildars:—

(1) Lala Udho Dass, Munsiff of the 2nd grade, to officiate as a Munsiff of the 1st grade;

(2) Munshi Syed Rasul, Tahsildar of the 3rd grade, to officiate as a Tahsildar of the 2nd grade;

(3) Munshi Amar Singh, Tahsildar of the 4th grade, to officiate as a Tahsildar of the 3rd grade;

(4) Lala Gola Ram, Tahsildar of the 5th grade, to officiate as a Tahsildar of the 4th grade;

(5) On return from furlough Munshi Bashir Ali, Naib Tahsildar of Quetta, on 8800-50, is appointed to officiate as a Munsiff of the 5th grade and Munsiff of Sibi, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 390.—The following transfers are made in the graded list of Tahsildars of the Baluchistan Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge:—

(1) On return from privilege leave (sanctioned in this Office Notification No. 7671, dated the 29th October, 1896), Munshi Ghulam Muhammad, sub. *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 5th grade, and Tahsildar of Musakhel, is posted to Duki;

(2) Lala Hari Ram, sub. *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 2nd grade and Tahsildar of Duki, is posted to Barkhan;

(3) Munshi Syed Hussain, Tahsildar of the 4th grade and Tahsildar of Barkhan, is posted to Musakhel.

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Second Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 25th February, 1897.

No. 1947.—Central India Agency Notification No. 1236, dated the 8th February, 1897, granting sixty days' privilege leave to Lieutenant E. T. Carwithen, Officiating Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion, is hereby cancelled.

A. B. DRUMMOND, *Lieut.*,
Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

The 26th February, 1897.

No. 1967.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Government of India in the Foreign Department Notification No. 4370-I., dated the 28th November, 1892, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India hereby authorises the officer for the time being Commanding the Regiment of Central India Horse at Agar to exercise within the limits of the Agar Cantonment the powers of a Magistrate of the second class as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882.

No. 1968.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Government of India in the Foreign Department Notification No. 4370-I., dated the 28th November, 1892, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India hereby authorises the officer for the time being Commanding the Regiment of Central India Horse at Goona to exercise within the limits of the Goona Cantonment the powers of a Magistrate of the second class as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882.

A. D. BANNERMAN, *Captain*,
For *First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.*

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PROMOTIONS.

Agra, the 20th February, 1897.

No. 230.—Bhai Lakhmir Singh, M.A., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Punjab Mines Division, is promoted to the new 4th grade of Superintendents, *vice* Mr. A. M. S. Carter, Superintendent, transferred to Kohat.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

No. 237.—The following transfers of Superintendents are ordered:—

Mr. H. A. R. Lyon, from the Saran Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, to the Nawa Manufacture Section, Sambhar Division.

Bhai Lakhmir Singh, M.A., from the Khushalgarh Beat, Punjab Mines Division, to the Saran Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th February, 1897.

No. 13.—Lieutenant W. E. Manser, R E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Mandalay-Kunlon Railway, is granted twenty-one days' leave out of India, in extension of that granted him in Notification No. 19, dated the 17th April, 1896.

The 1st March, 1897.

No. 14.—Mr. J. Woodside, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for five days in extension of that sanctioned in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 7 of the 14th February, 1896.

The 2nd March, 1897.

No. 15.—Mr. A. R. Barrow, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for six months in further extension of that notified in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 62 of the 25th August, 1896.

No. 16.—Lieutenant C. F. Anderson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted three months' language leave under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 45, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th January, 1897.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcels may now be sent by post from India to the Fiji Islands at the revised rates of postage and subject to the revised conditions entered in the schedule below :—

Country or British Colony or Possession.	Route.	Rates of Postage (Prepayment compulsory).	Limit of Weight.	Limits of Size.		Limit of Value.	Specially Prohibited Contents. (For general prohibitions, see clause 221 of the *Indian Postal Guide*.
				Maximum.	Minimum.		
		R a.	lb.			£	
Fiji Islands .	Through New South Wales.	For each pound or fraction thereof . . 0 15	11	Six feet in girth and length combined or 3½ feet in length.	Three inches in length by two inches in width and two inches in depth, or 12 cubic inches in all. Note.—A parcel measuring, say, 12 × 2 × 1 inches would not be refused on the ground that it was less than 2 inches in depth, as its cubic measurement would be 24 inches, or double the prescribed minimum cubic measurement.	50	Letters, money (coin or bank notes) gold dust, bars of gold, live animals, grapes in bunches, grape vines or cuttings, articles infringing the customs laws.

2. Parcels may now be sent by post to Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands, Oceania, at the rates and conditions applicable to parcels for New South Wales.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th February, 1897.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd March, 1897.

No. 11210.—Babu Praphulla Chandra Banerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and four days, with effect from the 12th March, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Moulvi Hafiz Mahomed Abdul Guny is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Praphulla Chandra Banerji, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 2nd March, 1897.

African Lakes Trading Corporation, Ld.
Agent, Horrocks Mills.
Boggiano, C.
Bruce Lindsay, Esq.
Calder, E. P.
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Wight, W

The 6th March, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	10th Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	9th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	12th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo	16th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Nubia.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	16th ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	11th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	8th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	6th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto (Supplemental).	7th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	10th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	8th ,,	Per Steamer from Rangoon.
South African Ports . . .	6th ,,	Per Steamer *Umvoto.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

H D

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *via* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by anyone taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکتہ سے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے باغ سے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چھہ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب ذیل خرید کرسکتا ہی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ: ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیہ *

عام آدمیوں کو یہہ دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتي ہی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیہ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھہ روپیہ: یک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی بکتی ہی — ماسوائے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کو چار آنہ؛ آٹھہ اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ: اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or, post free,	R18-12.
½	„ R 9,	„	R9-8.
¼	„ R4-8,	„	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

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½ আধ „ „	৯৲	„	৯৲৮
¼ সিকি „ „	৪৲৮	„	৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। কহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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JOHN ELIOT,

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Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 11a. (2a.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10a. (2a.)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st November, 1895; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. R1 (2a.)

Act XVII of 1879 (Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 10a. (2a.)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 7a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition) as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895 R1-2 (2a.)

Act VI of 1882 (Companies), as modified up to 1st August, 1895; with Appendices containing Table B in the Schedule to Act XIX of 1857 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895. R1-2 (3a. 6p.)

Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 10a. (2a.)

Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10a. (2a.)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XVII of 1884 (Lower Burma Municipalities), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. R1 (2a. 6p.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 6a. (1a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION —*contd.*

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 7*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. 9*a.* (2*a.*)

In the Press

Act X of 1887 (Native Passenger Ships), as modified up to date.

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to date.

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896.

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council, from 1894 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1894 up to date

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895.
In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895 In Urdu. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In English, Urdu and Nagri. Bound. R3 (5*s.*)
Ditto. Unbound. R2-8 (5*a.*)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894 In Urdu. 4*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)
Ditto In Nagri 3*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In Urdu 8*a.* (3*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*),

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 9*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri 3*a.* (1*a.* 9*p.*)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March 1896. In Urdu. 4*a* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1895 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment).
In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1895 (Companies—Memorandum of Association). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIV of 1895 (Pilgrim Ships). In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act II of 1896 (Cotton Duties). In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VI of 1896 (Indian Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bonded Warehouses). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1896 (Excise). In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (2*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act XIII of 1896 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment.) In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

In the Press.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Nagri.

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. In Nagri.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indices to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1894 and 1895. The price is noted on each.

Abstracts of Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1894 to date. Super royal 4to Annual subscription R5 (8*s.*), single issue, 4*a.*, including postage.

Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States. Compiled by J. M Macpherson, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. Full cloth, super-royal 8vo :—

Vol VI (Western India, comprising the Native States under the Political control of the Government of Bombay and the Baroda Agency; together with a Supplement relating to the Persian Coast and Islands, Maskat, the Somali Coast and Zanzibar). Corrected up to the 31st December, 1894. R5. (8*a.*)

Index to Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 7*a.* (2*a.*)
Ditto ditto. In Urdu and Nagri. 7*a.* (2*a.*)

Contents to ditto. In Urdu and Nagri. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

In the Press.

Index to the Enactments relating to India; with Chronological Tables of Statutes relating to India and of Acts and Regulations of Indian Legislatures. Third Edition.

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super royal 8vo, cloth lettered.

[The Collection of Statutes relating to India (Ed. 1881), the volumes of General Acts for 1877—84, the Baluchistan Code (Ed. 1890), the Burma Code (Ed. 1889), the Central Provinces Code (Ed. 1891), and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed. 1892), are out of print.]

A.—General Acts.

The General Acts from 1834 to 1866, Ed. 1887. R5 (12*a.*)

The General Acts from 1867 to 1876, Ed. 1887. R5 (12*a.*)

The General Acts from 1885 to 1888, Ed. 1889 R5 (6*a.*)

B.—Local Codes.

The Ajmere Code, Ed. 1893. R3 (7*a.*)

The Bengal Code, Vol I, Ed. 1889, containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap 3, in force in Bengal. R5 (10*a.*)

The Bengal Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1891, containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal. R5 (8*a.*)

The Coorg Code, Ed. 1893. R2 (6*a.*)

The Madras Code, Ed. 1888. R5 (10*a.*)

The Punjab Code, Ed. 1888. R4 (8*a.*)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships), as modified up to 1st December, 1893. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1865 (Succession), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. R1-8 (2*a*.)

Act XXV of 1867 (Printing-presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st July, 1891; with an appendix containing Notification No. 4050, dated 10th September, 1889, reducing and remitting Court-fees, and an Index. R1 (2*a*.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2062, 2663 and 2004, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891. R1 (2*a*.)

Act III of 1872 (Marriage), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 4*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st January, 1894. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act V of 1873 (Savings Banks), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 3*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1874 (Administrator General), as modified up to 1st July, 1890; with a list of Native States included within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, for the purposes of the Act. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. R1-5-3 (4*a*.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st July, 1892. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VII of 1880 (Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 15th October, 1891. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st April, 1893. 15*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st July, 1888. R3 (6*a*.)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2062, 2663 and 2004, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 11*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VI of 1884 (Inland Steam-vessels), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 9*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VII of 1884 (Steam-ships), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 7*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act II of 1886 (License-tax Amendment), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 8*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VI of 1886 (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st June 1893. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 13*a*. (2*a*.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1893.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3 from No. II of 1875 to 1893. 8vo. stitched.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code), as modified up to 1st January, 1893. In Urdu. R1 (5*a*.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st July 1891; with an Appendix containing Notification No. 4050, dated 10th September, 1889, reducing and remitting Court-fees, and an Index. In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2002, 2003 and 2004, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May 1894. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891. In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July 1891. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st June 1893. In Urdu. 12*a*. (4*a*.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July 1894. In Urdu. 5*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4*a*. 6*p*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st July, 1892. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st July, 1894 with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp duties and publishing rules under the Act. In Urdu. 10*a*. 6*p*. (3*a*.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April 1891. In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXII of 1881 (Excise), as modified up to 1st June 1890. In Nagri. 2*a*. 6*p*. (2*a*.)

Ditto, as modified up to 30th September 1893. In Urdu. 3*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. In Urdu. 6*a*. (2*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 6*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1 January, 1892. In Urdu. R1-6 (8*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1883; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XIII of 1885 (Telegraphs), as modified up to 1st March, 1893 In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act III of 1888 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1888 (Indian Reserve Forces), as modified up to 1st March, 1893 In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates). In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. In Urdu 5*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XV of 1839 (Official Secrets). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1890 (Revenue Recovery). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 9*p.*)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways). In Nagri. 3*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XI of 1890 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act [illegible] of 1891 (Ports Act Amendment) In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VI of 1892 (Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment) In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1893 (Partition). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1893 (Coinage and Paper Currency Acts Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1893 (Excise Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1894 (Land Acquisition). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

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Act III of 1894 (Criminal Procedure and Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1894 (Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff). In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act IX of 1894 (Prisons). In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1894 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XVI of 1894 (Tariff Act Amendment). In Urdu. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XVII of 1894 (Cotton Duties). In Urdu. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Regulation V of 1890 (British Baluchistan Forests). In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Regulation VI of 1893 (Hazara Forests). In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indices to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1893. The price is noted on each.

Report of Indian Law Commission, 1879. Foolscap boards. R1 (5*a.*)

Abstracts of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, from July, 1882, to 1893 Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1). Single issue, 4*a.*, including postage.

Index to the Enactments relating to India; with Chronological Tables of Statutes relating to India and of Acts and Regulations of Indian Legislatures. Second Ed. 1883. By WILLIAM FISCHER AGNEW, Barrister-at-Law. Price R4 (12*a.*)

Copies of the first edition compiled by Stephen Jacob, B.C.S., can be had at R2 (12a.)

A Digest of the Statutes and Acts relating to Merchant Shipping in India, Ed 1884. By T. A. PEARSON, Barrister-at-Law. Price R5 (12*a.*)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases; containing High Court Reports, 1862 8[illegible], and Privy Council Reports of Appeals from India, 1836—86, with an Index of Cases Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by JOSEPH VERE WOODMAN of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at Law, and Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta. In five volumes. Super-royal 8vo. Price R50 per set; quarter bound copies, R55 (R3-2), payable in advance.

Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States. Compiled by J. M. MACPHERSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. Full cloth, super-royal 8vo:—

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Vol. II. Southern India (Hyderabad). Corrected up to 31st December, 1888. Price R4-8 (6*a.*)

Vol. III. Northern India (Bengal, Assam, Burma, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, Nepal and Baluchistan). Corrected up to the 20th day 1891 Price R4 (6*a.*)

Vol. V. Central India (Central Provinces and the Central India Agency). Corrected up to 31st December, 1892 Price R4 (6*a.*)

[Vol. IV. (Rajputana) is out of print.]

The Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890. In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Papers relating to the Arrangement made with Messrs. Cook & Son for the conduct of the Pilgrim Traffic to and from Red Sea during 1894-95. Selection No. CCCXXX Serial No. 10 F'cap., boards R1-8 (5*a.*)

Fauna of British India, Birds, Vol. III. By W. T. BLANFORD, F.R.S. Super royal 8vo., full cloth. R9-12 (7*a.*)

Leprosy in India. Papers relating to the treatment of from 1887-95. Selection 331. Serial No. 17. F'cap., boards R3 (8*a.*)

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Chronological Tables for 1895 and 1897. 4*a.* (1*a.*) each.

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

Statistics of British India for the Judicial and Administrative Departments Subordinate to the Home Department for 1894-95. F'cap., paper cover. R1 (4*a.*)

Family Medicine and Hygiene for India. A Manual of—, by Sir WILLIAM MOORE, K.C.I.E., 5th edition, 1893. Full cloth 8vo. For sale to Government servants at R3 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries under R500 per mensem, and R4 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries of R500 per mensem and over. Packing and postage 8*a.*

NOTE.—A certificate should be required to the effect that the book is purchased for the personal use of the officer paying for it.

The above is available for sale to the Public from 31st March 1895, @ R5 per copy, plus 0-8-0 for packing and postage.

The Imperial Gazetteer of India, by W. W. HUNTER, in 14 volumes. Royal 8vo., quarter bound. R43-8 per set (4-9).

Census of India, 1891. General report on. F'cap., boards, R2-8 (7*a.*)

Census of India, 1891. General Tables for British Province and Feudatory States Vol. I. F'cap., boards. R5 (10*a.*)

Selections from the Army Regulations, India, for the use of District Officers of the Civil Department. Royal 8vo., boards. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

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Populations in the Andamans. Statistics of, 17th February, 1881. F'cap., paper cover. 8*a.* (1*a.*)

Andaman and Nicobar Manual, as in force on 1st January, 1880. By LIEUT.-COL. W. B. BIRCH. Super royal 8vo., boards. R2 (4*a.*)

Domestic Economy and Sanitary Science. Text Book on, for the use of the Senior Classes in English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Royal 8vo., cloth. R1 (4*a.*)

Publications issued and registered in British India during 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894. Reports on Selections Nos. CCLXIII, CCLXXV, CCLXXVI, CCXCV, CCVI, CCCXIV, and CCCXXIII, Serial Nos. 7, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14. F'cap., boards. R1-4 (4*a.*) each.

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Mammalia. Part I, by W. T. BLANFORD, F.R.S. Super royal 8vo. R7-8 (3*a.*)

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Lecture on Irrigation Canals in Bengal. By C. W. ODLING, M.E., M. INST., C.E., delivered at the Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 23rd February 1895. 8*a*. (1*a*.)
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Supplement to the Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes by C. W. ODLING, Esq. M. INST., C.E., with notes by W. B. BESLEY, Esq., A.M. INST., C.E., and by G. C. MAYNEORY, Esq. 4*a*. (2*a*.)
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 012763 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97, for ₹1,000, standing in the name of Umes Chandra Chakravarti, by whom it was never endorsed to any person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

UMES CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTI,
No. 64, Puttitoondu Lane, Kalighat.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 013380 of the 3½ per cent. of 1893-94 for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Srimati Syama Jagat Mohin Debi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

SYAMA JAGAT MOHINI DEBI,
6, Ram Krishna Bagchi's Lane, Calcutta.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 033338, 035763 and 037855, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1805, for Rupees five hundred each, originally standing in the names of Sreenath Mookerjee, G. H. Blaquiere, Executor of S. Blaquiere and Dayal Chunder Sabooyee, respectively, and last endorsed to Brojobala Dabi *alias* Brojo Coomari Dabi, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Benga', and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

SRIMOTI BROJOBALA DABI
alias
BROJO COOMARI DABI,
Inhabitan[illegible]

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 4th March, 1897, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT NO. VI OF 1897.

An Act to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment Act, 1897, and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 72, Act XXVI of 1881

2. To section 72 of the said Act the following words shall be prefixed, namely, "Subject to the provisions of section 84".

Substitution of new section for section 84 Act XXVI of 1881.

3. For section 84 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

When cheque not duly presented and drawer damaged thereby.

"84. (1) Where a cheque is not presented for payment within a reasonable time of its issue, and the drawer or person on whose account it is drawn had the right, at the time when presentment ought to have been made, as between himself and the banker, to have the cheque paid and suffers actual damage through the delay, he is discharged to the extent of such damage, that is to say, to the extent to which such drawer or person is a creditor of the banker to a larger amount than he would have been if such cheque had been paid.

(2) In determining what is a reasonable time, regard shall be had to the nature of the instrument, the usage of trade and of bankers, and the facts of the particular case.

(3) The holder of the cheque as to which such drawer or person is so discharged shall be a creditor, in lieu of such drawer or person, of such banker to the extent of such discharge and entitled to recover the amount from him.

Illustrations.

(a) A draws a cheque for Rs. 1,000, and, when the cheque ought to be presented, has funds at the bank to meet it. The bank fails before the cheque is presented. The drawer is discharged, but the holder can prove against the bank for the amount of the cheque.

(b) A draws a cheque at Umbala on a bank in Calcutta. The bank fails before the cheque could be presented in ordinary course. A is not discharged, for he has not suffered actual damage through any delay in presenting the cheque.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 4th March, 1897, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VII OF 1897.

An Act to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XXI of 1883

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Emigration Act Amendment Act, 1897; and

Short title and commencement.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

2. In section 102 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, as amended by Act No. XVIII of 1890, section 7, for the words "British colony or possession", wherever they occur, the word "country", and for the words "State, colony or possession", wherever they occur, the words "State or country", shall be substituted. XXI of 1883.

Amendment of section 102, Act XXI, 1883.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretar to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th March, 1897 :—

No. 7 OF 1897.

A Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879. It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Addition of new section after section 7A, Act I, 1879

1. After section 7A of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, as amended by Act No. VI of 1894, section 2, the following section shall be added, namely :—

Bonds, debentures or other certificates issued on loans under Act XI, 1879

"7B. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, any local authority raising a loan under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, or of any other law for the time being in force, by the issue of bonds, debentures or other certificates, shall, in respect of such loan, be chargeable with a duty of eight annas per centum on the total amount of the bonds, debentures or other certificates issued by it, and such bonds, debentures or other certificates need not be stamped and shall not be chargeable with any further duty on renewal, consolidation, subdivision or otherwise.

"(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) exempting certain bonds, debentures or other certificates from being stamped and from being chargeable with certain further duty shall apply to the bonds, debentures or other certificates of all outstanding loans of the kind mentioned therein, and all such bonds, debentures or other certificates shall be valid, whether the same are stamped or not :

"Provided that nothing herein contained shall exempt the local authority which has issued such bonds, debentures or other certificates from the duty chargeable in respect thereof under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, prior to its amendment by this Act, when such duty has not already been paid or remitted by order issued under that Act."

Amendment of No. 60 and addition of new No. 60A in Schedule I, Act I of 1879.

2. In Schedule I, No. 60, of the said Act, the word "Lease" wherever it occurs, is hereby repealed ; and after the said No. 60 the following shall be added, namely :—

"60A.	**TRANSFER OF LEASE** by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21).

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill contemplates two small, but by no means unimportant, amendments in the Stamp Law, and it is, in the opinion of the Government of India, very desirable that they should be given effect to without delay.

2. The first clause purports to add a new section to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, providing that the bonds or debentures issued by a local authority need not be separately stamped, either in the first instance or on renewal, subdivision, consolidation or otherwise, but that all that is necessary is for the local authority concerned to pay once for all the *ad valorem* stamp duty (eight annas per cent.) chargeable on the total amount covered by the bonds or debentures. It is further proposed to apply the same provisions to bonds or debentures already issued in respect of outstanding loans raised by local authorities, on the understanding that the full duty leviable under the Act as it now stands shall have been either paid or remitted by an order issued under section 8.

3. The object of the remaining clause is to remove a flaw in Act I of 1879, which has probably resulted in the loss of a considerable amount of stamp-revenue. The assignment of a lease is at present chargeable with the low rate of duty fixed by No. 60 in Schedule I to the Act, and this provision enables conveyances of large and valuable lease-hold estates to be transferred with a merely nominal stamp-duty. It is proposed to add to the schedule a separate No. (60A) expressly providing for this, the references to leases in No. 60 being at the same time repealed.

J. WESTLAND.

The 2nd March, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th March, 1897 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1686, dated 12th November, 1896 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, No. 8191, dated 14th November, 1896, and enclosure [Papers No. 2].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 192-L. & L.—4764-J., dated 16th November, 1896 [Paper No. 3].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 357, dated 28th November, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 2739, dated 7th December, 1896 [Paper No. 5].
From Government, Bengal, No. 5864-F, dated 9th December, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 8364, dated 3rd December, 1896 [Paper No. 7].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 1456, dated 12th December, 1896 [Paper No. 8].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1637, dated 12th December, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 507—2 P.-25, dated 11th December, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From President, Board of Directors, Punjab Mutual Hindu Family Relief Fund, Lahore, dated 10th December, 1896 [Paper No 11].
From Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, No. 2363, dated 18th December, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No 12].
From Government, Bombay, No. 4513, dated 23rd December, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
From Government, Madras, No. 873, dated 14th December, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
From Directors, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Mutual Hindu Family Relief Fund, Dehra Dun, dated 31st December, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No 15].
From Honorary Secretary, Sind Mutual Hindu Family Relief Fund, dated 13th January, 1897 [Paper No. 16].
From Deputy Chairman, Mutual Hindu Family Pension Fund, Calcutta, dated 3rd February, 1897 [Paper No. 17].
From Chairman, Writers' Building Provident Benefit Fund, Calcutta, dated 4th February, 1897 [Paper No. 18].
From Directors, Muhammadan Mutual Family Relief Association, Lahore [Paper No. 19].

2. *Clause 1.*—The amendments in this clause are drafting amendments.

3. *Clause 2.*—In sub-clause (2) we have altered "Government of India" into "Government" in order to extend the benefit of the proposed Act to funds under provincial Governments.

Sub-clause (3).—We have inserted the words "or tramway" to make it clear that the definition applies to tramways as well as railway funds, and we have provided for railway companies who contract with the Secretary of State in Council as well as for those which contract with the Government of India.

Sub-clause (4).—We have added the words "or increment" after "interest" in consequence of a suggestion made to us.

4. *Clause 3.*—Following the analogy of the Friendly Societies Act, 1896 (59 and 60 Vict., c. 25), we have provided that payment is primarily to be made to the persons designated by the rules of the fund or to a nominee of the depositor and not to his personal representatives. This will facilitate the speedy distribution of small funds to the persons for whose benefit they are accumulated.

Sums above Rs. 2,000 are not dealt with by this Bill, but we have inserted a saving to show that we have no intention of interfering with rules covering larger sums so far as those rules may be consistent with the existing law.

5. *Clause 4.*—We have made some verbal amendments and further inserted provisions protecting compulsory deposits from the operation of the Insolvency laws. This is in accordance with a suggestion made by the Secretary of State.

6. We have been asked to extend the proposed Act to various Mutual Societies which have sprung up in different parts of the country, but we do not see our way to doing so, because the main principle of the Bill is to protect deposits which are compulsory under the terms of the depositor's service. Contributions to these societies, which are wholly uncontrolled, must be regarded as on the same footing as any other voluntary insurances.

7. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette	*Date.*
Gazette of India	3rd October, 1896.
Fort Saint George Gazette	13th October, 1896.
Bombay Government Gazette	8th October, 1896.
Calcutta Gazette	14th October, 1896.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	10th October, 1896.
Punjab Government Gazette	8th October, 1896.
Central Provinces Gazette	10th October, 1896.
Burma Gazette	24th October, 1896.
Assam Gazette	24th October, 1896.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd November, 1896.
Sind Official Gazette	5th November, 1896.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Telugu	13th October, 1896.
	Hindustani	13th October, 1896.
	Kanarese	13th October, 1896.
	Malayalam	13th October, 1896.
	Tamil	3rd November, 1896.
Bombay	Marathi	19th November, 1896.
	Gujarathi	19th November, 1896.
	Kanarese	19th November, 1896.
Bengal	Bengali	27th October, 1896.
	Hindi	3rd November, 1896.
	Uriya	12th November, 1896.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	17th October, 1896.
Punjab	Urdu	10th December, 1896.
Burma	Burmese	31st October, 1896.
Assam	Bengali	7th November, 1896
Coorg	Kanarese	2nd November, 1896
Sind	Sindhi	5th November, 1896.

8. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

M. D. CHALMERS.
J. WESTLAND.
A. C. TREVOR.
G. H. P. EVANS.
J. D. REES.
R. M. SAYANI.
JOY GOBIND LAW.

The 26th February, 1897.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Provident Funds Act, 1897.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, *including Upper Burma and British Baluchistan*; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

(*1*) "Provident Fund" means a fund in which the subscriptions or deposits of any class or classes of employees are received and held on their individual accounts, and includes any contributions credited in respect of, and any interest accruing on, such subscriptions or deposits under the rules of the Fund:

(*2*) "Government Provident Fund" means a Provident Fund constituted by the authority of the Government for any class or classes of its employees

(*3*) "Railway Provident Fund" means a Provident Fund constituted by the authority of the Government of India or of any company which administers a railway *or tramway* in British India, either under a special Act of Parliament or under contract with the *Secretary of State in Council or the* Government of India, for any class or classes of the employees on, or in connection with, such railway *or tramway*; and

(*4*) "compulsory deposit" means a subscription or deposit which is not repayable on the demand, or at the option, of the subscriber or depositor, and includes any contribution which may have been credited in respect of, and any interest *or increment* which may have accrued on, such subscription or deposit under the rules of the Fund.

Payment from Government or Railway Provident Fund on death of subscriber or depositor.

3. (*1*) When a subscriber to, or depositor in, any Government or Railway Provident Fund dies and the sum standing to his credit in the books of the Fund does not exceed two thousand rupees, the officer *or person* whose duty it is to *make payment of such sum* may pay it as follows :—

(*a*) he may pay it to any person entitled to receive it according to the rules of the Fund or, in the absence of any rule of the Fund to the contrary, to any person nominated in writing by the deceased subscriber or depositor to receive it;

(*b*) in any case not hereinbefore provided for he may pay it to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it.

(*2*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) *shall* apply to any *such* sum which, at the commencement of this Act, stands to the credit of any subscriber or depositor already deceased.

(*3*) *Nothing in this section shall affect the validity of the rules of any Fund in so far as such rules may provide for the disposal of sums exceeding two thousand rupees.*

Government and Railway Provident Funds not to be attached.

4. After the commencement of this Act, the compulsory deposits in any Government or Railway Provident Fund shall not be liable to attachment under any decree or order of a Court of Justice *in respect of any debt or liability incurred by* a subscriber to, or depositor in, such Fund, *and neither the Official Assignee, nor a Receiver appointed under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be entitled to, or have any claim on, any such compulsory deposit.*

Protection for anything done in good faith under this Act

5. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person in respect of anything done or in good faith intended to be done in pursuance of the provisions of this Act.

Power to extend Act to other Provident Funds.

6. The Governor General in Council may, in his discretion, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the provisions of this Act to any Provident Fund established for the benefit of its employees by any loc authority within the meaning of the Loc Authorities Loan Act, 1879.

Saving as to estates of soldiers.

7. Nothing in section 3 shall apply to mone belonging to the estate any European officer, no commissioned officer soldier dying in Her Majesty's service in Indi or of any European who at the time of his dea was a deserter from such service.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of Indi

V B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and extend the General Clauses Acts, 1868 and 1887, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th March, 1897 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and extend the General Clauses Acts, 1868 and 1887, was referred, have considered the measure and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2 The amendments which we have deemed it necessary to suggest, are not numerous, and all are briefly explained by the following remarks :—

Clause 3 (16).—We have inserted the word "written" before the word "expressed" in the definition of a "document," in order to draw the provisions of clause 3 (*61*) [clause 3 (*58*) of the amended Bill] and so to indicate that a photograph, for example, may fall within the meaning of the term. It will be observed that in section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, from which the definition has been taken, the addition of an illustration appears to have been thought desirable to make the intention clear.

Clause 3 (20) of the Bill as introduced.—We have decided to recommend the omission of any definition of the expression "Gazette." It will, we believe, always be found useful to indicate as precisely as possible the manner in which any publication required by an Act of the Legislature is to be made.

Clause 3 (25) of the Bill as introduced.—We have, in clause 3 (*24*) of the amended Bill, avoided all attempt at defining the expression "High Court" when used with reference to criminal proceedings, and confined the definition, as in section 2 (*11*) of the General Clauses Act (I of 1868), to the expression in its relation to civil proceedings. The jurisdictional arrangements, especially in connection with the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon and the Criminal Courts in Burma generally, are in some respects extremely complicated, and we have, therefore, come to the conclusion that it is wiser to adopt this course.

Clause 3 (27) of the Bill as introduced.—The declaratory definition of the word "notice" we think it safer on the whole to omit, leaving it to be expressly provided on each occasion, if considered necessary, that a notice must be given in writing.

Clause 3 (42) of the Bill as introduced.—The change which we have made in the definition of "Political Agent" [clause 3 (*40*) of the revised Bill], is purely formal.

Clause 3 (55) of the Bill as introduced.—In the definition of "son" [clause 3 (*53*) of the amended Bill] we have merely transposed the words so as to make the form correspond exactly with that of the definition of "father."

Clause 3 (58) of the Bill as introduced.—The expression "value" is used in varying senses and for various purposes, and we consider that neither the definition in section 3 (*13*) of the General Clauses Act (I of 1887) nor yet that in the Bill is likely to serve any good purpose. We would not attempt any definition of the word, and have, therefore, omitted clause 3 (*58*) of the Bill as introduced in Council.

Clause 4.—The omission of the parenthesis "(used with reference to civil proceedings)" and the word "value" needs no further explanation.

Clause 6.—We propose to adhere more closely to the wording of the Interpretation Act, 1880, section 38, by substituting the phrase "unless a different intention appears" for the phrase "unless the contrary is expressed" in the Bill as introduced. It is most desirable to have our law in this particular connection as much as possible in line with that approved in England, and we have, therefore, left the clause practically reproducing the whole of the English section; but we desire, at the same time, to take the opportunity to point out, with reference to the last sub-clause, that in this country it will probably be necessary in some cases expressly to lay down a rule differing from that recognized by the English Statute. Thus, in the present Code of Civil Procedure it is provided that certain proceedings taken in pursuance of a right accrued under the former Code shall be taken in accordance with the new provisions and not with those repealed, and it will very likely be deemed expedient to reproduce that in revising and re-enacting Act XIV of 1882.

The second paragraph of this clause we have on further consideration thought it right to delete. It may be that, without any such provision, it would be held that the effect is the same when an enactment expires as when it is repealed; but on the other hand it is conceivable that there might be cases in which, for example, it would be better not to allow a person to be proceeded against after the expiry of a temporary, and possibly very stringent, enactment, although he acted in contravention of it during the period for which it was expressed to endure.

Clause 13.—The addition which we have here prefixed, will explain itself. It will be observed that we have deemed it unnecessary to place any limitation upon the application of the familiar rules laid down by the clause.

Clause 15.—We think that it will prove convenient, and is unobjectionable, to make this clause apply to appointments hereafter made, even if they be made under the provisions of enactments passed before the commencement of the proposed Act. We have, therefore, here slightly altered the language and arrangement.

Clause 20.—The presence of the word "warrant" in the Indian Statute-book might cause confusion in this connection. We have, therefore, struck it out, and at the same time inserted a reference to "forms".

Clause 24.—An amendment similar to that explained above in the case of clause 20 has been made here also. We have further suggested an addition towards the end of the clause to make the provision more comprehensive.

Clause 26.—We have left this standing, but we think that its proper place is in the Indian Penal Code, and we trust that, when that is consolidated, the provision here will be repealed and reproduced in the new Code.

Clause 27.—It seems to us that this had better be limited so as to apply only to Acts passed after the commencement of the proposed Act, and we have amended the clause accordingly.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	6th February, 1897.
Fort Saint George Gazette	16th February, 1897.
Bombay Government Gazette	11th February, 1897.
Calcutta Gazette	10th February, 1897.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	13th February, 1897.
Punjab Government Gazette	18th February, 1897.
Central Provinces Gazette	13th February, 1897.
Burma Gazette	20th February, 1897.
Assam Gazette	20th February, 1897.
Coorg District Gazette	(not reported)
Sind Official Gazette	(„)

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	23rd February, 1897.
	Telugu	23rd February, 1897.
	Hindustani	23rd February, 1897.
	Kanarese	23rd February, 1897.
	Malayalam	23rd February, 1897.
Bombay	Marathi	(not reported.)
	Gujarathi	„
	Kanarese	„
Bengal	Bengali	„
	Hindi	„
	Uriya	„
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	„
Punjab	Urdu	„
Central Provinces	Marathi	„
	Hindi	„
	Kanarese	„
Burma	Burmese	„
Assam	Bengali	„
Coorg	Kanarese	„
	Marathi	„
Sindh	Sindhi	„

4. We consider that the measure has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and recommend that it be passed as now amended.

M. D. CHALMERS.
J. WESTLAND.
H. E. M. JAMES.
P. ANANDA CHARLU.
G. H. P. EVANS.
R. M. SAYANI.
H. T. PRINSEP.

The 2nd March, 1897.

I SHOULD like to record that I dissent from clause 3 (20) of the Bill annexed.

H. E. M. JAMES.

No. II.

THE GENERAL CLAUSES BILL, 1897.

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THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A Bill to consolidate and extend the General Clauses Acts, 1868 and 1887.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and extend the General Clauses Acts, 1868 and 1887; It is hereby enacted as follows:— [I of 1868. I of 1887.

Preliminary.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the General Clauses Act, 1897; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Repeal.

2. The Acts mentioned in the schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

General Definitions.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, and in all Acts of the Governor General in Council and Regulations made after the commencement of this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Abet."

(*1*) "abet," with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall have the same meaning as in the Indian Penal Code: [I of 1887, s. 3 (*1*).] XLV of 1860.

"Act."

(*2*) "act," used with reference to an offence or a civil wrong, shall include a series of acts, and words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions: [*Cf.* XLV of 1860, ss. 32 and 33, and Mad. Act I of 1891, s. 3 (*36*).]

"Affidavit."

(*3*) "affidavit" shall include affirmation and declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing: [I of 1868, s. 2 (*17*).]

"Barrister."

(*4*) "barrister" shall mean a barrister of England or Ireland, or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland: [I of 1868, s. 2 (*14*).]

"Bengal Act."

(*5*) "Bengal Act" shall mean an Act made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892: 24 & 25 Vict., c. 67; 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14.

"Bombay Act."

(*6*) "Bombay Act" shall mean an Act made by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892: 24 & 25 Vict., c. 67; 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14.

"British India."

(*7*) "British India" shall mean all territories and places within Her Majesty's dominions which are for the time being governed by Her Majesty through the Governor General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor General of India: [52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 18 (*4*); *cf.* I of 1868, s. 2 (*8*).]

"British possession." (8) "British possession" shall mean any part of Her Majesty's dominions, exclusive of the United Kingdom, and, where parts of those dominions are under both a central and a local legislature, all parts under the central legislature shall, for the purposes of this definition, be deemed to be one British possession: [52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 18 (2).]

"Chapter." (9) "Chapter" shall mean a Chapter of the Act or Regulation in which the word occurs: [I of 1887, s. 3 (2).]

"Collector." (10) "Collector" shall mean, in a Presidency-town, the Collector of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be and, elsewhere, the chief officer in charge of the revenue administration of a district: [Cf. Bo. Act III of 1886, s. 3 (12), and N.-W. P. & O. Act I of 1887, s. 2 (12).]

"Colony." (11) "Colony" shall mean any part of Her Majesty's dominions, exclusive of the British Islands and of British India, and, where parts of those dominions are under both a central and a local legislature, all parts under the central legislature shall, for the purposes of this definition, be deemed to be one colony: [52 & 53 Vict., c. 63 s. 18 (3).]

"Commencement." (12) "commencement," used with reference to an Act or Regulation, shall mean the day on which the Act or Regulation comes into force; [I of 1887, s. 3 (4).]

"Commissioner" (13) "Commissioner" shall mean the chief officer in charge of the revenue administration of a division: [N.-W. P. & O. Act I of 1887, s. 2 (11).]

"Consular officer." (14) "consular officer" shall include consul-general, consul, vice-consul, consular agent, pro-consul and any person for the time being authorized to perform the duties of consul-general, consul, vice-consul or consular agent: [54 & 55 Vict., c. 36, s. 3.]

"District Judge." (15) "District Judge" shall mean the Judge of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but shall not include a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction: [I of 1868, s. 2 (12).]

"Document." (16) "document" shall include any matter *written*, expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks, or by more than one of those means, which is intended to be used, or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter: [I of 1872, s. 3.]

"Enactment." (17) "enactment" shall include a Regulation (as hereinafter defined) and any Regulation of the Bengal, Madras or Bombay Code, and shall also include any provision contained in any Act or in any such Regulation as aforesaid:

"Father."	(18)	"father", in the case of any one whose personal law permits adoption, shall include an adoptive father:	[*Cf.* I of 1868, s. 2 (19).]
"Financial year."	(19)	"financial year" shall mean the year commencing on the first day of April:	[I of 1887, s. 3 (5).]
"Good faith."	(20)	a thing shall be deemed to be done in "good faith" where it is in fact done honestly, whether it is done negligently or not:	[45 & 46 Vict., c. 61, s. 90; 56 & 57 Vict., c. 71, s. 62.]
"Government."	(21)	"Government" or "the Government" shall include the Local Government as well as the Government of India:	[*Cf.* XIV of 1882, s. 2.]
"Government of India."	(22)	"Government of India" shall mean the Governor General in Council or, during the absence of the Governor General from his Council, the President in Council, or the Governor General alone, as regards the powers which may be lawfully exercised by them or him respectively:	[I of 1868, s. 2 (9).]
"Her Majesty" or "the Queen."	(23)	"Her Majesty" or "the Queen" shall include Her successors:	[*Cf.* I of 1868, s. 2 (7).]
"High Court."	(24)	"High Court," used with reference to civil proceedings, shall mean the highest Civil Court of appeal in the part of British India in which the Act or Regulation containing the expression operates:	[I of 1868, s. 2 (11).]
"Immoveable property."	(25)	"immoveable property" shall include land, benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth:	[I of 1868, s. 2 (5).]
"Imprisonment."	(26)	"imprisonment" shall mean imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code;	[I of 1868, s. 2 (18).] XLV of 1860.
"India."	(27)	"India" shall mean British India, together with any territories of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of Her Majesty exercised through the Governor General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor General of India:	[*Cf.* 52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s 18 (5).]
"Local authority."	(28)	"local authority" shall mean a municipal committee, district board, body of port commissioners or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of a municipal or local fund:	[I of 1887, s. 3 (5).]
"Local Government."	(29)	"Local Government" shall mean the person authorized by law to administer executive government in the part of British India in which the Act or Regulation containing the expression operates, and shall include a Chief Commissioner;	[I of 1868, s. 2 (10).]
"Madras Act."	(30)	"Madras Act" shall mean an Act made by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892:	24 & 25 Vict., c. 67; 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14.
"Magistrate."	(31)	"Magistrate" shall include every person exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force:	[I of 1868, s. 2 (13).] X of 1882.

"Master" (of a ship). (32) "master," used with reference to a ship, shall mean any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being control or charge of the ship: [I of 1887, s. 3 (8).]

"Month." (33) "month" shall mean a month reckoned according to the British Calendar: [I of 1868, s. 2 (4).]

"Moveable property." (34) "moveable property" shall mean property of every description, except immoveable property: [I of 1868, s. 2 (6).]

"North-Western Provinces and Oudh Act." (35) "North-Western Provinces and Oudh Act" shall mean an Act made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in Council under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892: 24 & 25 Vict., c. 67; 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14.

"Oath." (36) "oath" shall include affirmation and declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing: [I of 1868, s. 2 (17).]

"Offence." (37) "offence" shall mean any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force: [I of 1887, s. 3 (9).]

"Part." (38) "Part" shall mean a Part of the Act or Regulation in which the word occurs: [I of 1887, s. 3 (2).]

"Person." (39) "person" shall include any company or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not: [I of 1868, s. 2 (3).]

"Political Agent." (40) "Political Agent" shall *include*— [*Cf.* XXI of 1879, s. 3 and X of 1882, s. 190.]

(*a*) the principal officer representing the Government in any territory or place beyond the limits of British India, and

(*b*) any officer of the Government of India or of any Local Government appointed by the Government of India or the Local Government to exercise all or any of the powers of a Political Agent for any place not forming part of British India under the law for the time being in force relating to foreign jurisdiction and extradition:

"Presidency-town." (41) "Presidency-town" shall mean the local limits for the time being of the ordinary original civil judicature of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be: [X of 1882, s. 4 (*h*); *cf.* Mad. Act I of 1891, s. 3 (25).]

"Privy Council." (42) "Privy Council" shall mean the Lords and others for the time being of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council: [52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 12 (5).]

"Province." (43) "province" shall mean the territories for the time being administered by any Local Government: [X of 1882, s. 4 (*f*).]

"Public nuisance." (44) "public nuisance" shall mean a public nuisance as defined in the Indian Penal Code: [I of 1887, s. 3 (10).] XLV of 1860.

"Registered." (45) "registered," used with reference to a document, shall mean registered in British India under the law for the time being in force for the registration of documents: [I of 1887, s. 3 (11); *cf.* Mad. Act I of 1891, s. 3 (28).]

"Regulation." (46) "Regulation" shall mean a Regulation made under the Government of India Act, 1870 : [33 Vict., c. 3.]

"Rule." (47) "rule" shall mean a rule made in exercise of a power conferred by any enactment, and shall include a regulation made as a rule under any enactment :

"Schedule." (48) "schedule" shall mean a schedule to the Act or Regulation in which the word occurs : [I of 1887, s. 3 (2).]

"Scheduled District." (49) "Scheduled District" shall mean a "Scheduled District" as defined in the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 : [*Vide* XIV of 1874, s. 1, para. 3.] XIV of 1874.

"Section." (50) "section" shall mean a section of the Act or Regulation in which the word occurs : [I of 1868, s. 2 (15).]

"Ship." (51) "ship" shall include every description of vessel used in navigation not exclusively propelled by oars : [I of 1887, s. 3 (7).]

"Sign." (52) "sign," with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall, with reference to a person who is unable to write his name, include "mark", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions : [I of 1887, s. 3 (12).]

"Son." (53) "son", in the case of any one whose personal law permits adoption, shall include an adopted son : [*Cf.* I of 1868, s. 2 (19).]

"Sub-section." (54) "sub-section" shall mean a sub-section of the section in which the word occurs : [I of 1887, s. 3 (3).]

"Swear." (55) "swear", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall include affirming and declaring in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing : [*Cf.* I of 1868, s. 2 (17).]

"Vessel." (56) "vessel" shall include any ship or boat or any other description of vessel used in navigation : [57 & 58 Vict., c. 60, s. 742; *cf.* XLV of 1860, s. 48.]

"Will." (57) "will" shall include a codicil and every writing making a voluntary posthumous disposition of property : [*cf.* I of 1868, s. 2 (16).]

"Writing." (58) expressions referring to "writing" shall be construed as including references to printing, lithography, photography and other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form : and [52 & 53 Vict., c 63, s. 20 ; *cf.* I of 1887, s. 3 (14).]

"Year." (59) "year" shall mean a year reckoned according to the British calendar. [I of 1868, s. 2 (4).]

Application of foregoing definitions to previous enactments.

4. (1) The definitions in section 3 of the following words and expressions, that is to say, "affidavit," "barrister," "British India," "District Judge," "father," "Government of India," "Her Majesty" or "the Queen," "High Court", "immoveable property," "imprisonment," "Local Government," "Magistrate," "month," "moveable property," "oath," "person," "section," "son," "swear," "will" and "year," apply also, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, to all Acts of the Governor General in Council made after the third day of January, 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887. [*Vide* I of 1868, s. 2, and I of 1887, s. 10.]

(2) The definitions in the said section of the following words and expressions, that is to say, "abet," "Chapter," "commencement," "financial year," "local authority," "master," "offence," "Part," "public nuisance," "registered," "schedule," "ship," "sign," "sub-section" and "writing," apply also, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, to all Acts of the Governor General in Council and Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887. [*Vide* I of 1887.]

General Rules of Construction.

Coming into operation of enactments.

5. (1) Where any Act of the Governor General in Council is not expressed to come into operation on a particular day, then it shall come into operation on the day of which it receives the assent of the Governor General. [*Cf.* Bo. Act III of 1886, s. 10.]

(2) Where any Act of the Governor General in Council is reserved under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, section 20, for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, then, if no later date is expressed, it shall come into operation, if assented to by Her Majesty, on the day on which the assent of Her Majesty is duly proclaimed. 24 & 25 Vict., c. 67.

(3) Unless the contrary is expressed, an Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation shall be construed as coming into operation immediately on the expiration of the day preceding its commencement. [52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 36 (2).]

6. Where this Act, or any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, repeals any enactment hitherto made or hereafter to be made, then, unless *a different intention appears*, the repeal shall not— [52 & 53 Vict., c. 63 s. 38; *cf.* Mad. Act I of 1891, s. 8.]

(*a*) revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which the repeal takes effect; or

(*b*) affect the previous operation of any enactment so repealed or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or

(*c*) affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any enactment so repealed; or

(*d*) affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any enactment so repealed; or

(*e*) affect any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid;

and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed as if the repealing Act or Regulation had not been passed.

Revival of repealed enactments.

7. (*1*) In any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, it shall be necessary, for the purpose of reviving, either wholly or partially, any enactment wholly or partially repealed, expressly to state that purpose. [I of 1868, s. 3 (*1*).]

(*2*) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council made after the third day of January, 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

Construction of references to repealed enactments.

8. (*1*) Where this Act, or any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, repeals and re-enacts, with or without modification, any provision of a former enactment, then references in any other enactment or in any instrument to the provision so repealed shall, unless a different intention appears, be construed as references to the provision so re-enacted. [*Cf.* 52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 38 (*1*).]

Commencement and termination of time.

9. (*1*) In any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of excluding the first in a series of days or any other period of time, to use the word "from," and, for the purpose of including the last in a series of days or any other period of time, to use the word "to." [I of 1868, s. 3 (*2*) and s. 3 (*3*).]

(*2*) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council made after the third day of January, 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

Computation of time.

10. (*1*) Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, any act or proceeding is directed or allowed to be done or taken in any Court or office on a certain day or within a prescribed period, then, if the Court or office is closed on that day or the last day of the prescribed period, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court or office is open: [Madras Act I of 1891, s. 11; *cf.* I of 1887, s. 7 (*1*), and s. 7 (*2*).]

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any act or proceeding to which the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, applies. XV of 1877.

(*2*) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council and Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

Measurement of distances.

11. In the measurement of any distance, for the purposes of any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, that distance shall, unless a different intention appears, be measured in a straight line on a horizontal plane. [*Cf.* 52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 34, and Bo. Act III of 1888, s. 524.]

Duty to be taken *pro rata* in enactments.

12. Where, by any enactment now in force or hereafter to be in force, any duty of customs or excise, or in the nature thereof, is leviable on any given quantity, by weight, measure or value [I of 1868, s. 4.]

of any goods or merchandize, then a like duty is leviable according to the same rate on any greater or less quantity.

Gender and number.

13. *In all Acts of the Governor General in Council and Regulations, unless there is any thing repugnant in the subject or context,*— [1 of 1868, s. (1) and (2).]

(1) words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females; *and*

(2) words in the singular shall include the plural, and *vice versâ*.

Powers and Functionaries.

Powers conferred on the Government to be exercisable from time to time.

14. (1) Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, any power is conferred on the Government, then that power may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires. [1 of 1887, s. 5.]

(2) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council and Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

Power to appoint to include power to appoint *ex officio*.

15. Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation, a power to appoint any person to fill any office or execute any function is conferred, then, unless it is otherwise expressly provided, any such appointment, *if it is made after the commencement of this Act*, may be made either by name or by virtue of office.

Power to appoint to include power to suspend or dismiss.

16. Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation, a power to make any appointment is conferred, then, unless a different intention appears, the authority having power to make the appointment shall also have power to suspend or dismiss any person appointed by it in exercise of that power.

Substitution of functionaries.

17. (1) In any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of indicating the application of a law to every person or number of persons for the time being executing the functions of an office, to mention the official title of the officer at present executing the functions, or that of the officer by whom the functions are commonly executed. [1 of 1868, s. 3 (6).]

(2) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council made after the third day of January, 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

Successors.

18. (1) In any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of indicating the relation of a law to the successors of any functionaries or of corporations having perpetual succession, to express its relation to the functionaries or corporations. [1 of 1868 s. 3 (5).]

(2) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council made after the third day of January, 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

Official chiefs and subordinates.

19. (*1*) In any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of expressing that a law relative to the chief or superior of an office shall apply to the deputies or subordinates lawfully performing the duties of that office in the place of their superior, to prescribe the duty of the superior. [I of 1868, s. 3 (*4*).]

(*2*) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council made after the third day of January, 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

Provisions as to Orders, Rules, etc., made under Enactments.

Construction of orders, etc., issued under enactments.

20. Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation, a power to issue any order, scheme, rule, *form* or bye-law is conferred, then expressions used in the *order*, *scheme*, *rule*, *form* or *bye-law*, if it is made after the commmencement of this Act, shall, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, have the same respective meanings as in the Act or Regulation conferring the power. [*Cf.* 52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 31, and Mad. Act I of 1891, s. 10.]

Power to make, to include power to add to, amend, vary or rescind, orders, rules or bye-laws.

21. Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation, a power to make orders, rules or bye-laws is conferred, then that power includes a power, exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like sanction and conditions (if any), to add to, amend, vary or rescind any orders, rules or bye-laws so made. [*Cf.* Mad. Act I of 1891, s. 15.]

Making of rules or bye-laws and issuing of orders, between passing and commencement of enactment.

22. Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation which is not to come into force immediately on the passing thereof, a power is conferred to make rules or bye-laws, or to issue orders with respect to the application of the Act or Regulation, or with respect to the establishment of any Court or office or the appointment of any Judge or officer thereunder, or with respect to the person by whom, or the time when, or the place where, or the manner in which, or the fees for which, anything is to be done under the Act or Regulation, then that power may be exercised at any time after the passing of the Act or Regulation; but rules, bye-laws or orders so made or issued shall not take effect till the commencement of the Act or Regulation. [I of 1887, s. 4.]

Provisions applicable to making of rules or bye-laws after previous publication.

23. Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation, a power to make rules or bye-laws is expressed to be given subject to the condition of the rules or bye-laws being made after previous publication, then the following provisions shall apply, namely :— [I of 1887, s. 6.]

(*1*) the authority having power to make the rules or bye-laws shall, before making them, publish a draft of the proposed rules or bye-laws for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby ·

(*a*) the publication shall be made in such manner as that authority deems to be sufficient, or, if the condition with respect to previous publication so requires, in such manner as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government prescribes ;

(*3*) there shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date on or after which the draft will be taken into consideration ;

(*4*) the authority having power to make the rules or bye-laws, and, where the rules or bye-laws are to be made with the sanction, approval or concurrence of another authority, that authority also, shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be received by the authority having power to make the rules or bye-laws from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified ;

(*5*) the publication in the Gazette of a rule or bye-law purporting to have been made in exercise of a power to make rules or bye-laws after previous publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule or bye-law has been duly made.

Continuation of orders, etc., issued under enactments repealed and re-enacted.

24. Where any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation is, after the commencement of this Act, repealed and re-enacted with or without modification, then, unless it is otherwise expressly provided, any order, scheme, rule, *form* or bye-law, issued under the repealed Act or Regulation, shall, so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions re-enacted, continue in force, *and be deemed to have been issued under the provisions so re-enacted*, unless and until it is superseded by any *order, scheme, rule, form or bye-law* issued under the provisions so re-enacted. [*Cf.* Mad. Act I of 1891, s. 18.]

Miscellaneous.

Recovery of fines.

25. Sections 63 to 70 of the Indian Penal Code and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in relation to the issue and the execution of warrants for the levy of fines shall apply to all fines imposed under any Act, Regulation, rule or bye law, unless the Act, Regulation, rule or bye law contains an express provision to the contrary. [*Cf.* I of 1868. s. 5.] XLV of 1860. X of 1882.

Provision as to offences punishable under two or more enactments.

26. Where an act or omission constitutes an offence under two or more enactments, then the offender shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either or any of those enactments, but shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence. [I of 1887, s. 8.]

Meaning of service by post.

27. Where any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation *made after the commencement of this Act* authorizes or requires any document to be served by post, whether the expression "serve" or either of the expressions "give" or "send" or any other ex- [*Cf.* 52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s. 26.]

pression is used, then, unless a different intention appears, the service shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, pre-paying and posting, by registered post, a letter containing the document, and, unless the contrary is proved, to have been effected at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

Citation of enactments.

28. (*1*) In any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation, and in any rule, bye-law, instrument or document, made under, or with reference to, any such Act or Regulation, any enactment may be cited by reference to the title or short title (if any) conferred thereon or by reference to the number and year thereof, and any provision in an enactment may be cited by reference to the section or sub-section of the enactment in which the provision is contained. [*Cf.* 52 & 53 Vict., c. 63, s 35.]

(*2*) In this Act and in any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, a description or citation of a portion of another enactment shall, unless a different intention appears, be construed as including the word, section or other part mentioned or referred to as forming the beginning and as forming the end of the portion comprised in the description or citation.

Saving for previous enactments, rules and bye-laws.

29. The provisions of this Act respecting the construction of Acts, Regulations, rules or bye-laws made after the commencement of this Act shall not affect the construction of any Act, Regulation, rule or bye-law made before the commencement of this Act, although the Act, Regulation, rule or bye-law is continued or amended by an Act, Regulation, rule or bye-law made after the commencement of this Act. [*Cf.* 52 & 53 Vict., c. 63.]

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 2.*)

Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
1868	I	The General Clauses Act, 1868.	The whole.
1872	I	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	So much as relates to Act I of 1868.
1887	I	The General Clauses Act, 1887.	The whole.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much as relates to Act I of 1868.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 20th, 1897.

During the week under review the pressure conditions were not only very unsteady and irregular but were such as usually precede and lead up to the hot weather. Two depressions appeared over the Deccan during the week, but they were feeble diffused disturbances and their influence on the weather was confined chiefly to the eastern and central districts of the Central Provinces. Weather was more or less disturbed with rain in the southern half of the Peninsula and North-Eastern India during the greater part of the week, due largely to conditions in these areas and partly to actions in the Bay, and hence not indicated by the land observations. The chief feature of the meteorology of the week was the occurrence of exceptionally heavy rain in Southern India, more especially in South Madras which obtained a total of 3·04 inches during the week as contrasted with 0·08 inch, the anticipated fall of the week. Weather was fine and settled throughout the week in North-Western and Western India and part of Central India.

The temperature conditions of the week were comparatively less abnormal than during the preceding two or three weeks. Temperature was in steady moderate to large excess in the Peninsula and Burma, the excess being most pronounced in Madras where it averaged $4^{\circ}\frac{1}{3}$ for the whole of the week. On the other hand, temperature was very unsteady in Northern and Central India, varying very irregularly from the normal from day to day. The mean temperature

conditions of the whole week in these areas were, however, approximately normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 14th February.*—Pressure had decreased briskly to rapidly over the greater part of Northern and Central India and was practically unchanged in the Peninsula and Burma. Pressure exceeded the normal to a moderate extent in Sind, but over the remainder of Northern India and in Burma the pressure variations from the normal were very small in amount and of no significance. Over the Peninsula and Ceylon, on the other hand, pressure was more or less in defect of the normal. The deficiency was moderate in amount in Gujarat, Khandesh and the western districts of the Central Provinces and considerable in Southern India and Ceylon. A slight depression covered the area represented by the stations of Surat, Khandwa, Malegaon and Akola, but in all other respects the general distribution of pressure was that characteristic of the cold weather. Winds were irregularly cyclonic in direction in the neighbourhood of the depression, but elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. The force was strong on the South Madras coast. Skies were more or less clouded in Burma, Upper Assam, the Peninsula and Ceylon, and heavy rain had fallen on the eastern flanks of Ceylon and light to moderate rain in the Madras coast districts. Some local showers had occurred in the Central Provinces and North-Eastern India, the largest of which was 1·05 inches at Sibsagar. Temperature was below the average in Upper India and parts of Eastern India and in excess elsewhere. The excess was considerable in Burma, the Central Provinces and Madras and was due to much higher night temperature than usual.

Monday, 15th February.—The pressure changes were generally small in amount except in the southern and central districts of the Central Provinces where pressure had given way briskly to rapidly. Pressure continued practically normal in Northern India and Burma and in defect over the Peninsula. The deficiency was now greatest in the south of the Central Provinces where it averaged an eighth of an inch in amount. The depression noticed over Gujarat and Khandesh on the previous day had moved eastwards and now lay over North Hyderabad and the neighbouring districts of the Central Provinces with its centre a little to the west of Chanda. Feeble cyclonic winds prevailed in the Central Provinces and the Deccan and local southerly winds at the head of the Bay. Over the remainder of India the air motion was practically unchanged. Moderate to heavy rain had fallen in Southern India and showers in Ceylon, the central districts of the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur. The principal amounts were recorded at Cuddalore (2·23 inches) and Tinnevelly (1·81 inches). Temperature had decreased in the area of rainfall in Madras, but was stationary or had increased in the remaining districts. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was in moderate excess of the normal in the Peninsula and in considerable excess in Burma, North-East India and the Central Provinces and practically normal in other districts.

Tuesday, 16th February.—Pressure had decreased slightly to briskly over nearly the whole of the Indian area and was, with a few unimportant exceptions, below the average everywhere. The deficiency exceeded a tenth of an inch in amount over the Peninsula and was absolutely greatest at Chanda where it equalled ·15″. The depression over the Central Provinces and the Deccan was unchanged in position and was slightly more diffused than on the previous day. The general distribution was somewhat abnormal, the chief irregularity being the position of the area of minimum pressure which lay over the south-east of the Arabian Sea. Abnormal south-east winds were blowing across the east coast of the Peninsula into the interior. Winds were variable in the Punjab, northerly in North Bombay and the Gangetic Plain and easterly over the Central Provinces. Light to moderate rain had again fallen in Southern India, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Lower Bengal. The more noteworthy falls were 1·51 inches at Chaibassa and 1·15 inches at Balasore. Temperature had diminished rapidly in Bengal and was now practically normal in that area. It had, on the other hand, increased briskly in Madras, thus accentuating the abnormal excess in that area.

Wednesday, 17th February.—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly in the Central Provinces and Berar, and the depression over the south of that area had been displaced southwards to the Madras Deccan. A brisk to rapid rise of the barometer had occurred also in the Punjab, Sind and the neighbouring districts of Rajputana, thus emphasizing the high pressure conditions in that area. Pressure had decreased very slightly in the North Konkan and the adjacent part of the Arabian Sea, and a slight depression had appeared in that region. Elsewhere the changes were of no importance. Pressure was in slight to moderate excess in Upper India and generally below the average in the remaining districts. The deficiency was most marked in the area of depression over the North Konkan where it averaged a tenth of an inch in amount. Winds were anti-cyclonic in direction over North-Western and Central India, cyclonic around the depression over the Madras Deccan, south-easterly on the Madras coast and variable in most other places. The wind blew freshly in Gujarat. A large reduction of humidity had occurred over Northern and Central India and Baluchistan and the air was now very dry in these areas, several stations recording humidities of 25 per cent. and below. The lowest were 17 per cent. at Bhuj and 19 per cent. at Murree. Skies were densely clouded in the Peninsula, Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma, and rain in light to moderate amounts had fallen in Lower Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Southern India. False Point had obtained a heavy fall of 3·45 inches. Temperature had decreased briskly in the central parts of the country and was practically stationary elsewhere. The mean temperature was about 5° higher than usual in Burma and 4° in the Peninsula. It was, on the other hand, in slight to moderate defect in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India.

Thursday, 18th February.—Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and Upper India and had increased slightly to briskly in North-Eastern India and the greater part of the Peninsula. Elsewhere pressure was practically stationary. Pressure was below the average throughout the Indian area by amounts ranging from ·02″ at Ajmere to ·1″ at Mooltan. The feeble depression over the Madras Deccan as well as that over the North Konkan and the neighbouring part of the sea had practically filled up, but at the same time a fresh depression had appeared over Upper Sind. Westerly and north-westerly winds prevailed down the Gangetic Plain, northerly to north-westerly winds over Bengal, Rajputana and North Bombay, and variable winds in other districts. Calms were numerous in the Punjab. The air was much drier than on the previous day in Bengal and skies were clearing in that area. Local showers had been received in Assam, Lower Bengal, the Deccan and Southern India, the heaviest of which was 1·37 inches at Saugor Island. Temperature was below the average in Northern and Central India and above it in the Peninsula and Burma. The deficiency was greatest in amount in Kathiawar (4°½) and the excess in Burma (5°½). Maximum temperatures exceeding 100° were recorded at Cuddapah (101°·2) and Thayetmyo (100°·1).

Friday, 19th February.—The barometric changes of the previous 24 hours were very irregular in character and small in amount except in the sub-montane districts from Bareilly to Sibsagar. Pressure continued below the average everywhere. The deficiency was greatest in amount in North Bihar and the adjacent districts of the North-Western Provinces where a slight depression was developing. The depression in Upper Sind was unchanged in position and was filling up. Winds showed a tendency to cyclonic movement over the Deccan, but in the remainder of India the air motion was practically unaltered. Skies were more or less clouded in the centre and south of the Peninsula, and some showers of little value had fallen in that area. Temperature had decreased in Burma and North-Eastern India and had increased in North-Western and Central India. The mean daily temperature was below the normal to a moderate extent in Bengal and Assam and above it in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. The excess was as much as 5°½ in Madras and was due chiefly to unusually high night temperature. The highest temperature recorded was 102°·3 at Ahmednagar.

Saturday, 20th February.—The barometric changes of the previous 24 hours were such as emphasized the conditions prevailing on the previous day. Pressure had given way almost everywhere, briskly in the North-Western

Provinces, the Submontane Punjab and East Rajputana and slightly elsewhere. Pressure was again in defect of the normal throughout the country. The deficiency was even more pronounced than during the previous two days and was largest in amount in the submontane districts from Roorkee to Patna, where it averaged about a seventh of an inch. The general distribution was very irregular, the chief irregularities being the depression in the North Gangetic Plain and the large shallow low pressure area which extended from the Bombay Deccan eastwards across the Peninsula and the adjacent part of the Bay to the meridian of 88° E. The air circulation had not changed to any extent except that the westerly winds down the Gangetic Plain had intensified considerably. Skies were partially clouded in the Peninsula and moderate rain had fallen in South Madras. The largest amount reported was 1·09 inches at Coimbatore. Temperature had again decreased in Burma and was now normal in that area.

Temperature.—The mean temperature conditions of the week varied to a less extent from the normal than during the preceding two or three weeks. The mean daily temperature was steadily above the average in the Peninsula and Burma throughout the week by average amounts ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$° to 5°$\frac{1}{2}$. The increased temperature in these areas was due mainly to large excess in the night temperature and was most marked in Madras. Temperature was, on the other hand, very unsteady in Northern and Central India and varied irregularly from the normal from day to day. On the whole, the mean temperature of the week was normal in Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and slightly below the average in Sind, Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat, the deficiency being due to much lower night temperature than usual. The following statement gives the variations of the mean daily temperature from the normal for the nine political divisions of the Empire on each day of the week and for the whole of the week :—

Province.	February 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	
Burma	+3·0	+3·6	+3·2	+4·8	+5·5	+3·2	+0·5	+3·4
Bengal and Assam	+0·7	+4·5	+1·3	+1·5	+0·3	—2·0	—1·4	+0·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0·4	+0·2	+0·9	—0·1	—0·6	—0·9	+1·3	+0·2
Punjab	—1·5	—0·3	0	+0·9	+0·5	+1·1	+3·2	+0·6
Bombay	+2·1	+1·9	+2·2	+3·6	+3·8	+4·2	+2·8	+2·9
Central Provinces and Berar	+3·8	+4·4	+4·4	+1·7	—0·8	+2·8	+1·9	+2·6
Central India and Gujarat	—0·1	+0·5	+0·1	—2·1	—2·6	—1·4	—1·4	—1·0
Sind and Rajputana	—3·4	—1·7	—1·3	—1·6	—2·5	—0·0	+1·7	—1·3
Madras	+3·8	+2·3	+3·9	+4·3	+5·1	+5·6	+5·0	+4·3
Mean for whole of India	+1·0	+1·7	+1·6	+1·4	+1·0	+1·3	+1·5	+1·4

Rain.—Two depressions appeared over the Central Provinces and the Deccan during the week, but they were very feeble and diffused disturbances and gave rain only to the Central Provinces chiefly during the first three days of the week Conditions were more or less disturbed during the greater part of the week in the southern half of the Peninsula and North-Eastern India, and fair to abundant rain was received in these areas during the period from the 15th to the 17th. Weather was very quiet and settled throughout the week in Baluchistan, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Central India, the North-Western Provinces, Berar, Bombay and the greater part of Burma, and the rainfall of the week was hence more or less in defect of the normal in these districts.

The accompanying rainfall statement will show that effective rain was received in Arakan, the whole of Assam, East, Central and Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, the eastern and central districts of the Central Provinces, the Madras coast districts and South and South-Central Madras. The total fall of the week in this area of effective rainfall

ranged between 0·12 inch and 3·04 inches, while the anticipated fall in the same area varies from *nil* in Arakan to 0·68 inch in Cachar. There was thus a very large excess over the greater part of the area, some divisions obtaining twenty to seventy times their normal fall.

The rainfall of the week was exceptionally heavy in the districts for which data are given below :—

District.	Average actual rainfall of week.	Average normal rainfall of week.	Variation from normal.
Tanjore	3·89	0·02	+3·87
Madura	3·13	0	+3·13
Trichinopoly	3·16	0·04	+3·12
Tinnevelly	2·94	0·17	+2·77
Nilgiris	2·47	0·08	+2·39
Balasore	2·71	0·23	+2·48

The seasonal rainfall is still more or less in defect of the normal in Burma (excluding Arakan), the whole of the Bengal, Assam, Bihar, the North-Western Provinces (excepting the central districts), the South and South-East Punjab, Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, Rajputana, Hyderabad South and the western states of Central India. The deficiency is serious in Bengal, Assam, North Bihar, the western districts of the North-Western Provinces and the South-East Punjab.

The principal totals recorded during the week were 5·86 inches at Jayankonda (Trichinopoly), 5·74 inches at Tiruturaipundi (Tanjore), 5·51 inches at Thiruvadanai (Madura), 4·45 inches at Rambah (Ganjam), 4·98 inches at Kodanad (Nilgiris), 3·70 inches at Trichur (Malabar) and 3·55 inches at Bhadrack (Balasore).

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending February 20th, 1897.			Rainfall data from January 3rd to February 20th, 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Jan. 3rd to Feb. 20th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0	0	0	0·28	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·02	—0·02	0·06	0·17	— 65
	4. Upper do.	0·04	?	?	0·05	?	?
	5. Arakan	0·15	0	+0·15	0·55	0·12	+ 358
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·12	0·41	—0·29	0·43	1·38	— 65
	7. Assam (Surma)	0·72	0·68	+0·04	1·19	1·85	— 36
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	0·59	0·51	+0·08	0·66	1·74	— 62
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·47	0·37	+0·10	0·85	1·78	— 52
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·30	0·30	—0·00	0·75	1·39	— 46
	11. Central do.	0·29	0·35	—0·06	0·38	1·10	— 65
	12. North do.	0	0·23	—0·23	0·25	0·87	— 71
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·18	—0·18	0·05	1·33	— 96
	14. Orissa	1·36	0·28	+1·08	1·72	1·07	+ 61
	15. Chota Nagpur	1·09	0·23	+0·86	2·10	1·33	+ 58
	16. Bihar (South)	0	0·17	—0·17	0·98	1·03	— 5
	17. Do. (North)	0·01	0·20	—0·19	0·36	1·01	— 64
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	0·01	0·09	—0·08	0·97	0·95	+ 2
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·10	—0·10	1·31	0·93	+ 41
	20. Do. (North)	0	0·15	—0·15	1·09	1·10	— 1
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·06	—0·06	1·20	0·74	+ 70
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·13	—0·13	0·18	0·87	— 79
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·87	0·88	— 1
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	0	0·36	—0·36	1·27	2·19	— 42
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	0	0·80	—0·80	3·70	4·13	— 8
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·14	—0·14	0·04	1·03	— 96
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·14	—0·14	0·51	0·99	— 48
	28. Do. (Central)	0	0·23	—0·23	2·20	1·89	+ 16
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0	0·34	—0·34	2·30	2·37	— 3
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·74	—0·74	6·32	4·80	+ 29
	31. Do. (North)	0·02	0·42	—0·40	5·31	3·11	+ 71
	32. Do. (West)	0	0·11	—0·11	1·01	0·83	+ 22
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar Coast	0·89	0·06	+0·83	0·99	0·45	+ 120
	34. Madras (South Central)	1·78	0·03	+1·75	1·81	0·27	+ 570
	35. Coorg	0·36	0·01	+0·35	0·36	0·34	+ 6
	36. Mysore	0·26	0	+0·26	0·34	0·08	+ 325
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·02	—0·02	0·01	0·13	— 92
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·10	—0·10	0·55	0·45	+ 22
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0·07	0·02	+0·05	1·20	0·61	+ 97
	43. Central Provinces (Central)	0·20	0·06	+0·14	1·65	0·77	+ 114
	44. Central Provinces (East)	0·50	0·10	+0·40	1·82	0·75	+ 143
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·03	—0·03	0·01	0·10	— 90
	47. Sind	0	0·03	—0·03	0·20	0·56	— 64
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·48	—0·48	4·20	3·33	+ 26
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·55	0·53	+ 4
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West	0	0·01	—0·01	0·00	0·20	— 77
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·21	0·37	— 43
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0·74	0·16	+0·58	0·83	0·41	+ 102
	52(a) Do. (do.) (a)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·15	— 100
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·24	— 100
	54. Madras (Central)	0·07	0	+0·07	0·09	0·06	+ 50
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·74	0·03	+0·71	0·06	0·47	+ 104
	56. Do. (South)	2·16	0·03	+2·13	2·35	0·79	+ 197
	57. Madras (South)	3·04	0·08	+2·96	3·29	0·98	+ 236

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Offg. Asstt. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 25th February 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 27th February.*—There were light scattered showers in parts, chiefly in the Circars, in the extreme south and in Malabar. The water-supply has been improved by the late rainfall in parts of the Circars, elsewhere it is generally decreasing and is scarce in parts of the Deccan even for drinking. Some ploughing is being done after the late rainfall and sowings are going on under wells, but cultivation is generally over. The harvest continues to yield a fair crop except in the Deccan and the Circars, but has been somewhat damaged in parts of the south by recent rain. Pasture has been benefited in the Circars, elsewhere it is drying up, if not dried. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan where the cattle in some parts are suffering, though many have been driven to the jungles for grazing. Prices are fluctuating irregularly but show small change. They are slightly easier in Ganjam and in parts of the Deccan. The numbers on relief works are:—Relief workers:—11,930 men, 24,516 women, 10,132 children, and 4,854 of whom particulars as to age and sex are not stated. Total 51,432 in the Deccan. Dependants:—men 82, women 282, children 2,205 in Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah; others, whether dependants or not, unknown:—127 men, 14 women, 265 children and 533 of whom particulars as to age and sex are not stated; in Kurnool and Anantapur 11 men, 25 women and 52 children not dependants; total 3,496, all relieved at kitchens in Deccan. Weavers:—4,553 men and 3,683 women relieved in the Deccan, making total workers 59,668 in that tract. Test workers:—Ganjam, men 331, women 798, children 365, no dependants, but 1,391 gratuitously relieved otherwise. Grand total 66,049 including 61,162 workers and 4,887 gratuitously relieved Prices by which wages are regulated are:—Kurnool and Bellary, 13½; Anantapur, 14; Cuddapah, 14½; and Ganjam, 12½ seers per rupee.

Bombay.—*For week ending 3rd March.*—The standing crops have been slightly damaged by drought in four talukas of Karachi; by frost in one of Karachi, in five of Shikarpur, and in four of Hyderabad; by locusts in two of Karachi; otherwise they are thriving in Sind and Gujarat; but are indifferent elsewhere. The crops recently sown have withered or are withering in Nasik, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. The autumn harvesting has been completed except in Khandesh. The reaping of the late crops is in progress in parts of Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, Thana, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Shikarpur, and parts of Karachi. The grain supply is generally sufficient in the affected districts. Cotton picking continues in Broach, Surat and Wadhwan. The condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur; healthy elsewhere except in parts of Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Nasik, and Kanara. Prices are rising in parts of Surat, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum; falling in Upper Sind frontier, and in parts of Surat, Ratnagiri, and Sholapur; stationary in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Panch Mahals, Kanara, and parts of Surat and Bijapur. The prices of staple food grains in the affected districts are:—Dharwar 13⅜; Belgaum 11½; Bijapur and Sholapur 10¾; Ahmednagar 10; Nasik 9⅝; Satara 9½; Khandesh 9⅓; Kolaba 7¾ seers per rupee. The average daily number on relief works including non-working children are:—Bijapur 75,580; Sholapur 105,047; Ahmednagar 89,011; Poona 20,598; Nasik 34,547; Satara 29,638; Khandesh 33,255; Belgaum 3,935. Total 391,611, of which 274,169 are relief workers and 1,17,442 non-working children. Of relief workers, excluding those in Khandesh, details for which are not reported, 82,775 are men, 108,999 women, 59,265 children. The numbers on gratuitous

relief are:—Bijapur 8,162 including 49 persons in one poor house; Sholapur 6,385; Ahmednagar 1,829; Poona 3,644; Nasik 115; Satara 14; Belgaum 477; Dharwar 22. Total 20,648, of which 11,020 are men, 5,600 women, and 4,028 children. Total number in receipt of relief 412,259.

Bengal.—*For week ending 1st March.*—There was no rain during the week. The spring crops are maturing and are being harvested in some parts. In Bihar the spring crops continue to promise well, but in the rest of the Province (except in portions of the Rajshahi and Chota Nagpur Divisions) the prospects are poor. Spring rice is doing well, having been benefited by the late rain. The ploughing of lands for the early rice and jute is going on, but more rain is required. The prospects of opium in Bihar are very favourable. Tobacco is reported to be a good crop. Sugarcane pressing continues. Fodder supply is generally sufficient. Scarcity of drinking-water is reported from some districts. The prices of food-grains have fluctuated slightly in some districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based, are:—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 10 seers, Patna (common rice) 11 seers, Shahabad 10½ seers, Saran (Indian corn) 10 seers 1 chatak, Champaran (Indian corn) 10 seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (Indian corn) 10 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 10 seers per rupee. There was a slight fall in the price of Indian corn in Saran and Muzaffarpur. The numbers on relief on Saturday, the 27th February, were—Nadia 10,578, Moorshedabad 730, Khulna 1,861, Rajshahi 585, Pabna 53, Patna 61, Shahabad 9,965, Saran 32,096 Champaran 170,251, Muzaffarpur 27,875, Darbhanga 140,093 (incomplete), Bhagalpur 8,160, Palamau 4,202, Manbhum 3,492. Total 410,002, against, 411,530 in the previous week. This total is distributed as follows:—

	Men	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Relief workers . . .	113,006	98,798	50,098	261,902	
Dependants . . .	1,785	167	1,104	3,056+725 in Nadia (sex not shown) 3,781.	
Relieved in poor-houses .	254	147	172	573	
Otherwise relieved . .	26,740	66,055	44,631	137,435	
Test-workers . . .	4,054	1,699	558	6,311	

Private Relief—Relief-works—Darbhanga Raj 21,900 (men 15,067, women 4,984, children 1,849), Hatwa 5,814. Gratuitous relief—Darbhanga Raj 10,518 (men 2,009, women 4,853, children 3,656). Hatwa 781.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 3rd March.*—Save for a light shower in Dehra Dun and Almora there was no rain during the week. The crops are reported to be generally in good condition and harvesting is in progress in several districts, but the crops in many districts have been somewhat damaged by high west winds. The poppy is doing well and opium is being collected in two or three districts; cane-pressing is practically completed and cane is being sown in a few districts The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday the 27th February 1897 in 19 districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 39,442, Etawah 20,339, Cawnpore 119,325, Fatehpur 33,768, Banda 201,038, Hamirpur 60,482, Allahabad 180,794, Jhansi 67,386, Jalaun 1,02,121, Mirzapur 65,610, Jaunpur 71,273, Gorakhpur 44,642, Azamgarh 16,354, Lucknow 107,481, Unao 60,091, Rae Bareli 90,858, Sitapur 67,707, Hardoi 144,814 and Barabanki 21,599. Total 1,515,124. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—Employed on relief works 996,936, relieved as dependants 255,110, relieved in poor-houses 39,107, relieved under other provisions of the Code 223,971. The numbers relieved in 18 districts which are under observation and not yet officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows:—Relieved on test works 92,920, relieved in poor-houses 14,212, relieved under other provisions of the Code 32,361. Total 139,493. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 1,654,617. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices are fluctuating, the grain market being very sensitive owing to apprehended injurious

effect of high west winds on the spring outturn. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9½ to 12 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed.

Punjab.—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Rain averaging about ⅛ of an inch has fallen in Rawalpindi, and ¼ of an inch in Gujranwala and Peshawar. There has been a slight drizzle in parts of Hissar, Karnal, Gujrat, and Shahpur. More rain is generally wanted to improve the crops on unirrigated land which are still rather backward and have suffered in many districts from high dry winds. The sowings of the extra spring crops are going on. The ploughing for the autumn crops has commenced in some districts. Rape seed and barley are being already cut in Gurgaon. The irrigated crops are generally in good condition except those sown late on canals and those sown on brackish wells in Rohtak as well as in parts of Gurgaon. The prospects are poor in Delhi and average in Mooltan, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan. The crops on dry land still require more rain in most districts. High westerly winds are blowing in certain districts which will probably injure the standing crops to some extent. The stocks of food grain are insufficient with the cultivators of Amritsar and Gujranwala and have been exhausted in Hissar and Delhi where, however, the imports meet requirements. The rape and gram crops are still being damaged by caterpillars in Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in a poor condition for want of sufficient fodder. They are dying of starvation in Hissar and Rohtak; their condition is reported fair from Gurgaon and Ferozepore; good in Amritsar; and average in Sialkot. Dry fodder is still scarce in nearly all districts, but since the well distributed rain of last month grass is springing up and clover and other fodder crops are also supplying the want. The average number of persons on relief works and dependants, etc., are as follows:—relief workers:—34,965 men; 31,873 women; 15,987 children: dependants 916 men; 1,358 women; 12,491 children; relieved in poor-houses 615 men; 691 women; 428 children: otherwise relieved 2,208 men; 3,079 women; 1,305 children; test workers 229 men; 143 women; 117 children. Details have not been given for 17,333 persons otherwise relieved in Gujrat. The total number of workers, dependants, etc., in the Punjab was therefore 123,738. At the end of February prices were generally high; they are still rising in Ferozepore, Mooltan, Gujranwala, and Rawalpindi; and are falling slightly in other districts except in Hissar and Amritsar where the figures are unchanged. Wheat is selling from 8¼ to 11 seers; gram 9½ to 10¾; great millet 9¾ to 11; bulrush millet 9 to 11¼; and maize 10 to 11⅝ seers per rupee. The tendency of prices to rise is kept in check by imports from Sindh in the southern districts and from transfrontier territory to some frontier districts. The prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are:—Rohtak gram and maize 10 seers; Delhi bulrush millet 8⅛; Karnal gram 9½, and maize 10; Ferozepore great millet 11; Lahore wheat and maize 10; and Gujrat maize flour 8 and 9 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 2nd March.*—The weather is generally clear. The nights are cool and the days are getting hot. Spring harvesting is being rapidly pushed on. Prospects are generally fair. Estimated outturns reported are:—Mandla 16, Bhandara 9 and Raipur 11 annas; the cold weather Juari (*Sirghum vulgare*) in Bhandara 14 annas. The Mohwa (*Bassia latifolia*) crop is generally reported to be fair though somewhat damaged by clouds in Balaghat; too early yet for definite forecast. Fodder is becoming scarce in parts of Seoni, Hoshangabad, Sambalpur, and Wardha. There has been no marked movement in prices, but they are slightly easier in the Nerbudda Valley. The number of relief workers are decreasing in the *rabi* (spring crop) districts of Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Narsingpur, Hoshangabad, and in Nimar; and are increasing in the *kharif* (autumn crop) districts of Mandla, Betul, Bhandara, Raipur, and Bilaspur. They are fairly stationary in Chhindwara, Nagpur, Chanda, and Balaghat. Two relief works have been closed in Nimar. The numbers on relief works are:—Saugor 23,904; Damoh 14,571; Jubbulpore 70,103; Mandla 20,639; Seoni 5,794; Narsingpur 13,981; Hoshangabad 20,209; Nimar 192; Betul 14,100; Chhindwara 5,989; Nagpur 1,278; Chanda 2,690; Bhandara 15,094; Balaghat 10,348; Raipur 37,757; Bilaspur 12,012. Total 2,68,651. The numbers receiving gratuitous relief are:—Saugor 13,426; Damoh 3,469; Jubbulpore 16,282; Mandla 4,788; Seoni 2,722;

Narsingpur 6,457 ; Hoshangabad 6,926; Nimar 314 ; Betul 2,500 ; Chhindwara, 2,812 ; Nagpur 1,228 ; Chanda 392 ; Bhandara 4,746 ; Balaghat 4,466 ; Raipur 6,173 ; Bilaspur 6,017. Total 82,718. Total number in receipt of relief 351,379. Complete details of dependants are still not available. There were also 39,000 on Railway and private works in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Chhindwara, and Balaghat. The prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wages are based, are :—Saugor 9 ; Damoh, Seoni, Narsingpur, Nimar, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara, Raipur, and Bilaspur 10 ; Mandla 8½ ; Hoshangabad and Nagpur 11½ ; Chhindwara 10¼ ; Balaghat 8 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 27th February.*—In Lower Burma threshing continues. In Upper Burma the reaping of peas, wheat, gram, and miscellaneous crops continues. The prospects of the dry weather paddy crop continue fair ; other conditions are the same as last week. The wet weather paddy crop in Kyaukse has been harvested. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Thongwa and Henzada and slightly in Thayetmyo ; while it has fallen considerably in Myaungmya and slightly in Bassein ; elsewhere it is stationary. The numbers on relief works are :—Meiktila 13,642 ; and Myingyan 8,075 ; and on gratuitous relief Meiktila 2,290 ; Myingyan 1,785 ; Yamethin 336. The total number on relief was 26,128. Price of rice :—Meiktila 8 seers 12 chittacks Yamethin 9 seers 5 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Slight rainfall in Cachar, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur. Rain is wanted for the low land rice in Sylhet and for the early rice sowing in Kamrup and Nowgong. Ploughing for the early rice ; pressing of sugarcane and pruning of tea continue. Mustard is being gathered. Prices : common rice, Silchar 9½ ; Sylhet 10½ ; Gauhati 10 ; Tezpur 10½ ; and Sibsagar 11 seers per rupee. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, Nowgong, and in the Naga, Khasi and Jaintia Hills ; and in parts of the Kamrup district. Water is scanty in Cachar, Nowgong, and the Naga Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 3rd March.*—MYSORE : The prospects are good. Prices have slightly risen in Kadur and Shimoga ; and fallen in Mysore, Tumkur, and Bangalore. Paddy is harvested in Bangalore.

COORG : The coffee has blossomed in parts. Prices are normal. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 2nd March.*—BERAR : The weather is warm. Harvesting of wheat, gram and linseed continues. The land is being prepared for the rain crop. Fodder and water are inadequate to wants. High prices prevail. 11,111 persons were employed on relief works during the week. Prices :—Akola 10 ; Basim 10 ; and Melghat 8 seers per rupee

HYDERABAD : Rainfall during week ended 27th February 19 cents. Total from 1st January 58 cents. The harvesting of the spring crop continues. Fodder and pasture and water are scarce. Relief works continue in Gulburga, Raichore and Naldrug. Aggregate number of persons employed 4,509. Prices :—Wheat 7, coarse rice 7, and jowari 12 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 2nd March.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies ; they have been completed in Bundelkhand. The spring crops are in good condition in Baghelkhand, Malwa, and in some districts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand ; fair in Bhopal, Bhopawar, five districts of Gwalior, and three districts of Bundlekhand ; bad in four districts of Bundelkhand, and one of Gwalior. Agricultural stock is in good condition in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Malwa, Bhopawar, and five districts of Gwalior ; fair in Bhopal ; and indifferent in remaining districts of Gwalior. Pasturage is sufficient in Bhopawar ; fair in Bhopal, and Malwa ; indifferent in Bundelkhand and nine districts of Gwalior ;

good in Baghelkhand; and one district of Gwalior; bad in three districts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, and Malwa, rising in Bhopawar and Bhopal; and steady in Gwalior. The opium crops are fair in Bhopawar and Bhopal; and one district of Gwalior; and good in Malwa and two districts of Gwalior; bad in other districts. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were:—in Gwalior 27,571; Bundelkhand 23,473; and Baghelkhand 69,309; and on gratuitous relief 6,998, in Gwalior, 5,657 in Bundelkhand; and 4,032 in Baghelkhand. Total number relieved was 1,37,040. Prices 10 to 11½ in Gwalior; 11 seers per rupee in Baghelkhand; not reported from Bundelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 3rd March.*—No rain fell throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations are satisfactory in five States, thriving in three and poor in one. Standing crops are thriving in Marwar and Jaisulmere, poor in Dholepore, slightly damaged by frost in Meywar and Bundi, good elsewhere. The harvest prospects are good in Jhallawar; average in Ajmere-Merwara; and below average in Haraoti. Grain is being harvested in Kotah. Cattle are lean in Bhurtpore; fair in Meywar, Dholepore, Bikanir, and Jaisulmere; good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is generally sufficient; but scarce in some tehsils of Jeypore and failing in Bhurtpore and Dholepore. Prices falling in Meywar, Kotah, and Ajmere-Merwara; rising in Bikanir and Jhallawar; high in Haraoti and steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works was:—Marwar 5,281; Kotah 1,173; Tonk 30; Dholepore 5,305; Bikanir 4,095; Jaisulmere 901; and on gratuitous relief:—Marwar 1,180; Tonk 272; Bhurtpore 593; Bikanir 558; and Jaisulmere 81. Total numbers in receipt of relief 19,469. A small test work has been opened in Tonk. The prices of the staple food-grains on which the famine wages are based are Marwar 8¾; Kotah 14½; Tonk 11½; Bhurtpore 9 seers 6 chatacks; Dholepore 11 seers 4 chatacks; Bikanir 9 seers 2 chatacks to 8 seers 14 chatacks; Jaisulmere 8 9/16 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Weather fine. Prices continue below normal. Price 24 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 3rd March.*—No rain has fallen. Prices are stationary. Fodder is scanty. Price 10½ seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 27th February.*—No rain has fallen, and the weather is again getting warm. High winds prevail. Crops are in good condition. Price 7½ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras	48,545	11,181	59,726	61,162	4,887	66,049	+ 6,323
Bombay	395,788	16,293	412,081	391,611	20,648	412,259	+ 178
Bengal	300,679	110,851	411,530	271,994	138,008	410,002	— 1,528
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,324,427	297,015	1,621,442	1,344,966	309,651	1,654,617	+ 33,175
Punjab	110,795	7,822	118,617	98,079	25,659	123,738	+ 5,121
Central Provinces	250,897	73,679	324,576	268,661	82,718	351,379	+ 26,803
Burma	22,490	4,873	27,363	21,717	4,411	26,128	— 1,235
Berar	10,318	...	10,318	11,111	...	11,111	+ 793
Hyderabad	2,547	...	2,547	4,509	...	4,509	+ 1,962
Central India	117,820	16,070	133,890	120,353	16,687	137,040	+ 3,150
Rajputana	17,140	2,413	19,553	16,785	2,684	19,469	— 84
Total	2,601,446	540,197	3,141,643	2,610,948	605,353	3,216,301	+ 74,658

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from those gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 6th February 1897.			For the week ending the 13th February 1897.			For the week ending the 20th February 1897.			For the week ending the 27th February 1897		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total
Madras.												
Cuddapah	2,325	6,638	8,963	2.239	7,106	9.345	2,124	7,311	9,435	7,647	419	8.066
Kurnool	3,620	263	3,883	5.064	370	5 434	6,296	364	6,660	32,744	3,179	35,923
Bellary	22,860	2,853	25,713	26.276	2.897	29.173	30,068	3,685	33,153	4,432	339	4.771
Anantapur	3,306	373	3,679	2.712	274	2.986	3,681	337	4,018	2,093	6.335	8.428
Ganjam	...	125	125	1,098	127	1.225	1,339	498	1,837	1,629	909	2,538
TOTAL MADRAS	32,111	10,252	42,363	37,389	10.774	48.163	43,508	11,595	55,103	48,545	11,181	59.726
Bombay.												
Bijapur	76,507	4,932	81,439	79 669	5 565	85.234	83,679	6,216	89,895	80.496	6.408	86.904
Sholapur	83,482	3,729	87,211	86.312	4.784	91.096	94,662	6,138	100,800	100.800	6,559	107,359
Ahmednagar	48,253	27	48,280	75.153	353	75.506	72,732	796	73,528	84.964	1.120	86,084
Poona	25,032	2,273	27,305	22.879	1.975	24.854	9,035	2,776	11,811	22,109	2,623	24,732
Nasik	31,098	57	31,155	30 531	93	30,624	20,970	112	21,082	33.793	106	33,899
Satara	23,360	6	23,366	23 604	11	23.615	25,613	13	25,626	30.997	14	31.011
Khandesh	22,464	...	22,464	27.663	..	27,663	32,378	..	32.378	34,458	...	34,458
Belgaum	2,490	253	2.743	2.828	347	3,175	2,967	351	3,318	3,753	487	4,240
Dharwar	1,732	...	1,732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BOMBAY	314,418	11,277	325,695	348,639	13.128	361,767	342,036	16,402	358,438	391,370	17.317	408.687
Bengal.												
Champaran	97,149	5,808	102.957	100.501	15.932	116.433	117,539	30,173	147,712	107,502	27.880	135.382
Shahabad	2.274	...	2,274	1.255	833	2.088	1,177	2,050	3.227	1,175	5.782	6.957
Nadia	6,060	770	6.830	6,364	1,073	7.437	4,713	1,872	6,585	6,499	1,456	7,955
Patna	587	36	623	184	125	309	..	80	80	...	40	40
Khulna	147	21	168	355	40	395	156	216	372	351	727	1,078
Saran	13,811	12,070	25,881	14,123	14.680	28.803	14,099	14,198	28,297	15,343	15,772	31,115
Darbhanga	135,644	55,283	190,927	122.276	66.496	188.772	133,981	52,108	186,089	139.064	51,273	190,337
Muzaffarpur	6,911	1,703	8,614	19,741	2,041	21.782	23,042	2 549	25,591	21.355	4,823	26,178
Rajshahi	536	...	536	548	...	548	897	...	897	580	..	580
Bhagulpur	...	.	...	...	...	...	2,232	11	2,243	6,208	286	6,494
Palamau	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,727	381	2,108	2,602	409	3 011
Manbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	632	1,832	...	2,403	2 403
TOTAL BENGAL	263,119	75,691	338,810	265,347	101,220	366,567	300,763	104,270	405,033	300,679	110,851	411.530
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
Agra	21,481	823	22.304	20,926	5,809	26,735	24,942	5,366	30,308	25,311	8,194	33.505
Etawah	12,607	2,394	15,001	14,296	2 905	17,201	17,688	2,562	20.250	17.774	2,675	20.449
Banda	135,482	17,381	152,863	152,812	17,481	170,293	164,876	21,877	186,753	164.864	28,117	192,981
Cawnpur	49,918	18,949	68,867	60,803	26,219	87,022	74,214	29.913	104,127	76.981	29.029	106,010
Hamirpur	49,619	10,382	60,001	50,497	13.583	64,080	55,650	14,174	69,824	54.365	16.634	70,999
Allahabad	162 928	20,423	183,351	153.593	21.106	174,699	156,761	21,815	178,576	158.019	27.522	185,541
Jhansi	40.987	6,019	47,006	57.785	4.561	62.346	31,830	6,411	38,241	49.318	2,283	51,601
Jalaun	59,178	21,516	80,694	65.907	29,794	95.701	78,804	14,692	93,496	85.785	10,676	96,461
Jaunpur	41,169	1,882	43,051	49.946	6,056	56,002	57.958	8,719	66,677	60.971	10,790	71,761
Gorakhpur	14,945	7,193	22,138	21,724	6,924	28,648	33,514	4.943	38,457	32,661	8,640	41,301
Lucknow	41,513	14,795	56,308	50.989	16.310	67,299	65,078	16,689	81,767	78,103	19,051	97,154
Unao	34,773	5,667	40,440	35,606	8,907	44,513	46,519	10,420	56,939	47,865	9,435	57,300
Rai Bareli	70,522	8,622	79,144	66,533	11,678	78,211	72,110	14,363	86.473	77.051	13,339	90,390
Sitapur	37,386	6,717	44,103	41,684	8,973	50 657	45,796	15.192	60,988	49,022	19,802	68,824
Hardoi	83,101	93,474	176,575	106.794	45,259	152.053	125,598	32,361	157,959	121,827	28,916	150,743
Bara Banki	24,009	3,069	27,078	39 657	2,752	42,409	32,351	4,213	36,564	29,880	3,414	33,294
						2 466	29.329	30.472	3,913	34,385	41,040	4,553

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 6th February 1897.			For the week ending the 13th February 1897.			For the week ending the 20th February 1897.			For the week ending the 27th February 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.												
Dehra Dun	350	...	350	2,980	...	2,980	340	...	340	264	...	264
Bijnor	2,419	768	3,187	3,079	910	3,989	4,265	1,079	5,344	5,214	1,419	6,633
Moradabad	2,428	402	2,830	3,385	540	3,925	5,034	729	5,763	4,721	1,238	5,959
Bareilly	5,238	230	5,468	6,121	1,029	7,150	8,416	1,653	10,069	7,879	1,942	9,821
Muttra	8,429	1,032	9,461	13,870	2,306	16,176	20,488	2,526	23,014	25,725	240	25,965
Etah	707	1,783	2,490	897	3,932	4,829	1,078	1,810	2,828	806	2,814	3,620
Mainpuri	37	700	737	219	986	1,205	230	582	812	146	1,581	1,727
Farukhabad	1,867	2,242	4,109	277	2,269	2,546	1,368	1,140	2,508	684	1,053	1,737
Budaun	2,071	142	2,213	2,128	187	2,315	1,558	217	1,775	1,356	264	1,620
Shahjahanpur	2,436	1,885	4,321	2,397	1,634	4,031	2,850	2,067	4,917	2,589	2,870	5,459
Pilibhit	8,481	418	8,899	9,584	651	10,235	12,433	710	13,143	6,946	798	7,744
Kheri	2,614	190	2,804	3,320	684	4,004	5,364	586	5,950	3,113	674	3,787
Sultanpur	9,774	2,294	12,068	13,201	2,444	15,645	25,971	3,286	29,257	24,029	4,204	28,233
Pertabgarh	2,233	6,360	8,593	13,523	2,547	16,070	17,563	4,334	21,897	18,581	5,082	23,663
Fyzabad	8,942	4,284	13,226	12,043	3,846	15,889	8,146	3,797	11,943	8,287	3,823	12,110
Fatehpur	3,853	7,000	10,853	6,207	6,858	13,065	2,371	7,516	9,887	25,237	9,355	34,592
Azamgarh	3,906	5,241	9,147	3,890	4,215	8,105	6,401	9,445	15,846	8,820	11,112	19,932
Benares	666	950	1,616	720	3,767	4,487	538	4,746	5,284	339	559	898
Gonda	7,289	2,272	9,561	8,071	5,555	13,626	6,280	4,267	10,547	5,746	3,099	8,845
Basti	2,657	2,522	5,179	5,142	2,104	7,246	5,463	1,990	7,453	3,608	1,818	5,426
TOTAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.	971,306	282,802	1,254,108	1,126,469	278,247	1,404,716	1,250,258	280,103	1,530,361	1,324,427	297,015	1,621,442
Punjab.												
Hissar	23,494	5,715	29,209	32,062	7,510	39,572	32,527	8,043	40,570	43,328	2,356	45,684
Rohtak	3,614	2,185	5,799	4,207	2,571	6,778	3,698	3,027	6,725	3,563	2,950	6,513
Gurgaon	1,552	37	1,589	554	38	592	571	43	614	1,602	61	1,663
Delhi	3,044	696	3,740	3,268	874	4,142	2,294	948	3,242	2,457	994	3,451
Karnal	2,351	114	2,465	2,075	24	2,099	2,728	18	2,746	1,609	6	1,615
Umballa	1,003	...	1,003	752	...	752	2,329	...	2,329	4,063	110	4,173
Ferozpur	2,080	228	2,308	1,357	222	1,579	699	145	844	232	...	232
Multan	302	...	302	295	...	295	258	...	258	238	...	238
Lahore	2,163	...	2,163	2,674	...	2,674	2,137	...	2,137	2,027	...	2,027
Sialkot	270	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	32,780	15,177	47,957	32,016	16,174	48,190	31,353	18,658	50,011	49,308	1,292	50,600
Gujranwala	217	...	217	237	...	237	292	...	292	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	112	...	112	27	...	27	...	...	...	69	...	69
Ludhiana	125	...	125	146	...	146	126	...	126	119	53	172
TOTAL PUNJAB	73,107	24,152	97,259	79,670	27,413	107,083	79,012	30,882	109,894	108,705	7,822	116,527
Central Provinces.												
Saugor	26,969	9,616	36,585	29,015	13,188	42,203	29,492	8,965	38,457	28,761	9,315	38,076
Damoh	18,923	1,905	20,828	22,278	3,562	25,840	23,372	1,431	24,803	21,245	1,574	22,819
Jabalpur	70,178	13,727	83,905	84,763	14,075	98,838	65,725	16,929	82,654	80,936	9,802	90,738
Mandla	14,260	882	15,142	16,194	1,200	17,394	17,563	2,422	19,985	19,665	3,073	22,738
Seoni	4,142	3,401	7,543	6,711	1,533	8,244	6,223	897	7,120	7,900	900	8,800
Narsinghpur	20,222	4,056	24,278	19,480	3,608	23,088	20,793	2,882	23,675	20,276	3,315	23,591
Hoshangabad	30,907	6,033	36,940	29,211	6,570	35,781	25,753	7,541	33,294	21,271	7,339	28,610
Nimar	683	67	750	714	239	953	648	116	764	583	119	702
Betul	11,619	688	12,307	12,392	235	12,627	13,220	261	13,481	14,236	603	14,839
Chindwara	4,950	1,843	6,793	5,742	2,209	7,951	7,053	2,328	9,381	7,393	1,283	8,676
Nagpur	1,312	830	2,142	1,110	723	1,833	1,038	980	2,018	1,492	832	2,324
Chanda	2,803	12	2,905	2,691	52	2,743	2,615	355	2,970	3,034	63	3,097
Bhandara	10,054	512	10,566	11,359	676	12,035	10,709	3,100	13,809	14,142	749	14,891
Balaghat	5,219	1,662	6,881	4,169	1,955	6,124	8,812	1,303	10,115	13,250	1,422	14,672
Raipur	7,658	1,377	9,035	9,226	1,791	11,017	10,822	2,338	13,160	15,610	1,808	17,418
Bilaspur	6,947	1,340	7,687	7,589	1,317	8,906	8,914	1,517	10,431	10,653	1,816	12,469
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	236,336	47,951	284,287	262,644	52,933	315,577	252,752	53,365	306,117	284,447	44,013	324,460
Burma.												
Meiktila	17,277	3,135	20,412	17,561	2,953	20,514	14,714	2,578	17,292	13,379	2,450	15,829
Myingyan	9,689	2,806	12,495	9,664	2,613	12,277	9,201	2,598	11,799	9,111	2,085	11,196
Yamethin	...	323	323	...	291	291	...	287	287	...	338	338
TOTAL BURMA	26,966	6,264	33,230	27,225	5,857	33,082	23,915	5,463	29,378	22,490	4,873	27,363

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 6th February 1897.			For the week ending the 13th February 1897.			For the week ending the 20th February 1897.			For the week ending the 27th February 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Berar.												
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,528	...	3,528	10,318	...	10,318
Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	400			
Ellichpur	...	...	...	2,152	...	2,152	1,955	...	1,955			
Total Berar	..	...	...	2,152	...	2,152	5,883	...	5,883	10,318	...	10,318
Hyderabad.												
Gulburga	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	2,547	..	2,547
Raichur	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...			
Naldroog	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..			
Total Hyderabad	...	...		..	...	..	...	...	..	2,547	...	2,547
Central India.												
Bundelkhand	3,476	1,508	4,984	2,240	1,610	3,850	8,161	1,547	9,708	19,694	4,674	24,368
Baghelkhand	50,006	2,376	52,382	60,143	2,734	62,877	68,492	3,350	71,842	70,391	3,937	74,328
Gwalior	11,696	...	11,696	6,938	...	6,938	14,277	...	14,277	27,735	7,459	35,194
Total Central India	65,178	3,884	69,062	69,321	4,344	73,665	90,930	4,897	95,827	117,820	16,070	133,890
Rajputana.												
Marwar	4,405	1,004	5,409	4,646	1,004	5,650	5,427	1,010	6,437	5,319	1,168	6,487
Dholpur	5,284	...	5,284	6,033	...	6,033	7,052	...	7,052	5,364	..	5,364
Bikanir	10,634	723	11,357	11,742	1,802	13,544	4,742	621	5,363	4,378	581	4,959
Jaisalmir	939	13	952	839	13	852	918	13	931	845	13	858
Kotah	1,034	.	1,034	1,067	...	1,067	1,112	..	1,112	1,113	...	1,113
Lhartpur	384	621	1,005	...	...	...	241	704	945	121	651	772
Total Rajputana	22,680	2,361	25,041	24,327	2,819	27,146	19,492	2,348	21,840	17,140	2,413	19,553
Kashmir.												
Jammu	455		455	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	2,095,676	464,631	2,470,310	2,243,183	496,735	2,739,918	2,408,549	509,325	2,917,874	2,624,488	511,555	3,136,043

Dated 5th March 1897.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND OF THE GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, CALCUTTA, FOR THE YEAR 1896.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Geology and Minerals): No. $\frac{4}{27-2}$, *dated Calcutta, 26th February 1897.*

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

READ—

Annual Report of the Geological Survey and of the Geological Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1896.

RESOLUTION.

The work on which the officers of the Department were engaged during the year under review is shewn in the following table:—

Name of officer.	Locality where employed.	Character of work.	Whether main object scientific or practical.
Mr. Oldham	Rewah	Geological survey	Scientific.
Ditto	Head-quarters	Administrative	
Mr. LaTouche	Rajputana	Geological survey	Ditto.
„ Middlemiss	Madras	Ditto Examination of gold-bearing reefs and special investigations of corundum-bearing rocks.	Ditto and Practical.
Dr. Warth	Chota Nagpur	Mineralogical survey	Practical.
Mr. Holland	Naini Tal	Safety of Government House Hill, Naini Tal.	
	Head-quarters	In charge Museum and Lecturer on Geology, Presidency College.	Scientific and Practical.
Mr. Datta	Rewah	Geological survey	Scientific.
„ Smith	Madras Assam	Ditto Ditto	Ditto. Ditto.
„ Hayden	Punjab	Ditto	Ditto.
	Burma	Examination of minerals	Practical.
„ Vredenberg	Rewah	Geological survey	Scientific.
„ Grimes	Ditto Burma	Ditto Ditto	Ditto. Practical.
„ Anderson	Chota Nagpur	Mineralogical survey	Ditto.

2. The department was short-handed in consequence of retirements and absence on furlough; notwithstanding which, there was an extension of survey work. The survey of the Salem and Coimbatore districts of Madras was energetically pushed forward, and it is expected that it will be completed in 1897. It has already thrown light on the age of the Hosur gneiss and upon

the gold-bearing system of Southern India. The survey of Rewah was practically finished, and would have been entirely completed but for the exceptional unhealthiness of the season. The survey has added to the material available for determining the nature and origin of the Vindhyan sandstones. During the working season of 1895-96, Sub-Assistant Kishen Singh was engaged in Baluchistan in the survey of the Chehiltan range and part of the Khwája Amrán. The survey of Rajputana was resumed, and Mr. LaTouche was engaged for a part of the year in Southern Marwar. Mr. Holland made a full investigation of the stability of the Naini Tal hill-sides; and during the recess Mr. Hayden completed the geological survey of Simla, Mahasu and Jutogh. The survey of Assam was resumed by Mr. Smith.

3. Practical work was carried on mainly in Madras, Central India, Burma, and Chota Nagpur. In Madras some gold-bearing reefs were examined by Mr. Middlemiss in the neighbourbood of Kollegal. The special investigation of the corundum-bearing rocks was actively pursued, and has now reached a stage at which it has become advisable to practically test the commercial value of the ore. Several new discoveries of iron ores were made, and some previously known sites re-examined; but the statement in the report that all special investigation of these ores would be waste of time is premature, as the subject is still under inquiry. Arrangements were made for the trial of the steatite of the Kurnool district by an English firm. In Central India the western extension of the Singrauli coal-field was surveyed, and an abundant supply of coal discovered in the Damuda area, though too far from existing lines of communication to be immediately valuable. In Burma Mr. Hayden completed his examination of the Sagyin ruby tract, and examined the Mithwe coal-field, a yellow ochre deposit near Panjpé, and the steatite mines in the Kyaukpyu district of Arakan. The inquiries of Dr. Noetling appeared to indicate that the Yenangyoung oil-field was approaching exhaustion, and a search is now being made with every hope of success for a fresh field to take its place. Quartz-crushing operations in Chota Nagpur were much delayed, and were in the end inconclusive. It is hoped that the survey of Assam, which has now been resumed, will add materially to our knowledge of the mineral resources of the province.

4. Mr. Holland continued his valuable petrological studies of Indian rocks, and a memoir by him upon the corundum-bearing rocks is ready for publication. He also completed the rearrangement of the mineral and rock collections of the Museum. Good progress has been made with the publication of the results arrived at by the officers of the Department.

5. Mr. Grundy was confirmed in the appointment of Inspector of Mines in view of the contemplated legislation for the regulation of mining operations in India.

6. The Governor General in Council is pleased to express his satisfaction with the manner in which the Geological Survey of India has been conducted by the Department during the year under review.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Director, Geological Survey of India, and to Local Governments and Administrations, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Statistical Bureau

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1896 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1895.

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Burma—						
Tenasserim—						
Mergui	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Tavoy	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	35 0 0	30 0 0
Moulmein and Amherst	15 0 0	..	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 30-0
Pegu (deltaic)—						
Pegu	12 8 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0
Rangoon	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	25-0 to 30-0	45 0 0
Thôngwa	12 0 0	30 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	20 0 0	...
Bassein	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0
Pegu (inland)—						
Tharawadi	10 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	12 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 35-0	30-0 to 45-0
Henzada	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Prome	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Thayetmyo	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Upper Burma—						
Mandalay	10 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	20-0 to 30-0	20 0 0
Bamo	15 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	20-0 to 30-0	30-0 „ 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Pakôkku	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Meiktila	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Arakan—						
Sandoway	15 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Kyaukpyu	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Akyab	15-0 „ 20-0	15-0 „ 20-0	10-0 „ 12-0	10-0 „ 12-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Assam—						
Surma—						
Sylhet	7 0 0	7 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 8-0	13-0 to 30-0	13-0 to 30-0
Cachar	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-0	7-0 „ 8-0	7-0 „ 8-0	15-0 „ 20-0	14-0 „ 20-0
Hill tracts—						
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	13-12 to 15-0	8-0 to 18-0	9-0 to 15-0	7-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 60-0	10-0 to 60-0
Gáro Hills	6-0 „ 8-0	8 0 0	10-0 „ 12-0	9-0 „ 12-0	20-0 „ 40-0	18-0 „ 30-0
Manipur	...	8 0 0	...	8 0 0	...	15 0 0
Brahmaputra—						
Goálpára	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 40-0	15-0 to 40-0
Kámrúp	10-0 „ 12-0	10-0 „ 12-0	9-0 „ 12-0	9-0 „ 12-0	20-0 „ 50-0	20-0 „ 50-0
Darrang	10 0 0	6-0 „ 12-0	10-0 „ 12-0	8-0 „ 10-0	15-0 „ 30-0	15-0 „ 30-0
Nowgong	9-0 to 12-0	9-0 „ 12-0	10-0 „ 12-0	10-0 „ 12-0	11-0 „ 30-0	11-0 „ 30-0
Sibságar	9 0 0	8-0 „ 10-0	9-0 „ 10-0	10 0 0	22-0 „ 30-0	15-0 „ 35-0
Lakhimpur	8-0 to 11-0	8-0 „ 11-0	10-0 „ 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	12-0 „ 60-0	12-0 „ 60-0
Bengal—						
Eastern hill tracts—						

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1896 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1895 —*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Bengal—*continued.*						
Eastern—						
Backerganj	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 15-0
Noakhali	6-0 „ 10-0	7-0 „ 10-0	6-0 „ 8-0	6-0 „ 8-0	8-0 „ 20-0	8-0 „ 20-0
Chittagong	5-0 „ 12-0	...	7-0 „ 10-0	...	7-0 „ 20-0	..
Tippera	7-0 „ 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	6-0 „ 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	7-0 „ 15-0	7-0 to 15-0
Dacca	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-0	7-0 „ 15-0	7-0 „ 15-0
Maimensingh	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10-0 „ 15-0	10-0 „ 15-0
Deltaic—						
Khulna	7-8 to 9-6	10-0 to 12-0	7-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0	15-0 to 30-0
24-Parganas	9-0 „ 10-0	9 0 0	6-0 „ 7-0	6-0 „ 7-8	15-0 „ 20-0	15-0 „ 30-0
Midnapur	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7-8 „ 15-0	11-4 „ 15-0
Howrah	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 „ 15-0	15 0 0
Calcutta	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 „ 16-0	15-0 to 16-0
Hooghly	7 15 6	10 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	12-0 „ 15-0	15-0 „ 20-0
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	6 0 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	7-8 „ 15-0
Jessore	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 20-0	10-0 „ 20-0
Faridpur	6-0 to 9-0	7-8 to 12-0	6-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 12-0	8-0 „ 16-0	8-0 „ 20-0
Central—						
Bankura	5-0 to 6-8	6-0 to 8-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Bardwan	7 8 0	6 14 [illegible]	7 8 0	0 0 0	15 0 0	12-0 „ 15-0
Birbhum	6-0 to 7-8	6-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 12-0	7-8 „ 12-0
Murshidabad	5 0 0	0 0 0	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 N 6-0	10-0 „ 12-0	7-0 „ 12-0
Santhal Parganas	4-8 to 5-8	4-0 to 4-12	4-0 „ 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 „ 15-1.	7-8 „ 22-8
Pabna	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 to 7 [illegible]	6-0 „ 8-0	6-0 „ 8-0	7-0 „ 20-0	7-0 „ 20-0
Bogra	7 8 0	7 8 0	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-0	10-0 „ 20-0	10-0 „ 20-0
Rajshahi	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to [illegible]-0	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	10-0 „ 16-0	10-0 „ 16-0
Malda	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 „ 15-0	8-0 „ 15-0
Northern—						
Rangpur	7 0 0	7 8 0	6-0 to 8-0	7 0 0	15-0 to 25-0	15 0 0
Dinajpur	7 8 0	7 8 0	6-0 „ 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 „ 20-0	10-0 to 20-0
Jalpaiguri	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	12-0 „ 20-0	15-0 „ 20-0
Hills—						
Darjeeling	7-0 to 15-0	7-8 to 16-0	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 30-0
Orissa—						
Puri	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0
Cuttack	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 „ 11-4	7-8 „ 11-4
Balasore	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7 0 „ 12-0	11-0 „ 15-0
Chota-Nagpur—						
Singhbhum	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Mánbhum	5 2 6	4 11 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 22-8	11 4 to 18-12
Lohárdaga	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	5-10 „ 11-4	7-8 „ 18-12
Palámau	6 1 6	4 11 0	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 „ 5-0	7-8 „ 9-6	7-8 „ 9-6
Hazáribágh	5-0 to 6-0	5 0 0	5-0 „ 7-0	4-0 „ 6-0	7-0 „ 9-0	7-8 „ 8-8
Bihár, South—						
Monghyr	3-12 to 7-8	3-0 to 4-0	3-12 to 5-10	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 9-6	6-8 to 10-0
Gaya	3-8 „ 5-0	3-12 „ 5-10	3-0 „ 5-0	4-0 „ 6-0	5-10 „ 12-0	7-8 „ 15-0
Patna	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 „ 5-0	4-8 „ 5-0	4-8 „ 5-0	6-0 „ 7-0	7-0 „ 8-0
Shahabad	4-0 „ 5-0	5 0 0	4-0 „ 6-0	4-0 „ 6-0	3-8 „ 10-4	6-0 „ 10-0
Bihár, North—						
Purnea	3-12 to 5-10	5-10 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 15-0
Bhágalpur	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5-10 „ 9-6	7 0 0
Darbhanga	3 12 0	3 12 0	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	5-10 „ 7-8	6-9 to 8-7
Muzaffarpur	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	7-8 „ 8-0	7 8 0
Sáran	3-12 to 5-10	3-12 to 5-10	4-0 to 8-0	4-0 to 8-0	7-8 „ 10-0	7-8 to 10-0
Champáran	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8-0 „ 9-0	5 10 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1896 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1895—*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p*	*R a. p*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
N.-W. Provinces—						
Eastern—						
Mirzapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Benares	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	8 11 0	5 10 0
Ghazipur	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Jaunpur	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Allahabad	4 0 0	3 3 11	5 0 0	3 13 5	12 8 0	7 7 11
Central—						
Banda	2-0 & 3-0	2-0 to 3-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 & 10-0	7-0 to 7-8
Fatehpur	2 8 0	3 4 6	3-8 „ 4-0	4 0 0	5-10 „ 7-8	5-10 & 7-10
Hamirpur	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	6 3 0
Jalaun	3-0 to 4-0	3 2 9	4-0 to 6-0	4 8 0	8-0 to 10-0	7 0 3
Cawnpore	4 0 & 5-0	3 4-0 & 3-12-0	5-0 and 6-0	5-0 and 6-0	7-8 & 9-0	7-8 & 9-0
Jhánsi	3-0 „ 3-8	3 8 0	5-0 „ 6-0	5 0 0	10-0 „ 12-0	8 2 0
Etáwah	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0
Farukhabad	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Mainpuri	4-0 & 5-0	5 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	5 0 0	8-0 to 12-0	8 0 0
Etah	4-0 to 5-0	5-8 & 6-0	4-8 „ 5-0	5-0 and 5-8	8-0 „ 12-0	8-11-6 & 10-5-0
Western—						
Meerut	5-0 & 6-0	4 5 4	5-0 & 6-0	4 12 0	10-0 & 12-0	10 0 0
Agra	5-0 „ 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 & 6-0	10-0 „ 12-0	8-0 to 10-0
Muttra	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 4 0	9 4 0
Aligarh	3 12 0	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 & 15-0
Bulandshahr	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 „ 4-11	4-0 & 5-0	8-0 & 10-0	8-0 „ 10 0
Submontane, East—						
Ballia	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 8-	7 8 0
Azamgarh	3 12 0	2 13 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	7 8 0	6 9 0
Gorakpur	3 12 0	2 13 0	4-0 & 5-0	3-8 & 4-0	7-8 to 9-12	6-0 & 7-8
Basti	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8 0 0	8-0 to 12-0
Submontane, West—						
Shahjahanpur	2-0 to 3-0	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0
Budaun	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Pilibit	5 0 0	2 14 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	10 0 0	8 1 0
Bareli	5 0 0	3 2 5	5 0 0	4 8 7	7-8 to 9-6	7 14 3
Moradabad	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Bijnor	4 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7-8 & 9-0
Muzaffarnagar	5 0 0	4-0 & 4-8	4-0 and 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	12-0 to 14-0	11-0 „ 12-0
Saháranpur	5-0 & 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	10-0 & 12-0	10-0 „ 12-0
Dehra-Dún	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0
Hills—						
Naini Tal	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0
Almora	4-0 to 8-0	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 9-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0
Garhwál	5 10 0	5 10 0	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	10-0 „ 15-0	10-0 „ 15-0
Oudh—						
Southern—						
Partábgarh	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Sultanpur	3 12 0	3 4 6	5 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Rae-Bareli	4 4 0	4 3 9	4 8 0	4 8 0	7 12 0	7 12 2
Unao	4 0 0	2-13 & 3-12	5 0 0	3-12-0 & 4-3-6	8 0 0	7 8 0
Lucknow	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	11-4 to 15-0	7 8 0
Hardoi	3 0 0	2 13 0	4-0 & 5-0	4 4 0	6 0 0	7 8 0
Northern—						
Fyzabad	1-14 to 3-12	1-14 to 3-12	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 9-6	7 3 0
Barabanki	4 0 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0
Gonda	3 0 0	2 6 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	8 0 0	7 6 0
Bahraich	3 0 0	3 0 0	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	10 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Sitapur	4 0 0	2-13-0 & 3-4-6	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Kheri	4 0 0	2 10 6	4 8 0	4 0 0	8-0 to 8-8	8 4 0
Rajputana—						
Eastern—						
Partábgarh	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 6 0	15-0 to 18-12	15-0 to 18-12
Bánswára	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	11-4 „ 18-12	11-4 „ 18-12
Meywar (Udaipur)	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	5-8 to 7-0	5-8 to 6-0	25-0 „ 35-0	22-0 „ 35-0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	9-0 „ 15-0	9-0 „ 15-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1896 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1895—*continued*.

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Rajputana—*contd.*						
Eastern—contd.						
Sirohi	5 6 0	5-0 & 6-0	4 5 0	5-0 & 6-0	15 0 0	10 0 0
Erinpura	6 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Ajmere	4-0 to 7-8	4-11 to 7-8	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Abu	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	18 12 0	18 0 0
Kishengarh	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	4-8 to 15-12	4-8 to 15-12
Bundi	3-12 „ 5-10	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 „ 15-0	7-8 „ 15-0
Kotah	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 „ 8-0	7-8 „ 8-0
Jhallawar	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 „ 30-0	5-0 „ 30-0
Tonk	3-12 „ 5-10	3 12 0	5 10 0	3 12 0	7-8 „ 15-0	7-8 „ 15-0
Jaipur	2-0 „ 3-0	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 „ 10-5	7-8 „ 10-5
Kerauli	2 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	6-0 „ 8-0	6-0 „ 8-0
Dholpur	1-14 to 4-11	1-14 to 4-11	...	...	5-10 „ 20-0	5-10 „ 20-0
Bhartpur	1-8 „ 3-0	1-8 „ 3-0	...	...	4-0 „ 17-0	4-0 „ 17-0
Alwar	3-12 „ 5-10	2-13 „ 4-11	...	...	5-10 „ 15-0	8-7 „ 11-4
Deoli Cantonment	...	...	7 0 0	...	8 0 0	9 6 0
Nasirabad Cantonment	7 8 0	7 8 0	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Bálmer	5 10 0	11 0 0	...	5 0 0	9 6 0	15 0 0
Anádra	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 5 0	6 0 0	...	...
Shahpura	3-12 to 5-10	3 12 0	5 10 0	3 12 0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Western—						
Jodhpur	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 9 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Jaisalmer	11 0 0	11 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bikaner	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	9-6-0 to 12-6-0	9-6-0 to 12-6-0
Central India—						
Indore	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 6 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nimach Cantonment	5 10 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0	12-0 to 13-0
Gwalior	4-11 to 5-10	5 2 3	4-0 to 6-0	7 8 0	10-5 „ 13-2	14 0 0
Panjab—						
Southern—						
Hissar	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0
Ferozpur	5 0 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Central—						
Lahore	9 6 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	16 14 0
Gujránwála	6 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 5 0	13 8 0
Gujrát	4 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	13 1 0	11 8 0
Jhelam	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
South-eastern—						
Gurgáon	5 8 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	5 0 0	12 5 4	8 0 0
Delhi	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	12 8 0	12 12 0
Rohtak	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 5 4	12 0 0
Karnál	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Submontane—						
Ambala	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Ludhiána	5 0 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 8 0	13 8 0
Jalandhar	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Gurdáspur	5 13 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 8 0	15 8 0
Amritsar	7 0 0	8 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	14 8 0	15 0 0
Siálkot	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Hills—						
Simla	6 12 6	7 8 0	6 4 0	6 1 6	13 14 0	20 0 0
Kangra	7 12 0	8 7 0	5 13 0	5 10 0	15 8 0	15 0 0
Northern—						
Ráwalpindi	6 1 6	6 9 0	6 12 6	6 9 0	23 14 4	21 14 0
Hazára	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Pesháwar	6 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	20 0 0	21 0 0
Kohát	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	23 0 0	22 0 0
Bannu	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 13 4	15 13 4

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1896 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1895—*continued*.

Districts.	Average Wages per Month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Panjab—*contd.*						
Western—						
Shahpur	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0	13 8 0
Jhang	7 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	23 0 0
Multan	10 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	17 8 0	18 0 0
Montgomery	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0
Dera Ismael Khan	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	21 4 0	21 4 0
Muzaffargarh	5 8 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	18 2 8	19 8 0
Dera Ghazi Khan	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Sind and Baluchistan—						
Karáchi	12-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 20-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0	25-0 to 35-0
Hyderabad	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0
Shikarpur	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	25-0 to 30-0
Upper Sind Frontier	6 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	22-8 to 30-0	22-8 „ 30-0
Quetta	15 0 0	15 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	30-0 „ 40-0	30-0 „ 40-0
Bombay—						
Konkan—						
Karwar	8 7 0	8 7 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	18-12 to 22-4	18-12 to 22-8
Ratnágiri	6 11 4	7 10 8	10 4 0	13 11 10	9-9-4 „ 13-10-5	9-9-4 „ 15-5-
Alibág	5 10 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 04
Bombay	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	27-8 to 42-0	27-8 to 42-0
Tanna	7-8 to 11-4	7 8 0	7-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0	18-12 „ 30-0	18-0 „ 22-8
Deccan—						
Dharwar	6 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 18-0	15-0 to 20-0
Belgaum	7 8 0	6 11 0	15 0 0	8 5 0	15-0 „ 22-8	13 15 0
Satara	6 8 0	7 13 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 „ 18-12	13-10-8to 17-8-0
Sholapur	7 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	20-0 „ 22-0	20-0 „ 22-8
Bijapur	7 8 0	3 12 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	18-12 „ 30-0	15 0 0
Poona	7-8 to 9-6	7 8 0	6-0 to 7-0	7-8 to 8-0	15-0 „ 22-8	15-0 to 22-8
Khandesh—						
Ahmadnagar	8 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	10 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	15-0 „ 30-0	12-0 to 30-0
Násik	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 „ 30-0	15-0 „ 30-0
Dhulia	9 6 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	22 8 0	18-12 „ 22-8
Gujarat—						
Surat	5-8 to 9-0	6-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 25-0
Broach	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 12 0	7 8 0	17-0 „ 30-0	10-0 „ 30-0
Kaira	3 12 0	3 12 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	9-0 „ 22-8	9-0 „ 18-12
Baroda Cantonment	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-12 „ 22-8	18-12 „ 22-8
Ahmadabad	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	18 12 0	22 8 0
Godhra	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 19-0	15-0 to 19-0
Disa Cantonment	5 13 0	5 13 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	19 6 0	19 6 0
Kathiawár—						
Rájkot	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 to 22-8
Central Provinces—						
Western—						
Nimar	6 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Khandwa	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0
Hoshangabad	6-0 & 8-0	5 0 0	6-0 & 7-0	5 0 0	15-0 to 30-0	15 0 0
Betul	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 „ 20-0	12-0 to 15-0
Chhindwára	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nágpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Wardha	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15-0 to 20-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1896 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1895—*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Central Provinces—*contd.*						
Central—						
Narsinghpur	4 0 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 16-0	11 8 0
Saugor	3-0 to 5-0	4 0 0	5-0 to 7-0	6 0 0	8-0 „ 15-0	10 0 0
Damoh	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	8-0 „ 10-0	12 0 0
Jubbulpore	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	12 5 0	10 0 0
Mandla	3 0 0	2 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	10 0 0
Seoni	5 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	10-0 to 12-0
Bálághát	4 0 0	3 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	5 0 0	10-0 to 20-0	12-0 „ 15-0
Bhandára	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Chánda	5 0 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	9-0 to 13-0	9-0 to 11-8
Eastern—						
Bilaspur	4 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	15 0 0	8 0 0
Raipur	4 0 0	5 0 0	6-0 & 7-0	6 0 0	10 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Sambalpur	2 9 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Berar—						
Buldána	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Básim	6 0 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	22 0 0	17 0 0
Akola	7 8 0	5 10 0	6 9 0	5 10 0	22 8 0	20 0 0
Ellichpur	6 11 0	5 8 0	7 11 0	7 0 0	17 14 0	16 2 0
Amráoti	6 0 0	0 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	19 0 0	21 0 0
Wun	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nizam's Territories—						
Secunderabad	5-0 to 7-0	9-0 to 10-0	5-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 9-0	13-0 to 30-0	22-0 to 25-0
Boláram	...	...	6-0 „ 8-0	6-0 „ 8-0	11-4 „ 22-8	11-4 „ 22-8
Chadarghát	7 2 0	7 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Madras—						
Malabar Coast—						
Malabar	7 5 8	8 1 8	6 14 5	7 12 0	12-12-8 to 15-4-8	15-4-8 to 16-12-8
S. Canara	7 13 0	8 7 0	6 12 0	6 14 0	16-14 „ 18-12	16-14 „ 18-12
South, Central—						
Coimbatore	4 0 0	4 1 11	6 5 4	6 5 4	16-4 to 18-12	16-4 to 18-12
Nilgiris	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	23 12 0	23 12 0
Salem	3 13 4	3 13 4	5 2 8	5 2 8	11-10-8 to 12-10-8	11-10-8 to 12-10-8
Central—						
Bellary	6 4 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-12 to 20-10	18-12 to 20-10
Anantapur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Cuddapah	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Karnul	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 18-12	15-0 to 18-12
East Coast, north—						
Ganjam	4 10 0	5 1 6	5 12 0	5 12 0	9-3-6 to 11-11-6	9-11-6 to 11-11-6
Vizagapatam	4 10 9	4 10 9	5 8 0	5 8 0	11-5-6 „ 13-9-0	11-5-6 „ 13-9-0
Godávari	5 13 4	5 13 4	6 2 8	6 2 8	16-5-4 „ 16-10-8	16-5-4 „ 16-10-8
East Coast, central—						
Kistna	7 2 8	7 2 8	7 5 4	7 5 4	17-4-0 to 19-0-4	17-4-0 to 19-0-4
Nellore	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	15-0 „ 17-8	15-0 „ 17-8
East Coast, south—						
Madras	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	13-0 to 16-0	13-0 to 16-0
Chingleput	4 15 0	4 15 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	13-8 „ 16-6	13-8 „ 16-6
N. Arcot	5 14 5	5 14 5	6 6 5	6 6 5	5-3-2 „ 17-14-5	15-3-2 „ 16-11-2
S. Arcot	5 1 4	5 11 0	6 3 4	6 2 6	11-14 „ 13-2	13-9-6 „ 14-8-6
Tanjore	5 12 2	6 0 2	6 8 0	6 8 0	15-12 „ 15-15	15-12 „ 15-15
Trichinopoly	5 15 1	5 15 1	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-3 „ 14-1	12-3 „ 14-1

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1896 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1895—*concluded.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Madras—*contd.*						
Southern—						
Tinnevelly	5 4 0	5 4 0	6 10 8	6 10 8	12-6-8 to 14-13-4	12-6-8 to 14-13-4
Madura	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	13-2 „ 13-7	13-2 „ 13-7
Mysore—						
Mysore	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bangalore	5-0 to 10-0	5-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 12-0	7-0 to 12 0	10-0 to 22-8	15-0 to 30-0
Kolar	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18 12 0	20 4 0
Tumkur	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 25-0	15-0 to 25-0
Hassan	5-0 to 6-4	6 4 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	22-8 „ 30-0	22-8 „ 30-0
Kadur	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Shimoga	2-8 to 5-0	5-0 to 8-0	3-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 25-0	10-0 to 25-0
Chitaldrug	7 8 0	9 12 0	11 4 0	15 0 0	22-8 „ 26-4	26-4 „ 30-0
Coorg—						
Coorg	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 10-0	8 0 0	9-0 to 10-0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Aden	...	...	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 „ 15-0	30-0 to 37-8	30-0 to 37-8

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river January to 31st December 1896, compared with th

Articles and whence exported.	IMPORTS IN DECEMBER.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	2,371	3,687	2,968	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,371	3,687	2,968
N.-W. P. & Oudh	34,814	122,102	60,318	41,140	168,512	97,498	..	...	...	75,954	290,704	157,916
Panjab	1,070	15,856	5,334	3,271	40,076	18,890	16,708	67,342	47,799	20,999	123,274	72,023
Cent. Provs.	624	2,934	4,840	5,586	97,874	47,894	...	...	...	6,210	69,905	52,740
Bombay	...	43	25	149,866	290,943	183,831	...	...	...	149,866	290,986	183,856
Sind	...	..	...	...	...	...	20,947	24,367	27,716	20,947	24,367	27,716
Madras	...	..	...	932	12	.	...	...	...	932	12	
Berar	407	4,807	3,799	111,852	287,733	200,280	...	...	...	112,349	292,540	203,985
Assam	220	818	1,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	818	1,712
Raj. & C. I.	836	2,359	421	26,196	58,416	50,871	...	...	...	27,032	60,778	51,292
Nizam's Terr.	...	..	...	1,579	13		...	...	...	1,579	13	...
Mysore	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	40,432	151,770	79,423	340,372	913,582	599,270	37,655	91,709	75,515	418,459	1,157,061	754,208
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	501	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	501
Bombay	*	*	12,303	*	*	993	*	*	...	*	*	13,296
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	5,735	*	*	...	*	*	5,735
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	67	*	*	...	*	*	67
Burma	*	*	49	*	*		*	*	...	*	*	49
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	11,393	*	*	1	*	*	11,394
Foreign countries	*	*	14	*	*	3,461	*	*	...	*	*	3,475
TOTAL	*	*	12,867	*	*	21,649	*	*	1	*	*	34,517
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	40,432	151,770	92,290	340,372	913,582	620,919	37,655	91,709	75,516	418,459	1,157,067	788,725
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	2,888	38,209	22,731	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,888	38,209	22,731
N.-W. P. & Oudh	163,196	112,779	13,397	...	...		...	...	...	163,196	112,779	13,397
Panjab	47,853	6,139	1	26,958	..	...	551,370	129,476	55,199	620,131	135,615	55,200
Cent. Provs.	3-3	2,492	14,521	35,547	16,244	987	...	...	...	35,850	18,506	15,508
Bombay	...	...	...	92,192	108,005	6,577	...	...	...	92,192	108,005	6,577
Sind	...	..	...	..	...	...	198,101	187,708	2,902	198,101	187,708	2,902
Madras	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Berar	..	1,992	...	1,093	22	51	...	...	...	1,095	1,114	54
Assam	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	..	.	38,575	7,412	4,534	...	...		38,575	7,412	4,534
Nizam's Terr.	.	...	.	...	1,635	...	..	...	..	...	1,635	...
Mysore	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.
TOTAL	214,210	160,481	50,650	194,347	133,318	12,152	749,471	317,184	58,101	1,158,028	610,983	120,993
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	..	*	*	..	*	*	...	*	*	..
Bombay	*	*	475	*	*	20	*	*	750	*	*	1,245
Sind	*	*		*	*	54,133	*	*	....	*	*	6 to 1,004,153
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	..	*	*	t-6 ,,
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	.	*	*	1	*	*	...	*	*	1
Foreign countries	*	*	312,050	*	*	22,718	*	*	3,080	*	*	337,848
TOTAL	*	*	312,525	*	*	76,872	*	*	3,8	*	*	393,227
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	214,210	160,481	363,175	194,347	133,318	89,024	749,471	317,184	61,931	1,158,028	610,9	514,130

* figure

NOTE.—The totals of imports for

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OF INDIA.

AND AGRICULTURE.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of December 1896, and from its corresponding periods of the years 1894 and 1895.

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, INCLUSIVE.												
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.			Articles and whence exported.
1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
												COTTON
												By Rail and River—
51,416	69,277	69,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,416	69,277	69,853	Bengal
327,613	413,501	366,434	223,070	531,894	471,587	...	...	1	550,683	945,455	838,022	N.-W. P. & Oudh
45,829	79,994	52,500	54,383	145,323	122,580	149,507	264,483	368,560	249,719	489,800	543,700	Panjab
6,799	7,317	12,422	97,097	180,521	244,350	...	...	...	104,496	193,838	256,772	Cent. Provs.
178	28	03	2,591,141	2,638,248	2,581,554	...	...	...	2,591,319	2,638,271	2,581,617	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	314,400	274,297	236,814	314,400	274,297	236,814	Sind
...	...	...	56,125	40,857	81,871	...	...	...	56,125	40,857	81,871	Madras
4,388	22,152	60,667	871,224	1,122,711	1,154,844	...	...	...	875,612	1,144,863	1,215,511	Berar
20,120	14,955	18,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,126	14,955	18,093	Assam
37,385	31,078	14,127	609,473	761,883	649,899	...	...	...	646,858	792,991	664,026	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	17,916	28,279	35,381	...	...	...	17,916	28,279	35,381	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	105	57	4,040	...	...	...	105	57	4,040	Mysore
493,734	638,357	594,219	4,521,134	5,455,773	5,346,106	463,907	538,780	605,375	5,478,775	6,632,910	6,545,700	TOTAL
												By Sea—
*	*	14,140	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	14,149	Bengal
*	*	134,770	*	*	60,926	*	*	...	*	*	195,702	Bombay
*	*	...	*	*	207,435	*	*	...	*	*	207,435	Sind
*	*	20,707	*	*	7,280	*	*	...	*	*	27,987	Madras
*	*	10,969	*	*	2,559	*	*	...	*	*	13,528	Burma
*	*	...	*	*	1,152,847	*	*	2	*	*	1,152,849	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	*	5,179	*	*	75,060	*	*	...	*	*	80,239	Foreign countries
*	*	185,771	*	*	1,506,107	*	*	2	*	*	1,691,880	TOTAL
493,734	638,357	779,990	4,521,134	5,455,773	6,852,213	463,907	538,780	605,377	5,478,775	6,632,910	8,237,580	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
												WHEAT
												By Rail and River—
169,370	731,606	434,175	...	...	...	...	...	..	169,370	731,606	434,175	Bengal
1,491,631	1,695,020	850,999	135,088	568,471	8,735	...	...	...	1,626,719	2,263,491	859,734	N.-W. P. & Oudh
399,799	201,475	113,070	506,291	744,560	15,737	5,153,435	5,612,688	1,463,929	6,149,525	6,558,729	1,593,342	Panjab
22,410	33,645	143,469	885,538	730,644	638,302	..	...	...	907,948	764,289	781,831	Cent. Provs.
...	...	..	784,340	1,156,767	1,222,801	...	...	...	784,340	1,156,767	1,222,801	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,812,899	2,487,180	885,704	1,812,899	2,487,180	885,704	Sind
...	...	..	90	169	...	...	...	...	90	169	...	Madras
...	1,139	5,798	25,909	51,694	34,563	...	...	...	25,909	52,833	40,361	Berar
464	2,470	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	2,470	78	Assam
...	990	...	348,903	366,345	588,079	...	...	...	348,903	367,335	588,079	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	1	3,438	1,503	...	...	...	1	3,438	1,503	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	1,567	...	5,747	...	..	...	1,567	...	5,747	Mysore
2,083,674	2,666,345	1,548,195	2,777,787	3,622,094	2,515,527	6,966,334	8,099,868	2,349,633	11,827,795	14,388,307	6,413,355	TOTAL
												By Sea—
*	*	804	*	*	4,659	*	*	822	*	*	6,285	Bengal
*	*	20,050	*	*	415,562	*	*	2,026	*	*	437,038	Bombay
*	*	...	*	*	940,856	*	*	47	*	*	940,903	Sind
*	*	1,563	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	1,503	Madras
*	*	40	*	*	139,717	*	*	22	*	*	139,785	Burma
*	*	2	*	*	38,712	*	*	21,256	*	*	59,970	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	*	312,050	*	*	77,919	*	*	24,805	*	*	414,774	Foreign countries
*	*	334,515	*	*	1,617,425	*	*	48,978	*	*	2,000,918	TOTAL
2,083,674	2,666,345	1,882,710	2,777,787	3,622,094	4,132,952	6,966,334	8,099,868	2,398,611	11,827,795	14,388,307	8,414,273	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

not available.
1894 and 1895 are defective.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river January to 31st December 1896, compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Imports in December.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	37,906	119,039	64,855	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,906	119,039	64,855
N.-W. P. & Oudh	8,451	20,772	7,686	3,278	400	16	...	...	...	11,729	21,172	7,702
Panjab	...	1,889	...	...	18	...	267	245	...	267	2,152	...
Cent. Provs.	3,693	454	...	25,600	3,507	3,050	...	...	...	29,293	3,961	3,050
Bombay	...	...	...	18,616	20,777	10,834	...	...	...	18,616	20,777	10,834
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	79	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	4	...	317	...	...	...	4	...	317
Berar	2,245	...	...	16,168	8,954	4,517	...	...	...	18,413	8,954	4,517
Assam	25	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	.	480
Raj. & C. I.	5,541	...	...	42,822	4,448	1,679	...	...	...	48,363	4,448	1,679
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	9,936	3,311	9,424	...	...	...	9,936	3,311	9,424
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	57,861	142,154	73,021	116,424	41,415	29,837	346	245	...	174,631	183,814	102,858
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	34	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	34
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*	9	*	*	9	*	*	18
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	5	*	*	...	*	*	5
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	145	*	*	...	*	*	145
Foreign countries	*	*	1	*	*	263	*	*	...	*	*	204
TOTAL	*	*	35	*	*	422	*	*	9	*	*	466
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	57,861	142,154	73,056	116,424	41,415	30,259	346	245	9	174,631	183,814	103,324
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	53,579	44,947	29,872	6	2	...	...	...	...	53,585	44,949	29,872
N.-W. P. & Oudh	13,598	15,440	12,372	197	1	...	...	...	...	14,095	15,441	12,372
Panjab	403	...	45	6	...	...	939	324	434	1,348	324	479
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	3	...	484	686	189	...	...	...	484	689	189
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	195	386	419	195	386
Madras	...	...	...	212	66	2	...	...	...	212	66	2
Berar	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	..	...	65	36	104	...	...	...	65	36	104
Nizam's Terr.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	67,880	60,390	42,289	970	795	295	1,358	519	820	70,208	61,704	43,404
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Bombay	*	*	110	*	*	...	*	*	1	*	*	111
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	355	*	*	...	*	*	355
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	17	*	*	...	*	*	17
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Foreign countries	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
TOTAL	*	*	110	*	*	372	*	*	1	*	*	483
TOTAL IMPORTS	67,880	60,390	42,399	970	795	667	1,358	519	821	70,208	61,704	43,887

* Figures

NOTE.—The totals of imports for

Calcutta, the 6th March 1897.

OF INDIA.

AND AGRICULTURE.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of December 1896, and from corresponding periods of the years 1894 and 1895—contd.

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, INCLUSIVE.												Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.			
1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
												LINSEED
												By Rail and River—
2,785,704	2,073,553	2,342,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,785,704	2,073,553	2,342,820	Bengal
1,402,734	802,959	559,281	234,676	39,804	25,749	1,670	1,710	1,229	1,639,080	844,473	586,259	N.-W. P. & Oudh
3,709	3,069	469	2,474	3,752	25	22,543	25,806	14,256	28,786	32,627	14,750	Panjab
274,827	60,609	87,408	904,063	360,865	361,495	...	...	...	1,178,890	421,474	448,903	Cent. Provs.
...	...	194	1,290,127	1,187,740	1,507,176	...	...	...	1,290,127	1,187,740	1,507,370	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	591	...	215	591	...	215	Sind
...	...	...	72,487	61,988	101,467	...	...	...	72,487	61,988	101,467	Madras
20,911	2,088	63,755	1,000,839	487,828	718,016	...	...	...	1,021,750	489,916	781,771	Berar
20,329	9,641	34,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,329	9,641	34,422	Assam
120,440	3,318	...	1,348,987	225,665	196,684	...	...	...	1,469,407	228,983	196,084	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	435,902	376,212	571,025	...	...	...	435,902	376,212	571,025	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	584	423	164	...	...	...	584	423	164	Mysore
4,634,694	2,955,237	3,088,349	5,290,139	2,744,257	3,482,401	24,804	27,516	15,700	9,949,637	5,727,010	6,586,450	TOTAL
												By Sea—
●	●	1,432	●	●	175	●	●	...	●	●	1,607	Bengal
●	●	...	●	●	1,342	●	●	88	●	●	1,430	Bombay
●	●	...	●	●	9,757	●	●	...	●	●	9,757	Sind
●	●	208	●	●	...	●	●	...	●	●	208	Madras
●	●	...	●	●	...	●	●	...	●	●	...	Burma
●	●	...	●	●	19,788	●	●	...	●	●	19,788	Non-Br. Ports in Ind
●	●	5	●	●	4,501	●	●	...	●	●	4,500	Foreign countries
●	●	1,645	●	●	35,503	●	●	88	●	●	37,296	TOTAL
4,634,694	2,955,237	3,089,994	5,290,139	2,744,257	3,517,964	24,804	27,516	15,788	9,949,637	5,727,010	6,623,746	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
												INDIGO
												By Rail and River—
61,706	70,311	52,572	7	9	...	...	...	...	61,713	70,320	52,572	Bengal
28,999	48,347	55,987	361	25	16	...	...	...	29,360	48,372	56,003	N.-W. P. & Oudh
592	1,428	75	185	37	11	6,324	5,033	8,075	7,101	6,498	8,161	Panjab
70	9	30	88	5	2	...	...	...	158	14	32	Cent. Provs.
...	3	...	1,341	2,386	4,459	...	...	...	1,344	2,389	4,459	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,844	4,982	7,990	5,844	4,982	7,990	Sind
...	...	...	1,776	785	667	...	...	...	1,776	785	667	Madras
...	...	59	...	4	20	...	...	...	...	4	79	Berar
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam
...	17	...	733	354	526	...	..	...	733	371	526	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	2	155	19	194	...	...	...	155	19	196	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
91,367	120,115	108,725	4,649	3,624	5,895	12,168	10,015	16,065	108,184	133,754	130,685	TOTAL
												By Sea—
●	●	11	●	●	31	●	●	...	●	●	42	Bengal
●	●	220	●	●	...	●	●	43	●	●	263	Bombay
●	●	...	●	●	8,799	●	●	...	●	●	8,799	Sind
●	●	3	●	●	37	●	●	...	●	●	40	Madras
●	●	...	●	●	...	●	●	...	●	●	...	Burma
●	●	...	●	●	...	●	●	3	●	●	3	Non-Br. Ports in Indi
●	●	2	●	●	253	●	●	...	●	●	255	Foreign countries
●	●	236	●	●	9,120	●	●	46	●	●	9,402	TOTAL
91,367	120,115	108,961	4,649	3,624	15,015	12,168	10,015	16,111	108,184	133,754	140,087	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

not available.
1894 and 1895 are defective.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 22ND FEBRUARY 1896, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 20TH FEBRUARY 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first-half of 1896.	Week ending 22nd February 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 20th February 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st January to 22nd February 1896.	Earnings from 1st January to 20th February 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,733	11,47,500	662	1,734	11,26,000	649	88,85,457	85,58,000	...	3,27,457
Bengal Central (*a*)	129	125	10,818	134	125	18,400	147	1,20,101	1,28,000	7,899	...
Bengal-Nagpur	160	862	1,59,369	185	802	1,27,000	147	12,54,329	10,54,000	...	1,98,329
Indian Midland (*b*)	141	752	97,110	129	752	1,11,000	148	8,42,856	8,37,000	...	5,856
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	160	21	4,204	200	21	3,200	152	33,332	24,800	...	8,532
Bezwada-Madras (Mac.-Ennúr sec.)	157	1	(*c*)149	149	9	3,900	433	(*c*) 149	11,300	11,151	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*d*)	257	1,789	4,78,518	207	1,815	4,10,000	226	37,21,754	29,32,000	...	7,89,754
Palanpur-Deesa	70	17	900	53	17	1,000	59	5,753	6,100	347	...
South Indian	170	1,042	1,65,280	159	1,042	2,41,000	231	12,55,366	12,16,000	...	39,366
Mayavaram-Mutupet	87	54	3,520	65	54	9,000	167	29,695	34,400	4,705	...
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	129	1,105	1,53,089	132	1,105	1,21,000	104	10,04,590	8,68,000	...	1,36,590
Bengal and North Western (*f*)	165	756	1,25,054	166	819	1,23,000	150	9,33,894	8,13,000	...	1,10,894
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	84	231	20,505	89	231	15,400	67	1,51,444	1,10,000	...	32,444
Assam-Bengal	86	159	17,054	111	300	20,900	58	1,27,058	1,51,000	23,942	...
TOTAL	262	8,707	23,90,888	275	9,066	23,30,800	259	1,83,53,778	1,67,52,600	...	16,01,178
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*g*)	235	2,644	6,44,135	244	2,797	6,08,000	217	45,94,662	41,12,000	...	4,82,662
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) including the metre gauge link	238	797	2,01,952	253	820	1,59,000	194	14,94,635	12,07,000	...	2,87,635
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	290	813	2,35,951	290	814	2 28,000	280	18,48,233	16,97,000	...	1,51,233
East Coast (state)	108	427	37,740	88	535	50,700	95	2,90,625	3,23,000	26,372	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state) (*h*)	191	834	2,41,747	290	880	2,23,000	252	15,57,158	16,83,000	1,25,842	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	44	28	1,024	37	28	2,400	86	5,981	12,200	6,219	...
Cherra-Companygan] (state provl.)	60	8	540	68	8	500	63	3,841	3,700	...	141
TOTAL	225	5,551	13,03,095	240	5,888	12,71,600	216	98,01,138	90,37,900	...	7,63,238
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	541	1,490	9,16,305	615	1,491	6,07,000	407	66,05,872	47,75,000	...	18,30,872
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	510	401	3,02,213	780	494	2,76,000	599	26,42,350	20,45,000	...	5,97,350
Madras	251	840	2,68,910	249	840	2,21,000	263	15,19,089	14,07,000	...	52,089
TOTAL	498	2,791	14,87,428	533	2,795	11,04,000	395	1,07,67,311	82,87,000	...	24,80,311
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	389	17,049	52,41,411	307	17,050	47,06,400	280	3,89,22,227	3,40 77,500	...	48,44,727
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	159	161	22,297	138	161	23,800	148	1,66,880	1,58,000	...	8,880
Tarkessur	300	22	6,400	294	22	7,000	345	49,939	43,000	...	6,939
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	129	66	5,234	79	66	5,300	80	36,294	34,400	...	1,894
Bengal Dooars	112	30	4,104	110	30	3,200	89	48,026	24,900	...	3,726
Dibru-Sadiya	100	78	12,070	155	78	14,700	188	80,512	1,03,000	10,488	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	301	51	11,648	228	51	11,000	216	84,681	80,000	...	4,681
TOTAL	175	414	61,891	149	414	65,600	158	4,52,932	4,43,900	...	9,032
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina Goona	22	73	1,175	16	74	2,100	28	9,673	17,300	7,627	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	45	114	1,497	13	114	14,800	129	9,329	80,800	77,471	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,900	56	...	11,800	11,800	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	200	333	73,044	219	333	71,400	214	5,47,688	5,07,000	...	40,688
The Gackwar's Petlad	228	13	1,970	148	13	1,300	100	10,071	7,500	...	3,171
Rajpura-Bhatinda	220	105	23,938	222	108	18,700	173	1,91,497	1,08,000	...	83,497
Kolar Gold-fields	270	10	2,090	270	10	4,000	400	21,774	25,800	4,026	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*j*)	98	302	35,094	97	362	39,600	109	2,60,014	2,44,000	...	16,014
The Gackwar's Mehsana	111	93	9,759	73	93	6,800	73	48,033	50,000	1,367	...
Kolhapur	87	29	2,899	100	29	3,000	103	18,505	18,000	...	505
Special gauges—											
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	90	72	6,318	88	72	4,700	65	41,159	32,100	...	9,059
Cooch Behar	66	22	1,427	65	22	1,300	59	9,444	9,800	356	...
TOTAL	130	1,249	1,56,513	127	1,464	1,69,600	134	11,68,447	11,18,100	...	50,347
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	145	334	55,816	167	334	41,700	125	3,57,006	2,70,000	...	87,006
Jetalsar-Rajkot	88	40	4,271	93	46	4,300	93	31,197	26,400	...	4,797
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	75	364	25,594	70	304	26,200	72	2,15,697	1,84,000	...	31,697
Oodeypore-Chitor (*k*)	43	61	3,200	52	60	2,400	40	19,480	15,900	...	3,580
Special gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	8,080	86	94	6,600	70	57,519	49,500	...	8,019
TOTAL	101	899	96,961	108	898	81,200	90	6,80,879	5,45,800	...	1,35,079
GRAND TOTAL	268	19,591	55,56,770	284	20,262	50,22,800	248	4,12,24,485	3,61,85,300	...	50,39,185

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken in hand by the company from the 1st January 1897.

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(*c*) Earnings for the 22nd February 1896, the line having been opened for traffic on that date.

(*d*) Includes the Godhra-Kutlam-Nagdá railway.

(*e*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(*f*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(*g*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(*h*) This line has been transferred to a company from the 1st September 1896, but until arrangements are made for the line to be formally taken over, it will be worked by the state on behalf of the company.

(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvartpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(*k*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

CALCUTTA, *the 6th March 1897.*

G. A. ANDERSON

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIV of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 22nd February 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile per week.	Week ending 20th February 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile per week.	Earnings from 1st April 1895 to 22nd February 1896.	Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 20th February 1897.	Increase.	Decrease
State lines worked by companies.	₹	Miles.	₹	₹	Miles.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,733	11,47,506	662	1,734	11,26,000	649	4,86,52,648	4,77,04,000	...	9,48,648
Bengal Central (*a*)	144	125	10,818	134	125	18,400	147	8,44,755	8,50,000	5,245	...
Bengal-Nagpur	140	802	1,59,309	185	802	1,27,000	147	50,48,368	52,44,000	...	4,05,368
Indian Midland (*b*)	120	752	97,116	129	752	1,11,000	148	43,03,054	47,17,000	4,03,316	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	4,204	200	21	3,200	152	1,88,286	1,28,000	...	60,286
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	158	1	(*c*)149	149	9	3,900	433	(*c*) 149	63,500	63,351	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*d*)	253	1,789	4,78,518	267	1,815	4,10,000	226	2,11,05,940	1,76,00,000	...	35,05,940
Palanpur-Deesa	42	17	900	53	17	1,000	59	32,732	40,900	14,108	...
South Indian	107	1,042	1,05,200	159	1,042	2,41,000	231	81,23,313	79,76,000	...	1,47,313
Mayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	3,520	65	54	9,000	167	2,24,118	2,28,000	3,882	...
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	117	1,105	1,53,069	132	1,105	1,21,000	104	62,30,040	61,56,000	...	78,640
Bengal and North-Western (*f*)	144	750	1,45,054	100	819	1,23,000	150	49,07,173	49,50,000	...	17,173
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	231	20,505	89	231	15,400	67	7,05,369	6,88,000	...	17,369
Assam-Bengal	70	159	17,054	111	300	20,900	55	(*g*)3,41,494	5,00,000	2,18,516	...
TOTAL	254	8,707	23,90,888	275	9,030	23,30,800	259	10,14,35,759	9,69,63,400	..	44,72,259
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*h*)	255	2,644	6,44,135	244	2,797	6,08,000	217	3,09,90,325	2,54,30,000	...	55,60,325
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) including the metre gauge link	234	797	2,01,932	253	820	1,59,000	194	86,05,903	73,19,000	...	12,86,903
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	337	813	2,35,951	290	814	2,28,000	280	1,28,56,063	1,35,10,000	6,53,937	...
East Coast (state)	94	447	37,740	85	535	50,700	95	17,54,931	21,14,000	3,59,069	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state) (*i*)	169	834	2,41,747	290	880	2,23,000	252	60,61,539	68,51,000	7,89,461	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	58	28	1,024	37	28	2,400	86	74,412	82,000	7,588	...
Cherra-Companygan (state provl.)	57	8	540	68	8	500	63	20,283	22,800	2,517	...
TOTAL	238	5,551	13,63,095	240	5,888	12,71,600	210	6,03,63,450	5,53,28,800	...	50,34,650
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	448	1,490	9,16,305	615	1,491	6,07,000	407	3,01,56,473	2,80,32,000	...	21,24,473
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	736	401	3,02,213	750	401	2,70,000	673	1,50,43,193	1,34,08,000	...	21,75,195
Madras	253	840	2,68,910	319	840	2,21,000	263	99,22,450	96,78,000	...	2,44,458
TOTAL	437	2,791	14,87,428	533	2,792	11,04,000	395	5,51,22,120	5,11,78,000	...	45,44,126
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	279	17,049	52,41,411	307	17,080	47,00,400	200	21,75,21,441	20,34,70,200	...	1,40,51,04
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	109	161	22,297	138	161	23,800	148	12,51,190	11,42,000	...	1,09,190
Tarkessur	205	22	6,480	294	22	7,000	343	2,71,023	2,72,000	377	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	117	66	5,234	79	66	5,300	80	3,61,469	3,87,000	25,531	...
Bengal Dooars	139	36	4,102	116	30	3,200	89	2,41,821	2,51,000	9,179	...
Dibru-Sauiya	150	76	12,070	155	78	14,700	188	5,29,718	5,84,000	54,282	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	11,648	228	51	11,000	216	6,67,847	6,97,000	29,153	...
TOTAL	173	414	61,891	149	414	65,600	158	33,23,068	33,33,000	9,332	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	1,175	16	74	2,100	28	(*k*) 58,374	92,300	33,926	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	114	1,497	13	114	14,300	129	(*l*)11,287	4,34,000	4,22,713	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	..	...	34	1,900	56	...	(*m*)51,900	51,900	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	73,042	219	333	71,400	214	28,37,750	29,00,000	62,250	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	110	13	1,070	128	13	1,300	100	66,988	1,05,000	38,012	...
Rajputa-Bhatinda	195	108	23,938	222	108	18,700	173	10,04,071	8,23,000	...	1,81,071
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	2,096	270	10	4,000	400	1,42,524	1,45,000	2,476	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*m*)	98	362	35,092	97	362	39,600	109	16,51,724	15,22,000	...	1,30,72
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	68	93	6,759	73	93	6,800	73	2,87,641	3,81,000	93,179	...
Kolhapur	82	29	2,099	100	29	3,000	103	1,10,241	1,07,000	...	3,24
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	6,318	88	72	4,700	65	2,23,444	2,04,000	...	19,44
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,427	65	22	1,300	59	43,458	59,600	14,342	...
TOTAL	121	1,229	1,56,513	127	1,204	1,09,600	134	64,40,482	68,24,800	3,84,318	..
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	121	334	55,816	167	334	41,700	125	17,98,267	16,02,000	...	1,96,26
Jetalsar-Rajkot	80	40	4,271	93	40	4,300	93	1,69,427	1,69,000	...	42
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	60	304	25,594	70	304	20,200	72	9,75,703	10,90,000	1,14,237	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*o*)	42	01	3,200	52	00	2,400	40	(*p*)74,162	1,16,000	41,038	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	8,080	86	94	6,600	70	3,42,683	3,41,000	...	1,68
TOTAL	85	899	96,901	108	898	81,200	90	33,00,302	33,18,000	..	42,30
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,591	58,50,776	284	20,262	50,22,800	248	23,00,45,693	21,99,46,000	...	11,30,09,09

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of the line has been taken in hand by the company from the 1st January 1897.

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(*c*) Earnings for the 22nd February 1896, the line having been opened for traffic on that date.

(*d*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.

(*e*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(*f*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company).

(*g*) Traffic commenced [illegible] 22nd February 1896.

(*h*) This line has been transferred to a company from the 1st September 1896, but until arrangements are made for the line to be formally taken over, it will be worked by the state on behalf of the company.

(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khamgaon and the Amraoti railways.

(*k*) Total earnings from 1st May 1895 to 22nd February 1896.

(*l*) Total earnings from 11th November 1895 to 22nd February 1896.

(*m*) Total earnings from 15th July 1895 to 20th February 1897.

(*n*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yelwandi-Ooty frontier sections.

(*o*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

(*p*) Traffic commenced from 1st August 1895 to 22nd February 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

RETURNS OF MOVEMENTS OF FOOD-GRAINS AND PULSES IN INDIA.

No. $\frac{737}{128-1}$ F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture: dated Calcutta, the 5th March 1897.

FAMINE.

READ—

Circular of the Government of India, No. 1 G.—22-1, dated the 9th January 1897.

RESOLUTION.

The circular read in the preamble requested Local Governments to co-operate with the Government of India in ascertaining and reporting the movements of food-grains between different parts of the country, and explained the steps which it was considered desirable to take to this end. The object of these returns was defined to be to help the mercantile community to gauge demand and supply in the matter of food-stocks by placing freely fully and promptly at the disposal of the public all the information of which the Government was in possession.

2. Local Governments were therefore asked to arrange that the District Officer of each district on the railway should receive weekly a return from each railway station in his district, showing the number of standard maunds of food-grains and pulses which have (1) arrived at, and (2) left the station *from or for places outside that district* during the week ending with the previous Saturday. These statements were then to be totalled for the district, and the totals communicated by deferred telegram to the Director-General of Statistics at Calcutta.

It was explained that movements of grain within the district should be carefully excluded. With regard to returns of grain and pulse crossing the land frontier into India, it was stated that as these returns would not reach District Officers in time to be included with the railway figures, they should be forwarded by post weekly to the Director-General. As regards traffic by road within India, it was stated that no general machinery existed by which it could be registered: and, though the means of registering it doubtless existed at certain points, yet to include it for some districts and not for others would be inexpedient. With regard to water-borne traffic, however, it was added that, as this traffic was of very great magnitude in certain parts of the country, it should be included whenever this was the case and local arrangements could be made for the collection of statistics.

3. The weekly returns which have reached the Government of India in pursuance of the above scheme are not as yet complete for all districts, but the Government of India trust that completeness will be secured as the system gradually settles down into working order.

4. The returns for the week ending the 27th February and for the period from 30th January to the 27th February, so far as they have been received, are published for general information. Similar returns will be published week by week in the *Gazette of India*.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above resolution with the returns be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

By order,

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (in Indian maunds) at PRINCIPAL PORTS.

[Net imports are indicated by +, net exports by −.]

		Week ending 27th February 1897.	1st November 1896 to 27th February 1897.
CALCUTTA	Imports	269,128	3,097,028
	Exports	Not yet received.	2,176,092 (up to preceding week)
RANGOON	Imports	4,613	187,213
	Exports	1,265,416	11,167,416
		−1,260,803	−10,980,203
MADRAS	Imports	32,700	207,500
	Exports	14,500	91,900
		+18,200	+115,600
BOMBAY	Imports	365,000	3,430,000
	Exports	131,900	1,893,500
		+233,100	+1,536,500
KARACHI	Imports	15,100	854,000
	Exports	21,700	5,277,700
		−6,600	−4,423,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (standard maunds) by RAIL, ROAD, RIVER, and SEA.

[Net imports are indicated by +, net exports by −].

		Week ending 27th February 1897.	30th January to 27th February 1897.
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			
PATNA	Imports	37,300	133,100
	Exports	21,400	112,300
		+15,900	+20,800
GAYA	Imports	2,000	15,200
	Exports	700	82,500
		+1,900	−67,300
SHAHABAD	Imports	9,800	38,100
	Exports	2,900	16,200
		+6,900	+21,900
SÁRAN	Imports	42,500	164,500
	Exports	2,100	50,500
		+40,400	+114,000
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports	7,400	81,900
	Exports	200	6,300
		+7,200	+75,600
MUZAFFARPUR (*Incomplete*)	Imports	23,000	29,900
	Exports	900	900
		+22,000	+29,000
DARBHANGA (*Incomplete*)	Imports	9,200	59,700
	Exports	3,500	25,300
		+5,700	+34,400
Bhagalpur Division—			
MONGHYR	Imports	1,800	14,100
	Exports	19,300	401,300
		−17,500	−407,200
BHÁGALPUR	Imports	1,200	17,100
	Exports	37,100	367,800
		−35,900	−350,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (standard maunds)—continued.

[Net imports are indicated by + , net exports by −.]

		Week ending 27th February 1897.	30th January to 27th February 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Bhagalpur Division—*contd.*			
PURNEA	Imports	3,700	9,047
	Exports	5,700	18,443
		−2,000	−9,396
MALDA	Imports	...	...
	Exports	300	700
		−300	−700
SANTHAL PERGANNAS	Imports	3,900	15,800
	Exports	29,300	137,000
		−25,400	−121,200
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI	Imports	18,100	113,800
	Exports	1,200	10,700
		+16,900	+103,100
DINAJPUR	Imports	...	300
	Exports	21,000	134,000
		−21,000	−133,700
JALPAIGURI	Imports	13,600	37,300
	Exports	100	600
		+13,500	+36,700
DARJEELING	Imports	3,000	21,400
	Exports	400	700
		+2,600	+20,700
RANGPUR	Imports	1,800	4,600
	Exports	900	14,700
		+900	−10,100
BOGRA	Imports	100	400
	Exports	15,700	82,800
		−15,600	−82,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (standard maunds)—continued.

[Net imports are indicated by +, net exports by −.]

		Week ending 27th February 1897.	30th January to 27th February 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Rajshahi Division—*contd.*			
PABNA	Imports	13,800	74,800
	Exports	6,300	8,900
		+7,500	+65,900
Dacca Division—			
DACCA (*Incomplete*)	Imports	300	1,300
	Exports	1,100	3,200
		−800	−1,900
NARAINGANJ	Imports	...	20,000
	Exports	40,000	149,900
		−40,000	−129,900
MAIMENSINGH	Imports	.....	63,300
	Exports	.....	2,000
		.....	+61,300
FARIDPUR	Imports	5,600	12,800
	Exports	2,300	5,000
		+3,300	+7,800
BACKERGANJ	Imports	...	...
	Exports	1,300	11,700
		−1,300	−11,700
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	100	3,600
	Exports	900	9,800
		−800	−6,200
NOAKHALI	Imports	...	100
	Exports	100	1,600
		−100	−1,500
CHITTAGONG	Imports	25,200	54,800
	Exports	...	6,100
		+25,200	+48,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (standard maunds)—continued.

[Net imports are indicated by +, net exports by −].

		Week ending 27th February 1897.	30th January to 27th February 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	3,600	21,900
	Exports	64,100	290,700
	−	60,500	−268,800
BIRBHUM	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	768,900
		...	−764,700
HOOGHLY (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,500	13,600
	Exports	1,700	4,800
	−	200	+8,800
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	3,100	10,400
	Exports	300	13,200
	+	2,800	−2,800
NADIA	Imports	25,400	161,700
	Exports	32,700	150,700
	−	7,300	+11,000
MURSHIDABAD	Imports	200	2,800
	Exports	10,100	64,300
	−	9,900	−61,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (standard maunds)—continued.

[Net imports are indicated by +, net exports by −.]

			Week ending 27th February 1897.	30th January to 27th February 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*				
Presidency Division—*contd.*				
JESSORE	Imports		12,600	40,200
	Exports		1,800	21,000
		+	10,800	+19,200
KHULNA	Imports		...	...
	Exports		1,300	9 500
		−	1,300	−9,500
Chota Nagpur Division—				
HAZÁRIBAGH	Imports		6,000	36,400
	Exports		100	600
		+	5,900	+35,800
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports		...	4,200
	Exports		...	3,700
			...	+500
MÁNBHUM	Imports		5,100	19,800
	Exports		100	900
		+	5,000	+18,900
SINGHBHUM (*incomplete*)	Imports		200	1,100
	Exports		2,000	9,600
		−	1,800	−8,500
Orissa Division—				
CUTTACK	Imports		...	...
	Exports		17,700	81,500
		−	17,700	−81,500
BALASORE	Imports		900	3,300
	Exports		47,800	186,200
		−	46,900	−182,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (standard maunds)—continued.

[Net imports are indicated by + , net exports by −.]

			Week ending 27th February 1897.	30th January to 20th February 1897.
BENGAL—*concld.*				
Orissa Division—*contd.*				
		−		
PURI	Imports		240	240
	Exports		241	241
		−	1	−1
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—				
Meerut Division—				
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports		23,709	71,109
	Exports		4,605	16,305
		+	19,104	+54,804
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports		34,400	96,800
	Exports		1,300	11,200
		+	33,100	+85,600
MEERUT	Imports		35,400	91,900
	Exports		1,600	6,100
		+	33,800	+85,800
BULANDSHAHR	Imports		4,300	8,800
	Exports		6,700	22,400
		−	2,400	−13,600
ALIGARH	Imports		9,300	15,100
	Exports		11,500	22,200
		−	−2,200	−7,100
Agra Division—				
MUTTRA	Imports		5,945	15,545
	Exports		...	...
		+	5,945	+15,545

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (standard maunds)—continued.

[Net imports are indicated by +, net exports by −].

			Week ending 27th February 1897.	30th January to 27th February 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd.*				
Agra Division—*contd.*				
AGRA	Imports		21,200	77,500
	Exports		13,200	53,500
		+	8,000	+24,000
FARUKHABAD	Imports		12,400	43,500
	Exports		200	200
		+	12,200	+43,300
MAINPURI	Imports		400	9,100
	Exports		.....	300
		+	400	+8,800
ETÁWAH	Imports		800	19,000
	Exports		2,000	2,700
		−	1,200	+16,300
ETAH (*incomplete*)	Imports		700	8,300
	Exports		1,300	6,200
		−	600	+2,100
Rohilkhand Division—				
BIJNOR (*incomplete*)	Imports		13,400	43,700
	Exports		.....	400
		+	13,400	+43,300
MORADABAD	Imports		29,000	87,300
	Exports		4,500	20,700
		+	24,500	+66,600
SHAHJAHÁNPUR	Imports		18,048	18,192
	Exports		391	397
		+	17,657	+17,795

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (standard maunds)—continued.

[Net imports are indicated by +, net exports by—].

		Week ending 27th February 1897.	30th January to 27th February 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd.*			
Rohilkhand Division—*contd.*			
BUDAUN	Imports	900	1,800
	Exports	100	300
	+	800	+1,500
PILIBÍT	Imports	5,800	27,400
	Exports	100	900
	+	5,700	+26,500
Allahabad Division—			
CAWNPORE	Imports	54,000	306,900
	Exports	10,400	47,100
	+	43,600	+ 259,800
FATEHPUR	Imports	7,300	23,900
	Exports	...	600
	+	7,300	+ 23,300
BÁNDA	Imports	9,100	48,000
	Exports	200	600
	+	8,900	+ 47,400
HAMÍRPUR	Imports	2,100	13,500
	Exports	...	200
	+	2,100	+13,300
ALLAHABAD *(Incomplete)*	Imports	36,400	461,300
	Exports	700	2,300
	+	35,700	+459,000
JHÁNSI	Imports	10,400	33,000
	Exports	1,100	2,500
	+	9,300	+ 30,500
JALAUN	Imports	1,100	14,400
	Exports	...	500
	+	1,100	+ 13,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (standard maunds)—continued.

[Net imports are indicated by + , net exports by—.]

			Week ending 27th February 1897.	30th January to 27th February 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd.*				
Benares Division—				
BENARES	Imports		22,600	76,400
	Exports		1,200	5,000
		+	21,400	+71,400
MIRZAPUR	Imports		7,100	12,600
	Exports		1,500	1,600
		+	5,600	+11,000
JAUNPUR	Imports		12,800	61,100
	Exports		100	1,800
		+	12,700	+59,300
GHAZIPUR	Imports		5,000	31,400
	Exports		100	2,700
		+	4,900	+28,700
Gorakhpur Division—				
BASTI	Imports		2,800	16,800
	Exports		500	8,100
		+	2,300	+8,700
Kumaun Division—				
GARHWÁL	Imports		...	400
	Exports		...	...
			...	+400
OUDH—				
Lucknow Division—				
LUCKNOW	Imports		18,600	51,100
	Exports		900	2,100
		+	17,700	+49,000
UNAO	Imports		1,200	51,400
	Exports		...	...
		+	1,200	+51,400
RAE-BARELI	Imports		7,000	111,500
	Exports		200	1,800
		+	6,800	+109,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (standard maunds)—continued.

[Net imports are indicated by +, net exports by—].

			Week ending 27th February 1897.	30th January to 27th February 1897.
OUDH—*contd.*				
Lucknow Division—*contd.*				
SITAPUR	Imports		1,600	1,800
	Exports		2,900	9,400
		—	1,300	—7,600
KHERI	Imports		500	700
	Exports		7,200	27,100
		—	6,700	—26,400
HARDOI	Imports		10,800	63,900
	Exports		100	1,300
		+	10,700	+62,600
Fyzabad Division—				
FYZABAD	Imports		17,500	68,700
	Exports		1,700	5,500
		+	15,800	+63,200
GONDA	Imports		5,800	45,800
	Exports		1,600	9,400
		+	4,200	+36,400
BAHRAICH	Imports		500	1,000
	Exports		3,500	9,500
		—	3,000	—8,500
BARABANKI	Imports		6,200	6,200
	Exports		1,000	1,000
		+	5,200	+5,200
PANJAB—				
Delhi Division—				
HISSAR	Imports		44,300	84,600
	Exports		600	20,600
		+	43,700	+64,000
ROHTAK	Imports		600	1,900
	Exports		400	2,200
		+	200	—300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (standard maunds)—continued.

[Net imports are indicated by +, net exports by −].

			Week ending 27th February 1897.	30th January to 27th February 1897.
PANJAB—*contd.*				
Delhi Division—*contd.*				
GURGÁON (*Incomplete*)	Imports		9,000	25,400
	Exports		4,000	18,600
		+	5,000	+6,800
DELHI	Imports		73,900	181,300
	Exports		7,100	30,900
		+	66,800	+150,400
KARNÁL	Imports		9,400	24,700
	Exports		800	3,600
		+	8,600	+21,100
AMBALA	Imports		36,500	99,500
	Exports		4,500	17,900
		+	32,000	+81,600
SIMLA	Imports		2,700	7,600
	Exports		100	200
		+	2,600	+7,400
Jalandhar Division—				
JALANDHAR	Imports		1,900	5,900
	Exports		22,300	68,900
		—	20,400	—63,000
LUDHIANA	Imports		7,000	24,400
	Exports		30,000	139,100
		—	23,000	−114,700
FEROZPUR	Imports		11,200	28,900
	Exports		20,200	148,300
		—	9,000	−119,400
Lahore Division—				
MULTAN	Imports		7,500	38,400
	Exports		2,700	17,300
		+	4,800	+21,100
JHANG	Imports		600	4,400
	Exports		200	500
		+	400	+3,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (standard maunds)—continued.

[Net imports are indicated by +, net exports by—.]

			Week ending 27th February 1897.	30th January to 27th February 1897.
PANJAB—*contd.*				
Lahore Division—*contd.*				
MONTGOMERY	Imports		2,400	27,200
	Exports		1,000	3,600
		+	1,400	+23,600
LAHORE	Imports		2,672	99,572
	Exports		6,603	18,003
			—3,931	+81,569
AMRITSAR	Imports		3,600	33,400
	Exports		10,500	46,800
		—	6,900	—13,400
GURDÁSPUR	Imports		600	6,000
	Exports		8,100	38,000
			—7,500	—32,000
Ráwal Pindi Division—				
SIÁLKOT	Imports		1,800	7,900
	Exports		5,200	21,100
		—	3,400	—13,200
GUJRÁT	Imports		6,800	40,700
	Exports		100	1,900
		+	6,700	+38,800
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports		1,900	15,300
	Exports		3,400	16,100
		—	1,500	—800
SHAHPUR	Imports		4,500	10,900
	Exports		700	1,900
		+	3,800	+9,000
JHELAM	Imports		15,795	65,495
	Exports		618	2,618
		+	15,177	+62,877

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (standard maunds)—continued.

[Net imports are indicated by +, net exports by —.]

			Week ending 27th February 1897.	30th January to 27th February 1897.
PANJAB—*concld.*				
Ráwalpindi Division—*contd.*				
RÁWALPINDI	Imports		29,751	105,051
	Exports		2,300	8,300
		+	27,451	+ 96,751
Peshâwar Division—				
PESHÁWAR	Imports		14,500	33,100
	Exports		17,400	61,200
		—	2,900	— 28,100
Derajat Division—				
BANNU	Imports		*Nil*	300
	Exports		7,300	14,800
		—	7,300	— 14,500
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports		500	2,700
	Exports		7,600	22,200
		—	7,100	— 19,500
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports		100	3,100
	Exports		2,600	14,800
			2,500	— 11,700
Ajmere-Merwara	Imports		4,900	8,800
	Exports		5,000	9,100
		—	100	— 300
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—				
Guzerat Division—				
AHMADABAD	Imports		10,900	26,900
	Exports		7,100	12,600
		+	3,800	+ 14,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (standard maunds)—continued.

[Net imports are indicated by +, net exports by —.]

		Week ending 27th February 1897.	30th January to 27th February 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd.*			
KAIRA	Imports	9,300	15,400
	Exports	14,000	20,600
	—	4,700	—5,200
PANCH MAHÁLS	Imports	...	1,200
	Exports	..	65,100
		...	—63,900
BROACH	Imports	11,300	22,300
	Exports	4,600	23,300
	+	6,700	—1,000
SURAT	Imports	..	38,600
	Exports	—	15,700
		...	+22,900
Deccan—			
KHANDESH	Imports	20,100	57,800
	Exports	100	300
	+	20,000	+57,500
NASIK	Imports	14,200	31,500
	Exports	3,000	8,400
	+	11,200	+23 100
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	16,200	23,200
	Exports	2,800	9,200
	+	13,400	+14, 00
POONA	Imports	19,600	39,021
	Exports	500	1,300
	+	19,100	+37,721
SHOLAPUR	Imports	3,900	5,300
	Exports	8,500	13,700
	—	4,600	—8,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (standard maunds)—continued.

[Net imports are indicated by +, net exports by—.]

			Week ending 27th February 1897.	30th January to 27th February 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*concld.*				
Deccan—*contd.*				
SATARA	Imports		...	12,400
	Exports		...	1,400
			...	+11,000
Karnaták—				
BELGAUM	Imports		14,000	24,800
	Exports		2,200	110,200
		+	11,800	—85,400
BIJÁPUR	Imports		18,300	39,400
	Exports		400	1,000
		+	17,900	+38,400
DHARWAR	Imports		326,000	333,300
	Exports		1,780,900	1,832,100
		—	1,454,900	—1,489,800
TANNA	Imports		700	4,100
	Exports		1,400	44,300
		—	700	—40,200
KOLÁBA	Imports		...	26,000
	Exports		...	26,200
			...	—200
KOLHAPUR	Imports		8,808	65,608
	Exports		3,211	15,211
		+	5,597	+50,397
KANARA	Imports		...	1,600
	Exports		...	15,600
			...	—14,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (standard maunds)—continued.

[Net imports are indicated by +, net exports by—].

		Week ending 27th February 1897.	30th January to 27th February 1897.
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports	5,707	12,907
	Exports	115,690	256,390
		—109,983	—243,483
THAR-P'ÁRKAR	Imports	...	10,000
	Exports	...	30,700
		...	—20,700
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	1,200	1,800
	Exports	19,200	41,100
		—18,000	39,300
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	3 0	400
	Exports	3,100	8,500
		—2,800	—8,100
JUBBULPORE	Imports	14,000	41,500
	Exports	8,500	20,200
		+5,500	+21,300
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	3,000	5,600
	Exports	7,500	15,600
		—4,500	—10,000
HOSHANGABAD (*incomplete*)	Imports	3,100	5,500
	Exports	5,700	10,100
		—2,600	—4,600
NIMAR	Imports	6,400	21,500
	Exports	3,400	6,800
		+3,000	+14,700
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports	3,400	7,500
	Exports	800	2,700
		+2,600	+4,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (standard maunds)—continued.

[Net imports are indicated by +, net exports by—].

		Week ending 27th February 1897.	30th January to 27th February 1897.
CENTRAL PROVINCES—*contd.*			
Nágpur Division—*contd.*			
NÁGPUR	Imports	14,900	52,700
	Exports	6,700	15,600
		+8,200	+37,100
CHÁNDA	Imports	300	5,400
	Exports	2,600	11,700
		—2,300	—6,300
BHANDÁRA	Imports	4,200	15,100
	Exports	900	6,000
		+3,300	+9,100
Chhattisgar Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	100	100
	Exports	43,700	113,700
		—43,600	—113,600
BILÁSPUR	Imports	4,100	9,100
	Exports	4,900	14,200
	—	800	—5,100
SAMBALPUR	Imports	200	600
	Exports	40,700	118,300
	—	40,500	—117,700
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	12,400	22,700
	Exports	100	400
	+	12,300	+22,300
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	8,800	8,800
	Exports	1,500	1,500
	+	7,300	+7,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (standard maunds)—continued.

[Net imports are indicated by +, net exports by —].

		Week ending 27th February 1897.	30th January to 27th February 1897.
BERAR—*contd.*			
West—*contd.*			
BULDÁNA	Imports	1,900	1,900
	Exports	.....	...
	+	1,900	+ 1,900
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	1,100	10,600
	Exports	4,500	18,900
	—	3,400	—8,300
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	14,300	62,700
	Exports	*Nil*	5,900
	+	14,300	+ 56,800
GODÁVARI	Imports	300	900
	Exports	22,900	56,600
	—	22,600	—55,700
KISTNA	Imports	1,300	17,00
	Exports	18,400	58,400
	—	17,100	—56,700
NELLORE	Imports	3,900	11,500
	Exports	5,300	13,200
	—	1,400	—1,700
KARNÚL (*incomplete*)	Imports	6,300	13,100
	Exports	900	1,400
	+	5,400	+ 11,700
BELLARY	Imports	8,500	22,100
	Exports	900	12,700
	+	7,600	+ 9,400
ANANTAPUR	Imports	3,000	5,900
	Exports	1,900	3,600
	+	1,100	+ 2,300
CUDDAPAH	Imports	4,900	20,000
	Exports	1,900	12,800
	+	3,000	+ 7,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE (standard maunds)—continued.

[Net imports are indicated by +, net exports by −].

		Week ending 27th February 1897.	30th January to 27th February 1897.
MADRAS—*contd.*			
North Arcot	Imports	15,500	36,900
	Exports	14,500	43,900
	−	1,000	−7,000
Chingleput	Imports	1,100	2,500
	Exports	9,400	11,300
	−	8,300	−8,800
South Arcot	Imports	700	9,300
	Exports	17,200	77,900
	−	16,500	−68,600
Salem (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,200	1,400
	Exports	6,400	26,200
	−	5,200	−24,800
Coimbatore	Imports	8,500	33,200
	Exports	32,700	79,500
		−24,700	−46,300
Trichinopoly	Imports	772	4,872
	Exports	6,535	17,935
		−5,763	−13,063
Tanjore (*incomplete*)	Imports	...	12,100
	Exports	90,800	239,100
		−90,800	−227,000
Madura	Imports	4,200	11,100
	Exports	19,500	36,200
		−15,300	−24,800
Tinnevelly	Imports	19,800	58,500
	Exports	17,600	85,100
	+	2,200	−26,600
Malabar	Imports	53,600	153,100
	Exports	13,000	32,600
	+	40,600	−120,500
South Canara	Imports	1,400	59,020
	Exports	68,100	138,390
	−	66,700	−79,370

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 11.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th March, 1897.

No. 11000-*M*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta on Saturday, the 27th March, 1897, for Simla, and will stay for some days at Umballa.

His Excellency will march by the old road from Kalka and arrive at Simla on Tuesday, the 6th April, 1897.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 8th March, 1897.

No. 221.—The Honourable Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 6th March 1897.

The 12th March, 1897.

No. 234.—The Honourable Mr. William Mackworth Young, C.S.I., received charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies from the Honourable Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

No. 235.—The services of Messrs. A. Butterworth and R. A. Graham, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

MEDICAL.

The 11th March, 1897.

No. 174.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties :—

Surgeon-Captain C T. Hudson, I.M S. (Bombay)
Surgeon-Captain C H. Bedford, M D., C.M , I.M.S. (Bengal).
Surgeon-Captain C. Milne, I M S (Bengal).
Surgeon-Captain E. A. R. Newman, M.B., B.S., I.M.S. (Bengal).
Surgeon-Lieutenant B. H. F. Leumann M.B., I.M.S. (Bombay).
Surgeon-Lieutenant H. J. K. Bamfield, I.M S. (Bengal).
Surgeon-Lieutenant V. B Bennett, M B., B.S. I.M S (Bombay).
Surgeon-Lieutenant S. Evans, M B. C.M., I M.S. (Bombay).
Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Hooton, I.M.S. (Bombay).
Surgeon-Lieutenant A W. R. Cochrane, M.B., I M.S. (Bengal).
Surgeon-Lieutenant N. R. J. Rainier. I M.S. (Bengal).
Surgeon-Lieutenant W. J. Niblock, M.B. B.Ch., I.M S. (Madras).
Surgeon-Lieutenant H. J. Walton, I M S. (Bengal).
Surgeon-Lieutenant A. E. H. Pinch I M S (Bengal).
Surgeon-Lieutenant J. W. Cornwall, I.M S. (Madras).
Surgeon Lieutenant W. G. Richards, I M.S. (Madras).

No 176.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for employment on plague and famine duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties : —

Surgeon Captain A W Dawson, M D., I.M S. (Bengal)
Surgeon Captain B. R. Chatterton, M D., M Ch., F.R C.S.I., I.M.S. (Bengal).
Surgeon-Captain J. Mulvany, I.M.S. (Bengal).
Surgeon-Lieutenant C. H Bensley, I M S (Bengal).
Surgeon-Lieutenant J. C. Robertson, M B., C.M , I.M S (Bengal).
Surgeon-Lieutenant C D. Dawes, I M S. (Bengal).
Surgeon Lieutenant C B Harrison, M B., C M , I M.S (Madras).
Surgeon-Lieutenant J. S Stevenson. I M S (Bengal).
Surgeon-Lieutenant A Miller, I M.S. Madras)
Surgeon-Lieutenant H. R. Brown, I M S (Madras).

No 178.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. J Bourke, B.B., B.CH., I.M.S., Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 180.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties :—

Surgeon-Major Jamshedji Khurshedji Kanga, I M S. (Madras).
Surgeon-Lieutenant J. Stephenson, M.B., B S , I.M.S. (Bengal).

The 12th March, 1897.

No. 182.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. L. T. Jones, M.B., I.M.S. (Bombay), are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 12th November 1896.

SANITARY.

The 6th March, 1897.

No. 834.—Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and others threatened with, an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague, the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (3) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, is pleased to direct that the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the said Act, may be exercised with regard to Ajmere-Merwara by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 836.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no person who has, since the 1st January 1897, resided or been in, or passed through, the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, or the State of Baroda, or the territories of any Native Prince or State under the suzerainty of Her Majesty exercised through the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall, until further orders, be permitted to embark on any ship at any port in British India with the object of proceeding as an emigrant or as a labourer to any port out of British India.

The 12th March, 1897.

No. 932.—The following documents regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed in foreign countries in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India are published for general information :—

Telegram, dated 5th March 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.
To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Spain. Fortnight quarantine passengers from Bombay; more if illness on board.

France. Prohibition to import certain* goods applies equally to arrivals from all Indian ports infected at the time of vessel's departure.

* Enumerated in the Decree of the 19th January, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification No. 827, dated 6th March 1897.

Telegram, dated 8th March 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.
To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Native Indians and goods from India forbidden cross Turkistan frontier. Natives cannot enter Bokhara Brazil.—All Indian ports and Burma declared infected; ships proceed to lazaretto at Ilha-Grande Turkey.—Forbidden to import from India and Baluchistan, feathers, raw hides, salted and dried furs, felts, hoofs, horns, bones and all animal products.

Telegram, dated 9th March 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.
To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Turkey. Ships from India and Baluchistan cannot pass Dardanelles unless kept fifteen days Ottoman or foreign lazaret.

Telegram, dated 9th March 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.
To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

My telegram of 24th* February last. All Bulgarian Black Sea ports unconditionally closed against Rangoon.

* Published in Home Department Notification No. 758, dated the 27th February 1897.

Telegram, dated 10th March 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.
To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Batoum. Importation of Indian tea prohibited.

Telegram, dated 11th March 1897.

From - The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Austro-Hungary. My telegram of 12th* February last Prohibition to import from India and ports up to the Red Sea, raw skins and hides, bones, horns, hoofs, trotters, animal offal hair, and brushes.

* Published in *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No. 583, dated 19th February 1897.

JUDICIAL.

The 9th March, 1897.

No. 230.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 46 of Act V of 1861 (*an Act for the Regulation of Police*) as amended by Act VIII of 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the Eastern Duars in the district of Goalpara.

The 12th March, 1897.

No 251.—Lieutenant R. R. Vaughan, Indian Staff Corps, 22nd Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties and until further orders.

No 253.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI of 1881) as amended by Act II of 1885, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Sarat Chandra Chatterji, Vakil, High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, to be a Notary Public under the said Act, and to exercise his functions as such within the Allahabad District.

POLICE.

The 12th March, 1897.

No. 138.—The services of Mr. R C. E. Underwood are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 12th March, 1897.

No. 96.—The Reverend R. A Storrs, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 12th December 1895.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 10th March, 1897.

No. 251—88-6-*F.*—On return from the privilege leave granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 1090-F., dated the 16th December, 1896, Mr. B. B. Osmaston, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th grade (provisionally substantive), North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is re-appointed Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, with effect from the 1st March, 1897.

The 12th March, 1897.

No. 254—55 9-*F.*—On return from the privilege leave granted him in the notification of this Department, No. 171-F., dated the 9th ultimo, Mr. A. Smythies, Officiating Conservator of Forests, resumed charge of the Western Circle, Upper Burma, from Mr J. Nisbet, Officiating Conservator of the Eastern Circle, with effect from the 6th instant.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 11th March, 1897.

No. 530—36-2.—Colonel J. E. Sandeman, I.S.C., Deputy Surveyor-General in charge Revenue Branch, is granted, under the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, furlough for one year and 125 days, with effect from the 1st May, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FAMINE.

The 12th March, 1897.

No. 789—105-6-*F.*—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for famine duty :—

Lieutenant H E. Norman, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry ;

Lieutenant G. D. M. Moore, 28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers) ;

Lieutenant A. H. D. Creagh, 21st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion) ;

Lieutenant H. O. Codrington, 17th Regiment of Bombay Infantry.

No. 793—32-9-*F.*—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for famine duty :—

Lieutenant R. G Bagley, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry ;

Captain J. T. Evatt, 39th (The Garhwal Rifle Regiment of Bengal Infantry ;

Captain R. M Edwards, 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry ;

Captain H. A Merewether, 7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry ;

Captain D. F. Stuart, 11th Regiment of Bengal Infantry ;

Lieutenant R. L. Morris, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry ;

Captain A. D. C Pond, 5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry ;

Captain E. J Drummond, 2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles) ;

Lieutenant L. T. Hay, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry ;

Lieutenant C. A E. O'Meara, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 8th March, 1897.

No. 393-*G.*—The services of Captain A. D. Fordyce, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch.

[This cancels Notification No. 2027-G., dated the 23rd December, 1896.]

The 9th March, 1897.

No. 401-*G.*—With reference to the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 286-I. and 287-I., dated the 23rd January, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Colonel A. W. Roberts, with effect from the 20th February, 1897.

No. 938-*I-A.*—Rai Bahadur Sardar Amrik Singh, Hasanwalia, Extra Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd April, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 939-*I-A.*—Mr. Phiroz Shah Pallonji, an Inspector in the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence, on privilege leave, of Rai Bahadur Sardar Amrik Singh, Hasanwalia, or until further orders.

The 10th March, 1897.

No. 411-*G.*—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Mewar, for nine months, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 414-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Pierre Charriol as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Calcutta.

The 11th March, 1897.

No. 420-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. Massink as Acting Consul for Italy at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. F. Stork.

No. 423-*G.*—Lieutenant C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the 20th February 1897.

No. 425-*G.*—Captain S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, is granted furlough for 6 months, on medical certificate, under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st February, 1897

No. 426-*G.*—Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Banswara, with effect from the 24th January, 1897.

The 12th March, 1897.

No. 505-*E.B.*—Under the provisions of section 2 of the Bengal Eastern Frontier Tracts Regulation, V of 1873 (a Regulation for the peace and government of certain districts

on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal), the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2427-P., dated the 3rd September, 1875, to revise as below the north-west portion of the Lakhimpur Inner Line, from the eastern boundary of the Darrang district on the west to the Subansiri river on the east :—

From the eastern boundary of the district of Darrang, that is, from a point on the Mara Sessa river to the Dikrang river, the boundary will remain as before, that is it shall follow the course of the Rajgarh Ali. From the Dikrang, the line shall deviate from the Rajgarh Ali so as to follow the western boundary of Harmati, No 95 waste land grant, up to pillar No. 1, and then run in a northerly direction to meet masonry pillar No. 2, to be erected at a distance of 1 mile east of the Dikrang river, near Ali's chang. Thence it shall follow a line, to be hereafter marked, along the foot of the Dafla and Miri hills to a masonry pillar on the west bank of the Subansiri river. Thence it shall run in a southerly direction to the Rajgarh Ali, where it crosses the Subansiri river, a distance of 1¼ miles.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 12th March, 1897.

No. 1147-*Gl.*—Mr. A. F. Cox, Officiating Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 3rd April, 1897.

Mr. O. T. Barrow is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Cox, or until further orders.

No. 1177-*Gl.*—Mr. L. J. W. Worgan, Probationer, is posted to the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 26th February, 1897.

Mr. J. S. Milne, Probationer, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 4th March, 1897.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 12th March, 1897.

No. 1189.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 28th February, 1897, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta .	10,11,42,640	2,42,53,226	...	2,42,53,226
Allahabad .	1,34,07,805	1,29,82,585	...	1,29,82,585
Lahore .	1,70,79,135	2,69,93,320	...	2,69,93,320
Bombay .	5,92,09,545	1,90,66,003	...	1,90,66,003
Kurrachee .	86,39,185	44,74,330	...	44,74,330
Madras .	2,80,94,880	3,43,57,205	...	3,43,57,205
Calicut .	13,43,600	12,66,385	...	12,66,385
Rangoon .	62,07,950	1,29,91,770	...	1,29,91,770
TOTAL .	23,57,84,830	13,03,84,884	...	13,63,84,884
Deduct.—Amount received at Calcutta but not paid at Bombay				2,00,000
Ditto ditto ditto at Bombay but not paid at Karachi				4,00,000
NET TOTAL .				13,57,84,884
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500 held under section 19 of the Act				9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL .				23,57,84,830

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 12th March, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 287—Lieutenant H. A Newell, Indian Staff Corps, 28th Regiment of Madras Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 10th January, 1897.

(Joined his appointment on the 19th February, 1897.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No 288—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenant, appointed to the Madras Establishment in G. G O No 317 of 1896, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified :—

Clarence Barrymore Harrison,—18th April, 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 289.—Lieutenant Vere de Vere Hunt, Royal Artillery, officiating wing officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 11th October, 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 290—Lieutenant John Marshall Molesworth Collard, Northamptonshire Regiment, wing officer 30th Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is

admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 26th August, 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 291.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Walter Kemp Bourne, attached to the 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—20th January, 1897.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 292.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 16th February 1897, page 902.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
16th February, 1897.

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list :—

Colonel George Herbert Trevor, C.S.I. Dated 20th January, 1897.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Hutchinson Forjett. Dated 28th January, 1897.

* * * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 293.—Conductor John Arber, Ordnance Department, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th March, 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

No 294.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval .—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Second-Lieutenant John Gwynne Griffith, —28th February, 1897.

No. 295.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army :—

Major Edward Charles Mortimer Lushington.—2nd July, 1896.

Major John William Babington Meade,—25th January, 1897.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 296.—Lieutenant-General Charles Augustus Goodfellow, V.C., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 29th January, 1897, *vice* General Henry Blois Turner, deceased.

No. 297.—Colonel Alexander Bredin, Indian Staff Corps, unemployed supernumerary list. is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 11th March, 1897.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 298.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 16th February, 1897 :—

Ernest Clayton Ross Fox.
Frank Herbert Gleeson.
Gilbert Henry Perkins.
John Cecil Milburn.
James Robert Foy.
John O'Leary.
George Towers Jones.
William Henry Thipthorp.

NATIVE ARMY.

No 299.—*7th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Subadar Safdar Husain, to be Subadar Major, *vice* Appalasami, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1896.

No. 300—*20th Regiment (7th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Chandu Khan, to be Subadar, and Havildar Ali Bahadur, to be Jemadar, *vice* Karm Din, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 10th December, 1896.

No. 301.—*13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Farzand-Ali Shah, to be Subadar, and Color Havildar Amir Ali, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lakshman Juwaker, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1897.

Havildar-Major Muhammad Bakhsh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Balaji Moreshwar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1897.

No. 302.—*22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Major Ajudhya Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Debidin Upadhia, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1897.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 303.—*1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry*—

Subadar Hira Singh to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Bhikha, to be Subadar and Color Havildar Basawa Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice*

Subadar Major Shiushankar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January, 1897.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 304.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Hyderabad Contingent are granted medals for meritorious service with annuity and for long service and good conduct with and without gratuity, for the year ending 31st March, 1898, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and Article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II :—

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service" with annuity.

No. 728. Havildar Major Siwbadan Singh, 1st Infantry, *vice* Havildar Lachhman, transferred to the pension establishment from 1st June 1896.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct" with gratuity.

No. 716. Sowar Kamal Khan 1st Lancers.
No. 355 Sowar Yasín Khan, 1st Lancers.
No. 341. Sowar Pírat Singh, 2nd Lancers.
No. 374. Sowar Sher Singh, 2nd Lancers.
No. 377. Sowar Kádir Bakhsh Khan, 3rd Lancers.
No. 1. Sowar Shaikh Imám, 3rd Lancers.
No. 495. Sowar Shaikh Sardar Ali, 4th Lancers.
No. 350. Sowar Mahbúb Khan, 4th Lancers.
No. 669. Sepoy Shaikh Kásim, 1st Infantry.
No. 760. Naik Subbha Singh, 1st Infantry.
No. 2266 Sepoy Govind Ráo, 2nd Infantry.
No. 2320. Sepoy Rahmán Khan, 2nd Infantry.
No. 1967. Sepoy Rámlál, 3rd Infantry.
No. 1505. Naik Narsyah, 3rd Infantry.
No. 587. Sepoy Sayyid Rajái, 4th Infantry.
No. 683. Sepoy Rámjí, 4th Infantry.
No. 1124. Fifer Shaikh Burhán, 5th Infantry.
No. 1213. Sepoy Pírájí, 5th Infantry.
No. 2419. Sepoy Pirtha Singh, 6th Infantry.
No. 2333. Sepoy Lachhman, 6th Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct" without gratuity.

No. 293. Sowar Amír Ali Khan, 1st Lancers.
No. 530. Sowar Gaiyáz Ali, 2nd Lancers.
No. 600. Trumpet-Major Shaikh Mahomed Ibráhim, 3rd Lancers.
No. 889. Sepoy Kuber Singh, 1st Infantry.
No. 1452. Sepoy Shiurám, 3rd Infantry.
No. 652. Sepoy Hanmonthu, 4th Infantry.
No. 1497. Sepoy Karm Singh, 5th Infantry.
No. 2403. Sepoy Rámanam Singh, 6th Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 305.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May, 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, Clause 101) :—

Behar Light Horse.

Captain Herbert Charles Spry.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 306.—*Madras Railway Volunteers*—

Arthur Harry Francis, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 307.—*Orissa Volunteer Rifles*—

Rivett Francis Guise, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Ewing, transferred to the supernumerary list.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 308.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Lieutenant John Steen to be Captain, *vice* Thomson, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Frederic Prestwich to be Lieutenant, *vice* Steen, promoted.

No. 309.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Wyndham McNair supernumerary list, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 4th March, 1897, *vice* Webster, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant John Henry Anderson Ivens, supernumerary list, Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 4th August, 1897, *vice* Addis, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 310.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant G. H. Clarkson resigns his commission, with effect from the 6th March, 1897.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 16.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Commander C. W. Hewett, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant R. Cooper, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for six months.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th March, 1897.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 6th and the 12th March, 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					₹ a. p		
William Henry Harding (*a*).	Lieutenant	Department of Military Education	17th December, 1896.	Intestate .	492 15 8	...	11th May, 1897.
Lionel Nelson Leeds (*b*).	Lieutenant	Indian Staff Corps (5th Punjab Cavalry).	13th July, 1896.	Intestate .	605 11 6	. .	11th May, 1897.
Gerard Bannatyne Moule.	2nd-Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment	4th June, 1896.	Intestate .	1,162 9 6	...	...

(*a*) *Widow*—Alice Jane Harding.
Children—Mildred Alicia Harding.
Arthur Lewis Harding.
Winifred Muriel Gladys Harding.

Address—Care of William Chard, Esq., Superintendent of Post Offices, Lahore.

(*b*) *Next-of-kin*—
Mother—Mrs. Leeds.
Address—Endcliff, Bayshill, Cheltenham.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th March, 1897.

No. 99.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased :—

(*a*) under clause (1) of that section, to declare that the East Indian Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Arrah Municipality, a water-rate under the provision of the Bengal Municipal Act, III (B. C.) of 1894, in respect of the lands and buildings occupied by the Company within the limits of the Arrah Municipality; and

(*b*) under clause (2) of that section to appoint the Commissioner of the Patna Division to determine the sum which, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, may appear to him to be a fair and reasonable sum for the said Company to pay in lieu of the said water-rate.

The liability imposed by this notification shall be deemed to arise upon the first occasion of the supply of water by the said Municipality to the said Company, but not before.

No. 101.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased, under clause (*1*) of that section, to declare that the East Indian Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Howrah Municipality, a water-rate under the provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act (III B.C. of 1884) in respect of the houses, buildings and lands occupied by the Company within the limits of the said Municipality.

The liability imposed by this Notification shall be deemed to arise upon the first occasion of the supply of water by the said Municipality to the said Railway Company, but not before.

No. 102.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1896.
Bell, E. W.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent . .	1st September.
Hpo Thine	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto . .	4th September.
Griffin, J. V.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto . .	21st September.
Collins, F. R.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto . .	1st October.
Fox, H. H.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto . .	12th October.
Rose, A. E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto . .	12th October.
Sathaye, D. S. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto . .	12th October.
Davie, W. G. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto . .	12th October.
Knight, W. E. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Temporary . .	4th November.
Lugard, E. A, . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto . .	5th November.

The 9th March, 1897.

No. 104.—The services of Mr. W. B. Gray, Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway, are lent to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company.

No. 105.—Mr. F. G. Heaven, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway.

The 10th March, 1897.

No. 106.—Mr. W. T. Jolly, Supervisor, 1st grade, Assam, is appointed, on probation, to the Provincial Engineer Service of the Public Works Department, Bengal, as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

No. 107.—Mr. W. Slane, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No. 108.—Mr. J. T. Rollo, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the 23rd February, 1897, and until further orders.

No. 109.—Mr. W. J. Wilson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service under Article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th February, 1897.

The 12th March, 1897.

No. 111.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Ledo and Tikak Margherita Colliery Branch of the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited.

The 8th March, 1897.

No. 100.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 78 I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—CIVIL WORKS—IRRIGATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1897.

Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces for the year 1895-96.

Read—

Letter No. 4584 I, dated the 5th December 1896, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces for 1895-96, and the Resolution of that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital outlay on Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces during and up to the end of 1895-96 is shown in the following statement:—

	Number of Works	During the year 1895-96.							Total direct and indirect to end of 1895-96.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense Account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS.									
Protective Works (Account head 35) . . .	1	7,742	1,470	96	—1,974	7,334	232	7,566	42,36,154
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	5	8,38,989	2,26,216	14,717	1,77,256	12,57,178	36,196	12,93,374	7,78,14,403
MINOR WORKS.									
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43)									
Works in operation . .	4	8,118	1,759	...	1,850	11,727	1,454	13,181	26,39,129
Surveys	2	196	...	...	...	196	...	196	2,25,466
TOTAL MINOR WORKS .	6	8,314	1,759	...	1,850	11,923	1,454	13,377	28,64,595
GRAND TOTAL .	12	8,55,045	2,29,445	14,813	1,77,132	12,76,435	37,882	13,14,317	8,49,15,152

2. The total Capital expenditure during the year is Rs. 5,80,079 more than during the previous year.

On the Betwa Canal, a Capital outlay of Rs. 7,566 was incurred chiefly on pitching the slopes of the main canal.

On the Ganges Canal a Capital outlay of Rs. 3,76,845 was incurred chiefly on extending the Hardwar Dam; constructing the Motichur spur in the Ganges River; providing additional gates in the Myapur regulator; completing the Protective Works below the Pathri and Ranipur superpassages; constructing a new fall in the Jani escape; and on a number of new drainage works.

On the Lower Ganges Canal, including the Fatehpur Branch, there was a Capital outlay during the year of Rs. 6,22,783. The permanent river training works at Narora were practically completed, twenty-four miles of new drains were opened and others were put in hand. Work was commenced on the extension of the Ghatampur distributary, and good progress was made on the alignments of the Fatehpur Branch and its distributary channels; on the earthwork of the main channel, and on the construction of the more important masonry works.

On the Agra Canal, a Capital outlay of Rs. 1,11,718 was incurred chiefly on a number of important drainage works.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal, a Capital outlay of Rs. 1,82,028 was incurred chiefly on the completion of the retaining weir below the Naogaon Dam and on the extension of the Dam itself.

On Minor Works in operation there was a Capital outlay of Rs. 8,919 on the Dun Canal, of Rs. 2,629 on the Rohilkhand Canals and of Rs. 1,633 on the Bijnor Canals. There was also an expenditure of Rs. 196 on surveys for the Ken Canal.

3. The following table shows for Major Works the mileage of main canal and distributary sanctioned and in operation at the close of the year:—

	Sanctioned.		Completed.	
	Miles of canals.	Miles of distributaries.	Miles of canals.	Miles of distributaries.
Major Works.				
Protective Works—				
Betwa Canal	168	379	168	357
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue—				
Ganges Canal	440	3,000	440	2,614
Lower Ganges Canal, including Fetehpur Branch.	664	2,773	557	2,185
Agra Canal	109	600	109	574
Eastern Jumna Canal . . .	129	646	129	646
Total Major Works, 1895-96 .	1,510	7,398	1,403	6,376
Figures for 1894-95 .	1,510	7,380	1,403	6,320

There was an increase of 56 miles of distributary as compared with the previous year.

Of this, 38 miles was on the Ganges Canal and 13 miles on the Lower Ganges Canal.

4. The financial results of the year under review are shown in the following table :—

CANALS.	Total direct and indirect Capital outlay to end of year.	GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED.			WORKING EXPENSES.			Net. Revenue.	Percentage of net Revenue on Capital outlay.
		Direct Revenue Receipts.*	Share of Land Revenue.	TOTAL.	Direct.	Indirect.	TOTAL.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
MAJOR WORKS.									
Protective Works—									
Betwa Canal	42,36,154	25,861	...	25,861	87,449	7,624	95,073	—69,212	...
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—									
Ganges Canal	2,96,32,128	15,91,959	7,15,593	23,07,552	8,55,442	63,296	9,18,738	13,88,814	4·7
Lower Ganges Canal	3,44,94,808	9,46,207	2,09,586	11,55,893	7,11,721	56,731	7, 8,452	3,87,441	1 1
Agra Canal	94,63,063	4,59,723	...	4,59,723	1,80,984	14,556	1,95,540	2,64,183	2·8
Eastern Jumna Canal	37,39,306	6,74,279	2,49,803	9,24,082	2,59,868	20,502	2,80,370	6,43,712	17·2
TOTAL OF MAJOR WORKS, 1895-96	8,15,65,459	36,98,129	11,74,982	48,73,111	20,95,464	1,62,709	22,58,173	26,14,938	3·2
TOTAL FOR 1894-95	8,06,86,281	56,82,446	11,74,982	68,57,428	24,59 487	1,80,974	26,40,461	42,16,967	5·2
MINOR WORKS.									
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
In operation—									
Dun Canals	6,86,851	60,502	24,980	85,482	41,597	2,970	44,567	40,915	5·9
Rohilkhand Canals	17,31,641	59,382	50,070	1,09,452	87,115	8,562	95,677	13,775	0 8
Bijnor Canals	1,38,239	14,148	8,172	22,320	10,045	1,015	11,060	11,260	8·1
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	82,398	Jhansi Lakes 1,670	1,299	2,969	3,126	167	3,293	—324	...
		Hamirpur Lakes 1,481	1,763	3,244	3,628	305	3,933	—689	
TOTAL OF MINOR WORKS, 1895-96	26,39,129	1,37,183	86,284	2,23,467	1,45,511	13,019	1,58,530	64,937	2·5
TOTAL FOR 1894-95	26,25,948	1,50,481	86,284	2,36,765	1,59,269	13,290	1,72,559	64,206	2 4
GRAND TOTAL, 1895-96	8,42,04,588	38,35,312	12,61,266	50,96,578	22,40,975	1,75,728	24,16,703	26,79,875	3·2
GRAND TOTAL, 1894-95	8,33,12,229	58,32,927	12,61,266	70,94,193	26,18,756	1,94,264	28,13,020	42,81,173	5·1

* Refunds deducted from Direct Revenue.

5. The gross revenue derived from the Major Works was less by Rs 19,84,317 than in the previous year, the working expenses were less by Rs. 3,82,288, so that the net revenue is less by Rs. 16,02,029. The falling off in revenue is due to the abnormal and well distributed rainfall during the cold weather of 1894-95, which as observed in para. 9 of the Review of the Revenue Report for that year practically did away with all necessity for artificial irrigation in the rabi harvest, the collections for which were made in the year under review.

The net revenue derived from the Major Works is equivalent to a return of 3·2 per cent. on the Capital outlay as compared with 5·2 per cent. during the previous year.

The interest charges for the year calculated at 4 per cent. on direct Capital outlay at the commencement of the year and at 2 per cent. on the direct Capital outlay during the year amounted on the Major Works in operation to Rs. 30,37,966, or Rs 4,23,028 in excess of the net revenue. On the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals the surplus revenue after paying the interest on direct Capital outlay was Rs. 2,80,005 and Rs. 5,06,350, respectively, while on the Lower Ganges, Agra and Betwa Canals the interest charges were in excess of the net revenue realized.

The surplus of accumulated net revenue over interest charges to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,34,73,168, the details of which are given below:—

Account head.	Canal.	Total.		Balance of	
		Net Revenue.	Interest charges.	Net Revenue.	Interest charges.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35	Betwa	—4,07,775	19,95,849	...	24,03,624
49	Ganges . . .	4,11,67,219	3,83,59,695	28,07,524	...
	Lower Ganges . . .	2,01,54,727	2,42,17,566	...	40,62,839
	Agra	50,15,085	75,92,545	...	25,77,460
	Eastern Jumna . .	2,19,50,256	46,44,313	1,73,05,943	...
	Total 49 .	8,82,87,287	7,48,14,119	1,34,73,168	...
	Total, 1895-96 .	8,78,79,512	7,68,09,968	1,10,69,544	...
	Total, 1894-95 .	8,52,64,574	7,37,72,002	1,14,92,572	...
	Total, 1893-94 .	8,10,47,607	7,07,64,557	1,02,83,050	...
	Total, 1892-93 .	7,67,52,452	6,77,80,416	89,72,036	...

6. The net revenue derived from the Minor Works was Rs. 731 greater than in the previous year and represented a return of 2·5 per cent. on the Capital outlay as against 2·4 per cent. during the previous year.

7. The following table gives the results of the existing Provincial contract for the four years during which it has been in force:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue—				
Productive Works, Gross direct revenue.	55,99,355	57,71,147	56,23,502	36,72,268
Minor Works	1,86,634	1,74,368	1,50,481	1,37,183
Total .	57,85,989	59,45,515	57,73,983	38,09,451
Expenditure, Provincial—				
Productive Works, Working Expenses	24,29,258	24,38,835	23,69,675	20,08,015
Minor Works { Capital Account .	49,025	37,964	18,344	11,923
Minor Works { Working Expenses .	1,61,970	1,44,210	1,59,269	1,45,511
Minor Works { Neither Capital nor Revenue . . .	96,067	70,393	90,809	57,369
Total .	27,36,320	26,91,402	26,38,097	22,22,818
Net Revenue	30,49,669	32,54,113	31,35,886	15,86,633
Interest charges payable to Government of India	29,00,916	29,17,772	29,42,706	20,81,260
Surplus	1,48,753	3,36,341	1,93,180	—13,94,627

Under this contract the Provincial Government retains the direct Revenue from Major Productive Works and from Minor Irrigation Works, and pays interest to the Imperial Government on the total Capital outlay from all sources on works of the former class, and also on the Capital outlay from Imperial funds on Minor Works and Navigation incurred up to 1877-78.

The result of the wet winter season of 1894-95, *as far as canals are concerned*, was a loss of nearly 14 lakhs of rupees to the Provincial revenues, although the expenditure was less by Rs. 4,66,000 than the average of the previous three years. The share of enhanced land revenue due to canals which amounted to Rs. 12,61,266 is not entered in the above statement.

8. The statement in para. 4 gives the actual collections for the year, and in the following table details of the assessed revenue are given, and the total for each canal is compared with the area irrigated :—

Canals.	Area irrigated.		Assessments, 1895-96.				Assessments, 1894-95.	Rate per acre irrigated.	
	1895-96.	1894-95.	Occupier's rates.	Owner's rates.	Share of land revenue.	Gross assessed revenue, excluding miscellaneous.		1895-96.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betwa	35,292	8,041	90,577	...	...	90,577	26,691	2·6	3·3
Ganges	759,297	351,637	25,35,377	87,829	7,15,593	33,38,799	22,59,762	4·4	6·4
Lower Ganges . . .	666,8 0	231,143	18,15,047	1,71,743	2,09,586	21,96,376	9,60,810	3·3	4·1
Agra	184,503	139,166	5,42,400	98,084	...	6,40,484	4,85,970	3·5	3·5
Eastern Jumna . . .	222,476	125,260	9,05,197	6,874	2,49,803	11,61,874	9,18,083	5·2	7·3
Dun	16,027	9,470	46,370	3,422	24,980	74,772	59,617	4·7	6·2
Rohilkhand . . .	108,789	59,276	89,553	9,667	50,070	1,49,290	1,14,769	1·4	1·9
Bijnor	12,809	4,610	15,396	2,684	8,172	26,252	19,270	2·0	4·2
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works—									
Jhansi Lakes . .	1,942	562	3,250	...	1,299	4,549	4,617	2·5	5·3
Hamirpur Lakes .	2,007	296	3,463	...	1,763	5,226			
Total .	2,010,021	929,461	60,46,630	3,80,303	12,61,266	76,88,199	48,49,589	3·8	5·2

9. The area irrigated was 2,010,021 acres, being 1,080,560 acres more than during 1894-95 during which year, however, the area under rabi crop was the lowest recorded for the past thirty years. The rabi season was exceptionally dry—in marked contrast to the rabi season of 1894-95. The area irrigated under rabi was 1,293,265 acres and under kharif 716,756 acres as compared with 151,548 acres and 777,913 acres, respectively, during the previous year.

The kharif area of 1894-95 is the maximum on record. The rabi maximum is 1,471,927 acres, which was attained in 1883-84.

The total assessments per acre irrigated averaged Rs. 3·8 against Rs. 5·2 in 1894-95. The average rate for 1894-95 was high, owing to the low proportion of the rabi to the kharif area.

The occupiers' rate averaged Rs. 3 08 per acre.

10. The areas irrigated under the principal crops were as follows :—

Crops.	1895-96.	1894-95.
	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	214,529	218,006
Rice	150,106	126,826
Indigo	223,441	308,832
Cotton	45,550	50,378
Wheat	728,163	83,973
Barley	74,091	6,385
Gram	79,625	18,689
Poppy	20,864	5,812

The large increase under rabi crops is due to the deficient rainfall of the rabi of 1895-96, while the damp injured both the indigo seed and cane cuttings, to which cause and also to the low prices obtained for the previous indigo crop is attributed the decrease under these crops. The rise in price paid to the cultivator for crude opium from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per seer is said to be the chief cause of the increase under poppy.

The value of the irrigated crops is estimated at 641 lakhs of rupees which is equivalent to an average of Rs. 31·8 per acre.

11. The balance of demands unrealized was Rs. 1,87,370 at the beginning, and Rs. 1,90,902 at the end of the year, or 4·9 per cent. of the demand. No explanation has been given of this high percentage which is much in excess of that of previous years.

12. The following statement gives details of the working expenses of the year and the totals compared with those of the previous year :—

Canals.	1895-96.					1894-95.
	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works.						
Protective Irrigation Works—						
Betwa Canal	32,137	54,456	856	7,624	95,073	97,889
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—						
Ganges Canal	3,83,398	4,57,889	14,155	63,296	9,18,738	10,97,670
Lower Ganges Canal	2,97,005	4,10,901	3,215	56,731	7,68,452	8,43,209
Agra Canal	75,518	1,05,870	—404	14,556	1,95,540	2,67,282
Eastern Jumna Canal	1,07,598	1,47,779	4,491	20,502	2,80,370	3,34,411
Total	8,96,256	11,76,895	22,313	1,62,709	22,58,173	26,40,461
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	1·21	3·08
Minor Works.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Dun Canals	19,960	21,409	228	2,970	44,567	52,042
Rohilkhand Canals	25,068	61,411	636	8,562	95,677	1,01,062
Bijnor Canals	2,487	7,556	2	1,015	11,060	10,299
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works—						
Jhansi Lakes	1,930	1,196	...	167	3,293	4,144
Hamirpur Lakes	1,147	2,181	..	305	3,933	5,012
GRAND TOTAL	9,47,148	12,70,648	23,179	1,75,728	24,16,703	28,15,020
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	1·30	3·02

The expenditure on extensions and improvements amounted to Rs. 1,20,519 or Rs. 59,763 less than in the previous year.

The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 7,89,880 or Rs. 1,56,036 less than in 1894-95.

The decrease in expenditure on extensions and improvements and repairs is attributed to the issue of stringent orders restricting expenditure to absolutely necessary repairs and postponing all proposed works of improvement.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 1·21 per acre irrigated on Major Works and Rs. 1·20 per acre irrigated on Minor Works as compared with Rs. 3·08 and Rs. 3·02, respectively, during the previous year. The charges per acre vary to a great extent inversely with the area irrigated.

13. The details of the establishment charges shown in the statement in para. 12 are as follows :—

	Revenue management	Maintenance.	TOTAL.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	1,54,538	43,568	1,98,106	15·59
Executive	4,73,492	2,24,832	6,98,324	54·95
Revenue (Irrigation Branch) . .	2,47,178	...	2,47,178	19·46
Revenue—payments by Civil Officers, including fees.	97,819	...	97,819	7·70
Navigation	10,419	...	10,419	0·83
Medical	...	5,128	5,128	0·40
Plantation	...	13,674	13,674	1·07
GRAND TOTAL .	9,83,446	2,87,202	12,70,648	100·00

14. The total working expenses amounted to 47·4 per cent. of the gross revenue realized and the cost of revenue management was 40·7 per cent. of the working expenses or 19·2 per cent. of the gross revenue.

15. The length of navigable channels open at the end of the year was 535 miles as before.

The ton-mileage was $8\frac{2}{3}$ millions, the estimated value of the cargoes was $34\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees and that of rafts $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.

The number of passengers carried was 552 on the Agra Canal only.

16. The Navigation receipts and charges were as follows :—

CANAL.	RECEIPTS.		CHARGES.	
	1894-95	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper and Lower Ganges . . .	12,851	11,930	12,119	12,071
Agra	7,084	5,654	10,575	6,792
TOTAL .	19,935	17,584	22,694	18,863

The net revenue from Navigation operations was a loss of Rs. 141 on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals and of Rs. 1,138 on the Agra Canal, resulting in a deficit on Navigation operations of Rs. 1,279 during the year. The decrease in revenue is attributed to the abolition of tolls on Government boats employed on Government work.

17. The revenue realized on account of water power was Rs. 81,653.

18. The following table gives details of supply utilized and escaped on the four principal canals :—

Canal.	Number of irrigating days.	Mean discharge at head, cubic feet per second.	Discharge utilized, cubic feet per second.	Percentages.	
				Discharge utilized	Discharge escaped.
Ganges	288	4,549*	4,019	88·3	11·7
Lower Ganges . . .	288	4,669	3,386	72·5	27·5
Agra	271	1,300	1,081	83·1	16·9
Eastern Jumna . . .	309	1,209	1,069	88·4	11·6

* Exclusive of the volume passed on to the Lower Ganges Canal.

Owing to the greater demand for canal water the percentage of discharge utilized is greater on all canals than during the previous year.

19. The following figures relate to the water duty obtained and the assessments per cubic foot of discharge :—

Canal.	Area irrigated per cubic foot		Total assessment per cubic foot of discharge utilized.	Occupiers' rate per acre	Total assessment per acre.
	Of discharge at head.	Of discharge utilized.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges . . .	167	189	831	3·34	4·40
Lower Ganges . . .	143	197	649	2·72	3·29
Agra	142	171	592	2·94	3·47
Eastern Jumna . . .	184	208	1,087	4·07	5·22

20. The following particulars relate to distributaries :—

Canal.	Average.		
	Area irrigated per mile of distributary.	Number of outlets per mile.	Area irrigated per outlet.
	Acres.		Acres.
Ganges	285	6·6	43
Lower Ganges	303	5·3	57
Agra	318	6·9	46
Eastern Jumna	336	5·7	59

21. The usual measurements of the level of water in wells were made during the year.

Following the incidence of the rainfall, there was a rise of spring level in the northern and a fall in the central and southern portions of the Doab commanded by the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.

22. The outlay on drainage works charged against Capital amounted to Rs. 2,01,500, and 120 miles of drainage channels were excavated during the year.

The charges for extensions and improvements and repairs and maintenance of drainage channels connected with works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was Rs. 73,418. The expenditure on Agricultural (chiefly drainage) works was Rs. 46,374.

It is stated that the drainage channels acted efficiently, and that the heavy local bursts of rainfall which were a marked feature in June, July and August were quickly carried off and resulted in comparatively little damage to crops.

23. The following figures relate to the Tarai and Bhabar Canals on which the water revenue credited to the canals is an arbitrary portion of the land revenue, no separate water-rate being assessed :—

Canals.	Irrigated area.	Revenue Receipts.				Revenue Expenditure.				
		Water-rate.	Plantations	Water-power.	Total	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tarai	3,633	20,542	...	...	20,542	...	...	...	...	17,429*
Bhabar	48,089	1,31,100	...	33,245	1,64,345	4,446	61,063	13,201	1,508	80,218

* Details not given in the Revenue Report.

24. The Revenue Report was received by the Government of India on the 7th December 1896 and is accompanied by the usual maps and diagrams.

The Governor General in Council notices with satisfaction that the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner desires to thank the Chief Engineer and the officers of the North-Western Provinces Irrigation Branch for their management of the canals during the year.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered, also, that copies of this Review be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces for information, and that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, noted on the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

Ordered further, that this Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The 12th March, 1897.

No. 110.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 234 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1897.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules, there-

with promulgated, for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to the rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 577, dated the 9th February 1897, forwarding letter from the Agent and General Manager of the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, No. 3344 G., dated the 17th November 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and General Manager of the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway, which were published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and 55, dated the 5th February 1897 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896 and 6th February 1897), may be made applicable to the Ledo and Tikak Margherita Colliery branch of the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working open lines of railway which may, for the time being, be in force on the Dibru Sadiya railway to the Ledo and Tikak Margherita Colliery branch of the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, from the date of opening for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, for information and guidance.

The 9th March, 1897.

TELEGRAPH.

No. 103.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating and temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the 6th March, 1897, and until further orders :—

NAME.	From	To
Mr. W. F. Melhuish . . .	Director, class III . . .	Deputy Director General, class II, officiating.
Mr. J. J. Allen	Chief Superintendent, class IV .	Director, class III, temporary.
Mr. H. E. Chappel . . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade.	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, temporary.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS.

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 12th March, 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 858 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 6th March 1897:—

No. 82 of 1897.—Herbert Hoyle, silk dresser, of 9, Temperance street, Commercial road, Halifax, in the county of York, and Edwin Scarborough, coal merchant, of Crossley street, Halifax, aforesaid, for improvements in machinery for combing and dressing silk and other fibres.

No. 83 of 1897.—Albert Legg, secretary, of Allendale, in the county of Bergen, and state of New Jersey, and Charles Ward Weston, president, of 454, West 144th street, in the city of New York, county and state of New York, for improvements in sewing machines.

No. 84 of 1897.—Messrs. Ferd, Petersen & Co., chemical manufacturers, of Schweizerhalle near Bâle, Switzerland, for the manufacture of substantive cotton dye stuffs from benzidine sulpho-acids.

No. 85 of 1897.—Dr. B. Das & Co., patent medicine sellers, of 86, Aheereetola street, Calcutta, for an improved form of kerosine lamp with mica chimney.

No. 86 of 1897.—Daniel Hall and James Henry Kay, tin plate workers, both of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county of Lancaster, for improved means for humidifying air.

No. 87 of 1897.—Amariah Lake, merchant, of Pleasantville, in the county of Atlantic, and state of New Jersey, United States of America, for an illusory apparatus.

No. 859 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 16 of 1896.—Edward Nicoll Dickerson, of the city, county and state of New York, and Julius John Suckert, of Ridgewood, Bergen county, in the state of New Jersey, United States of America, for an improved process of an apparatus for producing and liquefying acetylene gas. (Specification filed 26th February 1897.)

No. 54 of 1896.—Taylor Burrows, engineer, of 88, Upper Kennington lane, London, and Dick Edwards Radclyffe, gentleman, of 56, Gloucester crescent, Regent's park, London, for a machine for breaking or decorticating and scutching fibrous plants, stems, or straws, such as ramie, hemp, and the like, throughout the length thereof at one operation. (Specification filed 26th February 1897.)

No. 250 of 1896.—Frederick Henry Addis, district railway locomotive superintendent, Mhow, Central India, for a new or improved apparatus for cooling air adapted to both rooms and vehicles, and applicable to refrigerators and the like. (Specification filed 27th February 1897.)

No. 263 of 1896.—Edwin Arthur Powell, engineer, of corner of Collins and William streets, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved blind-roller, and apparatus for forming same. (Specification filed 26th February 1897.)

No. 268 of 1896.—John James Marsland, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, engineers, Bombay, for a new or improved apparatus for discharging night-soil and the like into sewers. (Specification filed 3rd March 1897.)

No. 274 of 1896.—Herman Frasch, manufacturer, of Euclid avenue, corner Kennard street, in the city of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga, and state of Ohio, United States of America, for improvements in mining gold and similar metals. (Specification filed 26th February 1897.)

No. 275 of 1896.—Galileo Ferraris, professor of electrical technology, at the Industrial Museum, of 46 Via Venti Settembre, Turin, and Riccardo Arno, electrical engineer, of 24 Via Sant'Anselmo, Turin, for improvements in and relating to the distribution of alternating currents. (Specification filed 26th February 1897.)

No. 373 of 1896.—William James Orsman, analytical chemist, of Gathurst, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in the manufacture of explosives, applicable for use in coal or other fiery mines. (Specification filed 26th February 1897.)

No. 406 of 1896.—Fredrik Ljungström, mechanician, of 37, Kommendorsgatan, Stockholm, for improvements in evaporating or heating apparatus. (Specification filed 27th February 1897.)

No. 423 of 1896.—Frederic Fowler Farlow, engineer, Bombay, for a self-acting tank low-water alarm. (Specification filed 5th February 1897.)

No. 432 of 1896.—Henri Edouard Couzineau, wholesale clothier, of 81, rue Gambetta, Lille, in the Republic of France, for improvements in apparatus for printing or impressing designs, patterns or outlines, for garments, on fabrics or other materials, or for analogous purposes. (Specification filed 27th February 1897.)

No. 456 of 1896.—Bernhard Baron, manufacturer, of 51, St. Mary Axe, London, for improvements in cigarettes, and in method of and apparatus for manufacturing the same. (Specification filed 26th February 1897.)

No. 860 P.—THE undermentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. These and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 4D of 1897.—Joseph Henry Johnson, mechanical engineer, Aligarh, North-Western Provinces, for pepper castors.

No. 5D of 1897.—Isaac Benjamin, artist and proprietor of the Bombay Art Furnishing Establishment, Gowalia Tank road, Bombay, for a square-tapered leg partly ornamented with angular reeded mouldings, to be used as such in any article of furniture.

No. 6D of 1897.—Messrs. Parry and Company, merchants, Madras, for a floral border and heading to be printed on cotton or silk goods in various colours.

No. 861 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 152 of 1888.—Ernest Hulburd, merchant, of Rouen, in the Republic of France, for improvements in and relating to metallic packing. (From 6th March 1897 to 6th March 1898.)

No. 39 of 1889.—James Gresham, of the firm of Gresham and Craven, engineers and machinists, of Craven iron works, Salford, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in apparatus for applying sand or other substances to prevent the slipping of the driving wheels of locomotives. (From 20th March 1897 to 20th March 1898.)

No. 318 of 1889.—Leopold Cassella and Company, manufacturing chemists, of Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, for the production of new red colouring matters. (From 16th April 1897 to 16th April 1898.)

No. 248 of 1890.—John Donnelly, engineer, of the Metropolitan works, Dockley road, Bermondsey, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in the manufacture of axle boxes. (From 14th March 1897 to 14th March 1898.)

No. 73 of 1892.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer and patent agent, 5, Old Post Office street, Calcutta, for an improved huller for rice, coffee and grain, and for scouring and cleaning rice, wheat, and every description of grain. (From 1st March 1897 to 1st March 1898.)

No. 152 of 1892.—Henry Thompson, engineer, of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, for improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying tea leaf and the like. (From 10th March 1897 to 10th March 1898.)

No. 326 of 1892.—Charles Hodgson, engineer, of Canterbury road, Kilburn, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in apparatus for working railway points and signals. (From 14th April 1897 to 14th April 1898.)

No. 14 of 1893.—Samuel Edward Haskin, manufacturer, Avoca, Stenben county, state of New York, United States of America, for an improved process and apparatus for vulcanizing wood. (From 1st August 1897 to 1st August 1898.)

No. 862 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

No. 3 of 1892.—Arthur Elphinstone Cummins' invention for a new or improved method of baling cotton without using the ordinary hoops or lashing. (Specification filed 2nd December 1892.)

No. 125 of 1892.—William Carew's invention for an improved combined machine for capping, uncapping, loading, and crimping any two sizes of B. L. cartridges, *viz.*, 12 and 24—12 and 16—16 and 24. (Specification filed 1st December 1892.)

No. 239 of 1892.—James Macay Taylor's invention for a water-lift, known as the "blame water-lift." (Specification filed 5th December 1892.)

No. 264 of 1892.—Clarence Canning Hearsey's invention for an improved method of sustaining the combustion of charcoal and other materials used in the smoking of hookahs with chillums. (Specification filed 30th November 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February, 1897.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. Of 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1855.	Of 1859.	Of 1864-94.	Of 1863-64	TOTAL.	Of 1833-34	Of 1835-37	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1855.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1870.	TOTAL.	Of 1870	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th February, 1897	1,17,14,300	2,32,70,800	16,87,50,700	3,00,59,400	1,52,53,800	15,92,500	28,500	23,70,52,900	8,427	17,900	4,800	45,900	92,500	12,700	1,82,327	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,01,14,727
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 15th and 28th February, 1897	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 15th and 28th February, 1897	4,000	...	3,13,000	15,000	500	...	...	3,32,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,32,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 15th and 28th February, 1897	...	37,100	1,87,900	44,600	2,500	...	...	2,72,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,72,100
	1,17,18,300	2,32,07,900	16,92,57,600	3,01,24,100	1,52,56,800	15,92,500	28,500	23,85,94,400	8,427	17,900	4,800	45,900	92,500	12,700	1,82,327	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,07,30,227
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	1,00,000	2,85,100	33,32,400	1,05,600	45,800	2,28,100	...	39,18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,18,000
Balance on 28th February, 1897.	1,16,18,300	2,29,22,800	16,59,25,200	3,00,18,500	1,52,11,000	13,64,400	28,500	23,46,76,400	8,427	17,900	4,800	45,900	92,500	12,700	1,82,327	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	24,68,12,227

NOTE.—From 5th June, 1895, to 31st Dec., 1895, entered from India, 9,658 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,535 lakhs.
" 1st Jan., 1896, " 15th Jan., 1897, ditto 13 " ditto 85 "
" 16th " " 31st " " ditto 24 " ditto 45 "
" 1st Feb. " " 15th Feb. " ditto 6 " ditto 39 "
" 16th " " 28th " " ditto 6 " ditto 31 "

9,658 lakhs.
8,535 "
Balance against India . 1,123 lakhs.

8,535 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 5th March, 1897.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd March, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (₹ 86,82,520 5 5)	1,61,15,491	7	10
Public Deposits at Branches (₹ 74,32,971 2 5)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,48,86,848	5	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	5,31,440	11	5
Sundries	16,81,119	13	6
RUPEES	10,08,14,900	5	11

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities	32,18,234	0	0
Other authorised Investments	60,02,030	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,62,77,921	8	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,19,02,496	7	2
Bills discounted and purchased	1,23,60,913	3	0
Balances with other Banks	22,10,683	1	10
Bullion	1,80,1	11	4
Dead Stock	13,29,558	1	10
Stamps	9,831	12	3
Sundries	11,34,731	9	1
	7,45,20,209	11	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (₹ 1,28,00,977 0 8)	2,62,94,690	10	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (₹ 1,34,93,713 10 0)			
RUPEES	10,08,14,900	5	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 4th March, 1897.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 35 9.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th March, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (₹ 89,96,044 9 4)	1,83,01,068	0	1
Public Deposits at Branches (₹ 93,05,563 6 9)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and branches	5,38,79,953	7	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	5,17,005	12	9
Sundries	17,30,409	5	1
RUPEES	10,20,29,576	8	11

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities	37,46,041	0	0
Other authorized Investments	60,00,230	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	2,81,40,051	15	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	2,23,75,373	8	7
Bills discounted and purchased	1,28,36,429	7	4
Balances with other Banks	22,97,162	4	0
Bullion	4,85,1	11	4
Dead Stock	13,33,381	5	4
Stamps	10,357	6	0
Sundries	11,51,892	4	10
	7,79,55,819	2	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (₹ 1,05,68,611 6 1)	240,73,757	0	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (₹ 1,35,05,146 0 5)			
RUPEES	10,20,29,576	8	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 11th March, 1897.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 32'3.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th March, 1897.

No. 31.—Offices reported opened and closed during February, 1897 :—

Name of Office	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1897.	
Adampur	Assam	12th Feb.	Opened.
Azalpur	Eastern Bengal	9th ,,	Ditto.
Boya Chel Office	Bombay	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Brahmanbaria	Eastern Bengal	6th ,,	Ditto.
Dhubvan	Central	4th ,,	Ditto.
Fort Tregear	Eastern Bengal	2nd ,,	Closed.
Jeypore (Vizagapatam)	Madras	11th ,,	Opened
Kalabagh (Dera Ismail Khan)	Punjab	20th ,,	Ditto.
Kantonment	Burma	10th ,,	Ditto.
Kotri	Sind Baluchistan	16th ,,	Ditto
Kopreta	Madras	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Murayra	Central	2nd ,,	Ditto
Montgomery	Punjab	2nd ,,	Closed.
Murree (Military Camp).	Punjab	1st ,,	Opened.
Ditto	Ditto	12th ,,	Closed.
Pur (Military Camp).	Ditto	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Pusrana	Central	14th ,,	Opened
Ramsu Hat	Bengal	22nd ,,	Ditto
Rishra	Ditto	9th ,,	Ditto
Sale	Burma	6th ,,	Ditto
Sarail	Eastern Bengal	7th ,,	Ditto
Secunderabad James Bazar.	Madras	8th ,,	Ditto
Sonada	Bengal	17th ,,	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1897.	
Basal	South Western Railway	1st Feb.	Opened.
Cuttack Road	East Coast Railway	10th ,,	Ditto.
Neora Flock Hut	East Indian Railway	24th ,,	Ditto.
Puri	East Coast Railway	10th ,,	Ditto.
Satyabadi	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto

W. P. MELHUISH,
Director, Traffic Branch.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd March, 1897.

No. 5.—The services of the undermentioned Military Assistant Surgeons (Bengal Establishment) are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

1st class—J. Harly . 10th December, 1895.
,, G. McCall . 12th November, 1896.
,, W. J. A. Hegan . 1st December, 1895.
,, G. Hynes . 20th November, 1895.

ERNEST ROBERTS, *M.B.*,
for *Director General, Indian Medical Service.*

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 4th March, 1897.

No. 36.—Mr. J. P. Barker, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 22 days, under the provisions of Article 201 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 22nd March, 1897.

ST. G. GORE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Supdt., Trigonometrical Surveys.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 3rd March, 1897.

No 753-G.—The medical charge of the Detachment Erinpura Irregular Force at Abu was transferred on the forenoon of the 20th February, 1897, from third Class Hospital Assistant Motil B. Dabgatraja, attached to the Abu Charitable Dispensary, to first Class Hospital Assistant Ashraf Ali Khan, in charge of the Rajputana Agency Hospital.

No. 755-G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant No. 676 Dhewan Singh, attached to the Imperial Service Lancers at Lahore, availed himself of 24 days' leave on average on full pay, from the 29th January to the 12th February, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT BARODA.

NOTIFICATION.

RULES UNDER ACT III OF 1897.

Baroda Residency, the 5th March, 1897.

No 3208.—Whereas on account of the entry into Baroda of persons suffering from a dangerous Epidemic disease, namely Bubonic Plague, the Baroda Cantonment is threatened by an outbreak of such epidemic disease amongst the inhabitants thereof, and whereas the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda is of opinion that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are inadequate for the purpose of preventing the spread thereof, pursuant to the provisions of section 2, and sections 1 and 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and in exercise of the powers in this behalf conferred

by the Governor-General in Council under section 2, sub-section 3 of the same Act, the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda is pleased to empower the Cantonment authorities for the Cantonment of Baroda and to take measures hereinafter specified to prevent the spread of Bubonic Plague, and is further pleased to prescribe the temporary Regulations hereinafter set forth to be observed by the public and all persons concerned. :—

1. No person suffering from Bubonic Plague shall enter or be conveyed or be caused to be conveyed into the Cantonment limits.

2. In the event of the plague making its appearance within the Cantonment of Baroda, the Cantonment Magistrate, subject to the general instructions of the Officer Commanding at Baroda, may appoint special officers, either by name or by virtue of office, to carry out, under the Cantonment Magistrate's general directions, all measures necessary to prevent the spread of the plague.

The special officers appointed for the Cantonment of Baroda may be selected from the Native or European officers serving in the garrison at Baroda

3. At any place specially appointed by the Cantonment Magistrate and situated on a road leading to the Cantonment any officer on duty, or, person specially authorised in this behalf by the Cantonment Magistrate, may detain for the purpose of Medical Examination any person whom he reasonably believes to be suffering from the plague and shall if he be not himself a Medical Officer, give information of the detention to the Medical Officer of the Cantonment or the Hospital Assistant in charge of the Nanavati Dispensary.

4. In the Cantonment of Baroda to which this rule applies, an occupant of a house or building, or the principal surviving member of a family, shall give immediate information to the Kotwal or the Hospital Assistant in charge of the Nanavati Dispensary of any sickness or death due or likely to be due to plague in such house or building or among the members of such family.

5. The Kotwal and the Hospital Assistant aforesaid shall, in every case without delay, communicate the fact to the Cantonment Magistrate and the Sanitary Officer respectively, and the latter officer shall be bound to come to the place indicated.

6. Immediately on receiving information under the above rule the Sanitary Officer shall go to the place indicated, and if the place be a house or dwelling place, and if the occupant or occupants thereof do not (on the demand of the Cantonment authorities) allow him to enter and give him reasonable facilities for ascertaining whether any of the inmates are suffering from the plague, the Cantonment authorities are hereby empowered to enter into such house or any part thereof by force and to detain for the purpose of Medical Examination any person found therein to be suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague.

7. Every person having the control or charge of any building, or part of a building, shall, on demand by the Cantonment Magistrate or Sanitary Officer, immediately cause such building or part of a building to be opened, and shall permit the Cantonment Magistrate or Sanitary Officer to cleanse or disinfect the same, and to cause the removal for disinfection or destruction of any bedding or clothing, or of any other goods or articles found therein.

For the purpose of enforcing and carrying into effect the said Regulation, the Cantonment Magistrate will, whenever he shall deem it necessary to do so break open and forcibly enter any such building or part of a building, and, without previous notice to the owner or occupier thereof, will cleanse or disinfect the same, and direct or cause the forcible removal and disinfection or destruction of any bedding, clothing, goods or articles as aforesaid.

8. If for any reason it shall appear to the Cantonment Magistrate personally, or, be reported to him by the Sanitary Officer, that any building intended for or used as a dwelling is unfit for human habitation, he may prohibit by a written order the further use of such building as a dwelling, and cause notice of such prohibition to be affixed to the door of, or, on some conspicuous part of such building.

As a temporary Regulation it is hereby prescribed that, when any such prohibition has been made, no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the Cantonment Magistrate certifies in writing, after consulting the Sanitary Officer, that the causes rendering it unfit for human habitation have been removed to his satisfaction and that of the Sanitary Officer.

For the purpose of enforcing and carrying into effect the said Regulation, the Cantonment Magistrate may, if necessary, forcibly remove any such person from such building and may prevent the re-occupation thereof until such time as he shall have certified as aforesaid.

9. If it shall appear to the Cantonment Magistrate that any building used as a dwelling is so over-crowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, he may, by written order, request the owner or occupier of the building, within a period to be fixed by him to abate the over-crowding thereof by reducing the number of inmates thereof

For the purpose of enforcing this Regulation, the Cantonment Magistrate may, if necessary, at the expiration of the time prescribed in the written order, forcibly remove or cause to be removed such and so many of the inmates of the building as shall seem to him to be proper.

10. Any person suffering from Bubonic Plague, wheresoever found, shall, on a certificate signed by the Sanitary Officer or by any duly qualified Medical Officer or practitioner that such person is suffering from the said disease, be liable to be removed to such Hospital as shall be selected for the purpose by the Cantonment authorities for treatment, and retained there until cured.

For the purpose of enforcing and carrying into effect the said Regulation, the Cantonment Magistrate, or, any Police officer empowered by the Cantonment Magistrate in this behalf, will, whenever he shall deem it necessary so to do, cause any person, in respect of whom such certificate as aforesaid has been made, to be removed to hospital.

Provided always that no person suffering from the said disease shall be so removed if, in the opinion of the Sanitary Officer, such person is provided with proper lodging or accommodation and is being properly cared for, and so situated as not to be a source of danger to the public.

11. Every building or part of building in which any case of the aforesaid disease exists or has existed shall, for so long as the Cantonment Magistrate, on the strength of the Sanitary Officer's report, shall deem necessary, be isolated in accordance with such orders as the Cantonment Magistrate may in each case prescribe, and every occupant of such house, or, other person who may be therein, or, who may resort or desire to obtain access thereto, shall obey any order which he may receive from the Cantonment Magistrate prohibiting ingress or egress from such house.

For the purpose of enforcing and carrying into effect the said Regulation, the Cantonment Magistrate, or, any Police officer empowered by the Cantonment Magistrate in this behalf, will, if necessary forcibly prevent persons from entering or leaving such building or part of building.

12. The operation of cleansing or disinfecting a building within the meaning of this Notification shall be deemed to include not only the cleansing and lime-washing of such building, but also, if deemed necessary the removal of the earth or soil of the ground floor thereof to a depth of 4 inches, the removal of the whole or any part of the roof thereof, the removal of floors, the burning of kerosine oil or any other substance thereon, or any other measure whatever.

The expense of carrying into effect any of the measures hereby authorized for cleansing or disinfecting a building shall, in the first instance, be defrayed by the Cantonment Magistrate out of the Cantonment Fund, but shall, at his discretion, be recoverable from the owner or occupier of such building under the ordinary provisions of the Cantonment Act XXII of 1864, in the same manner, in all respects, as if the work had been done after notice and after failure to comply with notice within the meaning of section 30, Chapter IV of the same Act.

13. The Cantonment Magistrate is empowered to make regulations, when he deems it necessary, for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth and for requiring that quick lime be placed with the corpse and may prohibit the burying or burial of corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of the plague in or upon the ground other than that specially assigned by him for such purposes.

14. The Cantonment Magistrate is to do his utmost, both personally and through orders, to make it generally understood throughout the Cantonment that these rules are necessary for the public safety, and to see that no needless inconvenience is caused to any one; that examination, etc., are carried out with as much regard to sex and the customs of the country and that everything is done to meet the wishes of the patient so far as compatible with the public safety.

15. The provisions of this notification are not intended to, and shall not operate to limit in any way any power the Cantonment Magistrate may possess independently of the powers hereby conferred.

16. Any person committing a breach of any of the aforesaid Regulations shall be liable to be punished under section 188, Indian Penal Code, with imprisonment for six months or with fine which may extend to ₹1,000, or with both.

N. C. MARTELLI, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 4th March, 1897.

No. 623—Under the provisions of section 5 (2) of the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, the Cantonment Magistrate at Loralai is hereby authorised to try in a summary way all, or any of the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which under section 29 he is competent to try.

By Order,
S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Second Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 2nd March, 1897.

No 597.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 6 (*b*) of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law and of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896 the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Munshi Bashir Ali Officiating Munsif of Sibi, shall have jurisdiction in the Sibi Sub division to try original suits of value not exceeding five hundred rupees, with effect from the date of his assuming charge of the said appointment.

No 600.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 94 (1) of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law and of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer upon Mushi Bashir Ali, Officiating Munsif of Sibi, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits, cognizable by such Courts, up to fifty rupees in value, to be exercised by him within the local limits of the Sibi Sub-division and with effect from the date of his assuming charge of the said appointment.

By Order,
S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Second Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 21st February, 1897.

No 765—190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation (I of 1877) and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara appoints Mir Sayyid Hussain, while holding charge of the current duties of the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class in the District of Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 767—190-C.—Under section 11 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1877, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, invests Mir Sayyid Hussain with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, to be exercised, while he holds the appointment of Subordinate Judge of the 1st class and within the limits defined below:—

The Ajmere Division of the Ajmere-Merwara District with the exception of the Kekri pergunnah, the Goela Thana, the Deoli Cantonment, the jurisdiction as specified in the Notification of June 1877 of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, and the jurisdictions of the Honorary Magistrates of Bhinae, Masuda Deolia, Bandanwara, Khirwa, and Pisangan.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 27th February, 1897.

No. 829.—Mr. Mahomed Yakub made over, and Mr Abdul Rahman, Khan Bahadur, assumed charge of the Court of the 2nd Magistrate and the Resident's Treasury, Bangalore, on the afternoon of the 6th February, 1897.

The 3rd March, 1897.

No. 849.—In continuation of Notifications Nos. 761 and 762 of the 25th ultimo, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to prescribe, under Section 2, Sub-Section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as applied to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the following temporary regulations to be observed in the said station:—

I.—These regulations shall come into force at once and shall remain in operation until such time as they shall be withdrawn by Notification by the Resident.

II.—Every house-holder who becomes cognizant of any case of the bubonic plague or of fever with glandular swellings in his house or in any other private dwelling within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, shall be bound to give information of the same to the Residency Surgeon or the Health Officer of the Municipality with the least practicable delay.

III.—Any house, building or land which, in the opinion of the Residency Surgeon or the Health Officer, is suitable and required for the purpose of an isolation hospital for persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the bubonic plague, may be entered upon and occupied by the President of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore (if untenanted without any notice whatsoever, and if tenanted, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing has been conspicuously posted on such house, building or land) and may be used for the purposes of such isolation hospital. The owner or lessee of such house, building or land shall not be entitled to claim from the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station, anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which such house, building or land may remain in their occupation, provided always that the said Municipal Commission shall be bound at their own cost to cleanse and disinfect the said house, building or land and, if a house or building, to limewash it both internally and externally, before vacating it.

IV.—The President of the Municipal Commission, on receiving a certificate signed by either the Residency Surgeon, Bangalore, or the Health Officer of the Municipality that a person is suffering or believed to be suffering from the bubonic plague, and that the house in which such person is living is not a fit place for such person to remain in, may order that such person be removed to, and detained in, any hospital or other place specially set apart for the reception of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague respectively.

V.—When in the opinion of the Residency Surgeon or the Health Officer, the further occupation of any house or building is, by reason of such house or building or the immediate surroundings thereof being *infected* with plague, *likely to lead to the* spread of the disease, the President of the Municipal Commission may summarily cause such house or building to be vacated and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and such house or building shall not be re-occupied until, in the opinion of the Residency Surgeon or the Health

Officer, it is safe to be re-occupied. The owner or occupier or the tenants or inmates of such house or building shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of such compulsory vacation.

VI.—If in the opinion of the Residency Surgeon or Health Officer, the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of the plague, the President of the Municipal Commission may summarily take measures for the destruction of such hut or shed and of the materials of which it is constructed. The President may in his descretion give such compensation as appears to him reasonable from the Municipal Funds for any loss or damage sustained by any person by reason of such destruction.

VII.—The provisions of this Notification are not intended to, and shall not operate to, limit in any way any powers which the President of the Municipal Commission may possess independently of the powers hereby conferred.

VIII.—Any person disobeying or contravening any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Resident.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 8th March, 1897.

No. 6.—Mr. J. Moran, Accountant, 1st grade, and Assistant Examiner of Accounts (honorary rank), is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, to that of the Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway.

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Accountant General.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th March, 1897.

Lalla Hem Raj, Officiating Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, reverts to the office of the Personal Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India from the forenoon of the 4th March, 1897, and Allah Bakhsh to his post as Head Clerk of the Meteorologic l Office, Government of India, Simla, from the same date.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteol. Reporter to the Govt. of India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Agra, the 2nd March, 1897.

No. 240.—Mr. E. P. Wilson, candidate, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade on ₹150 per mensem, and is posted to the Sambhar Division.

No 241.—Mr. A. D. C. Melver, caddate, is appointed to act as an Assistant Superintendent on ₹100 per mensem, and is posted to the Sambhar Division.

No 242.—The following promotions of Superintendents in the Sambhar Division are ordered with effect from the 1st March, 1897, in succession to Mr. T. B. Dawes, Superintendent, retired:—

Mr. G. H. McMullen, from the old 2nd to the old 1st grade.

Babu Tara Chand Mukerji (at present Officiating Personal Assistant to Commissioner), from the new 3rd to the new 2nd grade.

Mr. H. A. R. Lyon, from the new 4th to the new 3rd grade.

No. 243.—The following promotions of Assistant Superintendents are ordered, with effect from the 1st March, 1897:—

Mr. C. S. Haygarth, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Lower Division, Internal Branch, at present officiating as Superintendent, to Superintendent, new 4th grade.

Mr. D. Durham, Assistant Superintendent, Sambhar Division, on deputation to the Ajmere-Merwara Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, from the 2nd to the 1st grade.

The 3rd March, 1897.

No 244.—Mr. A. E. Cline, Superintendent, Warthganj Depôt, Punjab Mines Division, held charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Mines Division, from the 3rd to the 23rd February, 1897.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

ERRATUM.

Calcutta, the 12th March, 1897.

Insert "*13th year*" after the words "Pension service" in the last line but one of Military Accounts Department Notification No. 14, dated the 22nd February 1897, published in Part II, of the *Gazette of India* of the 27th idem, page 223.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel*,
Accountant General.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 9th day of March, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name.—No. 3563, Private John Davis.
Age.—25 years.
Height,—5 feet 4¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, florid; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey.
Trade.—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—11th December, 1891.
Place of Enlistment.—Warrington.
Parish and County in which Born,—Liverpool.
Date of Desertion or Absence, 9th March, 1897.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Fort William.
Marks.—*Nil.*
Under 6 years' service.

———, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 1st Battn., Gloster Regiment

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
E			
W—311 of 95-96	X—60 24230 X—61 37059 X—99 12178 X—61 65123 X—9 71720	R100 each	Rakhal Chunder Singha at Shib Chundra Banerjee's shop, Nobinpatti, Chitpur, Calcutta.

A. H. ANTHONY,
Assistant Comptroller General,
In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 10th March, 1897.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th March, 1897.

No. 17.—Mr. W. H. Cole, class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Management Department, is granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough to the 30th September, 1897, in extension of that notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 138, dated the 11th March, 1896.

No. 18.—Mr. R. N. Hodges, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on medical certificate for six months in extension of that notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 281, dated the 22nd June, 1896.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th March, 1897.

No. 11547.—Mr. W. A. Sutherland, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd March, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. J. Hebberd is appointed to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. A. Sutherland, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 9th March, 1897.

African Lakes Trading Corporation, Ld.
Agent, Horrocks Mills.
Bland, Thomas & Sons.
Boggiano, C.
Bruce Lindsay, Esq
Clark, G.
Coppenoll, Mrs. Van, care of Sir Grenville Smith.
Dickeson & Stewart.
Director of the Bengal General News Agency.
Dixon & Co.
Eastern Produce & Co.
Eaves, S. C. (Proprietor of Seaon Land).
Edwards, G. P.
Ferris & Co.
Germain, Monsieur.
Gow, James (Messrs. Gow & Co.).
Heard & Co.
Hern, J.
Huen & Son.
Kahuga, M. Moses & F.
Konch, H. P.
LaTouche, C. C.
Lester & Co.
Madras Financial Review.
Marbez, H. C.
Paxton & Co.
Ramsden, Hon. Mrs., care of Miss Horne.
Redmond, W. G.
Ross, Campbell, Lieut.
Stolberg & Co.
Sultan & Co.
Thoms, W. H., & Co.
Watson, Geo. E.

H D

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Anderson, A. G.
Armstrong, T. W.
Aron Clara, Miss.
Back, Fanney, Miss.
Bacson, Gene.
Baldwin, P. B., Major.
Banson, Jennie, Mrs.
Barker, J. P.
Barnes, Miss K.
Barrett, C. J.
Beatson, Walter W. G.
Birch, J. W.
Blaneche, Miss A.
Bobby, M.
Brocco, A.
Brown, G. J., Mrs.
Brown, J.
Brown, J. Nesbit.
Carran, A.
Chanter, Miss.
Cheetham, James
Chorlton, A. (of Manchester).
Clarke, W. W.
Cochran, R. C.
Coghlan, H.
Cokey, H.
Cooper, H. D.
Corbitt, W. L.
Coulter, R. T.
Cross, J. C.
Cross, Mrs.
D'Alguebelle, P.
Day, H.
Davis, Mrs. L.
Deasy, M. D
Defraze, Mrs. H.
Delhni, Reis', Miss
De Langevale Albert, Landon Comte.
Desco, Monsieur.
DeSouza, J. F. (care of Bolani Sugar)
De V[illegible]
Dick [illegible]
Drakeford, F.
Dumas, M. H.
Fiton, Sam.
Faves, S. C
Evans, H.
Fenn, R.
Fleming, A.
Forbes, J. D.
Fortesque, Mrs.
Friedman S.
Garcia the Joan, M. R.
Given, W. Scott.
Gomas, F.
Gordon, Mrs. B.
Green, G.
Greenway, A. C.
Greenwood, Mrs. K.
Grevel, C.
Guillam, Monsieur.
Hake, O. G.
Hall, G.
Hancox, H. W., Capt.
Hansz, M. B.
Hay, A. R
Heath, Henri.
Hill Bertram.
Hill, Mrs. N
Hinckes, R. Ichbourne.
Hind, Arthur Mrs.
Hosking, R.
Jager, R., & Co.
James, J.
James, S., Mrs.
Jordan, H., Mrs.
King, J. G.
Knod, H.
Leal, W.
Lemon, E. A.
Le Fanchcur, J.
Lesser, I. O
Lockhart, Mrs.
Lopez, o, Mrs. F.
Lynch C. [illegible]
Maitland, I.
Marlon, H.
Markham, A. M., I.C.S.
Martin, Mrs. C. N.
Martinez, John.
Matheson, A.
Matthews, G. W.
Maxwell, H.
Mcconnan, F.
Mcdonarch, H.
Darwin, Dr
Meda, Miss V.
Metra, Ibrahim.
Mcontrad, Miss V.
Morgan, D. W., Capt.
Morse, P. F.
Nash, W. Revd.
Nicol, Dr., Mrs.
Norrie, Mrs.
[illegible], Miss
Oliver, Mrs. L.
Oman, I.
Pinto Monte Castro
Patrick, J.
Pelu, Miss.
Ramage, W.
Randall, A
Rees, Mrs. Stanley.
Renton, A. [illegible].
Richter, F. A.
Robertson, Wm.
Rosenberg, L.
Roussac, J.
Rowley, J. D.
Russell, Miss E.
Ryan, J.
Salvatore, B.
Sander, Lieut.
Sawm & Co.
Schofield, Miss Kate.
Schwarzmama, J.
Shapiera, Mr. S.
Sharples, Miss R.
Silneua, Miss E. (care of F. G. Ashwood, Esq.).
Simington, A.
Simpkins, Louis.
Simpson, H. R., Mrs.
Smalley, Mr. (care of J. H. Dunkerley).
Smith, Mr.
Smith, W. L.
Snowball, W.
Sommer, P.
Stokes, Miss.
Symington, A.
Talbot, A.
Tayler, W. H.
Thomas, Miss Mary, care of I. Ryan, Esq.
Vallacance, J.
Vallance, Mrs. F
Wakefield, Mrs.
Walesby, R. N.
Webb, Chas.
Webb, I. H
Weinblatt P.
Wetherell, A.
Wightman, F. W.
Wilkins, Frank.
Williams, Ernest.
Williams, R. O
Wilson, R. J. Turner.
Wint [illegible], A. L.
Winte, Mr. F. C.
Winters, Mrs. N.
Wirth, M. M. (Pacific Circuit.
Young, Mrs. S. R.
Young, J. B.
Zuel, Esq.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Daly, H.
DeLongeville Albert Landon Comte.
Gardiner, A.
Kaurtz, Louis, Mr.
Mullagerino, Max.
Petre, F.
Ryan, I., Mrs.
Scott, H.
Simon, Moses.
Solomon, Rachel. Miss.
Sommer, Parl.
Wilson, R. J. Turner.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Abel, H. F.
Alexander, C. N.
Arton, Del [illegible]
Beard, C. J., Major, A
[illegible], J. J.
Bailey, C.
Batt, Marjorie, Miss.
Cocks, G. A.
Cochran, W. B.
Carey, J.
Caj[illegible] Humberto.
Cox, H. E.
Curtis, W. S.
David, Lieut. Staff Regt.
Daniel, A.
Edwards, Alfred H.
Edulji Jamsetji.
Evans, H. E.
Ferroo, Michael H. (Beng. C. S.).
Falkenflug, S.
Francis, Jas.
Grant, J., Col.
Giffin, Robert.
Ghacheran, Thos.
Gotta, Pam[illegible] M. R. C. S.
Hall, E., Mrs.
Hayes, C.
Hall, W.
Helier, Maj.
Hamilton, Lilias, Dr.
Izard, A. H.
John, M. A.
Jaromb, Nurse.
Kenly, H. P., Mrs.
King, L. W.
Knob, Hans.
Kolikoff, E. M.
Lanbubhoy Rustomjee Bahmoria.
Lawrence, G.
Lawren, H
Lawrance, G. H.
Moffat, Douglas.
Maclean, A. M., Miss.
Morse, P. E.
Noble, M. J.
Oliver, Charles H.
Pillay, Sam.
Pinch, Hayward, Mrs.
Pinder, P.
Ryder, H.
Ramgurkha Fej.
Richards, J.
Spence, Reginald, Mrs.
Stowcock, F.
Sullivan, Arthur.
Styne, Geo. A. L.
Spencer, Stanley, Mrs.
Trent, J. H.
Tancock, O. K., Capt., R.A.
Tulsiram.
Virji Narayenjeaj.
Varley, Cecilia, Mrs.
Vaz, J.
Weeks, L.
Wallace, E. A.
Warbrick, A.
Walters, F. A., Mrs.
Wood, Walter S.
Zuckermann, Ewa.

Unclaimed Letters not in the Bazar Sahar Post Office on the 9th March, 1897.

Bedell, E. C.
Chitan, Mrs.
Greenod, Mrs.
Feroo, Mrs.
Sulyaroo Cary.
Thomson, W.
Wight, W.

The 13th March, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta 1897.	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	17th Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	16th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	19th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	19th ,,	Per French Str. *Eridan.*
Colombo	16th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Nubia.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	16th ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	18th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	15th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	13th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto (Supplemental).	14th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sand way, and Rangoon	17th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	18th ,,	Per Steamer from Madras

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of closing for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Colombo (sea route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for article without the late fee at 5-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 7 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On these days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The transmission by the foreign post of parcels or other articles containing rags and rubbish; worn linen that has not been washed; worn clothes, including used boots; bedding, rugs, bed-clothes, mattresses, cushions and other articles that are used or may be used as such, is prohibited until further notice.

A. [illegible] LAWE,
Director General of Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;
The 11th March, 1897.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Until further notice parcels will not be accepted for transmission by post to France.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.
CALCUTTA,
The 5th March, 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by anyone taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R1-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R3*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فیوج 1810 نے بوٹانکل کارڈن یعنے ڈیلی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہرایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چھ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا ہی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیہ *

عام آدمیون کو یہہ دوا بوٹانکل کارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی ہی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھہ روپیہ : یک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

یہہ دوا کلکتہ نے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانون مین بھی بکتی ہی — ماسوائے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا نے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین ، چار آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والے ٹین ۸ آٹھہ آنہ : اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین ۸ بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	₹18,	or, post free,	₹18-12.
½	,,	₹ 9,	,,	₹9-8.
¼	,,	₹4-8,	,,	₹5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৲০
½ আধ ,, ,,	৯৲	,,	৯৲০
¼ সিকি ,, ,,	৪৲৮	,,	৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিনকোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ সিবপুরের বোটানিকাল বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

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Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1-8 (5*a*.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2*a*.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6*a*.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5*a*.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3*a*.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health in Bengali. 1*a*. per copy
Ditto, in Kaithi. 1*a*. per copy.

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 013380 of the 3½ per cent. of 1893-94 for Rs00, originally standing in the name of Srimati Syama Jagat Mohin Debi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

SYAMA JAGAT MOHINI DEBI,
6, Ram Krishna Bagchi's Lane, Calcutta.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 033338, 035763 and 037855, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for Rupees five hundred each, originally standing in the names of Sreenath Mookerjee, G. H. Blaquiere, Executor of S. Blaquiere and Dayal Chunder Sabooyee, respectively, and last endorsed to Brojobala Dabi *alias* Brojo Coomari Dabi, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

SRIMOTI BROJOBALA DABI
alias
BROJO COOMARI DABI,
Inhabitant of Guptipara.

The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1897.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th March, 1897, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. VIII OF 1897.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT 1897.

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I.—Preliminary.

SECTIONS.

1. Title, commencement and extent.
2. Repeal of Act V of 1876.
3. Section 399 of Act X of 1882 repealed on date fixed by a notification under section 1, sub-section (3).
4. Definitions.

II.—Reformatory Schools.

5. Power to establish and discontinue Reformatory Schools.
6. Requisites of schools.
7. Inspection of Reformatory Schools.
8. Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatory Schools.
9. Procedure where Magistrate is not empowered to pass an order under section 8.
10. Power of Magistrates to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatory Schools.
11. Preliminary enquiry and finding as to age of youthful offender.
12. Government to determine Reformatory School to which such offenders shall be sent.
13. Persons found to be over eighteen years not to be detained in Reformatory Schools.
14. Discharge or removal by order of Government.
15. Power to Governor General in Council to direct use of Reformatories in one province for reception of youthful offenders from another.
16. Certain orders not subject to appeal or revision.

III.—Management of Reformatory Schools.

17. Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.
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20. Determination of license.
21. Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.
22. Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders.
    Power to apprentice youthful offender.
23. Duties of Committee of Visitors
24. Powers of Board of Management.
25. Power to appoint Trustees or other Managers of a school to be a Board of Management.
26. Power of Board to make rules.

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27. Penalty for introduction or removal or supply of prohibited articles and communication with youthful offenders.
28. Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.
29. Arrest of escaped youthful offender.

V.—Miscellaneous.

30. Application of Act XV of 1869 to youthful offenders detained in Reformatory Schools.
31. Power to deal in other ways with youthful offenders including girls.
32. Procedure when youthful offender under detention in a Reformatory School is again convicted and sentenced

An Act to amend the law relating to Reformatory Schools and to make further provision for dealing with youthful offenders.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Reformatory Schools and to make further provision for dealing with youthful offenders; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Title, commencement and extent

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

(*3*) This section and section 2 shall extend to the whole of British India. The other sections shall extend in the first instance to the whole of British India except the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, but either of the said Local Governments may at any time, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend these sections to their territories from such day as may be fixed in any such notification.

Repeal of Act V of 1876

2. (*1*) The Reformatory Schools Act, 1876, is hereby repealed.

(*2*) But all proceedings taken, orders passed, officers appointed or authorised and rules made under the said Act shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively passed, appointed or authorised and made under this Act.

(*3*) Any enactment or document referring to the said Act shall, as far as may be, be construed to refer to this Act, or to the corresponding portion thereof.

Section 399 of Act X of 1882 repealed on date fixed by a notification under section 1 sub-section (3)

3. From the date fixed by any notification issued under section 1, sub-section (3), section 399 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall be repealed in the province to which the notification relates.

Definitions.

4. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "youthful offender" means any boy who has been convicted of any offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment and who, at the time of such conviction, was under the age of fifteen years;

(*b*) "Inspector-General" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties imposed by this Act on the Inspector-General and

(*c*) "District Magistrate" shall include a Chief Presidency Magistrate.

II.—Reformatory Schools.

Power to establish and discontinue Reformatory Schools.

5. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may—

(*a*) establish and maintain Reformatory Schools at such places as it may think fit;

(*b*) use as Reformatory Schools schools kept by persons willing to act in conformity with such rules, consistent with this Act, as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf;

(*c*) direct that any school so established or used shall cease to exist as a Reformatory School or to be used as such.

Requisites of schools

6. Every school so established or used must provide—

(*a*) sufficient means of separating the inmates at night,

(*b*) proper sanitary arrangements, water-supply, food, clothing and bedding for the youthful offenders detained therein,

(*c*) the means of giving such youthful offenders industrial training,

(*d*) an infirmary or proper place for the reception of such youthful offenders when sick.

Inspection of Reformatory Schools.

7. (*1*) Every school intended to be established or used as a Reformatory School shall, before being used as such, be inspected by the Inspector-General, and if he finds that the requirements of section 6 have been complied with, and that, in his opinion such school is fitted for the reception of such youthful offenders as may be sent there under this Act, he shall certify to that effect, and such certificate shall be published in the local official gazette, together with an order of the Local Government establishing the school as a Reformatory School or directing that it shall be used as such, and the school shall thereupon be deemed to be a Reformatory School.

(*2*) Every such school shall, from time to time, and at least once in every year, be visited by the said Inspector-General, who shall send to the Local Government a report on the condition of the school in such form as the Local Government may prescribe.

Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatory Schools.

8. (*1*) Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, and it, in the judgment of the Court by which he is sentenced, a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory

School, the Court may, subject to any rules made by the Local Government, direct that, instead of undergoing his sentence, he shall be sent to such a school, and be there detained for a period which shall be not less than three or more than seven years.

(2) The powers so conferred on the Court by this section shall be exercised only by (*a*) the High Court, (*b*) a Court of Session (*c*) a District Magistrate, and (*d*) any Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf and may be exercised by such Courts whether the case comes before them originally or on appeal.

(3) The Local Government may make rules for—

(*a*) defining what youthful offenders should be sent to Reformatory Schools having regard to the nature of their offences or other considerations, and

(*b*) regulating the periods for which youthful offenders may be sent to such schools according to their ages or other considerations.

Power to order where Magistrate not empowered considers offender fit for detention.

9. (1) When any Magistrate not empowered to pass an order under the last foregoing section is of opinion that a youthful offender convicted by him is a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, he may, without passing sentence, record such opinion and submit the proceedings and forward the youthful offender to the District Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

(2) The Magistrate to whom the proceedings are so forwarded may make such further inquiry (if any) as he may think fit and pass such sentence and order for the detention in a Reformatory School of the youthful offender, or otherwise, as he might have passed or made had the youthful offender been originally tried by him.

Power to order persons under sentence of imprisonment to be sent to Reformatory Schools.

10. The officer in charge of a prison in which a youthful offender is confined, in execution of a sentence of imprisonment, may bring him, if he has not then attained the age of fifteen years, before the District Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such prison is situate, and such Magistrate may, if such youthful offender appears to be a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, direct that, instead of undergoing the residue of his sentence, he shall be sent to a Reformatory School, and there detained for a period which shall be subject to the same limitations as are prescribed by or under section 8, with reference to the period of detention thereby authorised.

Preliminary enquiry and finding as to age of youthful offender.

11. (1) Before directing any youthful offender to be sent to a Reformatory School under section 8, section 9 or section 10 the Court or Magistrate shall inquire into the question of his age and, after taking such evidence (if any) as may be deemed necessary, shall record a finding thereon, stating his age as nearly as may be.

(2) A similar inquiry shall be made and finding recorded by every Magistrate not empowered to pass an order under section 8 before submitting his proceedings and forwarding the youthful offender to the District Magistrate as required by section 9, sub-section (1).

Government to determine Reformatory School to which youthful offender shall be sent.

12. Every youthful offender directed by a Court or Magistrate to be sent to a Reformatory School shall be sent to such Reformatory School as the Local Government may by general or special order appoint for the reception of youthful offenders so dealt with by such Court or Magistrate:

Provided that if accommodation in a Reformatory School is not immediately available for such youthful offender, he may be detained in the prescribed manner for such other suitable part of a prison as the Local Government may direct—

(*a*) until he can be sent to a Reformatory School, or

(*b*) until the term of his original sentence expires,

whichever event may first happen. Should the term of his original sentence first expire, he shall thereupon be released, but, should he be sent to a Reformatory School, the period of detention he may have gone shall be treated as if spent in a Reformatory School.

Power to require Reformatory School to receive youthful offender sent from another School.

13. (1) If at any time after a youthful offender has been sent to a Reformatory School it appears to the Committee of Visitors or Board of Managers (as the case may be) that the case of such youthful offender has been misrepresented to the Court or Magistrate, or that he will attain the age of eighteen years before the expiration of the period during which he has been ordered to be detained, they shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government.

(2) No person shall be detained in a Reformatory School after he has been found by the Local Government to have attained the age of eighteen years.

Discharge of offenders by order of Government.

14. The Local Government may at any time order any youthful offender—

(*a*) to be discharged from a Reformatory School,

(*b*) to be removed from one Reformatory School to another such school situate within the territories subject to such Government. Provided that the whole period of his detention in a Reformato-

An Act to amend the law relating to Reformatory Schools and to make further provision for dealing with youthful offenders.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Reformatory Schools and to make further provision for dealing with youthful offenders; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1.—Preliminary.

This, commencement and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

(3) This section and section 2 shall extend to the whole of British India. The other sections shall extend in the first instance to the whole of British India except the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, but either of the said Local Governments may at any time, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend these sections to their territories from such day as may be fixed in any such notification.

Repeal of Act V of 1876.

2. (1) The Reformatory Schools Act, 1876, is hereby repealed.

(2) But all proceedings taken, orders passed, officers appointed or authorised and rules made under the said Act shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively passed, appointed or authorised and made under this Act.

(3) Any enactment or document referring to the said Act shall, as far as may be, be construed to refer to this Act, or to the corresponding portion thereof.

Section 399 of Act X of 1882 repealed on the finding a notification under section 1, sub-section (3).

3. From the date fixed by any notification issued under section 1, sub-section (3), section 399 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall be repealed in the province to which the notification relates.

Definitions.

4. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "youthful offender" means any boy who has been convicted of any offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment and who, at the time of such conviction, was under the age of fifteen years;

(b) "Inspector-General" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties imposed by this Act on the Inspector-General: and

(c) "District Magistrate" shall include a Chief Presidency Magistrate.

[illegible] Local Government [illegible]

[illegible] and maintain [illegible] at such place as it may think fit;

(b) [illegible] Reformatory Schools [illegible] such rules, not inconsistent with this Act, as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf;

(c) direct that any school so established or used shall cease to exist as a Reformatory School or to be used as such.

Regulations of schools.

5. Every school so established or used must provide—

(a) sufficient means of separating the inmates at night;

(b) proper sanitary arrangements, water supply, food, clothing and bedding for the youthful offenders detained therein;

(c) the means of giving such youthful offenders industrial training;

(d) an infirmary or proper place for the reception of such youthful offenders when sick.

Inspection of Reformatory Schools.

6. (1) Every school intended to be established or used as a Reformatory School shall, before being used as such, be inspected by the Inspector-General, and if he finds that the requirements of section 5 have been complied with, and that, in his opinion, such school is fitted for the reception of such youthful offenders as may be sent there under this Act, he shall certify to that effect, and such certificate shall be published in the local official Gazette, together with an order of the Local Government establishing the school as a Reformatory School or directing that it shall be used as such, and the school shall thereupon be deemed to be a Reformatory School.

(2) Every such school shall, from time to time and at least once in every year, be visited by the said Inspector-General who shall report to the Local Government as to the condition of the school in such form as the Local Government may prescribe.

8. (1) Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced [illegible] Power of Court to [illegible] transportation [illegible] imprisonment [illegible] Local Government [illegible] may direct that he be detained in a Reformatory School [illegible] for such period [illegible] the Government [illegible] by which he is sentenced,

(3) The powers conferred by this section shall be exercised by (a) the High Court, (b) a Court of Session, and (c) a District Magistrate, and (d) any Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf, and may be exercised by such Courts whether the case comes before them originally or on appeal.

(4) The Local Government may make rules for—

(a) defining what youthful offenders should be sent to Reformatory Schools, having regard to the nature of their offences or other considerations, and

(b) regulating the periods for which youthful offenders may be sent to such schools according to their ages or other considerations.

Procedure where Magistrate is not empowered to pass an order under section 8.

9. (1) When any Magistrate not empowered to pass an order under the last foregoing section is of opinion that a youthful offender convicted by him is a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, he may, without passing sentence, record such opinion and submit his proceedings and forward the youthful offender to the District Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

(2) The Magistrate to whom the proceedings are so submitted may make such further inquiry (if any) as he may think fit and pass such sentence and order for the detention in a Reformatory School of the youthful offender, or otherwise, as he might have passed if such youthful offender had been originally tried by him.

Power of Magistrates to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatory Schools.

10. The officer in charge of a prison in which a youthful offender is confined, in execution of a sentence of imprisonment, may bring him, if he has not then attained the age of fifteen years, before the District Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such prison is situate; and such Magistrate may, if such youthful offender appears to be a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, direct that, instead of undergoing the residue of his sentence, he shall be sent to a Reformatory School, and there detained for a period which shall be subject to the same limitations as are prescribed by or under section 8 with reference to the period of detention therein authorized.

[illegible]

the Court or Magistrate [illegible] question of his age [illegible] evidence as they [illegible] shall record a finding thereon, stating [illegible] nearly as may be.

(2) A like inquiry shall be held by every Magistrate [illegible] finding recorded by every Magistrate [illegible] powered to pass an order under section [illegible] submitting his proceedings and forwarding [illegible] youthful offender to the District Magistrate [illegible] required by section 9, sub-section (1).

Commencement of detention in Reformatory School to which such offender shall be sent.

11. Every youthful offender directed by [illegible] Court or Magistrate to be sent to a Reformatory School shall be sent to such Reformatory School as the Local Government may by general or special order appoint for the reception of youthful offenders so dealt with by such Court or Magistrate:

Provided that, if accommodation in a Reformatory School is not immediately available for such youthful offender, he may be detained in the juvenile ward or such other suitable part of a prison as the Local Government may direct—

(a) until he can be sent to a Reformatory School, or

(b) until the term of his original sentence expires,

whichever event may first happen. Should the term of his original sentence first expire, he shall thereupon be released, but, should he be sent to a Reformatory School, then the period of detention previously undergone shall be treated as detention in a Reformatory School.

Persons found to be over eighteen years not to be detained in Reformatory Schools.

12. (1) If at any time after a youthful offender has been sent to a Reformatory School it appears to the Committee or Board of Visitors or Board of Management, as the case may be, that the age of such youthful offender has been understated in the order for detention, and that he will attain the age of eighteen years before the expiration of the period for which he has been ordered to be detained, they shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government.

(2) No person shall be detained in a Reformatory School after he has been found by the Local Government to have attained the age of eighteen years.

Discharge or removal by order of Government.

13. The Local Government may at any time order any youthful offender—

(a) to be discharged from a Reformatory School;

(b) to be removed from one Reformatory School to another such school situate within the territories subject to such Government: Provided that the whole period of his detention in a Reform

tory School shall not be increased by such removal.

Power to Governor General in Council to direct use of Reformatories in one province for reception of youthful offenders from another

15 (*1*) The Governor General in Council may by general or special order direct that any Reformatory School situated in one province shall be available for the reception of youthful offenders directed to be sent to any Reformatory School by any Court or Magistrate in any other province.

(*2*) Any such order may also provide for the removal of the youthful offender and the cost of his maintenance, and may give any such further directions as may be necessary.

Certain orders not subject to appeal or revision

16. Nothing contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall be construed to authorise any Court or Magistrate to alter or reverse in appeal or revision any order passed with respect to the age of a youthful offender or the substitution of an order for detention in a Reformatory School for transportation or imprisonment.

III — Management of Reformatory Schools.

Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.

17. (*1*) For the control and management of every Reformatory School the Local Government shall appoint either (*a*) a Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors, or (*b*) a Board of Management.

(*2*) Every Committee and every Board so appointed must consist of not less than five persons, of whom two at least shall be Natives of India.

(*3*) The Local Government may suspend or remove any Superintendent or any Member of a Committee or Board so appointed.

Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.

18. (*1*) Every Superintendent so appointed may, with the sanction of the Committee, by license under his hand permit any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School, who has attained the age of fourteen years, to live under the charge of any trustworthy and respectable person named in the license, or any officer of Government or of a Municipality, being an employer of labour and willing to receive and take charge of him, on the condition that the employer shall keep such youthful offender employed at some trade, occupation or calling.

(*2*) The license shall be in force for three months and no longer, but may, at any time and from time to time until the expiration of the period for which the youthful offender has been directed to be detained, be renewed for three months at a time.

Cancellation of license.

19. The license shall be cancelled at the desire of the employer named in the license.

Determination of license.

20. If during the term of the license the employer named therein dies, or ceases from business or to employ labour, or the period for which the youthful offender has been directed to be detained in the Reformatory School expires, the license shall thereupon cease and determine.

Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.

21. If it appears to the Superintendent that the employer has ill treated the youthful offender, or has not adequately provided for his lodging and maintenance, the Superintendent may cancel the license.

Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders

22. (*1*) The Superintendent of a Reformatory School shall be deemed to be the guardian of every youthful offender detained in such school, within the meaning of Act No XIX of 1850 (*concerning the bonding of apprentices*).

Power to apprentice youthful offender

(*2*) If it appears to the Superintendent that any youthful offender licensed under section 18 has behaved well during one or more periods of his license the Superintendent may, with the sanction of the Committee, apprentice him under the provisions of the said Act, and on such apprenticement the right to detain such youthful offender in a Reformatory School shall cease and the unexpired term (if any) of his sentence shall be cancelled.

Duties of Committee of Visitors.

23. (*1*) Every Committee of Visitors appointed under section 17 for a Reformatory School shall, at least once in every month,—

(*a*) visit the school, to hear complaints and see that the requirements of section 6 have been complied with, and that the management of the school is proper in all respects;

(*b*) examine the punishment-book;

(*c*) bring any special cases to the notice of the Inspector-General; and

(*d*) see that no person is illegally detained in the school

(*2*) If any member of a Committee of Visitors so appointed fails or neglects, during a period of six consecutive months, to visit the school and assist in the discharge of the duties aforesaid, he shall cease to be a member of such Committee.

Powers of Board of Management

24. If, in exercise of the power conferred by section 17, the Local Government appoints a Board of Management for any Reformatory School, such Board shall have the powers and perform the functions of the Superintendent under sections 18 to 22, both inclusive; and the license mentioned in section 18 may be under

the hand of their chairman; and they shall be deemed to be the guardians of the youthful offenders detained in such school.

Power to appoint Trustees or other Managers of a school to be a Board of Management.

25. The Local Government may declare any body of Trustees or Managers of a School, who are willing to act in conformity with the rules referred to in section 5, clause (*b*), to be a Board of Management under this Act, and thereupon such body or Managers shall have all the powers and perform all the functions of such Board of Management.

Power of Board to make rules.

26. (*1*) With the previous sanction of the Local Government, every Board of Management of a Reformatory School may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act—

(*i*) to prescribe the articles which are to be deemed to be "prohibited articles"; and

(*ii*) to regulate—

(*a*) the conduct of business of the Board;

(*b*) the management of the school;

(*c*) the education and industrial training of youthful offenders;

(*d*) visits to, and communication with, youthful offenders,

(*e*) the terms and conditions under which any articles declared by the Board to be "prohibited articles" may be introduced into or removed out of the school;

(*f*) the manner in which such articles are to be removed when introduced without due authority;

(*g*) the conditions and limitations under which such articles may be supplied outside the school to any youthful offender under order of detention therein;

(*h*) the conditions on which the possession by any such youthful offender of such articles may be sanctioned;

(*i*) the penalties to be imposed for the supply or possession of such articles when supplied or possessed without due authority,

(*j*) the punishment of offences committed by youthful offenders; and

(*k*) the granting of licenses for the employment of youthful offenders.

(*2*) In the absence of a Board of Management the Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act to regulate for any Reformatory School the matters mentioned in any clause of sub-section (*1*), other than clause (*ii*) (*a*), and also the mode in which the Committee of Visitors shall conduct their business.

IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.

Penalty for introduction or removal or supply of prohibited articles and communication with youthful offenders.

27. Whoever, contrary to any rule made under section 26, introduces or removes or attempts by any means whatever to introduce or remove into or from any Reformatory School, or supplies or attempts to supply outside the limits of any Reformatory School to any youthful offender under order of detention therein, any prohibited article,

and every officer or person in charge of a Reformatory School who, contrary to any such rule, knowingly suffers any such article to be introduced into or removed from any Reformatory School, to be possessed by any youthful offender detained therein, or to be supplied to any such youthful offender outside its limits,

and whoever, contrary to any such rule, communicates or attempts to communicate with any such youthful offender,

and whoever abets any offence made punishable under this section,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.

28. Whoever abets an escape, or an attempt to escape, on the part of a youthful offender from a Reformatory School, or from the employer of such youthful offender, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or with both.

Arrest of escaped youthful offender.

29. A Police-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School under this Act, who has escaped from such school or from his employer, and take him back to such school or to his employer.

V.—Miscellaneous.

Application of Act XV of 1869 to youthful offenders detained in Reformatory Schools

30. The provisions of the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, shall be applied, so far as they can be made applicable, to youthful offenders detained in Reformatory Schools as if they were persons confined in jail within the meaning of that Act. XV of 18

Power to deal in other ways with youthful offenders including girls.

31. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other enactment for the time being in force, any Court may, if it shall think fit, instead of sentencing any youthful offender to transportation or imprisonment or directing him to be detained in a Reformatory School, order him to be—

(*a*) discharged after due admonition, or

(*b*) delivered to his parent or to his guardian or nearest adult relative, on such parent, guardian or relative executing a bond, with or without sureties, as the Court may require, to be responsible for the good behaviour of the youthful offender for any period not exceeding twelve months.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section the term "youthful offender" shall include a girl.

(*3*) The powers conferred on the Court by this section shall be exercised only by Courts empowered by or under section 8.

(*4*) When any youthful offender is convicted by a Court not empowered to act under this section and the Court is of opinion that the powers conferred by this section should be exercised in respect of such youthful offender, it may record such opinion and submit the proceedings and forward the youthful offender to the District Magistrate to whom such Court is subordinate.

(*5*) The District Magistrate to whom the proceedings are so submitted may thereupon make such order or pass such sentence as he might have made or passed if the case had originally been tried by him.

Procedure when youthful offender under detention in a Reformatory School is again convicted and sentenced.

32. When a youthful offender during his period of detention in a Reformatory School is again convicted by a criminal Court, the sentence of such Court shall commence at once, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in section 397 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, but the Court shall forthwith report the matter to the Local Government, which shall have power to deal with the matter in any way in which it thinks fit.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th March, 1897, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. IX OF 1897.

An Act to amend the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Provident Funds Act, 1897

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including Upper Burma and British Baluchistan ; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions

2. In this Act—

(*1*) "Provident Fund" means a fund in which the subscriptions or deposits of any class or classes of employees are received and held on their individual accounts, and includes any contributions credited in respect of, and any interest accruing on, such subscriptions or deposits under the rules of the Fund :

(*2*) "Government Provident Fund" means a Provident Fund constituted by the authority of the Government for any class or classes of its employees :

(*3*) "Railway Provident Fund" means a Provident Fund constituted by the authority of the Government of India or of any company which administers a railway or tramway in British India, either under a special Act of Parliament or under contract with the Secretary of State in Council or the Government of India, for any class or classes of the employees on, or in connection with, such railway or tramway : and

(*4*) "compulsory deposit" means a subscription or deposit which is not repayable on the demand, or at the option, of the subscriber or depositor, and includes any contribution which may have been credited in respect of, and any interest or increment which may have accrued on, such subscription or deposit under the rules of the Fund.

Payment from Government or Railway Provident Fund on death of subscriber or depositor.

3. (*1*) When a subscriber to, or depositor in, any Government or Railway Provident Fund dies and the sum standing to his credit in the books of the Fund does not exceed two thousand rupees, the officer or person whose duty it is to make payment of such sum may pay it as follows :—

(*a*) he may pay it to any person entitled to receive it according to the rules of the Fund or, in the absence of any rule of the Fund to the contrary, to any person nominated in writing by the deceased subscriber or depositor to receive it ;

(*b*) in any case not hereinbefore provided for, he may pay it to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it.

(*2*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall apply to any such sum which, at the commencement of this Act, stands to the credit of any subscriber or depositor already deceased.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall affect the validity of the rules of any Fund in so far as such rules may provide for the disposal of sums exceeding two thousand rupees.

Government and Railway Provident Funds not to be attached

4. After the commencement of this Act, the compulsory deposits in any Government or Railway Provident Fund shall not be liable to attachment under any decree or order of a Court of Justice in respect of any debt or liability incurred by a subscriber to, or depositor in, such Fund, and neither the Official Assignee, nor a Receiver appointed under Chapter XX of the Code of 1882. of Civil Procedure, shall be entitled to, or have any claim on, any such compulsory deposit.

Protection for anything done in good faith under this Act

5. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person in respect of anything done or in good faith intended to be done in pursuance of the provisions of this Act.

Power to extend Act to other Provident Funds.

6. The Governor General in Council may, in his discretion, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the provisions of this Act to any Provident Fund established for the benefit of its employees by any local authority within the meaning of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879. XI of 1879.

Saving as to estates of soldiers.

7. Nothing in section 3 shall apply to money belonging to the estate of any European officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier dying in Her Majesty's service in India, or of any European who at the time of his death was a deserter from such service.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th March, 1897, and is hereby promulgated for general information: —

ACT No. X OF 1897.

THE GENERAL CLAUSES ACT, 1897.

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THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

An Act to consolidate and extend the General Clauses Acts, 1868 and 1887.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and extend the General Clauses Acts, 1868 and 1887; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. (1) This Act may be called the General Clauses Act, 1897; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. The Acts mentioned in the schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

General Definitions.

3. In this Act, and in all Acts of the Governor General in Council and Regulations made after the commencement of this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "abet," with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall have the same meaning as in the Indian Penal Code:

(2) "act," used with reference to an offence or a civil wrong, shall include a series of acts, and words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions:

(3) "affidavit" shall include affirmation and declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing:

(4) "barrister" shall mean a barrister of England or Ireland, or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland:

(5) "Bengal Act" shall mean an Act made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892:

(6) "Bombay Act" shall mean an Act made by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892:

(7) "British India" shall mean all territories and places within Her Majesty's dominions which are for the time being governed by Her Majesty through the Governor General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor General of India:

(8) "British possession" shall mean any part of Her Majesty's dominions, exclusive of the United Kingdom, and, where parts of those dominions are under both a central and a local legislature, all parts under the central legislature shall, for the purposes of this definition, be deemed to be one British possession: "British possession."

(9) "Chapter" shall mean a Chapter of the Act or Regulation in which the word occurs: "Chapter."

(10) "Collector" shall mean, in a Presidency-town, the Collector of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be and, elsewhere, the chief officer in charge of the revenue administration of a district: "Collector."

(11) "Colony" shall mean any part of Her Majesty's dominions, exclusive of the British Islands and of British India, and, where parts of those dominions are under both a central and a local legislature, all parts under the central legislature shall, for the purposes of this definition, be deemed to be one colony: "Colony."

(12) "commencement," used with reference to an Act or Regulation, shall mean the day on which the Act or Regulation comes into force: "Commencement."

(13) "Commissioner" shall mean the chief officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a division: "Commissioner"

(14) "consular officer" shall include consul-general, consul, vice-consul, consular agent, pro consul and any person for the time being authorized to perform the duties of consul-general, consul, vice consul or consular agent: "Consular officer."

(15) "District Judge" shall mean the Judge of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but shall not include a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction: "District Judge."

(16) "document" shall include any matter written, expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks, or by more than one of those means, which is intended to be used, or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter: "Document"

(17) "enactment" shall include a Regulation (as hereinafter defined) and any Regulation of the Bengal, Madras or Bombay Code, and shall also include any provision contained in any Act or in any such Regulation as aforesaid: "Enactment.

her."

(18) "father", in the case of any one whose personal law permits adoption, shall include an adoptive father:

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(19) "financial year" shall mean the year commencing on the first day of April:

d faith."

(20) a thing shall be deemed to be done in "good faith" where it is in fact done honestly, whether it is done negligently or not;

vern- nt."

(21) "Government" or "the Government" shall include the Local Government as well as the Government of India:

vern- nt of In- "

(22) "Government of India" shall mean the Governor General in Council or, during the absence of the Governor General from his Council, the President in Council, or the Governor General alone, as regards the powers which may be lawfully exercised by them or him respectively:

Majes- or "the een."

(23) "Her Majesty" or "the Queen" shall include Her successors:

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(24) "High Court," used with reference to civil proceedings, shall mean the highest Civil Court of appeal in the part of British India in which the Act or Regulation containing the expression operates:

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(25) "immoveable property" shall include land, benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth:

ison- ' of 1860.

(26) "imprisonment" shall mean imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code:

a."

(27) "India" shall mean British India, together with any territories of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of Her Majesty exercised through the Governor General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor General of India:

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(28) "local authority" shall mean a municipal committee, district board, body of port commissioners or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of a municipal or local fund:

l Gov- nt"

(29) "Local Government" shall mean the person authorized by law to administer executive government in the part of British India in which the Act or Regulation containing the expression operates, and shall include a Chief Commissioner:

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(30) "Madras Act" shall mean an Act made by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892:

(31) "Magistrate" shall include every person exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force:

(32) "master," used with reference to a ship, shall mean any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being control or charge of the ship: "Master a ship).

(33) "month" shall mean a month reckoned according to the British calendar: "Month

(34) "moveable property" shall mean property of every description, except immoveable property: "Moveable property.

(35) "North-Western Provinces and Oudh Act" shall mean an Act made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in Council under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892: "North-tern Pr ces and C Act" 24 & 25 Vict., c. 55 & 56 Vict., c.

(36) "oath" shall include affirmation and declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing: "Oath."

(37) "offence" shall mean any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force: "Offence

(38) "Part" shall mean a Part of the Act or Regulation in which the word occurs: "Part."

(39) "person" shall include any company or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not: "Person."

(40) "Political Agent" shall include— "Political Agent."

(a) the principal officer representing the Government in any territory or place beyond the limits of British India, and

(b) any officer of the Government of India or of any Local Government appointed by the Government of India or the Local Government to exercise all or any of the powers of a Political Agent for any place not forming part of British India under the law for the time being in force relating to foreign jurisdiction and extradition:

(41) "Presidency-town" shall mean the local limits for the time being of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be: "Presi cy-town."

(42) "Privy Council" shall mean the Lords and others for the time being of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council: "Privy C cil."

(43) "province" shall mean the territories for the time being administered by any Local Government: "Prov ce

(44) "public nuisance" shall mean a public nuisance as defined in the Indian Penal Code: "Public sance" XLV of 18

(45) "registered," used with reference to a document, shall mean registered in British India under the law for the time being in force for the registration of documents: "Registered

(46) 'Regulation" shall mean a Regulation made under the Government of India Act, 1870:

(47) "rule" shall mean a rule made in exercise of a power conferred by any enactment, and shall include a regulation made as a rule under any enactment:

(48) "schedule" shall mean a schedule to the Act or Regulation in which the word occurs:

(49) "Scheduled District" shall mean a "Scheduled District" as defined in the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874:

(50) "section" shall mean a section of the Act or Regulation in which the word occurs:

(51) "ship" shall include every description of vessel used in navigation not exclusively propelled by oars:

(52) "sign," with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall, with reference to a person who is unable to write his name, include "mark", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions:

(53) "son", in the case of any one whose personal law permits adoption, shall include an adopted son:

(54) "sub-section" shall mean a sub-section of the section in which the word occurs:

(55) "swear", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall include affirming and declaring in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing:

(56) "vessel" shall include any ship or boat or any other description of vessel used in navigation:

(57) "will" shall include a codicil and every writing making a voluntary posthumous disposition of property:

(58) expressions referring to "writing" shall be construed as including references to printing, lithography, photography and other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form: and

(59) "year" shall mean a year reckoned according to the British calendar.

4. (1) The definitions in section 3 of the following words and expressions, that is to say "affidavit," "barrister," "British India," "District Judge," "father," "Government of India," "Her Majesty" or "the Queen," "High Court" "immoveable property," "imprisonment," "Local Government," "Magistrate," "month," "moveable property," "oath," "person," "section," "son," "swear," "will" and "year," apply also, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, to all Acts of the Governor General in Council made after the third day of January, 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

(2) The definitions in the said section of the following words and expressions, that is to say, "abet," "Chapter," "commencement," "financial year," "local authority," "master," "offence," "Part," "public nuisance," "registered," "schedule," "ship," "sign," "sub-section" and "writing," apply also, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, to all Acts of the Governor General in Council and Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

General Rules of Construction.

Coming into operation of enactments.

5. (1) Where any Act of the Governor General in Council is not expressed to come into operation on a particular day, then it shall come into operation on the day on which it receives the assent of the Governor General.

(2) Where any Act of the Governor General in Council is reserved under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, section 20, for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, then, if no later date is expressed, it shall come into operation, if assented to by Her Majesty, on the day on which the assent of Her Majesty is duly proclaimed. 24 & 25 Vict., c 67.

(3) Unless the contrary is expressed, an Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation shall be construed as coming into operation immediately on the expiration of the day preceding its commencement.

Effect of repeal.

6. Where this Act, or any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, repeals any enactment hitherto made or hereafter to be made, then, unless a different intention appears, the repeal shall not—

(a) revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which the repeal takes effect; or

(b) affect the previous operation of any enactment so repealed or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or

(c) affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any enactment so repealed; or

(d) affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any enactment so repealed; or

(e) affect any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid;

and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed as if the repealing Act or Regulation had not been passed.

7. (1) In any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, it shall be necessary, for the purpose of reviving, either wholly or partially, any enactment wholly or partially repealed, expressly to state that purpose.

(2) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council made after the third day of January, 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

8. (1) Where this Act, or any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, repeals and re-enacts, with or without modification, any provision of a former enactment, then references in any other enactment or in any instrument to the provision so repealed shall, unless a different intention appears, be construed as references to the provision so re-enacted.

9 (1) In any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of excluding the first in a series of days or any other period of time, to use the word "from," and, for the purpose of including the last in a series of days or any other period of time, to use the word "to".

(2) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council made after the third day of January, 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

10. (1) Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, any act or proceeding is directed or allowed to be done or taken in any Court or office on a certain day or within a prescribed period, then, if the Court or office is closed on that day or the last day of the prescribed period, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court or office is open:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any act or proceeding to which the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, applies.

(2) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council and Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

11. In the measurement of any distance, for the purposes of any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, that distance shall, unless a different intention appears, be measured in a straight line on a horizontal plane.

12. Where, by any enactment now in force or hereafter to be in force, any duty of customs or excise, or in the nature thereof, is leviable on any given quantity, by weight, measure or value of any goods or merchandize, then a like duty is leviable according to the same rate on any greater or less quantity.

Gender and number.

13. In all Acts of the Governor General in Council and Regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females; and

(2) words in the singular shall include the plural, and *vice versâ*.

Powers and Functionaries.

Powers conferred on the Government to be exercisable from time to time.

14. (1) Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, any power is conferred on the Government, then that power may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

(2) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council and Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

Power to appoint to include power to appoint *ex officio*.

15. Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation, a power to appoint any person to fill any office or execute any function is conferred, then, unless it is otherwise expressly provided, any such appointment, if it is made after the commencement of this Act, may be made either by name or by virtue of office.

Power to appoint to include power to suspend or dismiss.

16. Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation, a power to make any appointment is conferred, then, unless a different intention appears, the authority having power to make the appointment shall also have power to suspend or dismiss any person appointed by it in exercise of that power.

Substitution of functionaries.

17. (1) In any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of indicating the application of a law to every person or number of persons for the time being executing the functions of an office, to mention the official title of the officer at present executing the functions, or that of the officer by whom the functions are commonly executed.

(2) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council made after the third day of January 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

Successors.

18. (1) In any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of indicating the relation of a law to the successors of any functionaries or of corporations having perpetual succession, to express its relation to the functionaries or corporations.

(2) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council made after the third day of January, 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

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19. (1) In any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of expressing that a law relative to the chief or superior of an office shall apply to the deputies or subordinates lawfully performing the duties of that office in the place of their superior, to prescribe the duty of the superior.

(2) This section applies also to all Acts of the Governor General in Council made after the third day of January, 1868, and to all Regulations made on or after the fourteenth day of January, 1887.

Provisions as to Orders, Rules, etc., made under Enactments.

20. Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation, a power to issue any order, scheme, rule, form or bye-law is conferred then expressions used in the order, scheme, rule, form or bye law, if it is made after the commencement of this Act, shall, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, have the same respective meanings as in the Act or Regulation conferring the power.

21. Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation, a power to make orders, rules or bye laws is conferred, then that power includes a power, exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like sanction and conditions (if any), to add to, amend, vary or rescind any orders, rules or bye-laws so made.

22. Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation which is not to come into force immediately on the passing thereof, a power is conferred to make rules or bye-laws, or to issue orders with respect to the application of the Act or Regulation, or with respect to the establishment of any Court or office or the appointment of any Judge or officer thereunder, or with respect to the person by whom, or the time when, or the place where, or the manner in which, or the fees for which, anything is to be done under the Act or Regulation, then that power may be exercised at any time after the passing of the Act or Regulation, but rules, bye-laws or orders so made or issued shall not take effect till the commencement of the Act or Regulation.

23. Where, by any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation, a power to make rules or bye-laws is expressed to be given subject to the condition of the rules or bye-laws being made after previous publication, then the following provisions shall apply, namely :—

(1) the authority having power to make the rules or bye-laws shall, before making them, publish a draft of the proposed rules or bye-laws for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby ;

(2) the publication shall be made in such manner as that authority deems to be sufficient, or, if the condition with respect to previous publication so requires, in such manner as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government prescribes ;

(3) there shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date on or after which the draft will be taken into consideration ;

(4) the authority having power to make the rules or bye laws, and, where the rules or bye laws are to be made with the sanction, approval or concurrence of another authority, that authority also, shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be received by the authority having power to make the rules or bye laws from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified ;

(5) the publication in the Gazette of a rule or bye-law purporting to have been made in exercise of a power to make rules or bye-laws after previous publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule or bye-law has been duly made.

Continuation of orders, etc., issued under enactments repealed and re-enacted.

24. Where any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation is, after the commencement of this Act, repealed and re-enacted with or without modification, then, unless it is otherwise expressly provided, any order, scheme, rule, form or bye law, issued under the repealed Act or Regulation, shall, so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions re-enacted, continue in force, and be deemed to have been issued under the provisions so re-enacted, unless and until it is superseded by any order, scheme, rule, form or bye-law issued under the provisions so re-enacted.

Miscellaneous.

XLV of 1860. Recovery of fines.

25. Sections 63 to 70 of the Indian Penal Code and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in relation to the issue and the execution of warrants for the levy of fines shall apply to all fines imposed under any Act, Regulation, rule or bye law, unless the Act, Regulation, rule or bye-law contains an express provision to the contrary.

Provision as to offences punishable under two or more enactments.

26. Where an act or omission constitutes an offence under two or more enactments, then the offender shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either or any of those enactments, but shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

Meaning of service by post.

27. Where any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act authorizes or requires any document to be served by post, whether the expression "serve" or either of the expressions "give" or "send" or any other expression is used, then, unless a different intention appears, the service shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, pre-paying and posting, by registered post, a letter containing the document, and, unless the contrary is proved, to have been effected at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

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ctments.

28. (*1*) In any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation, and in any rule, bye-law, instrument or document, made under, or with reference to, any such Act or Regulation, any enactment may be cited by reference to the title or short title (if any) conferred thereon or by reference to the number and year thereof, and any provision in an enactment may be cited by reference to the section or sub-section of the enactment in which the provision is contained.

(*2*) In this Act and in any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act, a description or citation of a portion of another enactment shall, unless a different intention appears, be construed as including the word, section or other part mentioned or referred to as forming the beginning and as forming the end of the portion comprised in the description or citation.

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29. The provisions of this Act respecting the construction of Acts, Regulations, rules or bye-laws made after the commencement of this Act shall not affect the construction of any Act, Regulation, rule or bye-law made before the commencement of this Act, although the Act, Regulation, rule or bye-law is continued or amended by an Act, Regulation, rule or bye-law made after the commencement of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 2.*)

Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
1868	I	The General Clauses Act, 1868.	The whole
1872	I	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	So much as relates to Act I of 1868.
1887	I	The General Clauses Act, 1887.	The whole.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much as relates to Act I of 1868.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 11.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

APPROPRIATION REPORT

ON

THE ACCOUNTS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOR

1895-96.

BY

A. F. COX,

OFFG. COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

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APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1895-96.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Throughout the report the figures are tens of rupees (Rs. 1—R10), with the last two figures cut off for brevity, thus, 149,7 reads one hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred tens of rupees.

1. Owing to the continued fall in the gold value of the rupee, the Government of India found itself face to face with the prospect of a heavy deficit in the Estimates of 1895-96. Before the presentation of those estimates, the Tariff Act was accordingly amended in December 1894, by the inclusion of cotton yarn and piece goods in the tariff, and a countervailing excise duty was also imposed on certain classes of cotton goods manufactured in this country. With the additional revenue thus expected to be obtained (1,455,0), the Government of India was able to secure equilibrium in the Estimates of the year in which the total revenue was expected to amount to 96,924,3 and the expenditure chargeable against it to 96,878,1, leaving a net surplus of 46,2 only. The rate of Exchange was taken in the Estimates at 13·09*d.* involving an excess expenditure of nearly 1,900,0 over the Budget Estimates of 1894-95. Provision was made for an increased scale of expenditure on Civil and Military Works which had been considerably restricted in the previous year, for an increase in the pay of Native Sepoys from R7 to R9 and for 150,0 for military preparations in connection with the disturbances in Chitral, for an increase in the Opium Expenditure due to an enhancement of the price paid to the cultivators of Bengal opium and to the purchase of Malwa opium for excise purposes. The Famine Insurance Grant, however, remained suspended. On the other hand, an improvement was estimated to be obtained from the reduction of the rate of interest on the bulk of the rupee debt, and from Railway, Land, Opium, and other revenues. The Financial Statement concluded with the remark that while the crisis was not yet past and the financial position could not be looked upon as safe till the Famine Grant had been renewed, yet the Government of India might claim to have made a full year's progress towards the restoration of their fortunes.

2. No sooner was the Financial Statement issued, than the complications in Chitral took a serious turn and it was decided to send a military expedition for the relief of the garrison, which cost 1,619,3 during the year, against a provision of 150,0 in the Budget. The occupation of Chitral and its communications also involved an expenditure of 86,6. The final result of the year would therefore have been a heavy deficit, if it were not for the rise in exchange during the year, the average rate obtained having been 13·638*d.* against 13·09*d.* a large improvement in the net revenue from Opium due partly to a saving in the expenditure consequent on the failure of the crops and partly to a rise in the price of Bengal opium, an increase in the revenue from Railways, Customs, Excise, Salt, Post Office and Telegraph, and a large saving on the estimate of the ordinary Military Expenditure, and that of the Civil Departments. These improvements were not only sufficient to meet the heavy expenditure on account of Chitral, but enabled the Government of India to restore the Famine Insurance Grant to 1,000,0, to refund to the Local Governments the special contributions aggregating 405,0 realised in 1894-95, to reduce with effect from 3rd February 1896 the cotton duties from 5 to 3½ per cent., to abolish the duty on yarns and still to close with a surplus of 1,534,0.

3. No changes in classification of Revenue and Expenditure requiring special notice here were made during the year.

4. The following summary gives the Budget and Account figures of 1895-96 to be reviewed in this report, and the details will be found in the statements on pages 154 to 166 :—

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.		Revenue and Expenditure.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
65,229,0	66,073,3	A	Principal Heads of Revenue .	11,280,5	10,351,2
805,1	825,1	B	Interest	4,115,5	4,044,8
2,781,0	2,840,4	C	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,657,5	2,594,9
1,630,2	1,684,5	D	Civil Departments . .	15,379,5	15,172,9
953,9	1,095,9	E	Miscellaneous . . .	6,103,7	5,933,3
...	...	F	Famine	55,0	586,5
...	...	G	Construction of Railways .	9,4	7,7
21,536,8	21,859,2	H	Railways	23,685,0	23,479,5
2,484,3	2,300,0	J	Irrigation	3,050,5	2,976,3
652,4	713,8	K	Buildings and Roads . .	5,817,0	5,810,5
851,6	978,0	L	Army Services . . .	25,193,1	25,398,2
...	...	LL	Special Defence Works .	154,7	101,3
...	...	M	Provincial Surplus + or Deficit — . . .	—623,3	+379,1
...	...		Imperial Surplus + or Deficit — .	+46,2	+1,534,0
96,924,3	98,370,2		TOTAL .	96,924,3	98,370,2

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
+46,2	+1,534,0	Imperial Surplus or Deficit as above . . .	...	...
...	...	N Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works .	4,400,0	4,087,2
...	...	O Permanent Debt . .	890,1	586,4
522,3	739,0	P Unfunded Debt . . .	...	...
...	...	Q Deposits and Advances .	823,2	1,316,0
...	...	R Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . .	49,9	74,5
...	...	RR Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments . .	463,5	164,1
...	...	S Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies, Capital Accounts	619,0	185,9
...	80,5	T Remittances . . .	2,5	...
17,000,0	17,664,5	U Secretary of State's Bills .	17,706,8	18,742,2
25,125,7	25,032,6	V Cash Balance, April 1st .	...	...
...	...	Ditto, March 31st .	17,739,2	19,894,3
42,694,2	45,050,6	GRAND TOTAL .	42,694.2	45,050,6

Comparison with the year 1894-95.

5. The comparison in respect of revenues with the year 1894-95 is as follows :—

Revenues.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference. 1895-96, greater (+) or less (—).
Principal Heads of Revenue . . .	63,585,1	66,073,3	+2,488,2
Interest	815,1	825,1	+10,0
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint . .	2,645,6	2,840,4	+194,8
Civil Departments	1,629,0	1,684,5	+55,5
Miscellaneous	1,227,0	1,095,9	—131,1
Railways	21,244,1	21,859,2	+615,1
Irrigation	2,338,8	2,300,0	—38,8
Buildings and Roads	692,5	713,8	+21,3
Army Services	1,010,2	978,0	—32,2
TOTAL	95,187,4	98,370,2	+3,182,8

6. The important variations under *Principal Heads of Revenue* are the following :—

Land Revenue	+792,6
Opium	—199,9
Salt	+196,1
Stamps	+101,4
Excise	+194,7
Provincial Rates	+165,9
Customs	+1,162,4
TOTAL .	+2,413,2

7. Under *Land Revenue* the increase occurred chiefly in the Central Provinces (108,9), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (261,8), and Bombay (407,c) in consequence partly of postponements from the previous year and partly of revisions of settlements. In Bombay a part of the increase was also due to the collection in advance of a part of the revenue due in the current year. Under *Opium* the prices realised at the sales of Pengal opium were higher than those of the previous year (R1,390 against 1,338), but the improvement due to this was more than counterbalanced by a reduction in the number of chests sold, the net result having been a falling off in the revenue of 81,0. There was also a falling off of 145,4 in the Malwa opium pass fees, owing to the depressed condition of the trade. In excise opium, however, there was an improvement due to an enhancement of the cost price at which Bengal opium is issued for excise purposes, in consequence of an increase in the price paid to the cultivator. The improvement in *Salt* revenue occurred mainly in Madras, in consequence of the high price of Government paper which ruled during the year, having induced dealers to pay the duty in cash instead of availing themselves of the option of taking credit for six months on

lodging Government paper as security. The improvements under *Stamps* and *Excise* represent as usual the normal growth of these revenues in consequence of the growing prosperity of the country. There was, however, a decline in the Excise revenue of the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in consequence of unfavourable agricultural seasons. Under *Provincial Rates* there was an increase in the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, due to postponements from the preceding year, and in Madras owing partly to the establishment of additional Punchayat Unions, and partly to the village cess collections having been made for the whole year, against nine months in the previous year. The increase under *Customs* was obtained chiefly from the import duty imposed on cotton goods and yarn in December 1894 and partly from an improvement in the productiveness of the other duties. The increase would have been much larger but for the reduction of the duty on cotton goods and the abolition of the duty on yarns in February 1896.

8. The improvement under *Interest* is more than accounted for by the increased revenue obtained from the investment of a part of the cash balances in England. *Post Office and Telegraph* exhibited normal growths which were specially enhanced by the opening of new Post Offices in Cashmere and Chitral, by an increase in state telegrams on account of the Chitral Expedition, and in consequence of the deduction from the telegraph revenue of the previous year of 43,2 which was refunded to the East Indian Railway on a re-adjustment of the rent paid by it for the lease of telegraph wires and instruments for the years 1887 to 1893. The principal items making up the improvement under *Civil Departments* are an increase of 11,7 under Police, due to larger receipts from private watchmen and the sale of a Police hulk, of 14,5 under Marine, chiefly in Madras, due to re-adjustment of the contribution made in the previous year to the Pamban Pilotage Fund on account of the dredger "Wenlock" and 10,3 under Scientific and other Minor Departments, due chiefly to increased demand for cinchona and quinine and to a contribution paid by the Poona Municipality towards the Reay Industrial Museum. The falling off under *Miscellaneous* is accounted for chiefly by the absence of the special receipts which occurred in 1894-95, namely, 68,9 on account of the capitalised value of lapsed pensions under the King of Oudh Loans and 9,5 on account of the refund obtained from Her Majesty's Imperial Government, of the share of the charges for the Opium Commission originally borne by the Government of India. The Gain by Exchange on capital transactions of subsidised Railways also fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 49,4.

9. The large improvement in the *Railway Revenue Account* was obtained from the additional mileage of railways opened for traffic during the year, from the heavy traffic connected with the Chitral Expedition, from an exceptionally heavy pilgrim traffic and from a better business generally in cotton, coal, wheat and rice. The increase would have been larger but for serious breaches caused on some of the lines by floods which led to the suspension of through traffic on them for nearly two months. The chief contributors to the improvement were the East Indian Railway (245,3), the North-Western Railway (231,5), the South Indian Railway (72,2), the Southern Mahratta Railway (69,8), the East Coast Railway (53,5) and the Burma Railway (59,8). There was, on the other hand, a falling-off on the Rajputana-Malwa and the Indian Midland Railways of 162,3 and 73,2 respectively, owing to a falling-off in the traffic in grain, oil-seeds and salt. Under *Irrigation* revenue the falling-off of 38,8 was due to the heavy winter rains of 1894-95 having reduced the demand for canal water in the North-Western Provinces for the rabi irrigation of that year, the collections for which were made in the year under review. The decrease was, however, counterbalanced to some extent by increases in the Punjab and Madras, due to the development of irrigation in the former province and to enhancement of water rates in the latter. Under *Buildings and Roads* there was an improvement in the receipts from sale of buildings and from ferry tolls. As regards *Army Services*, the receipts of the previous year included a special credit of 34,1 on account of the value of Ordnance stores supplied to the Nepal Durbar and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and on account of the sale-proceeds of three troopships

in England. The receipts in 1895-96 were further reduced by the value of Commissariat stores issued to other Departments having been adjusted by deduction from expenditure, instead of as receipts and by smaller sales of malt liquor. These deficiencies were, however, made good to some extent by larger recoveries on account of expeditions which were credited for the first time as receipts, instead of being deducted from expenditure, and by an increase in the value of articles in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British establishment.

10. The comparison of the expenditure side is given below. The average rate of exchange for the Secretary of State's drawings in 1895-96 was about 13·638*d.* against 13·1005*d.* in 1894-95. The decrease under the different heads in the exchange on the expenditure in England, due mainly to the higher rate of Exchange obtained during the year, is shown separately :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference, 1895-96, greater + or less — In the Exchange, on English expenditure.	Due to other causes.	Total.
Direct Demands on the Revenues	9,722,1	10,351,2	— 5,2	+ 634,3	+ 629,1
Interest	5,124,0	4,044,8	— 180,5	— 898,7	— 1,079,2
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,466,2	2,594,9	— 3,0	+ 131,7	+ 128,7
Civil Departments	14,835,2	15,172,9	— 14,8	+ 352,5	+ 337,7
Miscellaneous	6,065,7	5,933,3	— 144,5	+ 12,1	— 132,4
Famine	610,2	586,5	— 1	— 23,6	— 23,7
Construction of Railways	19,6	7,7	...	— 11,9	— 11,9
Railways	23,592,6	23,479,5	— 407,8	+ 294,7	— 113,1
Irrigation	2,952,8	2,976,3	— 6	+ 24,1	+ 23,5
Buildings and Roads	5,352,8	5,810,5	...	+ 457,7	+ 457,7
Army Services	24,096,1	25,398,2	— 422,8	+ 1,724,9	+ 1,302,1
Special Defence Works	217,9	101,3	— 34,0	— 82,6	— 116,6
Total	95,055,2	96,457,1	— 1,213,3	+ 2,615,2	+ 1,401,9

11. The decreases in the charges for Exchange require no special explanation, and it is necessary to refer only to the differences shown above as due to other causes.

12. Under *Direct Demands on the Revenues* there was an increase of 453,6 in the Opium expenditure, due partly to an increase in the price paid to the cultivator for crude opium from R5 to R6 per seer and partly to an increase in the outturn. Assignments and Compensations also showed an increase of 48,3, due to revision of settlements of alienated lands in Bombay, to payments of arrears and to an increase in the sale of Sambhar salt in 1894-95 having enhanced the compensation payable to the Jodhpur and Jeypur States. The remainder of the increase occurred chiefly under Land Revenue (49,3), due to normal growth of the charges for District Administration and Land Records and Agriculture, under Customs (28,3), due to the additional establishment necessitated by the re-imposition of cotton duties, under Salt (22,9), due to the re-introduction of the monopoly system in certain

excise factories in Madras and the transfer of large quantities of Government salt for storage and under Refunds and Drawbacks (19,5), due to drawbacks of cotton duties. The *Interest* charges in 1894-95 included a considerable amount of special expenditure connected with the conversion operations in India, while those of 1895-96 were diminished by the reduction of the rate of interest on the bulk of the rupee debt from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., by a considerable portion of the 4 per cent. debt not having been tendered for conversion and having therefore ceased to bear interest as it had been advertised for discharge, and by the transfer of a larger portion of the interest charges in India to the Railway and Irrigation Revenue Accounts in consequence of additional capital expenditure on State Railways and Irrigation Works, which was met from existing balances without a new loan. *Post Office and Telegraph* showed excesses as usual, due to continued growth of the departments, the increase under Telegraph being further enhanc by an extension of the programme for the construction of new lines which had beer. unusually curtailed in the previous year.

13. As regards the *Civil Departments*, the only items which require special mention are an increase of 146,3 under Political, due to payment of arrears of the subsidy of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, to charges connected with the visit of His Highness the Amir's son to England, and to the expenditure connected with the Chitral expedition, the Kurram Mission and the frontier levies in Dir and Swat, and an increase of 44,7 under Marine due to an enhancement of the contribution towards the expenses of Her Majesty's ships employed in the Indian seas, the decision of the arbitrator being that India must pay a share of the cost incurred by the Admiralty in the defence of Indian waters. Most of the other heads also showed usual increases owing to the growing needs of Administration, the only head which showed a decrease being Administration, under which there were some special payments in 1894-95 to the Bank of England and the Presidency Banks in India, in consequence of the extra work entailed on them by the conversion of the 4 per cent. rupee debt, and the supply of currency note forms, which were also exceptionally heavy. The normal growth of the retired list and an increase in the number of officers absent on leave in England enhanced the charges in the group *Miscellaneous*, but a part of the increase was counterbalanced by lapses of Political Pensions, by the transfer of a Waziki pension amounting to 5,9 from this head to Interest and by smaller charges for Special Commissions of Enquiry. The *Famine Insurance* Grant was maintained in both years at 1,c00,0. But owing to a falling-off in the net earnings of the two Protective Railways, the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland, there was an increase in the net charge on the revenues on account of them. This, though shown under the Railway Revenue Account, is actually met out of this grant, and the increase in it consequently caused a corresponding reduction in the amount available for expenditure on the construction of Protective Railways and Irrigation Works, shown in this group. The programme of the year for the *Construction of Railways* from revenue was smaller than that of the previous year.

14. In the *Railway Revenue Account* there was a large increase in the working expenses of State Railways owing to larger traffic and to specially large renewals of engines on the East Indian Railway. The interest charges were also higher owing to the progress of railway construction. The increases were, however, counterbalanced to some extent by a large decrease in the surplus profits paid to the Great Indian Peninsula, the East Indian, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway on account of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The *Irrigation Expenditure* was higher owing to increased charges for interest consequent on the investment of further capital on the construction of Irrigation Works. The expenditure on *Buildings and Roads* in 1894-95 was exceptionally low owing to the stringent measures of economy adopted in that year in consequence of financial pressure. On the restoration of financial equilibrium the scale of expenditure under this head has been raised to the normal level. As regards *Army Services*, the increase is more than accounted for by the special expenditure connected with the Chitral Relief Force, and the occupation of Chitral and its communications. There was special expenditure also on account of the Tochi and Wano

garrisons, the reorganisation of the Army Commands and Staff in India, the increase in the pay of the Native Infantry from R7 to R9 a month and the payment of the British troops at a lower rate of exchange, namely, 13¼*d.*, against an average of 13⅞*d.* in 1894-95. These increases were, however, counterbalanced by a saving in the ordinary expenditure, chiefly in the purchase of malt liquor, in the charges for provisions for native troops due to a fall in prices, in the Railway and other transport charges, in the charges for clothing due to the introduction of the new clothing scheme, in the payments to the War Office, the advances made in the previous year having been found to be larger than the amount due, in the furlough allowances of officers absent in England and in the supplies of Ordnance stores from England. The expenditure on *Special Defence Works* was considerably below that in 1894-95 owing to the gradual completion of the important works included in the programme.

Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates of 1895-96.

15. The following figures exhibit the differences in the net accounts between the Budget and the actuals, the differences due to the rise in the rate of exchange, which was taken in the Budget at 13·09*d.*, being shown in a separate column The comparison of the gross figures has been given before in paragraph 4:—

	Due to rise in exchange.	Better + Worse — Due to other causes.	Net.
Principal Heads of Revenue . .	+ 3,4	+1,770,2	+1,773,6
Interest	+ 191,9	— 101,2	+ 90,7
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint .	+ 14,9	+ 107,1	+ 122,0
Civil Departments	+ 41,4	+ 219,5	+ 260,9
Miscellaneous	+ 148,1	+ 164,3	+ 312,4
Famine	...	— 531,5	— 531,5
Construction of Railways . . .	...	+ 1,7	+ 1,7
Railways	+ 422,8	+ 105,1	+ 527,9
Irrigation	+ 1	— 110,2	— 110,1
Buildings and Roads . . .	+ 6,8	+ 61,1	+ 67,9
Army Services	+ 298,7	— 377,4	— 78,7
Special Defence Works . . .	+ 3,3	+ 50,1	+ 53,4
COMBINED SURPLUS, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL .	+1,131,4	+1,358,8	+2,490,2

16. The improvements due to the rise in the rate of Exchange require no special explanation, and it is necessary to explain only the differences shown above as due to other causes.

17. To the large improvement under *Principal Heads of Revenue* Opium alone contributed 949,6, being the net result of an improvement in the revenue of 263,3 and a saving in the estimated expenditure of 686,3. The sales of Bengal opium brought

in an increase of 396,6, chiefly from the actual prices having considerably exceeded those anticipated in the Budget and to a smaller extent from an increase in the quantity sold. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 134,1 in the pass fees on Malwa Opium, the exports of which seriously declined in consequence of the depressed condition of the trade. The saving in the expenditure resulted chiefly from a failure of the Opium crop in Bengal. The next largest improvement was obtained from Customs, the revenue under which showed an improvement of 202,6 and the expenditure a saving of 7,3. There was a large increase in the import duty on kerosine oil and liquors. The export duty on rice also yielded a specially high revenue. But the import duty on cotton goods fell considerably short of the anticipations in the Budget, and the deficiency was enhanced by the Tariff Act of February 1896, which, as explained in paragraph 2, abolished the duty on yarns, reduced the import duty on manufactured cotton goods from 5 to 3½ per cent., and imposed an excise duty of 3½ per cent. on cotton goods of all counts manufactured in Indian mills. The saving in expenditure resulted from the cost of the additional establishment required for the administration of the Cotton Duties Act having been over-estimated. The other heads which contributed to the improvement in the group under consideration are Excise (Revenue 188,1, Expenditure 2,2—total 190,3) under which the Revenue was under-estimated in Bengal, and in Madras and Bombay the estimates were exceeded owing, in the former, to a growing consumption of arrack and to enhanced rates of duty on country spirits, and in the latter to higher prices obtained at the re-sale of lapsed licences, to enhanced rates of still head duty and to increased sales of country spirits; Salt (Revenue 167,5, Expenditure 13,1—total 180,6), the better result under which was obtained chiefly from the high price of Government Securities having stimulated cash in lieu of credit sales in Madras; Stamps (Revenue 78,9, Expenditure 22,3—total 101,2) due to its normal growth; Forest (Revenue 18,3, Expenditure 83,9—total 102,2) the result under which was more favourable in consequence of the extraction of a larger quantity of timber by consumers, to the curtailment of departmental operations having diminished expenditure, which was over-estimated in the Budget. Provincial Rates also showed a moderate improvement. The only head which showed an appreciable falling-off was Land Revenue, the collections of which fell short of the estimate by 168,7 chiefly in the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, and the Punjab, owing to suspensions and remissions rendered necessary by bad agricultural seasons. The deficiency in the receipts was however to some extent made good by a saving of 92,0 in the estimated expenditure, chiefly under Land Records and Agriculture and Survey and Settlements, some of the operations not having been undertaken and the expenditure on some others having been over-estimated.

18. The *Interest* charges were higher partly on account of the payment in the year of two years' interest on the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund deposits and partly on account of the discharge of the unconverted portion of the 4 per cent. loans having brought forward claims for arrears of interest. The better result under *Post Office, Telegraph and Mint* was the outcome partly of over-estimates under expenditure and partly of insufficient provision in the estimate of revenue for the growth of the operations of the departments which, as explained in para. 8, was specially large in the year under review in consequence of the opening of new post offices in Cashmere and Chitral and of a large increase in state telegrams on account of the Chitral Expedition. In the *Civil Departments* the expenditure of most of the departments was over-estimated in the Budget. The postponement of the reorganisation of the Burma Police and of the appointment of an additional Judge there till late in the year caused further savings. The result under Marine also was better owing to an increase in the receipts for work done for other departments and Local Governments. In the *Miscellaneous* group, the receipts from Gain by Exchange on capital transactions of Guaranteed and Subsidised Railways and other miscellaneous remittance transactions with London exceeded the Budget Estimate by 89,9. There was an increase under Miscellaneous also, in the receipts from rents and unclaimed deposits lapsing to Government, and in the Customs and Zariba receipts of Berbera and Bulhar. In the expenditure there were savings on the Budget chiefly under Territorial and Political Pensions due to lapses by deaths,

under Stationery and Printing, due to larger recoveries from the Post Office on account of work done, and under Miscellaneous, owing to provision having been made in the Budget Estimate of the Punjab for a reserve to meet unexpected expenditure which was charged in the accounts under the respective heads concerned. As regards *Famine Insurance*, it has been explained in para. 2 that it was decided to raise the grant to 1,000,0 including the net loss on revenue account of the Protective Railways (Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland), long after the issue of the Financial Statement for the year.

19. The improvement in the *Railway Revenue Account* was the net result of an increase in the revenue of 322.4 and an increase in the expenditure of 217,3. The increase in revenue was obtained, as explained in para. 9, from the heavy traffic connected with the Chitral Expedition, from an exceptionally heavy pilgrim traffic in the year, and from a good business generally in cotton, coal, wheat and rice. The increase was contributed chiefly by the North-Western Railway (335,7), East Indian Railway (243,4), Eastern Bengal Railway (131,6), Southern Mahratta Railway (68,7) and the South Indian Railway (63,5). On the other hand, there was a falling-off of 444,4 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and of 199,2 on the Rajputana-Malwa line. On the former the Budget anticipated a revival of traffic, but the expectation was not realized owing to continued failure of agricultural crops in the districts served by it. Under expenditure there was a large increase in the Working Expenses of State Railways in consequence of the larger traffic worked, heavier renewals of engines on the East Indian Railway and larger surplus profits paid to the East Indian Railway, the Bengal North-Western Railway, the Southern Mahratta Railway and the South Indian Railway. The increase was, however, counterbalanced to some extent by savings on the estimate of the surplus profits of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the charges for Land for the Bengal North-Western Railway for the Gogra bridge and Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure owing to surveys for new lines not having been undertaken to the extent provided for. The unfavourable result under *Irrigation* was due mainly to the heavy winter rains of 1894-95 having reduced the demand for canal water in the North-Western Provinces for rabi irrigation, to large remissions of water rates in the Godavari and Kistna Deltas in Madras owing to damages done to crops by heavy floods in the latter part of 1895, to restriction of expenditure in the North-Western Provinces in consequence of a very large falling-off in revenue, and to a delay in the preparation of the Estimates for the Cooum improvement scheme in Madras. The improvement under *Buildings and Roads* occurred almost wholly in the receipts from sale of buildings and from ferry tolls. Under *Army Services*, the Chitral Relief Force and the occupation of Chitral and its communications caused an excess over the Budget of 1,555,9, but 1,178,5 out of it was counterbalanced by a saving in the ordinary expenditure, due partly to over-estimates in the Budget notably under Army and Garrison Staff, Commissariat, Clothing and Ordnance and partly to savings in the estimate of the charges for Exchange Compensation Allowance owing to the rise in Exchange, to large savings under Commissariat chiefly in consequence of a fall in the prices of articles of food for men and animals, of less ordinary movements of troops and stores and of smaller purchases of commissariat stores and transport animals, to the introduction of the new clothing system and the inability of contractors to supply the full requirements of clothing and ordnance stores, to the absence of troops on field service having caused savings in the ordinary expenditure, to the cancellation of the orders for certain supplies of cordite and to smaller payments to the War Office, the advances made in the previous year having been found larger than the amount due.

20. The Budget estimated for an expenditure of 577,1 in excess of the revenue on the whole account, but a sum of 623,3 out of the Provincial and Local expenditure was payable from past accumulations of balances, leaving a net surplus in the Imperial account of 46,2. The accounts close with a surplus of 1,534,0 in the Imperial account and of 379,1 in the Provincial and Local account. The net Imperial Revenue has, therefore, been better than the Budget by 1,534,0—46,2=1,487,8, and the Provincial and Local expenditure by

623,3+379,1=1,002,4. The details of these fluctuations are given below, the signs + m ing better, and — worse, than the estimate :—

	Revenue Side.			Expenditure Side.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Tota
Principal Heads of Revenue .	+ 271,1	+ 573,2	+ 844,3	+ 828,0	+ 101 3	+ 92
Interest	+ 21,7	— 1,7	+ 20,0	+ 64,7	+ 6,0	+ 7
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint .	+ 58,9	+ 5	+ 59,4	+ 58,6	+ 4,0	+ 62
Civil Departments . . .	+ 16,6	+ 37,7	+ 54,3	+ 76,0	+ 130,6	+ 206
Miscellaneous	+ 111,6	+ 30,4	+ 142,0	+ 162,9	+ 7,5	+ 170
Famine	...	...	...	— 518,2	— 13,3	— 531
Construction of Railways . .	...	...	...	...	+ 1,7	+ 1
Railways . . .	+ 225,5	+ 96,9	+ 322,4	+ 234,8	— 29,3	+ 205
Irrigation	— 84,3	— 100,0	— 184,3	— 16,0	+ 90,2	+ 74
Buildings and Roads . . .	+ 8,0	+ 53,4	+ 61,4	— 6,8	+ 13,3	+ 6
Army	+ 126,4	...	+ 126,4	— 205,1	...	2 5
Special Defence Works . .	...	...	...	+ 53,4	...	+ 53
Total .	+ 755,5	+ 690,4	+ 1,445,9	+ 732,3	+ 312 0	+ 1,044
Total Net	+ 1,487,3	+ 1,002,4	+ 2,490,2	...	...	...

21. The improvement in the Provincial Section occurred mainly in the Principal Hea of Revenue and in the expenditure of the Civil Departments. The notable items makir up the difference in the Imperial Section are indicated in the following table :—

Imperial.	Better.	Worse.
Improvement due to the rise in the rate of Exchange . .	1,131,4	...
Land Revenue net (excluding improvement due to the difference in the rate of Exchange)	...	514,4
Opium " " " " " .	949,6	...
Salt " " " " " .	169,0	...
Excise " " " " " .	144,9	...
Customs " " " " " .	198,9	...
Forest " " " " " .	60,2	...
Interest " " " " " .	...	105,6
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint " " " .	102,7	...
Gain by Exchange " " " " .	89,9	...
Famine Insurance " " " " .	...	518,2
Irrigation " " " " .	...	100,4
Army " " " " .	...	377,4
Special Defence Works " " " " .	50,1	...
Minor Improvements under other heads " " " " .	207,1	...
	3,103,8	1,616,0
Net Better .	1,487,8	

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
63,585,1	REVENUE	65,229,0	65,832,7	66,073,3

22. The actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by 844,7, and the actuals of the previous year by 2,488,2. Of the improvement, as compared with the Budget, 263,3 occurred under Opium, due to better prices having been realized at the sales of Bengal opium, and to increase in the number of chests sold, reduced by a fall under opium pass fees, owing to the depressed condition of the trade, 202,6 under Customs, chiefly in Burma and Bengal, due in the former to a general improvement in the import trade, and to exceptionally large exports of rice to foreign ports, and in the latter to duty on oil and large exports of rice, counterbalanced by a decline, chiefly in Madras and Bombay, due to the reduction of import duty on cotton goods and the abolition of duty on twist and yarn; 167,5 under Salt, chiefly in Madras, owing mainly to large cash sales due to the high price of Government Paper. Stamp and Excise revenue also had their normal growth, the improvements being 73,9 and 188,1 respectively. Provincial Rates contributed 53,0 and Assessed Taxes 36,0, due mainly to more careful assessment, and Forest contributed 18,3. The only head which showed a falling-off was Land Revenue, which declined by 168,7, mainly in the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Punjab, due chiefly to suspensions and remissions rendered necessary by unfavourable seasons and failure of crops.

23. Of the improvement, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, 1,162,4 occurred under Customs due chiefly to the causes mentioned above; 792,6 under Land Revenue chiefly in the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Bombay in consequence of postponement of previous year and revision of settlement; 196,1 under Salt, chiefly in Madras. There were also improvements under Stamps (101,4), Excise (194,7), Provincial Rates (165,9), Assessed Taxes (27,1), Forest (29,0), Registration (6,7), and Tributes from Native States (12,2). Under Opium there was a falling-off of 199,0, due partly to a fall in the number of chests sold, and partly to the decline in pass fees noticed above.

I.—Land Revenue.

24. The receipts under this head showed a falling-off of 168,7 as compared with the Budget, and an improvement of 792,6 over the actuals of the previous year. The decline was largest in the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Punjab, partly counterbalanced by a rise in Madras and Bombay. The improvement as compared with the actuals of the previous year occurred chiefly in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma Upper	Burma Lower	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Ordinary Land Revenue.	Accounts.	1894-95	127,4	653,4	160,0	1,076,0	556,0	3,781,2	5,828,0	2,293,5	5,383,0	3,566,2	23,426,5
	Budget.	1895-96	140,7	893,0	140,0	1,060,0	576,5	3,775,0	6,244,1	2,350,7	5,354,7	3,903,0	24,453,6
	Revised.		127,4	801,7	155,0	1,140,8	560,6	3,790,2	6,107,0	2,320,0	5,277,1	3,923,1	24,223,9
	Accounts.		129,4	762,5	147,7	1,129,0	551,0	3,811,3	6,089,2	2,306,8	5,311,8	3,959,0	24,197,7
Assessment of Alienated Lands less Quit Rents.	Accounts.	1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	7,5	...	23,1	...	961,3	991,9
	Budget.	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	7,4	...	23,4	...	962,4	993,2
	Revised.		...	...	...	...	...	5	...	23,-	...	963,0	989,0
	Accounts		...	...	...	...	...	7,8	...	24	...	970,2	1,000,4
Sale of Proprietary Right, Sale of Waste Lands, etc., and Receipts for the Improvement of Government Estates.	Accounts	1894-95	1,8	...	...	..	2,0	69,0	1,2	5,8	4,6	...	84,4
	Budget	1895-96	1,1	...	...	...	2,1	50,6	9	30,0	1,6	...	90,2
	Revised.		1,1	...	...	...	2,1	60,2	1,0	11,5	29,4	..	105,3
	Accounts.		1,1	...	...	...	1,5	64,7	1,0	17,7	8,0	...	94,9
Capitation Tax or House Tax levied in lieu thereof, including Thathameda Tax.	Accounts.	1894-95	1,4	...	557,0	401,0	...	1,4	...	...	...	...	961,7
	Budget.	1895-96	1,5	...	573,4	401,7	...	2,2	...	...	...	...	978,8
	Revised.		1,5	...	533,4	411,0	...	2,0	...	...	...	...	946,9
	Accounts.		1,5	...	526,4	411,8	...	1,7	...	...	...	...	941,4

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total
Fisheries and other Receipts classed as Miscellaneous Revenue.	Accounts.	1894-95	12,8	5,0	80,3	180,6	44,2	31,8	42,6	88,3	206,8	27,5	71
	Budget.	1895-96.	10,8	4,3	74,6	201,1	42,4	48,9	41,8	85,7	240,0	27,3	77
	Revised.		12,0	4,0	81,6	185,2	44,3	29,6	43,6	91,7	203,2	26,8	78
	Accounts.		13,4	4,8	82,0	187,2	45,2	19,7	44,3	93,2	271,7	25,8	78
TOTAL	Accounts.	1894-95	143,4	658,4	2,456,7		602,2	3,890,9	5,872,7	2,410,7	5,504,4	4,555,0	26,184
	Budget.	1895-96	154,1	897,3	2,465,8		621,0	3,885,0	6,286,8	2,490,7	5,500,0	4,892,7	27,296
	Revised.		142,0	806,0	2,515,0		613,0	3,888,5	6,151,6	2,446,4	5,509,7	4,915,8	27,048
	Accounts.		145,7	767,3	2,485,0		597,7	3,905,2	6,134,5	2,440,1	5,592,1	4,955,0	27,022
Deduct—Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	Accounts.	1894-95	...	...	...		...	...	117,5	30,8	541,7	86,1	776
	Budget.	1895-96	...	...	..		...	...	117,5	40,6	650,0	112,6	929
	Revised.		...	...	..		...	...	117,5	40,6	601,1	96,6	856
	Accounts		...	...	...		...	..	117,5	43,4	582,0	78,2	821,
TOTAL	Accounts.	1894-95	143,4	658,4	2,456,7		602,2	3,890,9	5,755,2	2,379,9	5,052,7	4,468,9	25,408,
	Budget.	1895-96	154,1	897,3	2,465,8		621,0	3,885,0	6,169,3	2,450,1	4,937,4	4,780,1	26,360,
	Revised.		142,0	806,6	2,515,0		613,0	3,888,5	6,034,1	2,405,5	4,908,6	4,819,2	26,192,
	Accounts.		145,7	767,3	2,485,0		597,7	3,905,2	6,017,0	2,396,7	5,009,5	4,870,8	26,200,

25. Under *Ordinary Land Revenue* the receipts in India fell short of the Budget by 3,0 under fixed collections, of which 1,6 occurred in Coorg, owing to the postponement of settlement operations in two Taluks, and 1,2 in Ajmere, owing to too sanguine an estimate. Under fluctuating collections the fall amounted to 8,1, of which 7,8 occurred in Baluchistan, owing to an indifferent season and to a fall in the prices of food-grains. In the Central Provinces the anticipated increase of revenue from revised settlement operations was not realized, owing chiefly to the non-realization of the suspended revenue in the Damoh and Saugor Districts, to the further suspension in the Damoh and Jubbulpore Districts, to the postponement in the Saugor, Narsingpur, and Hoshangabad Districts of the revised Settlement, and to the low collections in the Jubbulpore District of the February kist. In Upper Burma the falling-off, due to shrinkage in the area under cultivation owing to deficient rainfall, was more than made up by arrears of revenue collected. In Lower Burma the actuals were higher owing to the collections of arrears, to an increase in the area of assessment, and to prompt realization of current demands. In Assam the deficiency was due to unrealized revenue, chiefly in the Assam Valley Districts. In Bengal the improvement was due to the inclusion of receipts on account of Malikana, provided for under *Miscellaneous*, and to the exceptionally large collections from Government estates, which exceeded the Budget by 95,0, counterbalanced by a shrinkage of about 70,0 in the revenue from fixed collections and from quit-rents of Tributary estates. In the North-Western Provinces the deficit was due to the non-realization of a large part of the arrears (175,0) of the previous year owing to the failure of crops. In the Punjab the actuals exceeded those of the previous year in consequence of the revision of settlements in some districts, but fell short of the Budget owing partly to suspensions and remissions of revenue rendered necessary by a bad harvest and partly to floods in some districts. In Madras the falling-off was due to the relinquishment of water-rate in Godavari, and to the anticipated increase in settlement rates in Malabar not having been made, partly counterbalanced by prompt and advance collections and a favourable season. In Bombay the excess was due to the recovery of arrears and the collection in advance of a portion of the revenue due in 1896-97, to the disforesting of certain forest lands and bringing them under cultivation, and to favourable crops. In some districts, the additional revenue expected from revision of settlement was not realized, while the absence of rainfall and unfavourable inundations injuriously affected the crops in others.

26. Under *Assessment of Alienated Lands less Quit-Rents* the improvement as compared with the Budget occurred entirely in Bombay and was due to the introduction of Revised settlements, partly counterbalanced by a falling-off due to the exclusion of unculturable lands from the holdings of Jaghirdars and by lapses on the death of alienees. In Bengal the receipts of Police or Thanadari lands were included in the Revised under *Ordinary Land Revenue*, but the proposed change in classification was afterwards abandoned.

27. Under *Sale of Proprietary Right, etc.*, in Bengal the increase was due to the sale of Government estates and of waste lands in the Sunderbans (11,4), and to larger receipts on account of 12 per cent. on collections from Government Estates (2,5) consequent on the improved collections referred to above, while the sale of lands in the Lahore and Mooltan Districts in the Punjab fell much below the expectations of the Budget. In Madras the Revised included 23,6 expected to be realized in the Kistna District, which, however, did not accrue within the year.

28. Under *Capitation Tax, etc.*, in Upper Burma the rate of assessment of Thathameda tax was reduced in several districts on account of failure of crops, but in Lower Burma there was an improvement

Section A—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

under Capitation Tax owing to immigration from Upper Burma in some of the Districts and to the natural growth of population.

29. Under *Miscellaneous* the improvement in India was in cattle-grazing fees in Baluchistan. In Upper Burma it was contributed chiefly by larger receipts from petrolium wells, jade and amber, and fines imposed under Village Regulations. There was also a receipt of 3,3 from royalty on rubies, and of 6 from fruit trees, not foreseen in the Budget. In Lower Burma the fishery revenue was over-estimated. In Assam an increase in the number of applications for settlements brought more Survey fees. In Bengal the fall was due chiefly to the adjustment of Malikana receipts under *Ordinary Revenue* and partly to smaller recovery of Survey charges and to smaller miscellaneous receipts. In the North-Western Provinces the increase was due to improved Record-room receipts (1,3) and to special credits by recovery in India of Law charges in England on account of appeals from India (1,1). In Madras the Budget was raised in the Revised, but the actuals showed a further improvement.

30. Under *Land Revenue due to Irrigation* there was a decrease of 108,0 as compared with the Budget Estimate of which 76,4 occurred in Madras due to large remissions of water-rates in the Godavari and Kistna deltas owing to damages to crops by heavy floods in the latter part of 1895, and to exemption from enhanced water-rate in certain villages in Godavari. In Bombay the decrease of 34,4 was due to a falling-off of revenue from the Desert and Begari canals and the Eastern Nara works owing to insufficient water-supply, unfavourable inundation and less rabi cultivation. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was an improvement of 45,6. The increase in Madras (40,9) was mainly due to the enhancement of water-rates on the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery delta systems, and the improvement in the Punjab (12,6) was due to increased credits to the Chenab canal.

31. The following statements A and B give the usual particulars regarding the distribution of Land Revenue between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments:—

A.—Transactions affecting the Distribution of Land Revenue in 1895-96.

Provinces.	Credits + Debits — to Provincial.				
	Transfers under contract.	Subsequent Recurring Transfers.	Special Transfers.	Miscellaneous Adjustments	Total Adjustments.
Central Provinces	+220,5	—3	+43,0	...	+263,2
Burma	+414,3	+5,0	+180,0	...	+599,3
Assam	—112,7	...	+16,0	...	— 96,7
Bengal	—143,9	+40,8	+31,2	...	— 71,9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—250,6	—3	+50,[illegible]	...	—200,9
Punjab	+348,5	+10,0	+1	...	+358,6
Madras	+325,4	—2,5	+30,1	...	+353,0
Bombay	+771,4	—5 0	+57,3	...	+823,7

B.—Distribution of Land Revenue in 1895-96.

Provinces.	Total Revenues to be divided proportionally.	Proportion assigned to Provincial Governments.	Provincial Share.	Special adjustments noted above.	Revised share.	Land Revenue not included in the Division			Final Distribution of Land Revenue			
						Impl	Prov.	Local	Impl.	Prov	Local.	Total
Central Provinces	767,3	One-fourth	191,8	+263,2	455,0	...	..	.	312,3	455,0	...	767,3
Burma	1,727,5	One-fourth	431,9	+599,3	1,031,2	757,0	...	5	1,453,3	1,031,2	[illegible]	2,485,0
Assam	90,2	One-fourth	24,0	—96,7	—72,7	...	501,5	..	108,0	428,8	...	597,7
Bengal	3,852,4	One-fourth	903,1	— 71,9	891,2	2,3	50,5	.	2,903,5	941,7	...	3,905,2
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	6,079,6	One-fourth	1,519,9	—200,9	1,319,0	...	52,2	2,7	4,700,6	1,371,2	2,7	6,134,5
Punjab	2,435,9	One-fourth	609,0	+358,6	967,9	..	...	4,2	1,468,3	967,6	4,2	2,440,1
Madras	5,320,5	One fourth	1,331,6	+353,0	1,684,6	9	...	204,7	3,042,8	1,684,6	204,7	5,[illegible]2,1
Bombay	3,969,6	One-fourth	992,4	+823,7	1,816,1	...	970,2	15,2	2,153,5	2,785,3	15,2	4,955,0

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

32. The details of the Recurring and Special transfers are given below :—

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Recurring transfers.

Provincial to Imperial.

Contribution towards the cost of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department	—3	
		—3

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Refund of Special Contribution by Provincial in 1894-95 . . .	43,0	
		43,0

BURMA.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For cost of additional Customs establishments for the operation of the new Tariff Act, VIII of 1894	5,0	
		5,0

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Refund of Special Contribution by Provincial in 1894-95 . . .	180,0	
		180,0

ASSAM.

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Refund of Special Contribution by Provincial in 1894-95 . . .	16,0	
		16,0

BENGAL.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial

Charges for Imperial buildings transferred to District Boards . .	3,4	
Towing charges of *Khotas*	1,0	
Charges for Hidglee Tidal Canal	14,6	
Cost of additional Customs establishment for the operation of the new Tariff Act, VIII of 1894	22,6	
Assignment for Gnatong Police for 1895-96	1,6	
Cost of additional expenditure on account of Customs Accounts Audit Department of the Board's Office for 1895-96	2	
	43,4	

Provincial to Imperial.

Interest payable by Provincial Government on Hidglee Canal Loan .	—2,6	
		40,8

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Salary of Mr. H. Davis, gardener at Shibpur, for 1895-96 . . .	1	
Refund of Special Contribution by Provincial in 1894-95 . . .	30,0	
Assignment for proposed transfer of Mackillop's Hill to the Labong Cantonment	1,1	
		31,2

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Recurring transfers

Provincial to Imperial.

Contribution towards the cost of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department	—3	
		—3

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Refund of Special Contribution by Provincial in 1894-95 . . .	50,0	
		50,0

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

PUNJAB.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Assignment of one-third of actual expenditure on account of Protective Works at Dera Gazi Khan		11,1	
On account of Sind portion of the North-Western Railway Police transferred from Bombay		7	
		11,8	
Provincial to Imperial.			
Contribution towards the cost of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department	—3		
Ditto for Tribal arrangements in Southern Waziristan	—1,5		
		—1,8	
			10,0

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Payments made to Rana of Koti		1	
			1

MADRAS.

Recurring transfers.

Provincial to Imperial.

Charges for publication of the daily Weather Report		—5	
Charges for auditing Forest accounts of the Madras Presidency transferred from the office of the Examiner of Forest Accounts to that of the Accountant General		—3	
Cost of Military Secretariat abolished		—4,9	
Contribution towards the pay and travelling allowance of the Assistant Agricultural Chemist		—2	
Amount placed at the disposal of the Military Department for the construction of a new detention hospital		—1,4	
		—7,3	
Imperial to Provincial.			
For cost of additional Customs establishment for the operation of the new Tariff Act, VIII of 1894	4,5		
On account of the amalgamation of the appointments of the Military Examiner in Hindustani and of Persian and Hindustani translator to Government	3		
		4,8	
			—2,5

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Refund of Special Contribution by Provincial in 1894-95		30,0	
Contribution for importing Colombo Arrak into the district of South Canara		1	
			31,1

BOMBAY.

Recurring transfers.

Provincial to Imperial.

Interest on Value of rails for the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway		—1,0	
Contribution on account of charges in connection with the Sind portion of the North-Western Railway Police		—3,7	
Contribution towards the pay and travelling allowance of the Assistant Agricultural Chemist		—2	
Transfer due to the closing of the Military Secretariat		—4,3	
		—9,2	
Imperial to Provincial.			
Contribution for preparation of Price-current	5		
Expenditure in connection with the Survey of the River Indus	1,3		
Contribution towards the cost of the Special Branch of the Bombay Police attached to the Political Department of the Secretariat	3		
Cost of clerical establishment in Sind	5		
Provincialization of certain charges of His Excellency the Governor's Band	1,6		
		4,2	
			—5,0

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Refund of Special Contribution by Provincial in 1894-95		56,0	
Contribution towards arming the Guzrat Agency Police		1,3	
			57,3

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

II.—Opium.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
5,321,4	Sale of Bengal Opium	4,843,8	5,240,4	5,240,4
1,801,3	Bombay Opium Pass Fees	1,790,0	1,590,0	1,655,9
	Excise Opium—			
23,2	Central Provinces	26,4	23,5	24,3
3,6	Burma { Upper	4,0	5,0	4,5
14,0	Burma { Lower	17,2	17,8	15,5
39,9	Assam	45,9	45,4	45,0
59,5	Bengal	65,0	70,0	71,3
48,0	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	51,3	52,0	52,9
6,3	Punjab	6,2	7,2	8,1
194,5		220,0	220,9	221,6
6,6	Miscellaneous	6,8	5,8	6,0
7,323,8	TOTAL	6,860,6	7,057,1	7,123,9

33 Under *Sale of Bengal Opium* the Budget was based upon an expected sale of 37,260 chests at ₹1,300 per chest. The number of chests actually sold was 37,695 being an increase of 435 chests and the average of the actual prices obtained at the sales was ₹1,300 per chest. The result was an increase of 390,6 as compared with the Budget. Although the prices realised in 1895-96 were higher than those of 1894-95, the revenue of the year was less by 81,0 owing to the larger number of chests sold in 1894-95. Under *Bombay Opium Pass Fees* the Budget was not realised owing apparently to the depressed condition of the trade.

34. Under *Excise Opium* the falling-off in the Central Provinces was due to the fall in the sale of opium to licensed vendors. In Upper Burma the quantity of the drug sold exceeded the Budget anticipations, while in Lower Burma it was short of expectations. In Assam the falling-off was due to decreased consumption of opium, chiefly in the Darrang District. In Bengal the increase of revenue due to the cost price of excise opium having been raised was under-estimated. In the North-Western Provinces the estimate was framed too high. The increase in the Punjab was due to larger consumption of the drugs.

35 The following table gives the usual statistics for the last ten years of the produce and sales in Bengal and the exports from Bombay.—

Year.	Bengal. Produce of season. For export.	For Excise.	Total.	Chests sold.	Average price per Chest.	Total price.	Bombay. Chests.	Rate.	Amount.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.		₹			₹	
1885-86	64,025	5,144	70,169	59,094	1,735	6,296,0	37,077	650	2,440,0
1886-87	64,500	3,928	68,428	54,759	1,123	6,147,0	39,745½	650	2,583,4
1887-88	57,500	4,034	61,534	57,000	1,159	6,038,0	31,884½	650	2,072,5
1888-89	69,500	3,259	72,759	57,000	1,120	6,384,0	30,222½	650	1,964,5
1889-90	38,375	4,447	42,722	57,000	1,136	6,437,6	29,029	650	1,886,9
1890-91	44,700	7,023	51,823	57,000*	1,037	5,912,9	28,591	650 & 600	1,749,3
1891-92	41,522	4,371	18,893	56,250	1,058	5,949,7	30,654½	600	1,830,3
1892-93	33,979	5,104	38,083	48,852	1,247	6,093,3	27,845½	600	1,670,7
1893-94	10,806	3,516	14,322	43,353	1,109	4,809,4	26,675½	600	1,600,5
1894-95	33,329	4,802	38,131	39,750	1,338	5,321,4	29,577½	600 & 650	1,801,3
1895-96 Budget.	...	...	...	37,260	1,300	4,843,8	27,538¾	650	1,790,0
1895-96, Revised	...	...	...	37,695	1,390	5,240,4	24,461	650	1,590,0
1895-96, Actuals	35,953	4,766	40,719	37,695	1,390	5,240,4	25,475½	650	1,655,9

* Including 27 chests issued to the Excise Department.

III.—Salt.

36 The actuals showed an improvement of 167,5 over the Budget Estimate and of 196,1 over the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly under *Excise on Local Manufacture* in Madras, and was due chiefly to larger realisations both on account of salt issued on cash payment of duty and previous credits. The large cash sales are said to have been due to the high price of Government paper.

37. The improvement noticed in last year's report has been continued.

		India.	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale of Government salt.	Accounts 1894-95	122,9	...	...	...	36,4	47,9	207,2
	Budget } 1895-96	122,4	...	...	...	40,4	52,6	215,3
	Revised } 1895-96	112,4	...	...	...	37,4	48,2	198,0
	Accounts } 1895-96	115,6	...	...	...	39,2	48,5	202,7

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

III.—Salt—*continued.*

			India.	Burma.		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
				Upper.	Lower.				
Excise on Local Manufacture.	Accounts	1894-95	1,754.4	1,5	17,8	...	1,741,2	2,263,8	5,778.7
	Budget	1895-96	1,809,8	1,4	18,9	...	1,757,3	2,173,4	5,760,8
	Revised	1895-96	1,75[illegible],8	2.6	19.2	...	1,903,3	2,176,1	5,853,0
	Accounts	1895-96	1,773.7	2,8	19,3	...	1,941,2	2,174,1	5,911,1
Duty on Imported Salt.	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	99,7	2,144,1	1,9	78,1	2,623.8
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	13[illegible],0	2,450,0	2,2	80,0	2,662.2
	Revised	1895-96	...	...	138,2	2,162,5	4.3	82,2	2,687,2
	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	133.9	2,47[illegible],8	1,0	83,2	2,688,9
Miscellaneous	Accounts	1894-95	17,0	...	.	14,1	15,9	9,0	56,0
	Budget	1895-96	17,8	...	...	9,5	19,8	9,0	56,1
	Revised	1895-96	15,[illegible]	...	...	17,5	15,0	8,5	56,8
	Accounts	1895-96	16,6	...	...	17,8	16,1	8,6	59,1
Total	Accounts	1894-95	1,894.3	110,0		2,458.2	1,795.4	2,398.8	8,665.7
	Budget	1895-96	1,919,8	150,3		2,159 5	1,819,7	2 315,0	8,694.3
	Revised	1895-96	1 88[illegible],0	160,0		2,4[illegible]0,0	1,9[illegible]0,0	2,315.0	8 [illegible]95,0
	Accounts	1895-96	1,905.3	156,0		2 48[illegible],6	1,997,5	2,314.4	8,861,8

38. The actuals for the past seven years, during which no change in the rates of duty has occurred, have been as follows:—

	India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
1889-90	1,959.2	132,0	2,27[illegible],7	1,750,8	2,009,0	8,187,7
1890-91	1,930,5	158,8	2,310.5	1,651,8	2,162,8	8,523 4
1891-92	1,971,2	161,0	2,4[illegible]4.5	1,7[illegible]2.0	2,326.6	8,636,2
1892-93	2,118,1	162,2	2,41[illegible].1	1,721 2	2,244,5	8 656.1
1893 94	1,838,7	167,6	2,3[illegible]4,1	1,629.8	2,218,7	8,228.9
1894-95	1,894,3	110,0	2,458.2	1,795.4	2,398,8	8,665.7
1895-96	1,9[illegible]5 3	156,0	2,48[illegible].6	1 997.5	2,314.4	8.861,8

39. Under *Sale of Government Salt* the decrease in India was due to Sambhar salt being displaced to a certain extent in the eastern markets of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by salt which was imported from Calcutta. In Bombay the Budget, which was based on the collections of 1893-94, proved too high.

40. Under *Excise on Local Manufacture* the improvement, which was confined almost entirely to Madras, has been explained above. In Upper Burma the reduction of the composition duty in certain districts revived the local manufacture and improved the actual receipts. In India the falling-off was due to Sambhar salt having been displaced in the North-Western Provinces as explained above. In Bombay the falling-off, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, was due to a very large decrease in the exports to Calcutta and to the Madras Presidency, principally Malabar, which fell respectively from 7,31,122 and 17,23,805 maunds in 1894-95 to 4,14,406 and 15,62,502 maunds in 1895-96, and to a decrease in the sales of Baragara salt owing to business at the Sambhar Lake having resumed its normal course, partly counterbalanced by an increase in duty on sea salt issued to other places and for local consumption.

41. Under *Duty on Imported Salt* in Burma the improvement was due to the disappearance of the glut caused in the market by the large clearances of imported salt in 1893-94, which prejudicially affected the duty in 1894-95. In Bengal the Budget was framed with reference to past actuals, and proved too low. In Madras the decrease was due to a smaller quantity of dutiable salt having been imported into the West Coast ports. The increase in Bombay was due to a continued improvement in the trade in Goa salt.

42. Under *Miscellaneous* the decrease in India was due to the falling-off at Sambhar in the demand for through traffic salt, partly counterbalanced by an increase in the manufacture of saltpetre owing to favourable prices, and to a particularly favourable manufacturing season. In Bengal the Budget Estimate was framed on an average of the receipts of the three preceding years and proved too low.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IV.—Stamps.

43. The revenue under this head showed as usual more or less improvement in almost all the Provinces. The actuals of 1895 96 exceeded those of the preceding year by 101,4 and the estimate by 78,9. To these figures *Court Fee Stamps* contributed 61,7 and 39,3 and *Commercial and other Stamps* 35,6 and 33,5 respectively.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Court-fee Stamps	Accounts	1894-95	33,6	117,0	22,2	92,6	58,5	1,216,9	520,9	268,8	506,8	325,2	3,162,5
	Budget	1895-96	32,6	121,1	23,4	90,0	58,9	1,210,9	550,0	269,0	490,0	323,7	3,184,9
	Revised	1895-96	31,9	119,6	22,2	91,2	65,0	1,221,1	542,7	279,5	512,5	345,4	3,231,1
	Accounts	1895-96	30,8	119,7	22,1	91,1	64,1	1,216,0	543,4	282,9	512,8	341,3	3,224,2
Commercial and other Stamps.	Accounts	1894-95	22,1	53,5	10,0	41,2	23,0	449,2	184,7	127,5	271,6	200,5	1,383,3
	Budget	1895-96	25,2	53,0	11,5	43,0	23,6	449,0	176,0	131,5	272,0	200,0	1,385,4
	Revised	1895-96	23,3	52,1	11,7	39,4	24,5	450,8	180,8	136,8	277,5	212,0	1,414,9
	Accounts	1895-96	23,1	51,7	11,3	40,3	24,0	454,4	184 3	138,5	274,0	216,4	1,418,9
Fines and Penalties and Miscellaneous.	Accounts	1894-95	5	4	1,4	2,0	4	4,2	2,1	4,7	8,0	55,3	79,9
	Budget	1895-96	4	6	1,1	2,0	5	4,1	2,0	4,5	8,4	54,3	77,9
	Revised	1895-96	5	6	1,1	4,4	5	6,1	2,5	4,7	8,0	54,0	83,0
	Accounts	1895-96	0	5	1,1	4,5	4	6,8	2,3	4,0	9,1	54,1	84,9
Total	Accounts	1894-95	56,2	170,9	169,4		81,9	1,670,3	707,7	401,0	787,3	581,0	4,625,7
	Budget	1895-96	58,2	175,0	171,0		83,0	1,670,0	728,0	405,0	780,0	578,0	4,048,2
	Revised	1895-96	55,7	172,5	170,0		90,0	1,678,0	732,0	421,0	798,0	612,0	4,729,0
	Accounts	1895-96	54,5	171,9	170,4		88,5	1,677,2	730,0	420,0	796,8	611,8	4,727,1

44. Under *Court fee Stamps*, the increase in Lower Burma was mainly due to special receipts in Rangoon on account of Probate duty paid on the Estates of wealthy persons. In Assam the enhanced revenue occurred chiefly in Sylhet, and was due to the institution of a larger number of civil and criminal cases, and to the issue of a larger number of processes under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulations In the Punjab and Madras the increase was due to increased litigation, while in Bombay the actuals were swelled by the receipt of two special items as Probate duty. The decline in India was due to decrease in value of suits instituted in Coorg and Baluchistan. In the Central Provinces the Budget was based on the average of three years' actuals and proved too high, while the decrease in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was the result of bad seasons which checked the normal growth of the revenue.

45. Under *Commercial and Other Stamps*, the increases in Assam, Bengal and Madras were due to the general development of business, while that in the Punjab was attributed to unsatisfactory harvests during the year, in consequence of which debts were contracted by agriculturists and others and a large number of documents executed. In Bombay the improvement was due to more numerous transactions in shares of Companies and Associations. The decline in India was due partly to an over-estimate and partly to fewer sales of land and diminished speculation in the coffee trade in Coorg, while that in the Central Provinces was due to bad harvests generally accompanied by dull and restricted trade. In Lower Burma the revenue under this head has shown a progressive decline since 1892 93 owing to depreciation in the value of land and a general depression in trade.

V.—Excise.

46. Except a fall of 31,2 in Central Provinces and 25,1 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Excise revenue showed an advance in all the provinces, the total increase over the actuals of the preceding year having been 194,7 and that over the Budget 188,1. This improvement was contributed chiefly by Bengal, Madras and Bombay. In Bengal the increase was due to an under-estimate; in Madras to the growing consumption of arrack, and to an enhanced rate of duty on country spirits; and in Bombay chiefly to higher prices obtained at the re-sale of lapsed licenses, to enhanced rates of still head duty and to the increased sale of country spirits.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs.	Accounts	1894-95	101,1	219 6	50.4	257,0	91,2	962,4	511,6	192.3	1,321.4	981,7	4,688,7
	Budget	1895-96	101,3	217,0	50,3	241,0	91,0	963,0	516,7	191,7	1,328,0	979 6	4,680,5
	Revised	1895-96	108,0	197,1	50,0	261,8	99.3	1,023,0	494,8	204,2	1,389,2	1,035,3	4,862,7
	Accounts	1895-96	107,8	195,4	52,3	268,7	102,2	1,013.3	494,1	202,4	1,387,4	1,038,5	4,862,1
Opium	Accounts	1894-95	1,4	44,8	12,8	53,2	163,8	168,9	62,8	12,1	41,1	109,7	670,6
	Budget	1895-96	1,5	43,8	12,7	58,9	161,3	167,0	63,0	12,3	37,7	109,6	667,8
	Revised	1895-96	1,4	42,2	17,8	58,9	160,0	173,5	56,0	11,0	41,1	114,8	677,3
	Accounts	1895-96	1,2	38,7	13,4	50,0	158,9	176,9	55,1	11,7	45,2	115,8	606,9

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

V.—Excise—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Duty on Ganja	Accounts.	1894-95	...	11,5	...	...	14,5	123,8	...	..	...	4	150,2
	Budget	1895-96	...	12,8	...	...	16,3	130,0	...	...	...	6	168,7
	Revised	1895-96	...	11,0	...	...	15 6	130,0	...	...	...	5	157,1
	Accounts	1895-96	...	10,4	...	...	16,7	140,2	...	...	...	5	173,8
Other Receipts	Accounts.	1894-95	6	1,7	...	1	1	1,1	2	7	4,6	9,1	18,2
	Budget	1895-96	6	3,4	...	1	1	1,0	3	2	3,4	8,2	17,3
	Revised	1895-96	6	1,8	...	1	1	3,5	2	2	4,7	9,4	20,6
	Accounts	1895-96	6	1,9	...	1	1	1,4	3	1	5,8	9,3	19,6
Total	Accounts.	1894-95	103,1	277,6	373,5		269,6	1,256,2	574,6	205,1	1,367,1	1,100,9	5,527,7
	Budget	1895-96	103,4	277,0	393,0		268,7	1,270,0	580,0	204,2	1,379,0	1,098,0	5,534,3
	Revised	1895-96	110,0	252,1	388,6		275,0	1,330,0	551,0	216,0	1,435,0	1,160,0	5,717,7
	Accounts.	1895-96	109,6	240,4	384,5		277,9	1,337,8	549,5	214,2	1,438,4	1,164,1	5,722,4

47 Under *License and distillery fees, etc*, the improvement in India resulted partly from the growth of revenue in Bangalore and Coorg owing to an influx of labourers in search of employment and of coolies for coffee cultivation (5,2), and partly to an increase in the still-head duty in Ajmere. In Lower Burma owing to keener competition for licenses higher prices were obtained. In Assam the increase was also due to keener competition at sales of shops and more favourable settlements generally. In Bengal sufficient provision was not made in the Estimates for the continued expansion of the revenue. In the Punjab the improvement was due to the expansion of the spirit trade, owing to a certain extent, to a very large number of marriages having been celebrated. In Madras the growing consumption of arrack and the enhancement of the rate of excise duty on country spirits were chiefly responsible for the increase. In Bombay the increase was due to various causes, chiefly to higher prices realized at the re-sale of lapsed licenses for the triennial period ending 1897-98, to enhanced rates of still-head duty from the commencement of the revenue year 1895-96, to the increased sales of country spirits attributed to the larger number of marriages in 1895-96 and to increased competitions at sales of toddy shops. The decline in the Central Provinces was due to the continued failure of crops, and to the unsuccessful working of the Bonded Warehouse system in certain districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the deterioration was due to adverse agricultural conditions which prevailed during the last half of 1894-95 and the whole of the year 1895-96.

48. Under Opium the variations were mostly due to the same causes as those mentioned under II.—Opium—Excise Opium. The only other noticeable facts are that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the decrease was partly due to adverse agricultural conditions, and partly to the enhancement of the cost price of opium. In Bombay the improvement was due to larger purchases by district farmers for home consumption, which was probably partly due to the large number of marriages in 1895-96. Under *Duty on Ganja* in Bengal the estimate, which was based on the actuals of past years, proved too low.

49. Under *Other Receipts* the falling-off in the Central Provinces was due to the fact that most of the zemindars in certain districts were paid compensation for resumption by Government of their Abkari rights. In Bombay the increase was due to enhanced receipts under confiscations and penalties, etc., owing to the cancellation of some of the country spirit farms in the Ratnagiri district.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma, Lower.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
District and Local Rates and Cesses.	Accounts.	1894-95	5,5	...	107,3	64,0	...	484,1	231,5	529,3	259,4	1,681,1
	Budget	1895-96	6,0	...	101,0	65,5	...	497,3	233,5	524,1	278,7	1,700,1
	Revised	1895-96	5,7	...	115,0	65.5	...	498,0	233,1	530,6	284,4	1,732,9
	Accounts	1895-96	5,6	...	112,7	64,9	...	498,2	231,7	524,0	293,7	1,740,8
Village Service, Patwari and Chowkidari Cesses.	Accounts.	1894-95	3,5	42,9	...	...	...	277,1	134,1	190 2	38,8	686,0
	Budget	1895-96	3,6	51,0	...	...	...	287,0	134,7	225,6	43,8	744,6
	Revised	1895-96	3,6	51,3	...	...	...	282,5	132,7	258,2	43,6	771,9
	Accounts	1895-96	3,3	49,0	...	...	..	287,0	133,8	201,5	44,3	779,5
Education Cess	Accounts.	1894-95	6	14,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,4
	Budget	1895-96	6	18,2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,8
	Revised	1895-96	6	18 5	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	19,1
	Accounts	1895-96	6	18,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,1

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VI.—Provincial Rates—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Lower Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Road Cess	Accounts	1894-95	...	10,6	...	..	409,1	4,7	...	...	...	430,4
	Budget	1895-96	...	22,0	..	...	420,0	4,8	...	...	...	447,4
	Revised		...	23,3	...	...	407,5	4,0	...	...	...	435,7
	Accounts		...	22,0	...	...	413,2	4,9	..	...	...	440,1
Public Works Cess	Accounts	1894-95	..	...	...	...	417,0	...	...	5,8	...	423,7
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	...	..	414,6	...	..	5,2	...	419,8
	Revised		...	...	.	...	417,0	...	...	6,2	...	423,2
	Accounts		...	...	...	...	413,7	..	...	6,1	...	419,8
Famine Insurance, Canals and Railways.	Accounts	1894-95	...	14,4	.	...	...	160,1	57,7	...	...	241,2
	Budget	1895-96	...	17,7	...	...	...	170,1	58,2	...	...	252,0
	Revised		...	19,1	..	...	...	174,8	58,3	...	...	251,0
	Accounts		...	17,8	..	...	...	174,4	57,8	...	...	250,0
Rate on Wards' Estates.	Accounts	1894-95	...	2,8		..	12,9	...	2,4	...	...	17,8
	Budget	1895-96	...	3,0	...	...	13,5	...	2,1	...	...	18,6
	Revised		...	3,0	..	..	14,0	...	2,0	...	...	19,0
	Accounts		...	3,1	..	...	14,0	...	1,9	...	..	19,0
District Post Cess	Accounts	1894-95	...	3,7	...	..	39,1	...	...	...	...	42,8
	Budget	1895-96	...	4,5	...	..	40,0	..	...	...	...	44,5
	Revised		..	4,0	..	...	40,0	...	...	...	...	44,0
	Accounts		...	4,0		..	32,5	...	...	...	...	37,1
Other Miscellaneous Cesses.	Accounts	1894-95	1,6	...	..	...	...	...	5	...	...	2,1
	Budget	1895-96	1,6	..	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2,2
	Revised		1,5	..	.	..	...	...	6	...	...	2,1
	Accounts		1,2	..		...	...	..	4	...	...	1,6
TOTAL	Accounts	1894-95	11,2	94,0	19,3	61,0	870,0	935,0	420,2	725,3	298,2	3,541,1
	Budget	1895-96	11,8	114,1	21,1	65,5	888,1	969,1	427,1	754,9	322,5	3,054,0
	Revised		11,4	118	15,0	65,5	878,5	960,8	429,5	795,0	328,0	3,099,5
	Accounts		10,7	113,0	17,7	64,0	873,4	904,5	425,0	801,0	338,0	3,707,0

50. The revenue under this head showed an improvement of 53,0 over the Budget Estimate and 165,9 over the actuals of the preceding year.

51. In the Central Provinces the actuals fell off, as the estimate under *Patwari Fund Receipts* was too sanguine in regard to the revision of Settlement operations. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the Budget under *Patwari Receipts* anticipated increased receipts under Rural Police Rate (Oudh) in consequence of contemplated changes in the village chaukidari system in Oudh, which however were not carried out. In Madras the Budget Estimate was too cautiously framed. Under *District and Local Rates and Cesses* the variations were mostly due to those causes which affected the ordinary collections under I—Land Revenue, but in Burma arrear collections also contributed to the increase, while in Madras the improvement due to the establishment of additional Punchayat unions was not fully allowed for. In Bengal the Budget under *Road Cess* was based on the average of the actuals of past years, and proved too high. The falling-off under *District Post Cess* occurred chiefly in the Districts of Midnapur, Backergunge, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur.

VII.—Customs.

			India	Central Provinces.	Burma, Lower.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sea Customs — Import Duties	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	189,7	874,6	...	...	292,0	1,530,9	2,887,2
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	278,4	1,400,0	...	...	350,9	1,083,2	3,912,5
	Revised		...	...	270,9	1,459,1	...	...	341,4	1,823,6	3,895,0
	Accounts		...	...	286,5	1,489,7	...	...	339,4	1,855,2	3,970,8
Sea Customs — Export Duties	Accounts	1894-95		...	597,2	203,6	...	...	57,4	48,3	906,5
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	510,2	180,0	...	...	50,0	34,0	780,2
	Revised		...	...	591,6	207,0	..	...	44,0	35,0	877,6
	Accounts		...	...	639,3	209,7	...	...	43,6	38,0	930,6
Excise duty on Cotton Manufacture.	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	9,6	10,3
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,0	75,0
	Revised		3	3,2	...	9	7	4	2,3	58,7	66,5
	Accounts		3	2,7	..	1,0	8	5	2,0	50,0	63,9
Land Customs and Miscellaneous.	Accounts	1894-95		...	3,1	7,4	...	...	23,5	16,9	50,9
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	3,3	6,1	...	...	20,2	17,4	47,0
	Revised		..	...	3,0	8,1	..	...	22,3	17,7	51,1
	Accounts		...	...	2,8	9,1	...	...	21,5	18,6	52,0
TOTAL	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	790 0	1 085,6	2	1	373,3	1,603,2	3,854,9
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	792,9	1, 86,1	...	...	421,1	2,009,6	4,814,7
	Revised		3	3,2	805,5	1,075 1	7	4	410,0	1,975,0	4,890,2
	Accounts		3	2,7	928,0	1,709,5	8	5	406,5	1,96 ,4	5017,3

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VII.—Customs—*continued.*

52. The revenue showed an improvement of 202,6 over the Budget and of 1,162,4 over the actuals of the preceding year.

53. Under *Import Duties* the increase in Burma was due to a general improvement in the import trade, contributed chiefly by liquors and metals; but the receipts from cotton goods and raw materials were considerably below the Estimate. In Bengal the improvement was due to an increase of 123,2 from duty on oil, and of 15,1 under duties on spirits, partly counterbalanced by a fall under duties on cotton owing to a reduction of the duty on piece goods and the exemption of yarns. In Madras and Bombay the decline was due to the revised tariff legislation reducing the rate of import duty on cotton goods from 5 to 3½ per cent. and the abolition of duty on twist and yarn during the close of the year, partly counterbalanced by increases due to larger imports of silver bullion, copper, iron, steel, tin, spirits, drugs, dyes, etc. Under *Export Duties* the improvement in Burma, Bengal, and Bombay was due to a larger export of rice to foreign ports; the actual quantity exported from Burma having been 96,756 tons in excess of the exports of 1894-95. The falling-off in Madras was due to a considerable decrease in the exports of rice to Ceylon and Mauritius. The decline in Bombay under *Excise Duty on Cotton Manufacture* was due to the Budget having erroneously included duty on yarns allowed free export, and therefore exempt from duty under the Act. Under *Land Customs and Miscellaneous* the increase in Bengal was due to the Budget not having included the receipts from excise duty on cotton manufactures, while in Bombay it was due partly to an improvement on the cotton trade, and partly to the credit to Government under this head of the balance at credit of the 'Extra Hours' Fund, for which no provision was made in the Budget.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

1894-95 Accounts		Budget.	1895-96 Revised.	Accounts.
232.4	India	227,7	226,7	226.7
47.8	Central Provinces	50,8	49.0	47,8
8,9	Burma—Upper	9.0	9.0	8,9
67.9	Burma—Lower	70,0	63,0	65 3
27,4	Assam	27.5	29.0	32,3
456,3	Bengal	450.0	465,0	466,0
238.6	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	234,0	245.0	241,9
129,0	Punjab	129,0	133,0	131,0
222,6	Madras	224,0	229.0	228,6
379.2	Bombay	377.2	390,0	388,7
1,808,1	TOTAL	1 799,2	1,838,7	1,835,2

54. The revenue showed an improvement of 36,0 over the Budget Estimate and of 27,1 over the actuals of the preceding year. The improvement was chiefly due to closer supervision of assessments and to commercial prosperity.

55. The decrease in the Central Provinces was due to the postponement of the triennial revision of assessment in certain districts owing to the depressed agricultural condition of the people. In Lower Burma the Budget was too sanguine. In Assam, Bengal, North Western Provinces, Punjab, and Madras the revenue continued to show a steady increase, due generally to more careful assessments. In Bombay the increase was due to an improvement in the earnings of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to better receipts under "Tax on Profits of Companies" and under "Tax on Securities" due in the former to improved trade, chiefly in respect of the Cotton Mills, and in the latter principally to the issue of debentures by certain Joint Stock Companies.

56. As usual, the *India* figures include, in addition to the collections made in the districts directly administered by the Government of India, the recoveries in the Non-Civil Departments from the salaries of Government officers. The details are given below:—

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
94.2	Civil Department, India	90,3	85 9	84.7
65.4	Military Department	65,9	69.6	60.4
55,4	Public Works Department	54.0	53.3	54.9
2,0	Marine Department	2,1	2,2	2,1
7,0	Post Office Department	7,0	7,2	7,1
8,4	Telegraph Department	8,4	8,5	8,5
232,4	TOTAL AS ABOVE	227,7	225,7	226,7

57. The falling off in the Civil Department, as compared with the Budget, was due to the tax on the East Indian Railway Company's share of surplus profits, and interest on Government Securities, having been over-estimated.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IX.—Forest.

58. The revenue under this head exceeded the Budget by 18,3 and the actuals of 1894-95 by 29,(The most marked improvement was in Burma, Bengal and Madrás, the receipts in which were higher tha both estimate and actuals. In India, the Central Provinces, and Bombay the receipts fell considerably shor of the Budget anticipation, which in Bombay was also very much below the collections of last year.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
I													
Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency.	Accounts	1894-95	20,7	5,0	4,9	194,2	1,6	2,0	59,6	64,1	38,3	175 2	566,5
	Budget	1895-96	49,0	10,3	18,2	200,5	2,7	1,9	48,0	62,2	40,7	170,0	611,0
	Revised		20,1	12,9	18,4	182,0	5	1,7	45,4	64,0	38,0	151,6	541,6
	Accounts		20,0	13,0	18,0	184,0	4	2,4	42,6	61,1	38,0	136,0	516,7
II													
Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts	1894-95	8,0	92,5	205,7	81,9	33,7	73,4	90,9	28,7	141,3	189,5	954,6
	Budget	1895-96	6,8	110,0	177,8	78,0	32,4	75,3	110,1	24,2	133,7	182,2	937,7
	Revised		6,0	87,5	202,2	106,8	36,1	85,4	108,4	31,3	158,2	211,0	1,033,5
	Accounts		8,1	83,4	201,5	102,0	33,0	86,3	110,7	30,2	105,4	206,2	1,028,0
III													
Other Receipts	Accounts	1894-95	1,8	3,4	5,6	51,3	8,2	3,3	6,3	10,4	9,8	10,3	110,4
	Budget	1895-96	1,7	3,7	5,0	42,9	9,3	3,5	5,0	5,1	6,0	9,8	93,5
	Revised		1,7	2,0	9,4	53,2	8,4	2 9	6,2	7,8	8,8	10,4	111,4
	Accounts		1,8	3,3	8,0	54,9	8,5	3,2	6,8	10,1	7,7	10,9	115,8
Total	Accounts	1894-95	30,5	100,9	543,0		43,5	79,6	165,8	103,2	189,4	375,0	1,631,5
	Budget	1895-96	57,5	124,0	543,0		44,4	81,0	170,0	91,5	187,0	362,6	1,642,2
	Revised		34,4	103,0	573,0		45,0	90,0	160,0	103 1	205,0	373,0	1,686,5
	Accounts		30,5	99,7	595,0		42,5	91,9	160,1	101,4	211,1	353,7	1,660,5

59. Under *Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency* there was a total deficienc of 94,3 as compared with the Budget. In India the proceeds of the sale in London of three cargoe of Andaman timber were not included in the accounts of the year, and sandal wood fetched less i Coorg. In Lower Burma the extraction of teak in the Pegu circle fell short, while in the Tenasserir circle the timber extracted was not sold before the close of the year. In Assam the fall was due t a large stock of timber remaining unsold. In the North-Western Provinces the decrease was due t the abolition of the departmental depôt system in the Bundelkhund Division, to a decrease in the sal of fuel, owing to the absence of a regiment during the whole year on the Chitral expedition, to th failure of contractors to remove fuel within the year, to no market having been found for fuel in Gonda and to less realizations from sales in Kheri In Madras the Budget was pitched too high. In Bomba the falling off was due chiefly to the supply in Sind of timber and firewood by Government Agenc having been stopped, to the introduction of a new system of selling coupes, by which the revenue fro this source has been brought to account under head II, and to a large falling-off in the sale of grass firewood, and charcoal The only province which showed an appreciable increase was the Centra Provinces, where the sale of hurra collected during the last three years swelled the receipts.

60 Under the second head the increase in India was chiefly in Coorg, and was caused by th removal of large quantities of poles, etc., by purchasers In Upper Burma the improvement was th result of a very large outturn of lessee's timber from the Chindwin forests, and of better prices fo the Cutch licenses ; in Lower Burma it was due to larger extraction of timber. In Assam improve supervision and better enforcement of the new grazing rules caused the excess. In Bengal there was a increased demand for *sundri* timber and firewood. In the Punjab the increase was due to a large number of trees having been sold in consequence of the erection of new buildings at Murree by the Militar authorities, to better prices having been realized, to larg r sales of fuel to the Murree-Attock Railway a more favourable rates, and to the great demand for grass owing to the scanty rainfall. In Madras the in crease was due chiefly to the revenue from trees in darkhast lands being credited to this head instead of t Land Revenue as formerly, and to large extractions from certain forests in South Malabar. In Bombay th improvement was due to the change in system referred to above, to better prices obtained for *coupe* and for teak timber, to larger sales of reserved wood and bamboo, and to better receipts from mino products. The falling-off in the Central Provinces was due to agricultural depression, owing to whic

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IX.—Forest—*continued.*

the people were allowed to collect wood from Government forests free of charge, to non-realization of commutation fees for grazing, to cattle disease, and to reckless fellings in malguzari forests, which necessitated the disposal of materials at low rates. In the North-Western Provinces the decrease was due to the low prices realized for standing trees, and minor produce, at the auction sales, to less sales of timber, fuel and grass and to short realizations of outstandings.

61. Under the third head the sale of a larger number of drift logs raised the receipts in both Upper and Lower Burma; while in Upper Burma the receipts were further improved by fines imposed on Shan chiefs for illicit working. In the North-Western Provinces the increase was due to a better collection of river dues and to larger sales of drift wood. In the Punjab the increase was due to fines in fire cases, to larger receipts for compounded forest cases, to better realizations from rafting fees, and to larger collections of drift timber.

X.—Registration.

			India	Central Provinces.	Burma Upper.	Burma Lower.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras	Bombay.	Total.
Fees for registering Documents.	Accounts	1894-95	2,0	7,8	5	5,0	4,7	130,4	29,0	20,4	107,3	61,2	368,3
	Budget	1895-96	2,0	7,6	6	5,2	4,9	134,5	29,1	20,1	106,3	63,7	371,0
	Revised	1895-96	2,0	8,6	6	5,2	4,7	128,5	29,1	21,8	104,3	63,0	368,8
	Accounts	1895-96	1,0	8,4	6	5,0	4,7	128,7	29,0	23,4	103,8	63,5	369,0
Fees for copies of registered Documents.	Accounts	1894-95	2	3,4	...	2	1	1,0	10,9	5,8	3,0	1,1	26,6
	Budget	1895-96	2	3,5	..	2	1	2,0	10,9	6,0	3,5	1,0	27,4
	Revised	1895-96	2	3,8	...	2	1	2,0	11,2	6,4	2,3	1,1	27,3
	Accounts	1895-96	2	3,7	...	1	1	2,1	11,2	6,8	2,6	1,1	27,9
Other Receipts	Accounts	1894-95	...	1,6	..	4	...	3,4	4,1	1,6	11,3	9	23,3
	Budget	1895-96	...	1,5	...	4	...	3,5	4,0	1,6	12,2	8	24,0
	Revised	1895-96	...	1,6	...	4	..	3,5	4,2	1,6	17,4	1,6	29,7
	Accounts	1895-96	...	1,6	...	5	...	3,4	4,0	1,7	15,6	1,6	28,0
Total	Accounts	1894-95	2,2	12,8	6,1		4,8	135,7	44,0	27,8	121,6	63,2	418,2
	Budget	1895-96	2,2	12,6	6,4		5,0	140,0	44,0	27,7	122,0	62,5	422,4
	Revised	1895-96	2,2	14,0	6,1		4,3	134,0	44,5	31,8	124,6	65,1	425,8
	Accounts	1895-96	2,1	13,7	6,2		4,8	134,2	44,2	31,9	122,2	65,0	424,9

62. The revenue under this head showed an increase of 2,5 over the Budget Estimate and of 6,7 over the actuals of the preceding year. This improvement was contributed mainly by Punjab and Bombay, and was due, in the former Province, to the natural expansion of the registration business and to the increase in sales and mortgages on account of the unsatisfactory nature of the season, and partly to an under-estimate which was also the cause of the increase in Bombay. In Bengal the revenue under "Fees for registering documents" has declined since 1893-94, the decrease being due to the reduction of the minimum *ad valorem* fee on documents not exceeding ₹50 in value. The Budget anticipated an increase of revenue from the opening of new rural sub-registry offices, but this was not realised.

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF RX. 5,000 AND OVER—			
	India—			
14,0	Oodeypur	20,0	20,0	20,0
9,8	Jodhpur	9,8	9,8	9,8
40,0	Jeypur	40,0	40,0	40,0
18,5	Kotah	18,5	18,5	18,5
12,0	Boondee	12,0	12,0	12,0
8,0	Jhallawar	8,0	8,0	8,0
6,6	Rutlam	6,6	6,6	6,6
10,8	Nizam (Maharatta Chouth)	10,8	10,8	10,8
	Burma (Upper)—			
25,4	Shan States	27,7	27,7	29,4
	Assam—			
5,0	Manipur State	5,0	5,0	5,0

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*concluded.*

XI.—Tributes from Native States—*continued.*

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Account.
	Punjab—			
10,0	Mandi	10,0	10,0	10,0
13,1	Kupurthalla	13,1	13,1	13,1
	Madras—			
78,3	Travancore	78,3	78,3	78,3
245,0	Mysore	245,0	245,0	245,0
20,0	Cochin	20,0	20,0	20,0
	Bombay—			
55,0	Kathiawar	55,6	55,6	55,6
18,7	Kutch	18,7	18,7	18,7
33,8	Baroda State	37,5	38,2	36,6
	CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SPECIAL MILITARY FORCES—			
	India—			
18,2	Bhopal Levy (Bhopal)	18,2	18,2	18,2
27,2	Malwa Contingent (Dewas, Jowrah)	19,2	19,2	19,1
11,5	Erinpura Irregular Force (Jodhpur)	11,5	11,5	11,5
20,0	Deolee Irregular Force (Kotah)	20,0	20,0	20,0
3,6	Malwa Bheel Corps	3,6	3,6	3,7
	Bombay—			
8,5	Southern Mahratta Horse	8,2	8,5	8,0
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER Rx. 5,000—			
25,1	India	22,6	22,7	22,1
20,8	Central Provinces	24,4	28,6	24,6
3,8	Burma, Upper	5,4	5,4	5,6
4,6	Punjab	4,7	4,7	4,7
1,6	Madras	1,6	1,6	1,6
5,9	Bombay	5,9	5,9	6,0
	FEES ON SUCCESSION TO NATIVE STATES—			
7	India	1,5	1,1	5
7	Central Provinces	7	3,8	7
2	Madras	...	...	...
3,7	Bombay	5,4	8,6	8,6
226,0	TOTAL INDIA	222,3	222,0	220,8
21,5	,, Central Provinces	25,1	32,4	25,3
29,2	,, Burma (Upper)	33,1	33,1	35,0
5,0	,, Assam	5,0	5,0	5,0
27,7	,, Punjab	27,8	27,8	27,8
345,1	,, Madras	344,9	344,9	344,9
125,6	,, Bombay	131,3	135,5	133,5
780,1	GRAND TOTAL	789,5	800,7	792,3

63. The receipts under this head are for the most part fixed. The fluctuations that occur arise either from the non-payment of dues, or from advance or arrear collections. In the case of the Shan States the increase was due to heavier collections than anticipated. In the case of the Baroda State the Budget was not realized owing to the non payment of sums due by certain petty States.

64. Under *Tributes and Contributions under Rx. 5,000* in India the decrease was due to the delay in the realization of two instalments due from the Ajehgurh State until July 1896.

65. Under *Fees on Succession to Native States* the decline in India was due to the non-realization of the fees from the Baoni State till June 1896. The increase in Bombay was due to the realization of arrears which were not provided for in the Budget Estimate.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
9,722,1	EXPENDITURE	11,280,5	10,377,8	10,351,2

66. The expenditure under this section showed a saving of 929,3 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an excess of 629,1 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. Of the saving, as compared with the Budget, 686,3 occurred under Opium, due to the outturn of opium having fallen short; 92,0 under Land Revenue chiefly in the charges for Survey and Settlements and Land Records and Agriculture; 83,9 under Forest, dən to the curtailment of departmental operations; 24,6 under Refunds and Drawbacks, due to an over-estimate, and 25,4 under Stamps, due to the demand for stores from England having been smaller than anticipated. Under Salt and Customs there were savings of 13,1 and 7,3 respectively. Under Assignments and Compensations there was an excess of 15,4, chiefly in Bombay, due to revision of settlements, and large payments of arrears.

67. Of the excess as compared with the actuals of the previous year 452,8 occurred under Opium due chiefly to increase in price paid to cultivators and to a better outturn; 48,3 under Assignments and Compensations, due chiefly to the payment of the arrears mentioned above; 49,0 under Land Revenue, chiefly in the charges for District Administration and Land Records and Agriculture; 28,4 under Customs, due to additional establishment in connection with the new Tariff Act, and the imposition of import duties; 22,6 under Salt, chiefly in Madras; 19,5 under Refunds and Drawbacks, chiefly in Bombay; and 15,1 under Excise, chiefly in Bengal and Madras.

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

68. The charges under this head are of a fluctuating character and do not admit of an accurate forecast. The savings in the total charges of 24,6 on the Budget Estimate, and the excess of 19,5 as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, principal variations are explained below.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Land Revenue	Accounts	1894-95	2,4	7	1,5	3,9	1,4	4,8	4,5	4,5	11,0	15,2	49,9
	Budget		6	3	2,5	2,8	9	5,0	6,0	3,6	7,8	17,1	46,6
	Revised	1895-96	7	4,0	2,5	4,0	1,2	3,0	3,0	4,2	10,2	18,5	51,3
	Accounts		7	4,8	2,8	3,9	1,1	3,7	2,7	5,2	9,6	15,7	50,2
Salt	Accounts	1894-95	4,0	...	...	1,3	...	17,8	. .	.	1,1	12,3	36,8
	Budget		3,0	...	...	2,3	...	19,5	...	...	8	10,1	35,7
	Revised	1895-96	2,2	...	...	2,0	...	19,5	...	...	3,0	8,2	34,9
	Accounts		2,4	...	...	2,6	...	21,4	...	...	3,1	6,7	30,2
Stamps	Accounts	1894-95	4	1,5	6	2,0	6	15,8	7,9	3,6	12,3	12,5	57,2
	Budget		5	1,3	5	2,0	5	14,2	9,0	3,9	11,2	10,0	53,1
	Revised	1895-96	6	2,0	5	2,0	7	16,4	7,8	3,6	9,6	9,2	52,4
	Accounts		6	2,3	4	2,3	6	15,3	7,4	3,8	8,8	9,5	51,0
Customs	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	...	10,6	...	18,9	...	...	4,6	46,0	80,1
	Budget		...	...	...	12,6	...	20,6	...	...	7,4	89,8	136,4
	Revised	1895-96	...	...	...	9,5	...	21,1	...	...	4,9	72,4	107,9
	Accounts		...	...	...	11,1	...	21,1	...	...	5,0	74,2	111,4
Assessed Taxes	Accounts	1894-95	4	4	...	4	2	3,8	1,8	8	2,8	2,8	13,4
	Budget		8	3	...	4	1	4,2	2,1	9	3,0	2,6	14,4
	Revised	1895-96	1,0	3	...	4	1	2,3	2,0	1,1	2,4	2,8	12,4
	Accounts		1,2	5	...	2	2	2,3	2,2	1,4	2,4	2,4	12,8
Other Revenue Refunds.	Accounts	1894-95	3	5	1,2	8	1,1	2,8	2,6	8	10,3	22,8	43,2
	Budget		...	3	5	1,0	1,0	2,3	3,2	6	4,8	24,8	38,5
	Revised	1895-96	...	1,9	2	1,1	1,0	2,6	2,0	8	5,2	22,4	37,2
	Accounts		1	1,3	1	8	8	2,4	1,5	5	9,4	21,6	38,5
Total	Accounts	1894-95	7,5	3,1	22,3		3,3	63,9	16,8	9,7	42,4	111,6	280,6
	Budget		4,9	2,2	24,6		2,5	71,8	20,3	9,0	35,0	154,4	324,7
	Revised	1895-96	4,5	8,2	22,2		3,0	64,9	14,8	9,7	35,3	133,5	296,1
	Accounts		5,0	8,9	24,2		2,7	66,2	13,8	10,9	38,3	130,1	300,1

69. Under *Land Revenue Refunds* in the Central Provinces the increase was due to a special remission of Land Revenue in the Bilaspur District. The savings in Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras, and Bombay were due to the estimate having been framed too high. Under *Salt Refunds*

Section A.– DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—*continued.*

the increase in Madras was due to refunds of duty levied on larger quantities of Bombay salt supplied to the French Government, while in Bombay the estimate was pitched too high The high figure of 1894 95 was due in India to the special circumstances explained in last year's report, and in Bombay to larger exports of salt to Calcutta and Malabar, and consequent larger claims for wastage. Under *Stamp Refunds* the excess in the Central Provinces was due to a special refund in the Nagpur District In Madras unusually large refunds of spoiled stamps swelled the figures in 1894-95 while in Bombay the actuals of that year included a special refund of the excess Stamp duty levied on the probate of the will of a wealthy Parsi inhabitant of Bombay. Under *Customs Refunds* the large decrease in Bombay was due to the inclusion in the Budget Estimate by mistake of duty on yarns allowed free export, the Customs authorities having at the time anticipated that the revenue would first be collected and then refunded, and to less refunds on account of cotton goods re-exported, due to slackness of the cotton import trade. The excess over the previous year was chiefly due to drawbacks of cotton duties. The increase under *Assessed Taxes* in India was due to refunds to medical officers of the Hyderabad Contingent of Income Tax erroneously deducted during the past six years from their horse and tentage allowances, and to refund of Income Tax on interest on Government Securities paid at the Bank of Bengal.

70 Under *Other Revenue Refunds* the increase in the Central Provinces was due to the heavy refunds of Forest Revenue. In Madras the increase was due to an adjustment of an erroneous credit to Village Service Funds in March 1895 instead of to I.—Land Revenue. In Bombay the Budget was framed too high.

2.—Assignments and Compensations.

71. The charges under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 15,4 and the actuals of the previous year by 48.3. The excess occurred chiefly in Bombay under *Land Revenue Compensations* and was due partly to the introduction of revised settlements, chiefly in Kaira, and partly to larger payments of arrears of previous years to certain Inamdars and other grantees. The excess over the actuals of the previous year was due chiefly to the arrear payments above mentioned, and to a further increase under District and Village officers

			India.	Central Provinces	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Land Revenue compensations.	Accounts.	1894 95	3,8	3,0	1,6	20,4	23,1	10,7	50,7	940,8	1,054,4
	Budget	1895-96	3,7	3,0	1,6	23,3	28,0	10,4	51,8	960,2	1,072,2
	Revised		3,8	2,9	1,6	23,3	24,1	10,3	51,8	960,5	1,078,3
	Accounts.		3,8	3,0	1,5	23,8	23,0	11,1	51,3	907,5	1,025,9
Opium compensations	Accounts.	1894-95	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4,6	5,1
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4,6	5,1
	Revised		...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4,6	5,1
	Accounts		...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4,6	5,1
Salt compensations	Accounts.	1894-95	282,0	...	...	2,0	...	...	47,9	5,1	337,0
	Budget	1895-96	301,5	...	...	2,0	...	...	48,5	7,0	359,2
	Revised		303,2	...	...	2,0	...	...	48,0	6,3	359,5
	Accounts.		301,7	...	...	2,0	...	...	48,2	6,3	358,2
Excise compensations	Accounts.	1894 95	...	16,2	..	..	,4	2	4	30,0	56,2
	Budget	1895 96	...	1	..	...	8	7	4	44,6	40,6
	Revised		...	8,2	...	...	1,3	6	4	13,0	53,5
	Accounts		..	1,0	..	...	1 3	6	3	42,8	46,6
Customs compensations	Accounts	1894-95	...	..	...	...	...	1,7	15,0	7	17,4
	Budget	1895-96	..	...	...	...	...	2,0	15,0	...	17,0
	Revised		...	...	...	...	...	2,0	15,0	7	17,7
	Accounts.		...	...	...	...	...	2 0	14,8	7	17,5
Purchase of Life Pensions	Accounts.	1894 95	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
	Revised		...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6
	Accounts		..	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6
Miscellaneous compensations.	Accounts.	1894-95	5,5	2,8	2,0	4,0	2,5	9	4	17,7	35,8
	Budget	1895-96	8,1	2,7	2,1	4,3	2,4	6	4	18,1	38,7
	Revised		10,6	2,7	2,1	3,8	2,5	9	2,2	16,3	41,1
	Accounts.		10,5	2,5	2,0	2,8	2,5	2,6	2,4	10,1	40,8
TOTAL	Accounts.	1894-95	291,3	22,0	3,6	26,0	26,3	14,0	114,4	1,007,9	1,506,4
	Budget	1895-96	312,3	5,8	3,7	30,3	31,2	14,2	116,4	1,025,1	1,539,3
	Revised		317,6	13 8	3,7	29,6	27,9	14,2	117,6	1,031,4	1,555,8
	Accounts.		316,0	7,1	3,5	29,1	27,7	16,1	117,2	1,038,0	1,554,7

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

2.—Assignments and Compensations—*continued.*

72. Under *Land Revenue Compensations* the chief difference, which occurred in Bombay, has been explained above. The saving in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was again due to the non-payment of allowances to the heirs of the late Raja Shambhu Narain Singh of Ghazipur during the year, in consequence of a dispute as to title amongst the claimants. The saving in Madras was due partly to the transfer to the head *Miscellaneous Compensations* of the allowance payable to the family of the ex-Zemindar of Chermahal (Kistna), and partly to the payments of arrears, unclaimed in the previous year, not having been drawn in full.

73. Under *Salt Compensations* the increase in India was due to larger payments to the Jodhpur and Jeypur states, owing to increased sales of Sambhar salt during the latter part of 1894-95. The excess over the figures of 1894-9, was due to the increase in the quantity of salt sold. The saving in Madras was due to the advance payment of 8 to the French Government in 1894-95 having been adjusted by a short payment in the year under review, while in Bombay the actual amount outstanding on account of Salt Pans in Portuguese India was over-estimated. Under *Excise Compensations* in the Central Provinces the Revised Estimate provided for payment of 8,1 to zemindars on account of resumption by Government of their Abkari rights, but only 1,4 was paid. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the increase was due chiefly to the payment of arrears to the Maharaja of Benares. In Bombay the saving was due to the amount provided in the Budget for certain Native States not having been drawn in full partly counterbalanced by the payment of 2,3 as compensation in advance for five years to the Chief of Aundh, for which 1,5 only was provided in the Budget. The increase as compared with the actuals of the previous year was due partly to revision of Abkari compensations payable to certain Native States leading to larger payments and partly to the advance payment to the Chief of Aundh. Under *Miscellaneous Compensations* the increase in India was due to the payment to the Khan of Khelat of arrears of quit rent not drawn in 1894-95. In the Punjab the excess was due to a payment of 1,0 having been made to the Kashmir Durbar as compensation for loss of Rabi irrigation on the Ravi, owing to the construction of the Bari Doab Canal sanctioned by the Government of India. The increase in Madras has been already explained. The decline in Bombay was due to the transfer of 7 to *Customs Compensations* and partly to the provision of 1,1 on account of the Nawab of Radhanpur not having been claimed before the close of the year.

3.—Land Revenue.

74. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate by 91,4 and more than that in 1894-95 by 49,5. The saving, as compared with the Budget, was contributed by all the Provinces except Punjab and was greatest under Survey and Settlement and Land Records and Agriculture.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Charges of District Administration.	Accounts.	1894-95	20,4	73,0	79,4	89,3	50,7	311,2	3,6,0	189,2	386,4	288 5	1,847,3
	Budget.	1895-96	27,2	72,0	82,8	95,7	61,2	318,3	347,1	192,5	391,0	296,0	1 883,8
	Revised.		20,4	75,8	79,1	90,0	58,0	316,0	347,3	191,3	391,7	287,3	1,870,5
	Accounts.		20,0	75,7	78,8	99,7	55,7	317,9	347,1	194,2	393,7	287,5	1,877,2
Survey and Settlement.	Accounts.	1894-95	13,0	32,0	60,4	30,8	14,4	122,3	65,8	32,0	95,9	52,6	531,2
	Budget.	1895-96	13,2	32,1	60,1	34,8	21,3	144,7	77,4	33,0	94,3	52,5	560,4
	Revised.		12,1	32,1	55,6	30,9	14,7	140,4	68,3	32,5	85,7	49,6	517,9
	Accounts.		12,2	31,7	55 0	28,1	13,1	139,0	64,9	33,4	84,4	47,7	510,7
Land Records and Agriculture.	Accounts.	1894-95	8,8	50,0	7,0	21,5	16,5	7,9	342,7	151,1	156,2	200,1	967.8
	Budget.	1895-96	8,0	0 ,2	10,0	24,7	21,1	9,1	3'0,7	152,3	10 ,6	207,0	1,023,8
	Revised.		8,9	60,1	10,0	22,3	17,0	8,5	347,7	150,9	170,3	190,0	993,2
	Accounts		8,8	50,8	10,1	22,5	10,8	8,7	349,5	155,1	108,5	198,7	995,5
Management of Government Estates.	Accounts.	1894-95	...	1	...	...	4	37,7	15,9	...	...	...	54,1
	Budget.	1895-96	...	2	...	...	6	41,4	15,0	...	...	...	57,4
	Revised.		...	2	...	...	4	37,5	1 ,2	...	...	...	55,3
	Accounts		...	3	..	...	2	44,9	17,3	...	...	..	62,7
Commission on Collection.	Accounts.	1894-95	3,7	8	06,7	89,1	16,2	...	5	...	4	1	177,5
	Budget.	1895-96	3,1	4	71,4	81,0	17,8		6	...	6	2	175,1
	Revised.		2,0	5	00,5	85,3	15,0	...	5	...	5	...	170,9
	Accounts.		2,9	7	05,9	02,0	14,3	...	5	...	5	1	178,0

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Allowances to District and Village Officers.	Accounts.	1894-95	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	7,6	326,2	134,6	468,7
	Budget.	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6,8	333,9	138,5	478,4
	Revised.		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7,5	339,7	140,2	478,5
	Accounts.		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7,0	332,3	132,2	472,2
Other Charges.	Accounts.	1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Budget.	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Revised.		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	7	...	7
	Accounts.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Total.	Accounts.	1894-95	51,9	162,7	459,2		104,2	470,1	771,6	379,0	966,0	675,0	4,047,5
	Budget.	1895-96	52,1	166,9	467,1		122,6	513,5	800,9	384,6	986,2	695,1	4,188,4
	Revised.		50,0	168,7	474,3		103,7	502,4	781,1	388,2	979,6	678,0	4,087,0
	Accounts.		50,8	165,2	453,3		100,0	511,1	779,4	390,3	980,1	666,2	4,097,0

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England.	Accounts.	1894-95	3	3	6
	Budget.	1895-96	4	3	7
	Revised.		1	1	2
	Accounts.		1	...	1

Total, including England.	Accounts.	1894-95	4,048,1
	Budget.	1895-96	4,189,1
	Revised.		4,087,2
	Accounts.		4,097,1

75. Under *Charges of District Administration* the excess in the Central Provinces (3,7) was due to the new civilians posted to the Province and to a greater number of senior officers having been present on duty, counterbalanced to a certain extent by the absence on leave and deputation of Tahsildars. Interchange of officers between Upper and Lower Burma resulted in an excess of 1,1 under General Establishments in the latter with a corresponding decrease in the former. In Lower Burma the employment of a larger number than anticipated of surveyors and chainmen owing to the gradual introduction of the system of collecting revenue by village headmen and survey of patta lands led to a further excess; but this was partly reduced by savings in the district office and treasury establishments, and by the provision for Local Fund Establishment not having been utilized, the charges having been debited to 18—General Administration as before. The savings in Upper Burma were further supplemented by vacancies, and absence of officers on deputation and long leave, by reductions in the Sub-Divisional Establishment, by surveyors not having been entertained to the sanctioned extent, and by the provision for house-rent allowances not having been fully required, owing to the grant of free quarters to some officers. In Assam the decrease (4 5) occurred chiefly under salaries of officers, and was due to leave, vacancies and deputations. In Bengal the increase (6, 7), in comparison with the previous year, was due chiefly to increased expenditure under Partition Establishment. The saving in Bombay (0,5) occurred principally under salaries, owing to absentees, and to the appointment of Assistant Collectors as Assistant Judges to a greater extent than was anticipated, and to savings in the grants for boundary marks, expenditure, repairs, and petty construction. The larger expenditure in the Punjab (1,7) was in travelling allowance and postage charges. In Madras the increase (2,7) occurred chiefly under General and Sub-Divisional Establishment, due to larger expenditure on account of travelling and tentage allowances (6), salaries 9), contingencies (2,1), and under Fund Establishments owing to a change in classification by which the pay of Special Fund clerks, which was formerly debited to Incorporated Local Funds, is now debited to this head. The increase over 1894-95 was due to the larger cost entailed by the grant of privilege leave in the year and to increase in Exchange Compensation Allowance.

76. Under *Survey and Settlement* the saving in Upper Burma (10,5) was caused by the Shwebo Survey not having been undertaken, and by the expenditure on the Minbu, Sagaing, and other surveys and on demarcation surveys having been less than anticipated in the Budget. In Lower Burma the saving (6,7) was due to the outlay on Settlement Survey and Survey by Professional parties not having been as high as anticipated, and to the provision for the Rangoon Town Survey not having been needed owing to a change in the method of adjustment of the advance to the Rangoon Municipality for Survey charges. In Assam the saving of 8 2 was due partly to an over-estimate of the charges for the Professional Survey Party, partly to no expenditure having been incurred against provision for *Ilam Settlement* in Sylhet, and partly to the provision for the Jaintia and Cachar Settlements not having been fully utilized. In Bengal the saving occurred chiefly in other Settlement Operation (6,6), Controlling Office (Survey) (3,9) and Behar Survey Operation (1,7), counterbalanced by increased expenditure under Settlement Operations in Behar, while the larger outlay in comparison with 1894-95 occurred chiefly under "Behar Settlement Operations" and "Other Settlement Operations." In Madras a portion of the charges was transferred to *Land Records and Agriculture*, and less was spent in the survey of

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*concluded.*

Municipal towns. The decrease of 12,5 in the North-Western Provinces was due to large savings in Settlement expenditure and Survey charges transferred from the India Estimates, and that in Bombay chiefly arose from recovery of arrear contributions for Foreign Service (2,0), which are brought to account by deduction from expenditure, from savings in Temporary Establishment (1,0), and in the charges for the re-survey of River Indus (6).

77. Under *Land Records and Agriculture* the reduction in the Central Provinces (5,1) was due chiefly to unexpected savings under Salaries of Patwaris. In Lower Burma the saving 2,2) was due to the appointment of officers on less salary to officiate for absentees, and to less outlay on travelling and contingencies. In Assam there were savings of 4,3, owing to the appointment of a junior officer to act as Director of Land Records, to the privilege leave allowances of the permanent incumbent having been drawn in Bengal, to the appointment of the second Superintendent of Land Records provided for in the Budget not having been filled up, and to the non-entertainment of the full sanctioned scale of Kanungos and District Mandals. The decrease in the North-Western Provinces was due to large savings under Kanungo Establishment, partly counterbalanced by increased outlay on Land Record Surveys in consequence of extended operations. In Bombay the savings were chiefly due to the absence of the Director on special leave for 6 months, to the non-introduction of the new agricultural staff in the Kaira District, to the provisions on account of Temporary Establishment, and for charges in connection with field work not having been utilized during the year, and to recoveries of boundary marks charges in excess of the Budget The increase in the Punjab was chiefly on account of Patwari Fund charges.

78. Under *Management of Government Estates* the excess in Bengal (3,5) over the Budget was due to the payment of unrealized Road and Public Works cesses, to increased payments on account of temporary establishment, which also accounted for the high charge in comparison with 1894-95, and to larger outlay on improvements. The increase in the North-Western Provinces (2,3) was caused by improvements in the Tarai Government Estates.

79 Under *Commission on Collections* the excess in Lower Burma was partly due to payment of arrears of commission paid, and partly to increase of revenue. The decrease in Upper Burma arose chiefly from the bad season in the dry zone, which affected the collection of Thathameda. In Assam the saving of 3,0 was on account of the gradual substitution of the Tahsili for the Mauzadari system of Land Revenue collection, and of a smaller collection of Land Revenue.

80. Under *Allowances to District and Village Officers* the saving in Bombay, as compared with the Budget, was in cash allowances and assessment of alienated lands, due to the delay in presenting claims.

81. In England the decrease was under *Law charges in connection with appeal from India* being less than was anticipated, and partly under stores for which there was little demand.

4.—Opium.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised	Accounts.
	Bengal—			
5,5	Behar Agency, Superintendence	5,8	5,7	5,8
34,8	,, Opium Factory	39,6	36,5	34,7
38,9	,, District Staff	44,0	40,2	42,4
537,8	,, Payments to Cultivators	966,1	770,9	768,7
8,3	Benares Agency, Superintendence	7,2	8,1	8,4
36,5	,, Opium Factory	47,6	39,0	36,1
65,8	,, District Staff	60,5	71,0	69,3
879,8	,, Payments to Cultivators	1,567,2	1,100,0	1,098,7
2,2	Other Charges	3,0	2,0	2,0
1,3	India	1,3	1,3	1,3
2,6	Bombay	2,6	2,6	2,6
1,613,5	TOTAL	2,753,9	2,077,3	2,068,0
1,4	England	7	6	5
1,2	Exchange	6	4	4
1,616,1	GRAND TOTAL	2,755,2	2,078,3	2,068,9

82. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 685,9 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an increase of 454,5 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. As usual, these variations were the result mainly of variations in the outturn of the crop, which in the year under review amounted to 69,084 maunds against 77,428 maunds estimated in the Budget Estimate, and 59,673 maunds the actual production of the previous year.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

4.—Opium—*continued.*

83. The details of Payments to Cultivators, which form the bulk of the charges, are given *below:—*

	Advances to Cultivators.	Final payments on delivery of the crude drug.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1894-95.				
Behar	285,1	240 8	11,9	537,8
Benares	266,7	508,1	105,0	879,8
Total	551,8	748,9	116,9	1.417,6
1895-96.				
Behar	277,9	480,1	10,7	768,7
Benares	319,3	618.7	160,7	1,098,7
Total	597,2	1,098,8	171,4	1,867,4

84. Under *Opium Factory* there were considerable savings in both the Agencies, due to a smaller outturn of opium having required a smaller outlay on freight and manufacturing charges. Under *District Staff* the saving in the Behar Agency was due to smaller payments for commission to Amlahs and for transit and weighment charges, counterbalanced by increased payments for temporary establishments in the Benares Agency. The larger outlay under these heads, as compared with the actuals of 1894-95, was due partly to the larger production, and partly to the increased price paid to cultivators. The estimate under *Other charges* was framed too high.

5.—Salt.

85. The Indian charges showed a saving of 12,4 over the Budget Estimate and an excess of 23,2 over the actuals of the preceding year. With the single exception of Bengal in which the Estimate was exceeded by 1,7 there were savings in all the other Provinces, but chiefly in Madras due to an over-estimate under *Salaries, Establishment, etc.*, partly counterbalanced by an excess under *Purchase and Freight.*

			India.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Bengal	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies.	Accounts	1894-95	81,7	1	6	5,2	235,3	123,5	446,4
	Budget	1895-96	87,1	1	6	3,6	259,5	129,5	480,4
	Revised	1895-96	82 0	1	7	5,2	248,1	127,0	463,1
	Accounts	1895-96	85,1	1	7	5,3	241,6	126,1	458,9
Manufacture and Excavation.	Accounts	1894-95	39,9	...	...	...	...	...	39,9
	Budget	1895-96	36,2	...	...	...	...	...	36,2
	Revised	1895-96	31,7	...	...	...	...	...	31,7
	Accounts	1895-96	33,5	...	...	...	...	...	33,5
Purchase and Freight.	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	...	...	34,0	39,1	73,1
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	...	...	47,6	37,5	85,1
	Revised	1895-96	...	...	...	...	55,4	40,0	95,4
	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...	...	58,4	40,0	98,4
Deduct amount chargeable to 7.—Excise.	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	...	...	*61,6*	...	*61,6*
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	...	...	*68,3*	...	*68,3*
	Revised	1895-96	...	...	...	...	*70,1*	...	*70,1*
	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...	...	*69,8*	...	*69,8*
Total India.	Accounts	1894-95	121,6	7		5,2	207,7	162,6	497,8
	Budget	1895-96	123,3	7		3,6	238,8	167,0	533,4
	Revised	1895-96	113,7	8		5,2	233,4	167,0	520,1
	Accounts	1895-96	118,6	8		5,3	230,2	166,1	521,0

			Sterling	Exchange	Total.				
England	Accounts	1894-95	3	3	6	Grand Total, including England.	Accounts	1894-95	498,4
	Budget	1895-96	4	3	7		Budget	1895-96	534,1
	Revised	1895-96	2	2	4		Revised	1895-96	520,5
	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...		Accounts	1895-96	521,0

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

5.—Salt—*continued.*

86. In India the decrease under *Salaries, Establishment, etc.*, was due to savings in through-traffic charges, owing to diminished sales under the through-traffic system (8), in contingencies and travelling (8), in Preventive Establishments (8) due chiefly to absence of Superintendents, partly counterbalanced by an excess of commission on salt collections, owing to large increase in sales of Kohat salt. In Bengal the increase was due to the payments on account of rent for the accommodation provided at the Kidderpur Docks for the storage of salt. In Madras the Budget made too large a provision for Rewards and Petty Constructions and Repairs In Bombay the saving was chiefly due to the provision for the Sirganda Salt Deposit, temporary establishment not being required, to the absence of the Collector on long leave, and the appointment being held by a lower paid officer, to the provision for the purchase of boats not being fully utilized, and to the full sanctioned strength of the Northern Frontier Establishment not having been entertained. The decrease under *Manufacture and Excavation* was chiefly due to a diminished outturn of salt owing to unfavourable weather during the year. The increase under *Purchase and Freight* in Madras was due partly to the re-introduction of the monopoly system into certain Excise Factories (12,8), and partly to the transfer of Government salt from the factories in the Vayalur and Ennore circles to the Madras depôt for storage (9·), counterbalanced by a decrease under Petty works for manufacture and storage of salt (10,7). In Bombay the Budget was framed too low.

87. The estimate for expenditure in England which was framed in the absence of information from India was unnecessary.

6.—Stamps.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Superintendence Establishments and Contingencies.	Accounts.	1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	7,2	...	...	2,4	4,1	13,7
	Budget.	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	7,5	...	...	2,5	4,1	14,3
	Revised.		...	...	...	...	...	7,5	...	...	2,1	4,0	13,9
	Accounts		...	...	...	...	..	8,0	...	...	2,4	5,6	16,6
Charges on sale of Stamps, including discount.	Accounts.	1894-95	1,5	2,1	7	2,3	1,6	24,6	6,1	11,5	17,2	11,9	79,5
	Budget.	1895-96	1,0	2,1	8	2,4	1,7	24,1	7,4	11,4	16,0	11,7	80,9
	Revised.		,0	2,1	8	2,3	1,9	24,2	6,1	12,1	17,3	12,2	80,1
	Accounts.		1,0	2,1	8	2,3	1,8	23,8	6,0	12,2	17,3	10,7	78,6
Stamps supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts.	1894-95	—83,0	4,5	4	6	2,2	33,5	9,1	7,3	13,1	10,3	...
	Budget.	1895-96	—87,	4,6	5	6	2,7	30,0	10,9	7,9	14,0	9,1	...
	Revised.		—84,2	4,1	6	8	2,0	32,1	10,7	8,5	15,1	10,3	...
	Accounts.		—88,2	4,6	3	8	1,9	33,4	10,3	8,1	15,8	13,0	..
Total	Accounts.	1894-95	—81,5	6,6	4 0		3,8	65,3	15,2	18,8	34 7	26,3	93,2
	Budget.	1895-96	—8 ,0	0,7	4·3		4,1	69,5	18,3	19,3	33,4	24,9	95,2
	Revised.		—82,0	6,2	4,5		3,9	63,8	10,8	20,0	31,8	20,5	94,8
	Accounts		—80,0	0,7	4,2		3,7	65,8	10,3	2 ,3	35·5	29,3	95,2

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts.	1894-95	45,1	37,5	82,6	Total, including England.	Accounts. 1894-95	175,8
	Budget.	1895-96	55,0	46,3	101,9		Budget. 1895-96	197,1
	Revised.		43,0	33,9	78·9		Revised.	173,7
	Accounts.		43,4	33,1	76,5		Accounts.	171,7

88 The saving in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh under *Charges on sale of Stamps, etc.*, was due to the transfer of the charges on account of the combined Stamp, Excise and Income Tax Establishment to 3—Land Revenue, partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure on discount on sale of stamps. The increase in the Punjab was due to increased payments for discount on sale of stamps, consequent on an enhanced revenue derived from their sale, and partly to special expenditure incurred in supplying stamps to the Peshawar Treasury, to meet requirements in connection with the Chitral Relief Expedition. The excess in Madras was due to improvements in the revenue under the *per contra* receipt head

89. *Stamps supplied from Central Stores* exceeded the anticipation of the Budget Estimate in Burma, Punjab, Madras and Bombay, owing to higher demands for stamps from Central Stores, and fell short of the Budget in Assam, Bengal and North-Western Provinces and Oudh where the demands were lower than provided for.

90. The saving in the expenditure in England was due to the demands being smaller than anticipated in the Budget.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

7.—Excise.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	CHARGES OF COLLECTION—			
2,5	India	2,8	2,7	2,7
5,2	Central Provinces	5,8	5,4	5,4
3,3	Burma { Upper	3,6	3,5	3,5
9,5	Burma { Lower	11,2	11,4	11,8
8	Assam	1,3	1,0	8
63,4	Bengal	66,4	65,6	67,2
6,8	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	8,8	6,4	6,0
5,0	Punjab	5,6	4,9	4,9
61,8	Madras	68,4	70,2	69,9
34,5	Bombay	36,0	35,8	35,6
192,8	TOTAL	209,0	206,9	207,8
...	England	1	1	1
...	Exchange	1	1	...
192,8	TOTAL	210,1	207,1	207,9

91. The actual expenditure was less than the Budget by 2,1 and more than that in 1894-95 by 1,5. The saving in the Budget occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces owing to the transfer of the cost of the combined Stamps, Excise and Income Tax Establishment to 3—Land Revenue, for which the provision was originally made under this head. The excess in Lower Burma occurred under Rewards, and was due to a greater activity in bringing to justice offenders against the Excise laws. The increase in Bengal was due chiefly to increased payments on account of rewards and allowances under Distilleries. The excess over the Budget in Madras was due to the fact that in the apportionment of the charges debitable to this head, those relating to Orissa salt and petty construction and repairs of licensers' works in which large savings accrued, were excluded. In Bombay the saving was due chiefly to temporary establishment not being entertained to the full extent provided and to smaller payments under Supplies and Services.

8.—Provincial Rates.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	ESTABLISHMENT AND OTHER CHARGES—			
5,2	Burma, Lower	5,1	5,1	5,5
3	Assam	4	3	3
44,5	Bengal	43,2	43,0	39,8
8	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	7	9	8
5	Punjab	5	5	5
5,1	Bombay	6,0	5,4	5,8
56,4	TOTAL	55,9	55,2	52,7

92. The charges were lower than the Budget Estimate and the actuals of 1894-95 by 3,2 and 3,7 respectively. The saving occurred chiefly in Bengal in contingent expenditure and in the charges for the service of processes. The small excess in Burma was due to larger payments of commission owing to increased receipts.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

9.—Customs.

			Burma, Lower.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Charges at the principal Ports of Rangoon Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.	Accounts	1894-95	13,8	60,6	9,1	60,0	143,5
	Budget	1895-96	16,1	81,3	11,9	63,1	172,4
	Revised	1895-96	15,8	75,1	11,3	66,0	168,2
	Accounts	1895-96	15,9	75,8	11,6	66,5	169,8
Charges at other Ports.	Accounts	1894-95	6,8	4,1	11,0	9,1	31,0
	Budget	1895-96	7,2	4,2	11,7	14,6	37,7
	Revised	1895-96	7,1	4,1	11,4	10,0	32,6
	Accounts	1895-96	7,1	4,0	11,6	10,3	33,0
Total	Accounts	1894-95	20,6	64,7	20,1	69,1	174,5
	Budget	1895-96	23,3	85,5	23,6	77,7	210,1
	Revised	1895-96	22,9	79,2	22,7	76,0	200,8
	Accounts	1895-96	23,0	79,8	23,2	76,8	202,8

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts	1894-95	1	...	1	Total, including England.	Accounts 1894-95	174,6
	Budget	1895-96	1	1	2		Budget 1895-96	210,3
	Revised	1895-96	1	1	2		Revised 1895-96	201,0
	Accounts	1895-96	1	1	2		Accounts 1895-96	203,0

93. The charges were less than the Budget by 7,3, and more than the accounts of 1894-95 by 28,3. The saving on the Budget was chiefly in Bengal and was due to the provision for additional establishment to be entertained on the introduction of the new Tariff Act not having been fully utilised. In Bombay also there were savings owing to the provision for increased establishments in connection with the imposition of import duties not having been fully required owing to their gradual entertainment counterbalanced by an increase under "Salaries" owing to grade promotion of officers. The excess over the actuals of the previous year was due to additional establishments entertained in connection with the new Tariff Act, and the imposition of import duties.

10.—Assessed Taxes.

1894-95 Accounts.		Budget	1895-96 Revised.	Accounts.
1	India	1	1	1
1	Central Provinces	1	1	1
2,1	Burma, Lower	2,3	2,0	2,0
1	Assam	2	2	2
18,1	Bengal	19,0	18,4	18,4
4	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,2	2	2
1,2	Punjab	1,2	1,2	1,2
2,3	Madras	2,4	2,4	2,3
5,4	Bombay	5,3	5,3	5,3
29,8	Total	31,8	29,9	29,8

94. The expenditure showed a saving of 2,0 as compared with the Budget chiefly in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. In Bengal it was due to smaller expenditure on account of Travelling Allowances of District Establishments, and in the North-Western Provinces it was nominal being due to the transfer of the cost of the combined Stamp, Excise and Income-Tax Establishment to 3—Land Revenue. The small saving in Burma was due to vacancies and to a temporary establishment for four months instead of a permanent one having been sanctioned for the Maubin District.

11.—Forest Expenditure.

95. The Indian expenditure was smaller than the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year by 85,1 and 3,5 respectively. The saving on the Budget was spread over almost all the Provinces, but occurred chiefly in Bombay (27,8), Burma (14,1) Madras (12,4) and the Central Provinces (12,0). Over

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

11.—Forest Expenditure—*continued.*

half of it occurred in the *Charges for the removal of timber and other produce by Government agency*, in which also there were considerable savings over the actuals of the previous year. *Establishment charges* showed a large increase over the actuals of 1894-95.

			India.	Burma. Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
General Direction	Accounts	1894-95	8,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,4
	Budget	1895-96	8,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	8,2
	Revised		7,7	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,7
	Accounts		7,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,9
Conservancy and Works —													
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government agency.	Accounts	1894-95	7,9	7,2	4,4	55,6	3	1,1	22,9	25,1	16,0	72,7	213,2
	Budget	1895-96	10,5	7,0	6,3	60,4	1,2	7	21,4	25,9	20,6	81,0	241,0
	Revised		5,0	4,3	5,0	53,4	4	14,7	21,1	26,2	17,5	60,9	210,5
	Accounts		5,0	3,6	4,2	52,1	9	3,9	21,5	25,0	13,2	50,1	194,1
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers	Accounts	1894-95	...	12,2	7	1,5	2,3	5,2	4,4	2	8,0	4,4	38,9
	Budget	1895-96	...	14,4	5	1,5	2,7	5,1	4,5	3	8,0	4,8	42,4
	Revised		...	13,5	7	1,8	3,1	6,0	4,6	3	7,6	4,5	42,0
	Accounts		..	12,3	5	1,6	2,9	5,5	4,1	3	8,9	4,5	40,6
Other Charges	Accounts	1894-95	9,1	27,6	11,8	39,3	8,0	7,4	27,6	16,7	41,8	31,5	221,8
	Budget	1895-96	11,2	31,2	10,7	38,1	6,6	10,4	28,3	12,0	53,0	39,0	250,1
	Revised		10,2	29,8	13,7	41,8	7,0	10,2	25,7	13,2	44,0	31,0	232,3
	Accounts		9,0	28,5	12,2	40,2	7,9	9,5	28,2	12,3	40,8	4,6	225,1
Establishment	Accounts	1894-95	10,2	59,6	37,1	41,4	16,6	26,1	38,7	30,2	72,8	67,2	429,9
	Budget	1895-96	14,2	51,0	41,5	47,5	18,7	29,7	41,5	31,2	74,8	98,2	451,5
	Revised		10,1	52,4	39,0	43,0	17,4	28,1	40,8	30,3	78,0	67,7	426,0
	Accounts		10,0	54,8	39,7	41,9	16,9	27,7	40,5	30,2	76,7	97,0	444,0
Total	Accounts	1894-95	44,6	97,6	101,8		27,2	39,8	93,6	73,2	138,6	206,8	612,2
	Budget	1895-96	55,1	107,2	207,5		31,	45,9	95,7	70,0	157,6	223,0	693,8
	Revised		42,8	100,0	100,0		28,7	59,0	93,0	0,0	148,6	197,0	628,5
	Accounts		42,1	95,2	103,4		28,6	40,6	94,3	67,8	144,6	195,8	608,7

			Stores.	Exchange	Total.			
England	Accounts	1894-95	7	6	1,3	Total, including England.	Accounts 1894-95	913,5
	Budget	1895-96	7	0	1,3		Budget 1895-96	905,1
	Revised		1,4	1,0	2,4		Revised 1895-96	940,9
	Accounts		1,4	1,1	2,5		Accounts 1895-96	911,2

96. Under *General Direction* the saving was due to the absence of the Inspector General on leave.

97. Under *Timber, etc., removed by Government Agency*, the saving in India was chiefly due to the non-inclusion of expenditure on London cargoes of Andamans timber, owing to non-receipt of accounts from the London Agents, and partly also to less Departmental Operations in Baluchistan and to no firewood having been collected in Quetta Depôt owing to small demand. In the Central Provinces it was due to *hurra* not having been collected departmentally and to restricted fellings. In Burma the decrease was due to short extraction of timber. In the Punjab it was caused by curtailment of Departmental Operations. In Madras there was an over-estimate. In Bombay the decrease occurred chiefly under firewood, due partly to a change in the system under which the supply of timber and firewood by Government Agency has been stopped, partly to the low rates for contracts to bring in fuel, and partly to a decrease in the quantity brought in. The excess over the Budget in Bengal was due to the re-stocking of the Darjeeling Depôt with charcoal, and to the supply of firewood to the Lobong Commissariat and of sâl sleepers to Railways not originally anticipated.

98. Under *Timber, etc., removed by purchasers* the aggregate saving was small. The largest decrease occurred in the Central Provinces, and was due to less work having been undertaken in connection with the laying out of *coupes* and marking standers, and to less commission having been paid to vendors partly in consequence of a falling-off in the revenue.

99. Under *Other charges* the large saving in Madras and Bombay was due to less expenditure on demarcation works. The saving in India was due to the curtailment of expenditure for repairs on roads, buildings, etc. In the Central Provinces the decrease was chiefly under "Fire protection" and

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*concluded.*

11.—Forest Expenditure—*concluded.*

"Survey." In Upper Burma it was chiefly due to non-completion of buildings and roads and to fire protection not having been carried out to the extent intended. The excess in Lower Burma was due to the adjustment of the survey charges by the Imperial Survey Department partly counterbalanced by a smaller collection of drift logs. In Assam the largest reduction was in the charges connected with the organization, extension and improvement of Forests.

100. Under *Establishment* there was a saving over the Budget in all Provinces except Madras. The saving was due generally to absence and transfer of officers, vacancies and smaller expenditure in connection with Exchange Compensation, travelling allowance, stationery and printing charges. The increase in Madras was occasioned mainly by the re-organization of the District Forest office Establishment. Appointments of extra officers, promotions and additions to Establishment were the main causes of the excess over the actuals of 1894-95.

101. The demand for stores from England were larger than was anticipated.

12.—Registration.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Superintendence	Accounts	1894-95	...	1,0	...	...	...	5,1	1	...	3,3	7	10,2
	Budget	1895-96	...	1,0	...	...	...	5,4	1	...	3,2	8	10,5
	Revised	1895-96	.	1,1	...	..	...	5,1	1	..	3,4	8	10,5
	Accounts	1895-96	...	1,1	...	...	...	5 4	1	..	3,2	7	10,5
District Charges	Accounts	1894-95	6	3,4	3	2,5	2,7	75,4	20,7	9,4	70,3	28,1	210,4
	Budget	1895-96	7	3,6	4	2,7	3,0	77,0	20,0	9,3	81,8	26,2	227,3
	Revised	1895-96	6	3,5	4	2,6	2,7	74,9	21,1	10,0	77,6	25,2	241,6
	Accounts	1895-96	6	3,0	4	2,5	2,7	74,9	20,0	10,3	78,4	26,3	222,0
Total	Accounts	1894-95	6	4,4	2,8		2,7	80,5	20,3	9,4	70,6	28,8	220,6
	Budget	1895-96	7	4,6	3,1		3,0	82,4	20,7	9,3	85,0	29,0	237,8
	Revised	1895-96	6	4,6	3,0		2,7	80,0	21,2	10,0	81,0	26,0	232,1
	Accounts	1895-96	6	4,7	2,9		2,7	80,3	21,0	10,3	81 0	29,0	233,1

102 The charges were less than the Budget by 4,7 and more than the actuals of 1894-95 by 3,5 The saving in Bengal occurred partly in the charges on account of remuneration to copyists, but chiefly in the commission paid to Special Sub-Registrars (4,2) counterbalanced to a large extent by increased payments (2,6) on account of commission to Rural Sub-Registrars. In the Punjab the excess was due to larger expenditure for commission to Sub-Registrars, owing partly to the increase in the receipts from registration fees and partly to the substitution of non-official for official agency for registration. The saving in Madras was due to the scheme for regrading Registrars and Sub Registrars not having been fully required. The provision for opening new Sub-Registry offices was also not utilised in full. The increase over the actuals of the previous year was the result of an expansion of departmental operations.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
815,1	RECEIPTS	805,1	820,8	825,1

103. The receipts in this section showed an increase, compared with the actuals of the previous year and with the Budget, of 10,0 and 20,0 respectively. Compared with the Budget there was an increase in England of 14,6, due to a larger investment of surplus cash balance than was expected, and to an exceptional receipt from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company credited to the revenues of India under this head. In India also there was an excess owing to a payment of 5,8 by the Secunderabad Cantonment Committee as interest on a loan fully taken up within the year for which no provision had been made and to an arrear payment by the Lucknow Municipality. Against this excess there was a deficiency in Bengal and Madras in the amount of interest realized on arrear Land Revenue collections.

XII.—Interest.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower.	Assam	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
On Loans to Native States.	Accounts 1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	2,3	...	...	...	...	2,3
	Budget 1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	1,5	...	...	...	...	1,5
	Revised 1895-96	...	...		...	...	1,5	...	...	..	...	1,5
	Accounts 1895-96	1	...	...	...	...	2,4	...	...	...	...	2,5
To Presidency Corporations.	Accounts 1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	120,9	.	...	28,0	138,0	280,9
	Budget 1895-96	..	..	...	...	...	159,1	...	...	28,8	138,3	320,2
	Revised 1895-96	...	...	..	...	...	158,0	...	...	28,5	138,0	325,1
	Accounts 1895-96	...	...	..	...	...	159,1	...	...	28,5	138,0	325,6
To Municipal and other Public Corporations.	Accounts 1894-95	2,6	2,4	5	1,4	1	6,0	20,2	14,8	2,9	14,8	66,3
	Budget 1895-96	2,.	2 3	4	1,4	1	8,0	30 2	14,9	3,0	15,2	85,5
	Revised 1895-96	2,9	3,2	4	1,3	1	10,8	38,9	14,7	3,4	14,7	90,4
	Accounts 1895-96	8,7	3,1	5	1,2	1	8,3	39,0	14,0	3,4	15,5	94,4
To Landholders and other Notabilities.	Accounts 1894-95	8	...	...	0	...	5,2	2	1,0	4	4	8,0
	Budget 1895-96	5	...	...	...	...	5,4	2	7	2	2	7,2
	Revised 1895-96	0	...	...	...	...	5,9	1	7	2	2	7,7
	Accounts 1895-96	0	...	...	...	...	5,0	1	8	2	2	6,9
On Advances to Cultivators and Advances under Special Laws.	Accounts 1894-95	2,5	2,1	2,5	2	...	6,0	7,0	11,7	14,5	8,3	51,7
	Budget 1895-96	1,5	4,6	1,0	3	...	5,7	5,3	11,8	12,3	10,0	53,0
	Revised 1895-96	1,1	5,8	2,1	4	...	5,3	5,2	11,5	12,0	9,7	53,1
	Accounts 1895-96	1,7	5,1	1,8	0	...	5,0	5,7	10,1	11,8	9,0	52,2
On Currency Investment.	Accounts 1894-95	345,2	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	345,2
	Budget 1895-96	285,0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285,0
	Revised 1895-96	287,1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	287,1
	Accounts 1895-96	287,1	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	287,1
On Securities of Provincial Funds.	Accounts 1894-95	...	5	...	...	...	1,0	2,3	1	12,8	6,8	24,1
	Budget 1895-96	..	4	...	...	...	1,2	2,3	1	4,5	5,7	14,2
	Revised 1895-96	...	4	...	.	...	1,7	2,5	1	4,3	6,0	15,0
	Accounts 1895-96	...	4	...	...	...	1,4	2,6	1	4,5	5,8	14,8
On Overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies in India.	Accounts 1894-95	9,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,7
	Budget 1895-96	0,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,4
	Revised 1895-96	7,1	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	7,4
	Accounts 1895-96	7,0	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	7,0
Other Items .	Accounts 1894-95	7	...	...	...	1	7,6	1	...	4,4	4	13,3
	Budget 1895-96	5	...	...	..	1	10,2	1	...	5,0	4	16,3
	Revised 1895-96	4	...	...	...	1	6,8	1	...	2,9	4	10,7
	Accounts 1895-96	1,1	...	...	...	1	7,2	1	...	2,0	3	10,8
TOTAL .	Accounts 1894-95	361,3	5,0	9,2		2	150,2	26,7	27,0	63,0	168,7	808,1
	Budget 1895-96	297,3	7,3	3,1		2	191,7	44,1	27,5	54,0	160,8	795,0
	Revised 1895-96	300,5	6,4	4,2		2	190,6	40,8	27,0	51,3	169,0	798,0
	Accounts 1895-96	300,3	8,6	4,1		2	180,2	47,5	25,0	50,4	109,4	801,3

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.		
England—Investment of Cash Balances, etc.	Accounts 1894-95	3,8	3,2	7,0	Total, including England . . .	815,1
	Budget 1895-96	5,0	4,2	9,2		805,1
	Revised 1895-96	13,0	9,8	22,8		820,8
	Accounts 1895-96	13,5	10,3	23,8		825,1

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII.—Interest—*continued.*

104. It has been explained in previous reports that the receipts in India under this head arise chiefly from the Paper Currency Investment and from loans granted by Government to Municipalities and other public bodies, Native States, and cultivators. No alteration has been made in the amount of the first during the year.

105. The following statement shows the balances of the different kinds of loans during the last five years:—(The Cooch Behar Loan has been treated in the Finance Accounts of 1895-96 as an Imperial Loan, and the same classification has been adopted for the purposes of this statement, though it was provided for in the Budget under Provincial Loans and Advances.)

	31st March 1892.	31st March 1893.	31st March 1894.	31st March 1895.	31st March 1896.
IMPERIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT.					
Native States	17,9	40,1	51,4	44,7	68,3
Presidency Corporations, including Port Trusts	8,674,1	8,917,8	7,855,4	7,777,9	7,762,3
Mofussil Municipalities	35,6	45,3	43,6	48,4	45,3
Landholders and others	7,8	81,9	87,1	75,8	75,4
District and Local Fund Committees	24,7	31,5	67,6	87,1	166,7
Advances to Cultivators	96,3	96,5	86,5	61,9	51,3
TOTAL	8,856,9	9,213,1	8,191,6	8,094,9	8,169,3
PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT.					
Mofussil Municipalities	899,1	1,150,1	1,350,9	1,521,7	1,776,9
Port Funds	238,1	240,7	233,1	226,9	221,4
District and Local Fund Committees	50,6	69,6	67,1	72,1	82,6
Landholders and others	109,3	85,9	85,2	79,2	33,6
Advances under Special Laws	209,9	204,3	221,4	213,3	203,9
Advances to Cultivators	642,1	934,9	876,7	934,2	950,7
TOTAL	2,149,4	2,939,7	2,835,5	3,159,7	3,270,8
GRAND TOTAL	11,005,3	11,852,8	11,027,1	11,254,6	11,440,1
Interest received	436,2	463,1	492,8	415,8	481,5
Percentage reckoned on balance at end of year	3·964	3·882	4·469	3·712	4·209

106. The interest paid in 1895-96 by the Local Governments to the Government of India on account of the loans held on the Provincial account amounted to 127,5, while the actual sum realised by them and credited to Provincial revenues amounted in the aggregate to 137,3. The fluctuations under the different heads are explained below.

107. Under *Interest on Loans to Native States*, the receipts in Bengal were on account of the loans granted to the Maharajah of Cooch Behar and also to the Cooch Behar State for the construction of the Cooch Behar Railway. Under *Presidency Corporations* the slight variation in Bombay was due to the Port Trustees having taken up 1¼ lakhs only of the Victoria Dock Loan against an estimate of 3½ lakhs.

108. Under *Interest on Loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations*, the excess in India was occasioned by a receipt of 5,8 from the Cantonment Committee, Secunderabad, on account of interest on a loan of 8 lakhs for water-works. This interest was not estimated for, as it was not known when the full amount of the loan would be drawn. In the Central Provinces a payment of 8 from the Jubbulpore Municipality was not anticipated when the Budget was framed. In Bengal the decrease was due to the non-payment by the Howrah Municipality of the interest for the second half year. In the North-Western Provinces the Lucknow Municipality paid 4,9 on account of 1894-95, but this improvement was partly counterbalanced by the fact that the advances sanctioned for the Bareilly and Hardwar Municipalities were not utilized during the year.

109. Under *Interest on Advances to Cultivators* in Upper Burma the large balances outstanding at the beginning of the year swelled the receipts; in Lower Burma the increase was due to large advances owing to the prevalence of cattle disease in certain districts. In the Punjab the decrease was probably due to remissions and suspensions necessitated by unfavourable agricultural conditions. In Madras the receipts fell with the improvement in the season and the punctual re-payments of the large State loans taken by the ryots in 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII.—Interest—*continued.*

110 Under *Securities of Provincial Funds* in Bombay the variation in the actuals of the two years was due to the reduction in the rate of interest, and to the receipt in 1894-95 of anticipation interest paid in connection with the conversion scheme.

111. Under *Other Items*, in India the excess was in the 25 per cent. additional subscription realized from subscribers to the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund owing to the adjustment of two years' receipts as explained under 14—Interest on other Obligations. The Bengal Budget was over-estimated. The decline in Madras was mainly in Interest on Arrears of Revenue, due to smaller outstandings of Land Revenue of previous years, and to the introduction of a new rule under which no interest was charged on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue in the year in which it fell due.

112. The excess in England was due to an exceptional receipt from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company credited under this head, and to a larger investment of surplus cash balance

Section B.—INTEREST.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
5,124,0	EXPENDITURE	4,115,5	3,942,4	4,044,8

113. The total charges in this section showed savings of 70,7 and 1,079,2 compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year respectively. The former is the net result of a decrease of 222,5 in the charges for exchange due mainly to the rise in the rate, and of an increase of 151,8 in the other charges due chiefly to the discharge of the unconverted portion of the 4 per cent. loans having brought forward large claims for arrears of interest and to the payments of two years' interest on the deposits of the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, counterbalanced by savings in England due to the India Bills having been raised on better terms and to no temporary loan having been required.

114. The decrease compared with 1894-95 is accounted for partly by the special payments in that year on account of the conversions in India, partly by the reduction of the rate of interest on the bulk of the rupee debt from 4 to 3½ per cent., partly by the rise in the rate of exchange and by the transfer of a large portion of interest charges in India to the Railway and Irrigation Revenue Accounts in consequence of additional Capital Expenditure on State Railways and Irrigation works which was met from existing balance.

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

115. Before proceeding to examine the interest charges in detail, it is usual to exhibit the amount of Loans raised or discharged during the year, and the following figures supply the necessary particulars for 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

1894-95. Accounts		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
1,172,3	Debt discharged	890,1	591,1	584,8
—1,172,3	NET IN INDIA .	—890,1	—591,1	—584,8
	ENGLAND—			
	Debt incurred—			
6,000,0	At 3 per cent.	...	..	...
6,000,0	TOTAL INCURRED .	...		.
	Debt discharged—			
5,0	At 4 per cent.	...	1,6	1,6
5,0	TOTAL DISCHARGED .	...	1,6	1,6
+ 5,995,0	NET IN ENGLAND .	...	—1,6	—1,6*
+ 4,822,7	NET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND .	—890,1	—592,7	—586,4
	ENGLAND—			
3,000,0	Temporary Loans Incurred	2,000,0	2,000,0	2,000,0
7,000,0	Temporary Loans Discharged . . .	2,000,0	2,000,0	2,000,0
—4,000,0		...	...	...

* The above amounts are exclusive of 100,5 cancelled, comprising 90,3 charged to Railways on account of Sinking Funds of the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, and 10,2 to Discount Sinking Fund

116. As announced in the Financial statement no new loan was raised in India during the year, but of the balance of the loans advertised for discharge 420 9 and 21,9 were paid on account of the 4 and 3½ per cent. loans respectively. Of the loans bearing interest, 120,0 was paid on account of the Gwalior loan in accordance with the terms of the agreement with the Durbar under which the loan was originally taken. The actuals also include a debit of 21,9 under the 3½ per cent. loans chiefly on account of promissory notes belonging to the Madras Military Assistant Surgeons' Fund. It was decided that the assets of the fund should continue to bear interest at 4 per cent, and the promissory notes belonging to the Fund were accordingly cancelled and their value transferred as deposits bearing 4 per cent. interest to credit of the head "Deposits of Service Funds Bearing Interest."

117. In England a temporary loan of £ ,000,000 was raised on the security of India Bills to repay the same amount of bills raised in the previous year, which fell due on the 12th May 1895.

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—*continued.*

118. The usual Statement analysing the charge for Interest on Ordinary Debt is given below:—

1894-95. Accounts.	Rate.	Debt in India on 31st March 1895. Principal.	Interest due.	Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
46,1	4½	1,022,3	46,4	46,0	46,4	46,5
2,635,2	4	5,470,0	218,8	218,8	218,8	218,8
1,384,1	3½	95,492,1	3,342,2	3,324,1	3,380,4	3,346.2
4,5	Provincial Debentures	86,0	3.5	4,5	5,8	5.9
...	Stock Notes	9	...	...	...	...
4,069.9	Total	102,071,3	3,610,9	3,593,4	3,651.4	3,617.4
382,7	Interest on Loans in course of discharge			40,0	109.6	112,1
121,3	Discount on Loans and Miscellaneous			...	2,0	2,0
4,573.9	Total Interest paid in India			3,633,4	3,763,0	3,731,5
3,814,0	England			3,857,0	3,821,6	3,821,6
3.173,2	Exchange			3,214,2	2,881.5	2.903,5
6,987,2	Total Interest paid in England			7,071,2	6,703.1	6,725.1
11,561,1	GRAND TOTAL			10,704,6	10,466.1	10.456,6

Divided into—

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	Interest on Ordinary Debt—			
—137,4	India	—1,276,4	—1,151,4	—1,177.2
2,611,9	England	2,658,1	2,622,7	2,622.7
2,173,1	Exchange	2,215,1	1,977.5	1.992,6
4.647,6		3,596.8	3,448,8	3,438,1
	Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation Works—			
4,711,3	India	4,909.8	4,914.4	4,908,7
1,202,1	England	1,198,9	1,198,9	1,198,9
1,000,1	Exchange	999,1	904,0	910.9
6,913,5		7,107,8	7,017,3	7,018,5
11,561,1		10,704,6	10,466,1	10,456,6

119. The actual payments in India corresponded closely with the amounts which fell due during the year, but exceeded the Budget Estimate by 98,1 chiefly in consequence of the discharge of the unconverted portion of the 4 per cent. loans having brought forward claims for arrears of interest. The excess under Provincial Debentures is on account of the share of the surplus profits of the Cawnpur-Achneyra Section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway paid to the debenture holders. The decrease compared with the previous year has been explained in para. 114.

120. In England there was a decrease of 25,4 in the interest on India Bills, and the provision of 10,0 in the Budget for interest on temporary loans from the Bank of England was not utilised as no such loan was required.

121. The following are the details of the interest paid in *England*:—

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
2,611,9	Interest not charged to Railways	2,658,1	2,622,7	2,622,7
2,173,1	Exchange	2,215,1	1,977,5	1,992,6
983,2	Interest charged to State Railways	980,0	980,0	980,0
818,0	Exchange	816,7	738,9	744,6
218,9	Interest charged against Companies on advances	218,9	218,9	218,9
182,1	Exchange	182,4	165,1	166,3
6,987,2	Total as above	7,071,2	6,703.1	6,725,1

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

14.—Interest on other Obligations.

			India	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
On Special Loans	Accounts	1894-95	5,2	...	...	...	...	...	70,1	1	...	4,5	79,9
	Budget	1895-96	5,4	...	...	...	...	...	70,8	1	...	4,5	80,8
	Revised	1895-96	5,6	...	...	...	...	...	70,8	1	...	4,5	81,0
	Accounts	1895-96	5,1	.	...	...	...	...	71,0	1	...	10,4	87,2
Treasury Notes and Service Funds	Accounts	1894-95	75,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8,9	84,9
	Budget	1895-96	77,6	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	5	8,7	80,8
	Revised	1895-96	78,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8,9	87,5
	Accounts	1895-96	156,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9,2	169,9
Savings Bank Deposits	Accounts	1894-95	251,3	2	2	1,0	...	10,6	2,4	9,1	1,5	24,8	301,1
	Budget	1895-96	270,0	1	2	1,0	...	11,4	2,9	10,1	1,4	24,6	341,7
	Revised	1895-96	265,0	1	3	1,1	...	10,5	2,8	9,3	1,5	24,5	315,1
	Accounts	1895-96	294,1	2	5	9	...	9,4	2,6	10,2	1,4	25,1	344,4
Miscellaneous	Accounts	1894-95	4,0	...	...	...	...	2,9	...	...	9	2,5	10,3
	Budget	1895-96	4,1	...	1	...	...	2,1	...	...	6	2,1	9,0
	Revised	1895-96	3,0	...	...	...	...	2,3	...	...	7	3,6	9,6
	Accounts	1895-96	3,1	...	1	...	...	2,1	...	3	3	2,8	8,0
Total	Accounts	1894-95	336,0	2	1,2		...	13,5	72,5	9,2	2,0	49,7	476,4
	Budget	1895-96	377,1	1	1,3		...	13,5	73,7	10,2	2,5	30,9	518,3
	Revised	1895-96	351,7	1	1,4		...	12,8	73,0	9,4	2,7	41,5	493,2
	Accounts	1895-96	458,5	2	1,5		...	11,5	74,2	10,0	2,4	47,5	606,4

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.		
England	Accounts	1894-95	1	1	2	Total, including England	476,4
	Budget	1895-96	2	2	4		518,7
	Revised	1895-96	2	2	4		493,0
	Accounts	1895-96	2	1	3		606,7

122. The expenditure showed an excess of 88,1 over the Budget Estimate and of 130,2 over the actuals of the previous year. The excess over the Budget occurred chiefly under *Treasury Notes and Service Funds* (79,1) due mainly to the adjustment of two years interest on account of the uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund owing to a change in practice by which the interest on the collections for the year is now adjusted in the year to which it appertains. Under *Special Loans* the saving in India was in the annuities on account of the Madras Perpetual Loans and Choultry Endowments; the increase in the North-Western Provinces was due to the payment of arrear Wasika pensions, which are debited as interest on loans from the late King of Oudh; and in Bombay to inclusion of a special charge of 5,9 on account of Wasika pensions under the 3rd Oudh Loan provided for under 27.—Territorial and Political Pensions. The usual details of the interest on *Treasury Notes and Service Funds* and *Savings Bank Deposits* are noted below. The orders of Government transferring the Presidency Savings Bank to the Post Office from 1st October 1896 resulted in a large withdrawal of Postal deposits in Bengal. Under *Miscellaneous* in Bombay there was a special payment of 1,9 to the Thakors of Amod and Kherwada under Government orders. As compared with the actuals of the previous year 81,0 of the excess occurred under *Treasury Notes and Service Funds* due chiefly to the cause stated above, and 43,3 under *Savings Bank Deposits* mainly in the interest on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits.

Interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
73,6	Bengal Uncovenanted Fund	75,5	75,9	153,0
8,9	Bombay „ „	8,7	8,9	9,2
2,4	Other Funds	2,6	2,7	3,1
84,9	Total	86,8	87,5	165,9

Interest on Savings Bank Deposits.

227,5	Post Office Savings Banks	264,0	238,5	267,2
32,0	Presidency Savings Banks	31,7	31,3	29,7
21,4	State Railway Provident Institutions	22,9	22,7	23,6
10,2	Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	12,0	11,0	11,2
5,8	Regimental Savings Banks	6,1	6,4	6,7
4,2	Other Accounts	5,0	5,2	6,0
301,1	Total	347,7	315,1	344,4

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

1894-95. Accounts		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
2,645,6	RECEIPTS	2,781,0	2,820,8	2,840,4
2,466,2	EXPENDITURE	2,657,5	2,587,7	2,594,9
+179 4	NET .	+123,5	+233,1	+245,5
+25,5	POST OFFICE (NET) . . .	+24,8	+71,8	+69,7
+170,8	TELEGRAPH (NET) . . .	+94,8	+182,1	+188,1
−16,9	MINT (NET)	+3,9	−20,8	−12,3

123. The net results of the transactions of the Postal Department for the last five years have been as follows:—

	Net Expenditure.	Net Receipts
1891-92	47,0	
1892-93	29,6	
1893-94		3,8
1894-95		25,5
1895-96		69,7

124. The improvement upon the Budget figure in the net receipts was due to insufficient allowance for the normal growth of the revenue of the Department, while the provisions for Presidency and District Offices, and Road Establishment and Contingencies were not fully utilized and Railway charges were somewhat over-estimated.

125. The improvement in the net earnings of the Telegraph Department was due to an increase in the revenue owing chiefly to Military operations in Chitral, and to less expenditure than was anticipated owing to smaller purchases of stores in England and to savings in establishment charges.

126. The Budget Estimate anticipated a net receipt under Mint, but the receipts under seignorage on silver fell short of the anticipations owing to the coinage of dollars for the Straits Settlements having been considerably below the Estimate, and the receipts under Gain on copper coinage also fell short owing to the absorption of copper coins having been much below what was expected.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—RECEIPTS.

XIII.—Post Office.

1894-95. Accounts.			Budget.		1895-96 Revised.		Accounts.
155,1	Parcel and other Postage collected in cash		153,0		165,0		165,0
	SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS—						
957.2	Ordinary	996,0		1,005.0		1,013.5	
237,9	Service	248,0		244,0		244,7	
1,195,1		1,244.0		1,249.0		1,258,2	
12,2	*Deduct*—Payments to English, Colonial, and other Foreign Post Offices	18,0		24,6		21,2	
1,182,9			1,226,0		1,224,4		1,237,0
17,3	MAIL CART PARCEL VAN PASSENGER AND GOODS SERVICE . . .		16,6		28,0		27,6
250,3	MONEY ORDER RECEIPTS . .		265.0		267,0		265,5
7,2	BULLOCK TRAIN COLLECTIONS .		7.5		...		...
10,6	OTHER RECEIPTS . . .		11,2		9,9		9.7
1,623,4	TOTAL .		1,679.3		1,694,3		1,704.8

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XIII.—Post Office—*continued.*

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	DISTRICT POST COLLECTIONS—			
1,5	Central Provinces . . .	1,3	1,8	1,4
1,2	Bengal	1,3	1,4	1,6
5,7	Punjab	5,6	6,1	5,7
8,4	TOTAL	8,2	9,3	8,7
1,631,8	GRAND TOTAL .	1,687,5	1,703,6	1,713,5

127. The total revenue exceeded the Budget Estimate by 26,0, and the actuals of the preceding year by 81,7. The improvement occurred under almost all heads. Under *Parcel and other Postage collected in cash*, the increase of 12,0 over the Budget was due to insufficient allowance having been made for larger circulation of trade circulars which are paid for in cash instead of by postage stamps and to larger collections on account of unstamped articles, due to the opening of new Post offices in Kashmir and Chitral, for which sufficient allowance was not made in the estimate. The receipts under this head during the last five years have been as follow :—

1891-92	154,1
1892-93	150,8
1893-94	147,4
1894-95	155,1
1895-96	165,0

128. The improvement in receipts from the *Sale of Ordinary Stamps* arose from the normal growth in the operations of the department, as well as from the opening of new Post offices in Kashmir and Chitral. Under *Sale of Service Stamps* the Budget was too sanguine. Under *Payments to English, Colonial, and other Foreign Post offices*, the excess of 3,2 was due to an arrear payment to the London Post Office of 4,7 on account of open and closed mail transit against a provision of 3,0 and partly (1,6) to arrear payment to Colonial and Foreign Post Offices for exchange of letters and parcels. The excess would have been much larger but for the non-settlement of the accounts during the year with certain Colonial and Foreign Governments. Under *Mail Cart Parcel Van Passenger and Goods Service* the increase was due to the taking over by the Post office of the out-agency of the East Indian Railway at Simla, and to the increased parcel rates by tongas from September 1895. The *Money Order Receipts* continued to show a steady increase from year to year. No actuals were recorded under *Bullock Train Collections* as the agency has been taken over by the Post office and the charges are now recorded under *Mail Cart Parcel e c, Service.* The decrease under other Receipts was due to a falling off in the sale of over printed stamps to Native States as well as in the gain realised on Native Coins during the year.

XIV.—Telegraph.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIAN TELEGRAPHS—			
	Message Revenue—			
392,8	Sale of Stamps deducting Refunds, etc. . . .	406,0	418,5	434,3
36,3	Receipts from other Administrations . . .	44,0	40,0	30,1
207,8	Other Receipts by Cash, Postage Stamps and Book Transfer	198,0	244,7	239,6
636,9		650,0	703,2	710,0
	Other Revenue—			
120,2	Rent of Wires and Instruments leased to Railways and Canals	164,1	150,5	140,0
16,0	Rent of Local and Private Lines	10,0	16,0	16,2
1,5	Royalty from Telephone Companies	1,5	1,5	1,6
6,2	Recoveries from Guarantors	6,5	6,1	6,6
2,8	Miscellaneous Revenue	2,9	2,7	2,9
146,7		191,0	176,8	176,3
783,6	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPHS .	841,0	880,0	886,3
187,0	INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS	185,5	196,8	189,6
970,6	TOTAL INDIA .	1,026,5	1,076,8	1,075,9
4,4	ENGLAND	5,1	5,7	5,7
3,7	EXCHANGE	4,2	4,3	4,4
978,7	GRAND TOTAL .	1,035,8	1,086,8	1,086,0

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XIV.—Telegraph—*continued.*

Indian Telegraphs.

129. The receipts during 1895-96 were better than those of the previous year by 102,7. Of this increase 73,1 occurred under message revenue and was due chiefly to the growth of traffic and expansion of operations of the Department, and partly to an increase in the State traffic on account of the Waziristan and Chitral military operations. The receipts under the head *Rents of wires and instruments leased to Railways and canals* also showed an increase of 28,8. In 1894-95 a refund of 43,2 was made to the East Indian Railway Company, on account of a readjustment of charges for the years 1887 to 1893 inclusive. Allowing for exceptional items, the real increase under this head was approximately 2,2. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the actual receipts showed an increase of 45,3 which is attributable chiefly to military operations in Chitral. The increase of 6,3 over the Revised Estimate was mainly due to the revenue derived from postal combined offices having been more than was anticipated.

Indo-European Telegraphs.

130. The receipts during 1895-96 exceeded those of the previous year by 2,6. The increase was due partly to an improvement in the message revenue and partly to the increased earnings of the cable steamer *Patrick Stewart*. Of the increase of 4,1 over the Budget Estimate, 2,7 was due to the former cause and 1,2 to the latter. The actual receipts fell short of the Revised Estimate by 7,2, owing chiefly to the collections during the last three months of the year having been less than was anticipated.

XV.—Mint.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts
...	Seignorage on Silver	11,3	7,3	7,3
29,3	Gain on Copper Coinage	40,0	17,5	28,2
	Other Receipts—			
4,8	Calcutta	4,2	3,9	3,9
1,0	Bombay	2,2	1,7	1,5
35,1	TOTAL	57,7	30,4	40,9

131. Under *Seignorage on silver* the Budget Estimate allowed for a coinage of five millions of dollars for the Straits Settlements, but as the actual coinage fell considerably short of this sum, the Estimate was not realised. The closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver accounts for the absence of actuals in 1894-95. The following table shows the importation of silver and the silver coinage at the Mints in recent years —

	Net Importations.	Silver Coinage.	Seignorage.
1887-88	9 228,8	15,785,4	149,8
1888-89	9 246,7	7,282,3	138,9
1889-9	1 .937,9	8,541,2	165,8
1890-91	14,175,1	13,193,5	264,9
1891-92	9(22,2	5,554,0	116,1
1892-93	12,863 6	12,011,5	256,1
1893 94	13,719,8	4,992,5	94,9
1894-95	6 329,2	94,6	...
1895 96	6,582,2	202,7	7,3

132. Under *Other Receipts* the falling off in Bombay was due to the coinage of dollars for the Straits Settlements having been below Budget anticipations.

133. The *Gain on Copper Coinage* varies with the absorption of copper coin, which was much below the Budget Estimate.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—EXPENDITURE.

15.—Post Office.

1894-95. Accounts.			Budget.		1895-96. Revised.		Accounts
64,7		CHIEF OFFICE, CALCUTTA . .	66,5		65,9		65,8
832,1		PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES	865,6		847,5		849,6
		CONVEYANCE OF MAILS—					
104,9		Road Establishment and Contingencies . . .	112,1		110,2	108,8	
105,3		Railway Charges . .	113,2		112,5	109.7	
52,3		Bullock Train and Mail Cart Establishment and Charges	55,5		55,9	56,8	
3,9		Other Charges . . .	4,4		4,0	3,1	
	266,4			285,2		282,6	278.4
	15,1	DISCOUNT ON SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS		15,5		16,0	15,8
	65,7	SUBSIDIES		64,5		65,7	62.1
	45,3	STATIONERY AND PRINTING .		47,0		48,6	58 7
	2,6	MISCELLANEOUS . . .		3,3		2,9	2,6
	1,291,9	TOTAL .		1,347,6		1,329,2	1,333.6
	...	Lump Deduction . . .		...		5,0	...
	1,291,9			1,347,6		1,324,2	1,333.6
		DISTRICT POST CHARGES—					
3,5		India	3,7		3,5	3,4	
6,8		Central Provinces . .	7.0		7,0	7,1	
13,7		Burma (Lower) . . .	13,7		13,5	13,3	
4,3		Assam	4,6		4,5	4,5	
37,7		Bengal	38.0		36,8	36,1	
18,6		N.-W. Provinces and Oudh .	18,9		18,7	18,7	
20,8		Punjab	21,6		21,4	21,2	
8,5		Madras	9.5		8,6	8,8	
10,3		Bombay	10,4		10,1	10,0	
	124,2			12,74		124,1	125.1
	1,416,1	TOTAL .		1,475,0		1,448,3	1,456.1
		ENGLAND—					
60,6		Payments to the English Post Office	60,6		60,6	60,6	
43,2		Stores	41,8		44,0	46,1	
	103,8			102,4		104,6	106,7
	86,4	EXCHANGE		85,3		78,9	81,0
	1,606,3	GRAND TOTAL .		1,662,7		1,631,8	1,643,8

134. The expenditure in India showed a saving of 18,9 on the Budget Estimate, due partly to the provision under *Road Establishment and Contingencies* for new runners' lines not having been fully required, and to the abolition of certain other lines in the Eastern Bengal, Madras and Burma Circles, partly to an over-estimate under *Railway Charges* counterbalanced by a heavy arrear payment on account of special train hire to the East Indian Railway, which was not anticipated when the estimate was framed but chiefly to the allotments for *Presidency and District Offices* not having been utilized in full The excess over the actuals of the previous year was due chiefly to the normal expansion of the operations of the Department, and to a smaller extent to the arrear payment of *Railway Charges* to the East Indian Railway referred to above and to additional contracts made for the conveyance of mails.

135. The small saving under *Chief Office, Calcutta*, as compared with the Budget, was due chiefly to the provision for Temporary and Extra Establishments not having been fully utilized. Under *Presidency and District Offices* the saving of 16,0 was due partly to a change in the *personnel* of the Postmaster General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, partly to arrangements made in place of officers on leave

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

15.—Post Office—*continued.*

or deputation, partly to smaller payments on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance and partly to savings in the Aligarh Workshops, and the grant for stationery and house-rent, and largely to the provision for increase in Establishment not having been fully utilized, counterbalanced to a small extent by excess due to the grant of privilege leave to officers, and the entertainment of a Superintendent for Kashmir, 5 probationary Superintendents and 11 Inspectors. Under *Road Establishment and Contingencies* the saving of 3,3 was, as already explained, due to the abolition of certain runners' lines in the Eastern Bengal, Madras, and Burma Circles, to a saving in the provision for new runners' lines and to the allotments for Monsoon charges not having been fully utilised. The saving under *Railway Charges* of 3,5 was due to an over-estimate partly counterbalanced by an arrear payment to the East Indian Railway which was not anticipated when the Budget was framed. The excess of 1,3 under *Bullock Train and Mail Cart Establishment, etc.*, was due to new contracts having been made for the Bombay and Central Provinces Circles after the Budget was prepared. Under *Other charges* the saving of 1,3 was due to the non-payment to the Peninsular and Oriental Co. for the conveyance of mails by non-contract vessels, and partly to the cost of construction and repair of Dâk boats for the Diamond Harbour Post Office having been less than was anticipated. The decrease under *Subsidies* was due to the non-payment to the Tigris and Euphrates Steam Navigation Co. of the subsidy for the year. The excess under *Stationery and Printing* was due to the supplies made by the Superintendent of Stationery, Bombay, and by the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta, having been much larger than was anticipated.

136. Under *District Post Charges* the differences in Bengal and Madras only call for remark. In the former the saving was due to smaller charges of the Zemindari Dâk and for collection of cess. In Madras the Budget provided for raising the salaries of the existing staff and for entertaining additional establishments for improving the Village Postal Service, but the provision was only partially utilised.

137. The demands for stores from England were larger than was expected.

16.—Telegraph.

Indian Telegraphs.

Capital Account.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
21,2	India	87,6	86,6	86,8
39,1	England	45,2	41,9	38,9

Revenue Account.

552,7	India	581,7	561,4	559,8
6,0	England	6,0	6,5	7,1
610,0		713,5	698,4	692,6
30,0	Exchange	42,7	36,5	35,0
640,0	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPHS	756,2	734,9	727,6

Indo European Telegraphs.

70,5	India	78,5	74,8	73,4
25,2	England	30,0	26,2	27,1

Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company.

18,0	England	18,0	18,0	18,0

Eastern Telegraph Company.

10,0	England	10,0	10,0	10,0
123,7		136,5	129,0	128,5
44,2	Exchange	48,3	40,8	41,8
167,9	TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS AND RED SEA AND EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.	184,8	169,8	170,3
644,4	Total India	740,8	724,8	720,0
89,3	„ England	109,2	102,6	101,1
74,2	„ Exchange	91,0	77,3	76,8
807,9	GRAND TOTAL	941,0	904,7	897,9

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

16.—Telegraph—*continued.*

Indian Telegraphs.

138. Exclusive of exchange, the expenditure during 1895-96 exceeded that of the previous year by 82,6 The increase was due chiefly to the construction of a larger number of Railway telegraph lines during 1895-96 than in the previous year, and partly to increased signalling charges necessitated by the development of message traffic and the opening of new offices. Of the short outlay of 20,9, as compared with the Budget estimate, 15.7 occurred in India and 5,2 in England. The short outlay in India was due partly to the cost of establishment charged to other Departments having been larger by 8,0 than was anticipated and partly to savings amounting to 7,4 in the establishment charges including Exchange Compensation Allowance. The decrease in the expenditure in England was due to fewer stores having been purchased than were provided for in the Budget estimate The short expenditure of 5,8, as compared with the Revised Estimate, was mainly due to the recovery of 5,7 from the Kashmir Durbar on account of contribution to the capital cost of telegraph lines and buildings in Kashmir; it was not expected that this money would be recovered until 1897-98.

Indo-European Telegraphs.

139. The expenditure during 1895 96, excluding exchange, was 4,8 more than that of the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to the construction of buildings for the signalling staff at Teheran. Of the short outlay of 8,0, as compared with the Budget Estimate, 5,1 occurred in the expenditure in India and 2,9 in the expenditure in England. The short outlay in India was due mainly (3,0) to smaller expenditure on cable maintenance and partly to savings in the salaries of general service clerks, the number engaged being less than the number sanctioned. The short outlay in England was chiefly due to less stores having been purchased than was provided for in the Budget Estimate. The actual expenditure of the year closely worked up to the figures of the Revised Estimate.

17.—Mint.

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	1895-96. Accounts.
	Establishments—			
26,5	Calcutta	26,2	25,2	24,9
19,7	Bombay	18,5	16,2	16,2
	Loss of Weight in Coinage—			
7	Calcutta	1,3	2,7	5,3
3	Bombay	2,5	2,0	1,9
	Other Charges—			
3,4	Calcutta	3,0	3.4	3,3
1	Bombay	1,0	8	8
30,6	Total Calcutta	30,5	31,3	33,5
20,1	„ Bombay	22,0	19,0	18,9
50,7	„ India	52,5	50,3	52,4
7	„ England	7	5	5
6	„ Exchange	6	4	3
52,0	GRAND TOTAL	53,8	51,2	53,2

140. Under *Establishments* the accounts showed savings both in Calcutta and Bombay. In Calcutta the decrease was due chiefly to the absence on leave of the Assay Master, and in Bombay to the absence of the Assay Master on furlough and to the post of Assistant to the Mint Master and certain other appointments having been vacant.

141. Under *Loss in weight in Coinage* the excess in Calcutta over the Budget and the actuals of the preceding year was due to the heavy receipts of uncurrent coin for re-coining. In Bombay the Budget provided for the coinage of five millions of dollars for the Straits Settlements, but the actual coinage fell considerably short of this amount. This cause also explains the variations between the two years' results.

142. Under expenditure in England the saving was due to the demand for stores having been smaller than expected.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
1,629,0	RECEIPTS	1,630,2	1,677,0	1,684,5

143. The receipts in this section exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 54,3 and 55,5 respectively. As compared with the Budget 27,1 of the improvement occurred under Marine, due to larger realizations for work done and for hire of vessels; and 10,9 under Scientific and other Minor Departments, due chiefly to increased demand for cinchona and quinine. There were small increases under all the other heads, except Law and Justice—Jails, where a falling off of 4,3 occurred, due chiefly to a smaller demand for jail manufactures.

144. As compared with the actuals of the previous year 11,7 occurred under Police, due to increased receipts from Private Watchmen and sale of the Police hulk "*Czarewitch*;" 14,5 under Marine, chiefly in Madras, due to re-adjustment of the contribution of the previous year to the Pamban Pilotage Fund on account of the dredger "*Wenlock*;" and 10,3 under Scientific and other Minor Departments, due chiefly to the cause mentioned above. There were small improvements under all the other heads.

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property.	Accounts 1894-95	2,7	2,6	5	1,3	8	4,6	2,2	1,1	1,5	2,3	19,6
	Budget 1895-96	2,0	1,0	5	1,2	8	3,0	2,1	1,3	1,4	2,9	16,8
	Revised 1895-96	2,0	1,0	1,1	1,5	9	3,0	2,1	1,0	2,0	2,1	17,9
	Accounts 1895-96	3,7	1,8	1,1	1,5	7	2,9	2,0	1,0	1,9	2,0	18,6
Court-fees realised in cash.	Accounts 1894-95	1	2,1	...	...	2	3,0	23,4	7	2,1	1,8	33,4
	Budget 1895-96	1	1,6	...	...	3	3,7	22,9	6	2,0	1,6	32,8
	Revised 1895-96	...	2,6	...	...	2	3,7	24,8	8	2,0	1,0	35,7
	Accounts 1895-96	...	2,7	...	...	4	4,1	25,3	7	2,0	1,6	36,8
General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts 1894-95	4,4	9,7	12,1	26 2	8,1	75,8	28,1	35,2	69,0	32,2	300,8
	Budget 1895-96	5,1	10,3	10,8	20,5	8,0	78,5	29,8	30,0	66,7	32,1	305,3
	Revised 1895-96	4,1	9,2	12,0	30,3	8,0	74 9	28,8	36,4	69,0	34,1	308,0
	Accounts 1895-96	4,4	8,2	12,8	30,7	8,6	73,1	28,1	35,9	68,4	34,5	304,7
Other Receipts	Accounts 1894-95	...	6	2	3	3	3,9	1,5	4,0	1 1	4,8	16,7
	Budget 1895-96	...	5	3	3	3	3,8	1,4	3,3	1,6	4,3	16,3
	Revised 1895-96	...	5	3	4	3	4,2	1,0	4,3	2,5	5,0	18,5
	Accounts 1895-96	...	5	2	3	4	4,0	1,1	4,5	1,9	4,9	17,8
Total	Accounts 1894-95	7,2	15,0	40,6		9,4	87,3	55,2	41,0	73,7	41,1	370,5
	Budget 1895-96	7,2	14,0	39,6		10,3	89,0	56,2	41,8	71,7	41,4	371,2
	Revised 1895-96	6,7	13,9	46,5		10,0	85,5	56,7	42,5	75,5	42,8	380,1
	Accounts 1895-96	8,1	13,2	46,6		10,1	84,1	56,5	42,1	74,2	43,0	377,9

145. The falling off in the receipts under this head which commenced in 1893-94 received a check, and showed an improvement of 6,7 as compared with the Budget Estimate and of 7,4 as compared with the actuals.

146. Under *Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property* the improvement, as compared with the Budget Estimate, occurred chiefly in India, and the fall as compared with the actuals of the previous year in Bengal, partly counterbalanced by an increase in India. The receipts under this head are necessarily of a fluctuating nature. The increase under *Court fees realised in cash* occurred chiefly in the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces, and was due in the former to increased litigation owing to agricultural distress, and in the latter to high receipts of Kurk Amins' fees. The receipts under *General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures* consist chiefly of magisterial fines, which are of a fluctuating and uncertain character. In Burma, Madras, and Bombay the receipts on this account showed an improvement, while in the other provinces there was a falling off. The increase under *Other Receipts*, which occurred chiefly in the Punjab, was due to an under-estimate of receipts from commission on amounts realised by sale of attached property, which were brought to account as revenue for the first time in 1894-95.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures.	Accounts	1894-95	1,8	26,4	8,5	22,3	1,1	84,3	46,3	15,0	40,5	9,9	257,0
	Budget	1895-96	1,6	26,5	10,0	20,5	1,5	86,4	47,4	16,0	35 2	10,0	202,0
	Revised		2,0	20,4	8,8	24,0	1,1	92,7	42,5	16,2	41,4	11,2	2663
	Accounts		1,9	22,2	9,0	25,8	1,0	85,1	40,5	16,0	40,5	11,4	2666
Other Receipts	Accounts	1894-95	6	6	5	3·5	4,5	9	1,9	4,0	2,7	7,5	26,7
	Budget	1895-96	8	6	5	2,5	4,3	6	1,3	4,1	2,0	8,0	25,3
	Revised		1,5	4	2	1,0	4,7	8	3,1	3,0	2,1	0,5	24,1
	Accounts		1,7	4	2	1,1	4,7	7	4,0	4,0	1,9	0,3	25,0
Convict Receipts at Port Blair and Nicobars.	Accounts	1894-95	25,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.2
	Budget	1895-96	29,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,3
	Revised		27,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	27,8
	Accounts		26,7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,7
Total	Accounts	1894-95	27,6	27,0	34,8		5,6	85,2	48,2	16,0	43,2	17 4	308,9
	Budget	1895-96	31,7	27,1	30,5		5,8	87,0	48,7	20,1	37,2	10,5	316,6
	Revised		31,3	20,8	34,0		5,8	93,5	40 4	16,2	43,5	17,7	318,2
	Accounts		30,3	22,6	30,7		5,7	85,8	44,5	20,0	48,4	17.7	312,3

147. Under *Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufacture* the falling off in the Central Provinces and Bengal was due chiefly to a decline in the demand for Jail manufacture; in Burma and Assam to the employment of a smaller number of prisoners on remunerative forms of labor, and in the North-Western Provinces to the exclusion of Garden receipts under orders of Government, and to the transfer of Dairy Farm receipts to *Other Receipts*. The large increase in Madras was due chiefly to the large supplies made to the Police, Public Works, the Military and the Postal Departments. The receipts under this head, after deducting the corresponding charges under 19 B, are given below :—

			India	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay	Total.
Net Receipts from Jail Manufacture.	Accounts	1894-95	8	5,5	4,1	5,2	2	32,8	16,6	3 0	7,4	2	75.8
	Budget	1895-96	8	5,0	4 6	7,1	1	10,2	17,0	1 1	—2,1	1,6	52,0
	Revised		1,0	4,2	5,0	6,6	3	24,5	1,5	3 0	0 8	2 2	68.0
	Accounts		8	2,4	0,5	5,1	3	7,6	12,0	5,2	11,1	2,0	53,6

148. Under *Convict Receipts at Port Blair and Nicobars* the falling off was due chiefly to smaller supply of convict labor to the Forest Department (1,1), to smaller Tea Garden receipts (4), to less receipts under sale of Stores (4), to sale of cocoanut oil and recoveries from Native States (5), and other miscellaneous receipts.

XVII.—Police.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Funds.	Accounts	1894-05	...	2	12.4	...	...	0	6,7	55,8	...	6,1	82,1
	Budget	1895-96	...	2	12,0	2,4	...	8	7,1	55 0	...	6,0	84,1
	Revised		...	1	12,8	1,2	...	1,2	6,3	50,4	...	5,7	83,7
	Accounts		...	2	12,5	9	..	1,0	6,2	56.0	8	5,9	84,1
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies, and Persons.	Accounts	1894-05	...	7	9	2	1,4	4.4	9,6	1,7	5,1	10,8	40,8
	Budget	1895-96	...	8	2,1	...	3	3·5	2,8	1,0	3,0	17·5	31,0
	Revised		...	1,3	9	2	4	3,2	3,7	1,7	4,0	17,0	32,4
	Accounts		...	6	1	6	5	3,9	3,7	1,9	4,7	18,3	34,3
Presidency Police	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	7,8	...	...	2,9	13,0	23,7
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	8,3	...	...	3,0	13,0	24,3
	Revised		...	...	...	...	...	8,5	...	...	3,0	15,0	26,5
	Accounts		...	...	...	...	...	9,1	...	...	3,0	16,4	28.5

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVII.—Police—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures (chiefly Cattle Pound Fees)	Accounts	1894-95	1,2	17,2	5,4	5,9	8,5	53 0	29,6	11,5	35,2	37,4	204,9
	Budget	1895-96	1,0	17,5	4,3	5,3	9,7	54,1	29,6	12,3	30,9	37,3	208,0
	Revised	1895-96	1,7	17,9	5,7	6,2	9,4	52,8	32,0	11,9	35,0	37,8	211,0
	Accounts	1895-96	2,5	17,3	6,0	6,7	9,8	48,7	32,2	12,7	30,1	38,1	210,7
Other Receipts	Accounts	1894-95	7	8	6	3	8,9	27,6	3,8	1,4	4,1	6,5	54,7
	Budget	1895-96	7	7	7	3	17,3	32,6	3,6	1,3	3,8	5,0	66,0
	Revised	1895-96	7	1,0	5	5	12,2	30,2	3,7	1,2	3,4	5,1	58,5
	Accounts	1895-96	7	1,6	6	4	11,7	32,1	3,3	1,2	3,5	5,2	60,3
Total	Accounts	1894-95	1,9	18,9	25,7		18,8	93,7	49,7	70,4	47,3	79,8	406,2
	Budget	1895-96	1,7	19,2	27,1		27,3	99,3	43,1	70,5	46,7	78,8	413,7
	Revised	1895-96	2,4	20,3	28,0		22,0	95,9	45,7	71,2	40,0	80,6	412,1
	Accounts	1895-96	3,2	19,7	28,4		22,0	94,8	45,4	72,4	48,1	83,9	417,9

149. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 4,2 and the actuals of the previous year by 11,7. Of the excess on the Budget 3,3 were contributed by receipts for *Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons* due chiefly to larger receipts on account of Punitive Police and for Police supplied to private companies and persons; 4,2 occurred under *Presidency Police*, chiefly in Bombay, due to the sale of the condemned Police hulk "*Czarewitch*" for 2,4 against an estimate of 5, and to larger receipts on account of Private Watchmen; and 2,7 occurred under *Fees, Fines and Forfeitures*, due in India to the inclusion of certain receipts which were formerly credited to Excluded Local Funds; in Upper Burma, to better receipts from Slaughter houses, in Lower Burma to an underestimate, in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Madras and Bombay to increased Cattle Pound receipts, while in Bengal the receipts from Cattle Pounds were exceptionally low. These increases were partly counterbalanced by a falling off of 5,7 under *Other Receipts*, which occurred almost entirely in Assam, and was due to a change in the system of rationing the men of the Lakhimpur and Garo Hills Battalions. The excess over the actuals of the previous year was due in Assam to larger Cattle Pound receipts, and recoveries on account of rations owing to the change above referred to; and in Bombay to the sale of the *Czarewitch* and increased receipts from Punitive Police and Private Watchmen. In Bengal low receipts from Cattle Pounds almost covered the improvements under the other heads.

XVIII.—Marine.

			India.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Pilotage Receipts	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	...	84,9	...	4	85,3
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	...	85,5	...	4	85,9
	Revised	1895-96	...	...	...	90,0	...	4	90,1
	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...	88,0	...	4	88,4
Dockyard Services, etc.	Accounts	1894-95	14,3	...	...	...	...	...	14,8
	Budget	1895-96	3,6	...	...	...	...	...	3,6
	Revised	1895-96	7,6	...	...	...	...	...	7,6
	Accounts	1895-96	14,8	...	...	...	...	...	14,8
Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores.	Accounts	1894-95	4,2	2	1	2	...	...	4,7
	Budget	1895-96	2,8	1	...	3	...	...	3,2
	Revised	1895-96	2,5	1	1	1	...	...	2,8
	Accounts	1895-96	2,4	1	...	1	...	...	2,6
Registration and other Fees	Accounts	1894-95	...	1	2	3,0	...	6,0	10,2
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	3	3,7	...	6,0	10,0
	Revised	1895-96	...	...	3	4,0	...	6,2	10,5
	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	2	4,0	...	6,0	10,2
Coast Light Dues	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	27,5	...	...	...	27,5
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	27,5	...	...	...	27,5
	Revised	1895-96	...	...	26,7	...	...	...	26,7
	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	27,8	...	...	...	27,8
Other Receipts	Accounts	1894-95	6,6	3	1	4,3	...	5	12,4
	Budget	1895-96	6,0	4	1,0	4,5	2	...	12,1
	Revised	1895-96	6,0	1	0	4,0	11,3	...	23,2
	Accounts	1895-96	7,5	1,1	1,0	4,7	11,3	...	25,6
Total	Accounts	1894-95	25,6	29,1		93,3	...	6,9	154,9
	Budget	1895-96	12,4	29,3		94,0	2	6,4	142,3
	Revised	1895-96	16,1	28,2		99,0	11,3	6,6	161,2
	Accounts	1895-96	24,7	30,2		96,8	11,3	6,4	169,4

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIII.—Marine—*continued.*

150. The receipts under this head exceeded the estimate by 27,1, due partly to larger realizations for work done for Port Trusts and under Hire of Vessels, and partly to an adjustment in accounts. The excess of 14,5 over the actuals of the previous year was due chiefly to the last cause.

151. *Pilotage Receipts* vary with the amount of shipping visiting the port. The receipts nearly equalled those of 1891-92, which are the highest on record for several years past.

152. Under *Dockyard Services*, etc., the increase was due chiefly to larger realizations from Port Trusts and private companies for work done, and to recoveries for hire of vessels which were not anticipated when the Budget was framed.

153. No recoveries were expected from the *Sale-proceeds of vessels*, but 3 was realized by the sale of the steam launch "*Wasp*" and of the hull of the steam launch "*Sandfly*." On the other hand, the receipts under *Sale of Stores* fell short of the Budget anticipations. In 1894-95 the actuals were swelled by the sale of a large quantity of obsolete stores

154. The better result under *Coast Light Dues* was due to improvement in trade, which caused a larger number of vessels to visit the Burma ports.

155. Under *Other Receipts* the increase in India was due solely to the nominal credit for coal supplied to H. M's ships in the Persian Gulf, three of which were employed owing to a disturbance in Arabia instead of one ordinarily stationed there. In Upper Burma there was an unexpected receipt of 1,0 on account of freight on stores shipped by a merchant. In Madras the balance of contribution made to the Pamban Pilotage Funds on account of the dredger "*Wenlock*" in previous years was re-adjusted under Government orders to the credit of Provincial Funds, and provided for in the Revised.

XIX.—Education.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Fees and Fines	Accounts	1894-95	1,6	1,9	1	1,2	4,4	50,4	21,4	10,2	35,0	40,7	173,8
	Budget	1895-96	1,5	1,9	1	1,2	4,3	50,8	21,1	9,7	37,1	40,9	177,0
	Revised		1,6	2,8	1	1,5	4,5	50,3	22,0	10,0	30,7	41,6	178,8
	Accounts		1,7	2,0	1	1,3	4,6	50,4	22,5	11,0	37,4	42,5	180,1
Contributions	Accounts	1894-95	1	1,6	..	...	...	2,3	2,7	5	8	6	8,0
	Budget	1895-96	2	2,0	...	...	...	2,1	2,9	6	6	6	0,3
	Revised		1	2,1	...	...	...	2,6	3,6	6	5	6	9 5
	Accounts		1	2,2	...	...	...	2,8	3,1	6	2	4	0,4
Other Receipts	Accounts	1894-95	2	1,0	1	...	2	3,8	1,2	4	4,5	17,2	31,6
	Budget	1895-96	2	7	1	1	2	2,6	4,7	4	4,5	17,8	31,3
	Revised		4	8	1	...	2	3,3	4,4	3	4,5	18,1	32,1
	Accounts		3	7	...	1	1	3,6	4,4	3	4,6	16,7	30,2
Total	Accounts	1894-95	1,0	4,5	1,4		4,6	62,5	28,3	11,1	41,2	58,5	214,0
	Budget	1895-96	1,9	4,6	1,5		4,5	61,8	28,7	10,7	42,2	59,3	215,2
	Revised		2,1	5,7	1,7		4,7	62,7	30,0	11,5	41,7	60,3	220,4
	Accounts		2,1	5,5	1,5		4,7	62,2	30,0	11,9	42,2	59,6	219,7

156. The receipts under this head were better than the Budget and the actuals of the previous year by 4,5 and 5,7 respectively. The improvement occurred under *Fees and Fines* and was contributed chiefly by the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay. In the two latter provinces it was due to increased attendance at Colleges and Schools and in the North-Western Provinces to enhancement of the rates of Fees. This improvement was counterbalanced to a small extent by a decrease under *Other Receipts* in Bombay due to smaller receipts from sale of books.

XX.—Medical.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Medical College and School Fees.	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	4,8	...	6	1,2	2,4	9,0
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	4,7	...	6	1,0	2,2	8,5
	Revised		...	...	...	...	...	5,2	...	7	1,3	2,7	9,9
	Accounts		...	...	..	...	...	5,2	...	7	1,4	3,1	10,4
Hospital Receipts	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	8,0	1	6	2,1	6,0	17,7
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	8,0	1	4	1,9	6,1	17,1
	Revised		...	...	...	...	...	9,1	1	5	2,0	6,9	18,6
	Accounts		...	...	...	...	...	8,7	1	8	2,1	6,6	18,3

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XX.—Medical—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Lunatic Asylum Receipts.	Accounts	1894-95	...	2	...	1,4	...	2,6	8	1	1,4	1,5	8,0
	Budget	1895-96	...	3	...	1,4	1	2,8	2,6	1	9	1,6	9,8
	Revised	1895-96	...	3	...	1,5	1	3,0	2,3	1	1,5	1,4	10,2
	Accounts	1895-96	...	3	...	1,5	...	3,2	2,3	1	1,6	1,5	10,5
Contribution	Accounts	1894-95	9	5	...	1	...	6,5	15,1	3,5	7,2	5,4	39,2
	Budget	1895-96	8	7	...	2	...	6,1	14,0	3,4	6,7	4,2	36,1
	Revised	1895-96	9	4	...	1	...	5,9	13,8	3,7	7,0	4,8	36,6
	Accounts	1895-96	9	4	...	1	...	5,6	13,7	3,8	9,4	2,5	30,4
Other Receipts	Accounts	1894-95	...	1	...	...	1	6	7	6	1,4	6	4,1
	Budget	1895-96	...	1	1	...	1	3	1,4	5	1,3	5	4,3
	Revised	1895-96	...	7	2	1	1	8	1,4	5	1,3	5	5,6
	Accounts	1895-96	...	7	1	2	2	8	1,2	3	1,1	6	5,2
Total	Accounts	1894-95	9	8	1,5		1	23,4	16,7	5,4	13,3	15,9	78,0
	Budget	1895-96	8	1,1	1,7		2	22,5	18,1	5,0	11,8	14,6	75,8
	Revised	1895-96	9	1,4	1,9		2	24,0	17,6	5,5	13,1	10,3	80,9
	Accounts	1895-96	9	1,4	1,9		2	23,5	17,3	5,7	15,6	14,3	80,8

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.				
England	Accounts	1894-95	1,9	1,6	3,5	Total, including England.	Accounts	1894-95	81,5
	Budget	1895-96	1,6	1,4	3,0		Budget	1895-96	78,8
	Revised	1895-96	1,7	1,3	3,0		Revised	1895-96	83,9
	Accounts	1895-96	1,8	1,4	3,2		Accounts	1895-96	84,0

157. The receipts in India showed an improvement of 5,0 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and 2,8 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. Of the increase 1,9 occurred under *Medical College and School Fees* chiefly in Bengal and Bombay due to increased number of students in Medical Colleges, and also in Bombay, to higher rate of fees; 1,2 under *Hospital Receipts*, chiefly in Bombay, due partly to larger receipts from paying patients, and partly to the transfer of certain Excluded Local Fund dispensaries to District Local Boards; and 3 under *Contributions*, due chiefly to an increase of 2,7 in Madras owing to an unexpected recovery of 3,0 in March 1890 from the Municipalities of Tanjore and Madura in connection with the Sanitary Engineer's establishment, and partly to increased recoveries from Municipalities on account of the Medical College, counterbalanced by a decrease of 1,7 in Bombay, due partly to the non payment by the Bombay Port Trust of its contribution of 1,0 towards the maintenance of the European General Hospital, and partly to the payment by the same body of a moiety of the pay of the Health Officer and of his establishment (9) having been adjusted by deduction from expenditure.

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation.	Accounts	1894-95	...	2	2	...	...	2	2,1	1,1	...	9	4,7
	Budget	1895-96	...	2	1	...	...	4	2,0	1,3	...	6	4,6
	Revised	1895-96	...	2	4	...	...	2	1,9	9	...	1,0	4,6
	Accounts	1895-96	2	4	3	...	...	1	2,2	8	...	1,0	5,0
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts.	Accounts	1894-95	...	1,0	...	...	...	5	4,1	5,2	5	...	11,3
	Budget	1895-96	...	1,1	...	...	...	5	4,2	5,3	5	1	11,7
	Revised	1895-96	...	1,0	...	...	...	5	4,1	5,3	3	2	11,4
	Accounts	1895-96	...	1,1	...	...	...	5	4,1	5,0	4	2	11,3
Cinchona Plantations.	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	14,2	...	...	7,8	...	22,0
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	14,5	...	...	6,5	...	21,0
	Revised	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	18,1	...	...	10,0	...	28,4
	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	18,7	...	...	10,6	...	29,3
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	Accounts	1894-95	2	1	...	...	...	5	5,1	7 5	...	5	13,9
	Budget	1895-96	2	3	...	...	...	3	4,2	6,0	...	3	11,3
	Revised	1895-96	2	2	...	...	...	5	5,1	7,6	...	3	13,9
	Accounts	1895-96	...	1	...	...	...	7	4,9	7,4	...	4	13,5

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*concluded.*

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Veterinary and Stallion Receipts.	Accounts	1894-95	8	1	...	...	...	3	3	7	...	2,1	4,3
	Budget	1895-96	2,0	1	...	1	...	5	6	5	...	3,7	7,5
	Revised	1895-96	9	1	...	...	...	4	5	5	1	1,8	4,3
	Accounts	1895-96	9	...	...	...	...	4	4	5	1	1,5	3,8
Labour and Emigration.	Accounts	1894-95	...	2	...	...	7,2	6,2	...	...	7	...	14,3
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	...	...	6,0	4,9	...	...	1,0	...	14,9
	Revised	1895-96	...	2	...	...	8,0	5,7	...	...	8	...	14,7
	Accounts	1895-96	...	3	...	...	7,9	5,4	...	...	6	...	14,2
Sale of Maps, Instruments, etc., by the Survey and Mathematical Instrument Department.	Accounts	1894-95	8,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,1
	Budget	1895-96	6,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,8
	Revised	1895-96	,9	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	8,9
	Accounts	1895-96	9,5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9,5
Other Receipts	Accounts	1894-95	1,0	..	...	...	..	5	3	1,2	9,4	1,3	13,7
	Budget	1895-96	1,0	...		...		4	2	1,0	10,2	1,3	14,1
	Revised	1895-96	8	...	..	1	...	6	2	1,2	10,2	1,3	14,4
	Accounts	1895-96	4	...	...	1	...	6	2	1,5	10,0	3,0	15,8
Total	Accounts	1894-95	10,1	1,6	2		7,2	22,4	11,0	15,7	18,4	4,8	92,3
	Budget	1895-96	10,0	1,7	2		6,0	21,5	11,2	14,1	18,2	6,0	91,9
	Revised	1895-96	10,8	1,7	5		8,0	26,3	11,8	15,5	21,4	4,6	100,0
	Accounts	1895-96	11,0	1,9	4		7,9	20,4	11,8	15,2	21,7	6,1	102,4

			Sterling.	Exchange	Total.			
England	Accounts	1894-95	4	3	7	Total, including England.	Accounts	1894-95	93,0
	Budget	1895-96	3	2	5		Budget	1895-96	92,4
	Revised	1895-96	3	2	5		Revised	1895-96	101,1
	Accounts	1895-96	5	4	9		Accounts	1895-96	103,3

158. The receipts in India proved better than the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 10,5 and 10,1 respectively. The increase occurred chiefly under *Cinchona Plantations*, and in Bengal was due to the growing popularity of the scheme for the sale of the drug in small packets, through the agency of the Post Office, and in Madras to the increased demand for quinine and to an expansion in the sale of quinine powders. The small improvement (2 2) under *Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs* was due chiefly to the increase in the North-Western Provinces owing to the inclusion of receipts from the Garhmuktesar Fair in the Meerut District, and in the Punjab to fees from Horse and Cattle Fairs which were not anticipated in the Budget. Under *Labour and Emigration* the falling off in Assam was due to an over-estimate of fees in respect of labourers placed under contract at Dhubri. The increase under *Sale of Maps etc.*, was due to larger cash sales of maps and instruments by the Survey Department. Under *Other Receipts* the improvement in Bombay was due to the contribution (1,7) paid by the Poona Municipality towards the Reay Industrial Museum which was not anticipated. Under *Veterinary and Stallion Receipts* there was a falling off in India due to credit not having been taken for the Babugarh farm produce consumed by stallions, and in Bombay due to an over-estimate.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
14,835,2	EXPENDITURE	15,379,5	15,148,7	15,172,9

159. The expenditure in this section showed a saving of 206,6 as compared with the Budget Estimate, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 337,7. Of the saving, as compared with the Budget 56,3 occurred under Police, due to postponement of the revisions in Burma till late in the year, to short strength and to less cost of revision of Assistant Superintendents' grades in Bombay; 50,8 under Education due to less expenditure on primary education; 38,0 under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, due to the late appointment of an Additional Sessions Judge in Burma, and to certain Judgeships in the North-Western Provinces having been held by lower paid officers; 24,8 under Marine, due to recoveries from other Departments and Local Governments, which are deducted from expenditure, having exceeded anticipations; 15,3 under Scientific and other Minor Departments, due to less expenditure in England. There were small savings under the remaining heads except "Political" where there was an excess of 5,2.

160. Of the excess, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, 164,6 occurred under Political, due to payment of arrears of the subsidy to the Amir of Afghanistan, to charges connected with the visit of Sardar Nasarulla Khan to England, to payment of allowances to Frontier tribes, and to charges in connection with the affairs at Chitral; 70,4 under Marine, chiefly in England, due to an increase in the contribution towards the expenses of Her Majesty's ships employed in Indian waters; 51,7 under Law and Justice—Jails, due to high prices of food-grains and growth of jail population, and to purchases of machinery and tools and plant; 51,8 under Police, due to increased strength and reorganization, and to larger expenditure on the Bengal Military Police and South Lushai Hills Police. Excesses also occurred under Law and Justice—Courts of Law (20,2), Education (25,3), Ecclesiastical (6,9), and Medical (15,7). Under General Administration there was a decrease of 63,5, chiefly in the expenditure in England. There was also a small decrease of 5,4 under Scientific and other Minor Departments.

18.—General Administration.

161 The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget by 23,2 and the actuals of the previous year by 7,9. Of this excess 18,3 occurred under Secretariat, due chiefly to large expenditure on telegrams and establishment and to the special duty of two officers in the Foreign Department.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Salaries of Governor General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners including Commissioner in Sind and his establishment.	Accounts	1894-95	25,5	5,2	...	7,9	5,7	11,6	9,0	10,0	12,5	24,3	111,7
	Budget	1895-96	25,0	5,3	...	8,2	5,3	10,1	10,1	10,1	12,5	24,9	112,1
	Revised	1895-96	25,6	5,3	...	8,1	5,3	10,1	11,1	10,1	12,5	24,3	112,4
	Accounts	1895-96	25,0	5,0	...	8,1	5,2	10,0	11,1	10,1	13,0	24,7	112,8
Staff and Household	Accounts	1894-95	23,0	6	...	2,3	1,2	3,1	4,3	2,3	13,8	20,1	70,7
	Budget	1895-96	24,0	6	...	2,4	1,2	2,5	4,0	2,3	13,7	19,0	69,7
	Revised	1895-96	20,8	6	...	2,0	1 0	2,5	4,0	2,3	14,0	20,8	74,6
	Accounts	1895-96	21,3	6	...	2,0	1,5	2,0	4,0	2,3	14,5	21,0	69,8
Durbar Fund	Accounts	1894-95	16,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
	Budget	1895-96	16,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
	Revised	1895-96	16,5	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	16,5
	Accounts	1895-96	19,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,5
Executive Council	Accounts	1894-95	40,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	13,7	13,6	67,6
	Budget	1895-96	39,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,9	13,4	67,0
	Revised	1895-96	39,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,8	12,9	66,3
	Accounts	1895-96	41,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,7	12,9	67,9

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Legislative Council.	Accounts	1894-95	21,0	...	...	...	...	2,5	3	...	2,8	...	26,6
	Budget	1895-96	24,2	...	...	...	...	2,5	3	...	2,0	2	29,2
	Revised	1895-96	20,7	...	...	...	...	2,5	4	...	2,4	1	26,1
	Accounts	1895-96	19,8	...	...	...	...	2,4	3	...	2,0	1	24,6
Secretariat	Accounts	1894-95	217,8	15,6	1	27,8	10,5	56,0	33,4	25,7	36,7	49,6	473,2
	Budget	1895-96	212,0	15,9	1	28,0	11,2	54,2	32,7	24,9	31,7	48,0	458,7
	Revised	1895-96	224,0	13,3	...	26,4	11,6	56,0	31,8	25,9	34,3	46,3	469,6
	Accounts	1895-96	228,2	13,4	...	26,3	11,6	57,5	31,7	26,2	35,2	46,9	477,0
Tour Charges	Accounts	1894-95	23,7	2,4	...	7	5	3,6	5,3	7,1	2	3	43,8
	Budget	1895-96	15,2	2,9	...	9	8	3,4	5,5	6,1	1,0	6	36,4
	Revised	1895-96	18,5	2,3	...	9	7	3,6	5,4	5,9	3	7	38,3
	Accounts	1895-96	20,7	1,7	...	7	6	3,6	5,3	6,2	4	6	39,8
Board of Revenue and Financial Commissioner.	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	...	11,2	...	27,6	27,2	20,1	18,1	...	104,2
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	...	11,2	...	29,4	27,7	20,2	18,1	...	106,6
	Revised	1895-96	...	...	...	10,8	...	29,0	28,2	19,8	19,1	...	106,9
	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...	10,6	...	29,6	29,1	19,1	19,3	...	107,7
Commissioners	Accounts	1894-95	1	21,9	20,4	21,8	5,7	60,6	50,3	36,3	...	25,0	242,1
	Budget	1895-96	1	21,9	21,8	22,4	5,9	61,2	52,1	36,4	...	24,2	246,0
	Revised	1895-96	1	22,4	22,2	22,2	5,7	62,5	54,4	38,3	...	24,5	252,3
	Accounts	1895-96	1	22,7	21,9	22,1	5,8	62,1	55,1	38,3	...	25,1	253,2
Inspector General of Stamps, Registration, Excise, Jails and Police.	Accounts	1894-95	...	2,8	...	...	4,8	...	5,3	5,2	...	5,7	23,8
	Budget	1895-96	...	3,0	...	...	5,1	...	5,4	5,5	...	5,9	24,9
	Revised	1895-96	...	2,9	...	...	5,4	...	5,3	5,3	...	5,8	24,7
	Accounts	1895-96	...	3,0	...	...	5,4	...	5,1	5,2	...	5,7	24,4
Account Offices	Accounts	1894-95	68,7	9,8	2	23,6	5,2	35,3	22,6	17,1	27,0	28,2	237,7
	Budget	1895-96	69,0	9,9	2	24,4	5,4	37,6	23,7	17,4	27,6	28,5	244,3
	Revised	1895-96	64,7	10,1	2	25,2	5,4	36,6	24,7	17,7	27,2	26,7	238,5
	Accounts	1895-96	64,8	10,0	2	25,0	5,3	36,4	25,1	17,4	27,1	27,1	238,4
Paper Currency Office.	Accounts	1894-95	11,0	...	...	2,4	...	...	1,2	1,2	2,6	8,9	28,2
	Budget	1895-96	11,3	...	...	2,5	...	...	1,3	1,2	2,7	9,0	28,0
	Revised	1895-96	11,1	...	...	2,6	...	...	1,2	1,2	2,9	9,2	28,2
	Accounts	1895-96	10,9	...	...	2,5	...	...	1,1	1,2	3,2	9,2	28,1
Allowance to Presidency Banks.	Accounts	1894-95	27,9	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	4,3	9,5	43,1
	Budget	1895-96	17,1	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	3,3	7,8	29,6
	Revised	1895-96	16,8	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	3,5	9,2	30,9
	Accounts	1895-96	16,8	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	3,5	9,7	31,4
General Establishment of Local Fund Offices.	Accounts	1894-95	2	3,1	3	1,1	3	30,3	5,6	13,3	31,5	10,7	96,4
	Budget	1895-96	2	3,1	4	2	3	32,0	6,6	13,3	33,5	11,6	101,2
	Revised	1895-96	2	3,0	4	1,1	3	32,1	6,7	13,1	33,0	11,0	100,9
	Accounts	1895-96	2	3,1	4	1,1	3	30,7	6,7	13,1	32,6	10,8	99,0
Reserve Treasuries	Accounts	1894-95	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
	Budget	1895-96	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7
	Revised	1895-96	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
	Accounts	1895-96	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total India	Accounts	1894-95	477,1	61,4	119,8		33,9	232,0	104,5	138,3	163,3	195,9	1,586,2
	Budget	1895-96	456,0	62,0	122,7		35,2	234,3	169,4	137,4	160,2	193,1	1,570,9
	Revised	1895-96	465,1	59,9	122,1		36,0	236,3	173,2	139,0	163,1	191,5	1,586,8
	Accounts	1895-96	469,7	59,5	120,9		35,7	230,3	174,6	139,1	164,5	193,8	1,594,1

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England	Accounts	1894-95	273,3	227,4	500,7
	Budget	1895-96	251,9	209,0	461,8
	Revised	1895-96	245,9	185,4	431,3
	Accounts	1895-96	244,0	185,3	429,3

Total, including England.	Accounts	1894-95	2,086,9
	Budget	1895-96	2,032,7
	Revised	1895-96	2,018,1
	Accounts	1895-96	2,023,4

162. The small excess under *Salaries of Governor General, Governors, etc.*, (7) was due in the North-Western Provinces to payment of arrear salary of the Acting Lieutenant-Governor, and in Madras to the amount drawn in March 1896 by His Excellency Lord Wenlock for 15 days of that month preparatory to his retirement. The excess in Madras under *Staff and Household* (8) was due to additional expenditure in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy; and that in Bombay (2,0) to the absence of the Surgeon on privilege leave, and to the provincialization of certain Band charges; the saving in India (2,7) occurred chiefly in Hill Journey charges and Municipal Rates on building at Calcutta left vacant during the Simla season. Under *Durbar Fund* the increase (3,0) was due to an additional grant for repairs of furniture. The payment in India of the leave allowance of the Hon'ble the Public Works

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*continued.*

Member for nearly six months caused the excess under *Executive Council*. The saving under *Legislative Council* was chiefly due to the provision for salaries and allowances of members not having been fully utilised (3,9), to less Exchange Compensation Allowance (4), and to the absence of the Secretary on furlough (5), partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure on account of telegrams, Hill Journey charges and Travelling allowances.

163. The *Secretariat* charges exceeded the Budget by 18,3, of which 16,2 was in India, 3,3 in Bengal, 3,5 in Madras, and small excesses in Assam and Punjab, counterbalanced by savings in the other Provinces. The details of the India Secretariat charges are given below :—

1894-95. Accounts.	*Secretariat (India).*	Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
37,1	Financial Department	36,3	31,8	37,2
...	Statistical Department	...	5,0	...
25,1	Home Department	25,0	25,3	26,3
46,8	Foreign Department	40,5	51,7	50,4
21,9	Revenue and Agriculture	22,7	21,1	21,2
6	Translator's Department	6	7	7
33,2	Public Works Department	33,5	33,3	36,2
3,7	Government Record Department	4,2	2,9	2,8
49,4	Military Department	49,2	52,2	53,4
217,8	TOTAL .	212,0	224,0	228,2

164. The excesses were mainly due in all Departments to increased expenditure on account of contingencies, chiefly Telegram and Hill Journey charges. In the Financial Department the excess due to these causes was partly counterbalanced by saving due to the absence of the Under-Secretary on furlough. In the Foreign Department there was also an excess of 1,4 due to two officers being on special duty, and of 8 in Establishment. In the Public Works Department, in addition to the excess due to the above causes, there was an excess of 5 owing to the employment of an officer on special duty, and in the Military Department an excess of 1,3 occurred under Establishment, counterbalanced to the extent of 2 by a saving in salaries due to the deputation of Major-General Sir E. H. Collen to England. The saving in the Revenue and Agricultural Department was due chiefly to the transfer of charges (3,0) of the Reporter on Economic Products to 26—Scientific and other Minor Departments, to contingencies (4), and Hill Journey allowances (3), partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure due to the deputation of Sir E. Buck. In Bengal the excess of 3,3 was due chiefly to the appointment of an officer on special duty in the Judicial and Political Department (8), and to increased charges under establishment (1,2), and contingencies (1,0). In Punjab the excess of 1,3 was due to the absence of officers on privilege leave. In Madras the excess of 3,5 was due chiefly to the deputation of officers on special duty (2,0), to the reorganization of the office of Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government (3), and to absence of officers on privilege leave (1,2). Of the saving in the Central Provinces 1,8 was due to the transfer of charges for the maintenance of Telegraph lines to 32—Miscellaneous, 9 to increased postage charges, and 2 on account of telegrams and purchase of books. In Burma the decrease (1,8) was due to the Secretary having been an acting officer, to officers on lower pay than provided for having been appointed as Under-Secretaries, to the deputation of the Translator as Government Archæologist, and to less outlay on contingencies. In the North-Western Provinces the decrease (1,0) was due to the pay of the Judicial Secretary for March 1895 having been drawn in that month prior to his proceeding on furlough, to the lower rate of pay of the officiating Financial Secretary and one of the Under-Secretaries for a part of the year, and to larger savings than anticipated under Establishment. In Bombay the saving (1,1) was due to the provision for Secretary's Attaché and for the revision of establishment not having been utilised, to a lower paid officer having held the post of Secretary in the Revenue and Financial Departments, and to less charges for postage and telegrams, partly counterbalanced by an excess of 1,7 in the General Department, and of 6 in the Political Department, due to the absence of the Chief Secretary on privilege leave.

165. Under *Tour charges* the excess in India, due to the more extended tours of the Governor-General and the Members of the Executive Council, was partly counterbalanced by savings chiefly in the Central Provinces and Madras, the former being due to less touring by the Chief Commissioner, and the latter to less expenditure for maintenance of the Governor's camp equipage.

166. Under *Board of Revenue and Financial Commissioner* the excess occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces, due to the grant of privilege leave and to the deputation of the Junior Secretary on special duty, and in Madras due partly to the grant of privilege leave, partly to the entertainment of a special officer in anticipation of the appointment of an Assistant Secretary, and partly to increased expenditure on account of travelling and contingencies. These excesses were partly counter-

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*continued.*

balanced by savings in Burma, due to the pay of the Secretary having been less than provided for, and to less expenditure than anticipated on travelling and contingencies, and in Punjab due to absence of officers on leave.

167. Under *Commissioners* there was an excess of 7,2 contributed chiefly by the North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Bombay. In the North-Western Provinces and Punjab the excess was due to the absence of a number of officers on privilege leave, and in Punjab partly also to the appointment of the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan, to discharge the functions of a Commissioner in Derajat, and in Bombay to payments to officers of other provinces for which no provision was made.

168. The total charges for *Account and Currency Offices* are shown below :—

		Civil Account and Currency Offices.	Office of A. G., P. W. Dept.	TOTAL.
Accounts	1894-95	239,3	26,6	265,9
Budget	1895-96	245,1	27,2	272,3
Revised	1895-96	242,6	24,1	266,7
Accounts	1895-96	242,4	24,1	266,5

169. The saving in the Civil Account and Currency Offices was due chiefly to savings under Establishments due to vacancies and deputations, partly counterbalanced by excesses due to absence of officers on privilege leave. Of the saving in the Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department, 2,5 occurred under Salaries and 5 under Establishment, due to vacancies and absences on leave, and 4, under Travelling and Hill Journey allowances. The excess under *Allowance to Presidency Banks*, which occurred in Bombay, was due to payment of arrears of 1894-95, including 5 on account of the conversion of the 4 per cent. loans. The fall, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to the special payments in 1894-95 in connection with the conversion of the 4 per cent. loans. Under *General Establishment of Local Fund Offices* the saving, as compared with the Budget Estimate, occurred chiefly in Bengal. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due chiefly to the establishment of additional Panchayat unions in Madras.

170. The expenditure in England showed a saving of 7,9 as compared with the Budget Estimate, of which 6,0 was due to the demand for stores being smaller than anticipated, and 3,2 to less expenditure on salaries, partly counterbalanced by an increase in contingencies, owing to special sanitary work at the India Office.

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

171. The actuals showed a saving of 37.4 as compared with the Budget Estimate, which occurred chiefly under *Civil and Sessions Courts* and *Criminal Courts*, due under the former mainly to the late appointment of an Additional Sessions Judge provided for in Burma, to certain appointments of Judges in the North-Western Provinces having been held by Members of the Provincial Service and Statutory Civilians, larger savings than anticipated under Sub-Judges and Munsiffs, and to less expenditure on Process-serving Establishments, and under the latter head to a larger number of vacancies and absences.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
High Court, Chief Courts, Recorder's Court, and Judicial Commissioner.	Accounts. 1894-95	7	6,0	6,8	15,2	...	117,7	57,0	33,2	54,2	72,3	363,6
	Budget. 1895-96	6	6,5	6,3	14,5	...	119,0	54,7	33,8	54,3	73,2	362,9
	Revised. 1895-96	6	6,4	6,1	14,4	...	112,5	60,0	33,7	53,2	71,9	358,8
	Accounts. 1895-96	6	6,2	6,0	14,4	...	111,9	60,0	33,8	52,9	71,3	357,1
Law Officers.	Accounts. 1894-95	2	3	1,1	5,7	6	30,3	12,4	6,5	17,1	19,1	93,3
	Budget. 1895-96	3	3	6	5,9	1,0	29,9	10,6	7,8	14,4	19,4	90,2
	Revised. 1895-96	3	3	7	6,2	8	29,8	11,9	8,0	14,8	20,2	93,0
	Accounts. 1895-96	3	3	6	6,0	9	30,7	13,7	8,0	15,5	20,8	90,8
Civil and Sessions Courts.	Accounts. 1894-95	8,5	10,3	1,8	10,0	18,8	467,7	247,4	124,8	253,7	195,1	1,338,1
	Budget. 1895-96	8,5	9,9	1,8	15,3	20,0	467,1	251,6	129,9	258,1	199,3	1,361,5
	Revised. 1895-96	8,8	9,3	1,8	10,2	19,3	467,5	248,2	124,9	258,8	199,0	1,347,8
	Accounts. 1895-96	9,0	10,2	1,8	10,4	18,9	465,5	248,5	124,0	256,0	198,0	1,342,9
Courts of Small Causes.	Accounts 1894-95	4	3,4	...	4,5	...	17,2	6,0	3,3	9,8	24,0	69,2
	Budget. 1895-96	4	3,5	...	4,2	...	17,6	6,3	4,0	9,7	25,1	70,8
	Revised. 1895-96	4	3,4	...	4,4	...	17,7	6,2	3,2	9,0	24,0	69,8
	Accounts. 1895-96	4	3,4	...	4,4	...	17,4	6,4	3,0	9,6	25,0	69,6
Criminal Courts	Accounts 1894-95	16,0	69,9	73,6	100,8	38,9	236,2	196,4	151,4	115,3	135,0	1,133,5
	Budget. 1895-96	16,5	67,9	77,6	104,3	42,4	240,8	197,9	153,5	116,9	141,5	1,165,3
	Revised. 1895-96	15,5	71,9	75,9	107,0	37,8	237,0	193,2	153,5	116,7	130,0	1,145,1
	Accounts. 1895-96	15,5	72,8	75,2	109,2	37,3	237,5	192,3	150,7	117,6	135,7	1,149,8

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Other Courts of Justice.	Accounts 1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	7,9	...	...	5,2	9,8	22,9
	Budget } 1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	7,8	...	...	5,3	10,5	23,6
	Revised } 1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	8,0	...	...	5,3	10,0	23,3
	Accounts } 1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	7,7	...	...	5,3	10,3	23,3
Other Charges (Pleadership Examinations).	Accounts 1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	1,0	1,2	...	1,1	...	3,3
	Budget } 1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	1,0	1,1	...	7	...	2,8
	Revised } 1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	1,1	7	...	4	...	2,2
	Accounts. } 1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	1,2	7	...	4	...	2,3
Refunds	Accounts 1894-95	5	1,2	2,6	3,9	7	13,0	4,6	4,8	8,9	3,8	44,0
	Budget } 1895-96	6	1,1	3,0	5,0	6	14,0	4,5	5,0	8,0	6,1	47,9
	Revised } 1895-96	3	1,6	2,5	4,6	9	11,9	4,4	5,6	9,2	5,4	46,4
	Accounts. } 1895-96	7	1,4	2,5	4,8	1,1	10,7	4,1	5,5	9,7	5,3	45,8
Total	Accounts 1894-95	26,3	91,1	226,0		59,0	891,0	525,0	324,0	465,3	460,2	3,067,9
	Budget } 1895-96	26,9	89,2	238,5		64,6	903,2	526,7	334,0	467,4	475,1	3,125,0
	Revised } 1895-96	25,9	92,9	233,8		58,8	885,5	524,6	328,9	468,0	468,0	3,086,4
	Accounts. } 1895-96	26,5	94,3	235,3		58,2	882,6	525,7	331,0	467,0	467,0	3,087,6

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1894-95	2	2	4	Total, including England.	Accounts 1894-95	3,068,3
	Budget } 1895-96	8	7	15		Budget } 1895-96	3,126,5
	Revised } 1895-96	5	4	9		Revised } 1895-96	3,087,3
	Accounts } 1895-96	5	4	9		Accounts } 1895-96	3,088,5

172. Under *High Courts, etc.*, there was a saving of 5,8 contributed by Bengal, Madras, and Bombay partly counterbalanced by an excess in the North-Western Provinces. The saving in Bengal (7,1) was due chiefly to the absence of officers on furlough (5,0), to smaller expenditure on stamps for Government suits (4), to the appointments of Receiver and Registrar, Appellate Side, having been held by officiating officers (9), and to the provision for commission to the Receiver not having been required (5). In Madras it was due to the appointment of Registrar, Appellate Side, having been held by a junior officer, and to a vacancy for one month. In Bombay it was due to acting arrangements in the post of Chief Justice, to there having been two Native Judges on the Bench, who were not entitled to Exchange Compensation Allowance, to the appointment of Registrar, Appellate Side, having been held by a Native Officer on less pay, and to the deputation of the Deputy Registrar to officiate as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi. The excess (5,3) in the North-Western Provinces was due to the grant of privilege leave to the Chief Justice and Judicial Commissioner (2,2), to the continuance of the appointment of the 5th Puisne Judge and of his establishment for the whole year instead of for five months (3,0), and partly also to the entertainment on the permanent establishment of a number of translators, who were formerly paid from fees, and of a staff for weeding the records of district courts.

173. Under *Law Officers* there was an excess of 6,6. The increase in Bengal was due to larger charges for fees to Pleaders in Civil and Criminal cases (2,8), and to payments of Exchange Compensation Allowances to English Law Officers (3), counterbalanced to the extent of 2,2 by savings due to certain appointments having been held by officiating officers. In the North-Western Provinces the excess was due chiefly to larger payments of fees to Pleaders and Barristers in criminal cases (2,3), and to the non-recovery of 1,6 from the Courts of Wards for the services of the Legal Remembrancer and Standing Counsel on account of the Revenue year 1895-96. In Madras the increase was due to larger payments of fees to Pleaders for Civil and Criminal cases and pauper suits, and in Bombay to the grant of privilege leave to the Legal Remembrancer and to larger law charges.

174. Under *Civil and Sessions Courts* there was a saving of 18,6, to which all the Provinces, except India and the Central Provinces, contributed. In Burma the saving (4,9) was due to the appointment of an Additional Sessions Judge having been made very late in the year. In Assam the Budget provided for a larger number of higher grade officers than were actually entertained. In Bengal there was a saving of 4,5 due to the absence of District Judges, which was partly counterbalanced by excesses of 2,1 due to the grant of privilege leave to Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs and to the creation of additional temporary appointments, and of 7 owing to the deduction for probable saving under Process-serving Establishment having proved too high. In the North-Western Provinces the saving was due chiefly to certain appointments of Judges having been held by Members of the Provincial Service and Statutory Civilians (1,8), to larger savings than anticipated under Sub-Judges and Munsiffs (1,1), and to lower expenditure on Process-serving Establishment (5), counterbalanced to the extent of 3 by increased

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*continued.*

expenditure under Record-room Establishment. In Punjab the saving (5,9) was due chiefly to certain appointments having been temporarily vacant. In Madras the saving occurred chiefly under Process-serving Establishment, and in Bombay it was due to the absence of a larger number of Subordinate Judges than anticipated, to less Exchange Compensation Allowance under the Dekhan Agricultural Relief Court, and to less expenditure under Process-serving Establishment, partly counterbalanced by an increase under Salaries of Civil and Sessions Judges, due chiefly to fewer absences on leave than was expected.

175. Under *Courts of Small Causes* the saving occurred chiefly in Punjab, and was due to the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioners as Judges of Small Cause Courts instead of Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioners.

176. The decrease under *Criminal Courts* was due generally to larger savings than were anticipated under Salaries, owing to a larger number of vacancies and absences. The savings from this cause were partly counterbalanced by excesses in the Central Provinces, Lower Burma, Punjab and Madras. The excess in the Central Provinces was due chiefly to a lump deduction of 2,5 made by the Local Government, and 2,1 to the number of new Civilians posted to the province and to a larger number of officers having been on duty. In Lower Burma 1,1 of the excess was due to interchange of officers with Upper Burma, 1,3 occurred under Travelling Allowances, and 1,5 under Diet and Travelling Allowances of witnesses. In Punjab the excess occurred chiefly under Diet and Travelling of Witnesses (1,8) and under Contingencies (1,2).

177. Under Refunds the charges are of a fluctuating nature, and in Bengal proved unusually low.

178. In England the estimate provided for the outfit allowance of two Judges, but only one came to India.

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails.

179. The Indian Expenditure was less than the Budget by 9, but more than the actuals of the previous year by 51,7. The decrease was the result of saving under *Jail manufacture* owing to smaller purchases of raw materials, and under *Convict charges at Port Blair* due to absence of officers and to smaller charges for establishment, commissariat supplies, subsistence money and clothing, and an excess under *Other Jail charges* due chiefly to high prices of food grains, and growth of jail population. The excess over the actuals of the previous year occurred chiefly in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and was due in the latter to high prices of food-grains and growth in jail population, in the former to the purchase of machinery and tools and plant and of larger purchases of raw materials.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Jail Manufactures	Accounts	1894-95	1,0	20,9	4,4	17,1	9	71,5	29,7	12,9	33,1	9,7	181,2
	Budget	1895-96	8	21,5	5,4	19,4	1,4	70,2	20,8	14,9	37,3	9,3	210,0
	Revised	1895-96	1,0	22,2	3,8	17,4	8	68,2	29,0	12,3	34,6	9,0	198,3
	Accounts	1895-96	1,1	19,8	3,1	20,7	7	77,5	27,9	11,4	35,4	9,4	207,0
Other Jail Charges	Accounts	1894-95	5,5	31,3	24,8	69,1	8,1	149,3	121,1	68,8	69,5	56,3	603,8
	Budget	1895-96	6,1	32,8	27,6	77,7	9,2	144,5	117,2	75,4	73,7	60,1	624,3
	Revised	1895-96	5,6	34,3	25,2	67,6	7,7	151,3	135,0	75,6	69,4	57,5	629,2
	Accounts	1895-96	5,4	34,5	26,5	73,4	7,1	148,3	138,9	70,8	68,1	55,9	634,9
Convict Charges at Port Blair, Nicobars, and Straits Settlements.	Accounts	1894-95	120,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120,1
	Budget	1895-96	123,4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	123,4
	Revised	1895-96	114,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114,5
	Accounts	1895-96	114,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114,9
Total	Accounts	1894-95	126,6	52,2	115,4		9,0	200,8	150,8	81,7	102,6	66,0	905,1
	Budget	1895-96	130,3	54,3	130,1		10,6	214,7	147,0	90,3	111,0	69,4	957,7
	Revised	1895-96	121,1	56,5	114,0		8,5	219,5	164,0	87,9	104,0	66,5	942,0
	Accounts	1895-96	121,4	54,3	123,7		7,8	225,8	106,8	88,2	103,5	65,3	958,8

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England	Accounts	1894-95	1,3	1,0	2,3
	Budget	1895-96	1,1	9	2,0
	Revised	1895-96	1,1	8	1,9
	Accounts	1895-96	1,3	1,0	2,3

Total, including England.	Accounts	1894-95	907,4
	Budget	1895-96	959,7
	Revised	1895-96	943 9
	Accounts	1895-96	959,1

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails—*continued.*

180. The saving under *Jail manufacture* was contributed by all the provinces except India, Bengal and Bombay. The large excess in Bengal was due to the outlay on machinery and tools and plant. The saving in the North-Western Provinces was due partly to the transfer of *Dairy Farm charges* to *Other Jail charges*, and partly to less contingent expenditure, and in Madras it was due to the transfer to *45—Civil works by Civil officers* of the charges for construction of a new jail in the South Arcot district partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure owing to a larger outturn of manufacture. In the other provinces the saving was due to smaller purchases of raw materials.

181. Under *Other jail charges* the excess in the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Punjab was due chiefly to the high prices of food-grains and increase in jail population : and in the North-Western Provinces also to the transfer to this head of the *Dairy Farm charges*, as stated above, and to the absence of the Inspector General of Prisons on privilege leave. In Bengal the excess occurred mainly in charges for clothing and bedding and for transfer of prisoners. In India, Burma and Madras the saving was in charges for rations and sick diet, in Assam and Bombay it was due to over estimates for rations and contingencies, and in Bombay also partly to the abolition of the Dhuliakot and Kaira District Jails, the conversion of the Surat District Jail into a sub-Jail, and to the duties of a Superintendent of the Presidency Jail having been performed, while he was on leave, by another officer without extra cost. The excess under *Convict charges at Port Blair* has been explained above.

20.—Police.

182. The expenditure in India showed a saving of 57,0 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an excess of 51,8 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. Of the saving, 30,5 occurred under *District Executive Force*, and was due chiefly to the revision in the scale of Assistant Superintendents in Burma not having taken effect till late in the year, to the employment of fewer officers and short strength of the force in that administration ; in Bombay to the grant for the re-arrangement of the lower grades of Assistant Superintendents nothaving been fully utilised, and to saving in that province and the North Western Provinces under Salaries, Police Force, Clothing and Ammunition; 12,5 occurred under *Village Police*, due to the non-introduction of the changes expected to be made in the village chaukidari system of Oudh in consequence of the passing of the Oudh Local Rates Act, V of 1894 ; to payments to heads of Village Police and Watchmen in Bombay having been less than anticipated, and to the change in classification by which the charges for Shetsandi Police have been shown under *District Executive Police* and 24,1 occurred under *Special Police*, chiefly in Assam, due to the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions to some battalions of the Military Police in lieu of the free issue of rations ; to the late introduction of the sanctioned increased rate of good conduct allowance, and to an over-estimate under Arms and Accoutrements. The excess, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred chiefly in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay In Bengal it was due mainly to the changes effected in 1895-96 in the strength of Sub-Inspectors of the District Executive Police ; to the expenditure on the Kairuma expedition, and to larger expenditure on the Bengal Military Police and South Lushai Hill Police. In Bombay the excess was due to the re-organization of the District and Sind Police Force having been more fully carried out.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Presidency Police	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	73,9	...	...	26,3	43,0	143,2
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	75,0	...	...	26,8	14,0	115,8
	Revised	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	74,0	...	...	20,3	37,8	138,1
	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	75,3	...	...	26,7	36,6	138,6
Superintendence	Accounts	1894-95	...	5,0	...	13,2	...	17,4	15,8	12,7	16,3	8,5	88,9
	Budget	1895-96	...	5,2	...	13,8	...	15,6	16,0	13,8	15,4	8,2	88,0
	Revised	1895-96	...	5,0	...	13,2	...	15,8	16,6	13,6	16,3	9,8	89,3
	Accounts	1895-96	...	5,0	...	13,3	...	16,5	16,8	13,8	16,9	9,0	91,3
District Executive Force.	Accounts	1894-95	42,0	133,8	174,7	192,9	44,7	431,1	412,1	271,0	369,6	362,5	2,434,4
	Budget	1895-96	42,8	137,6	178,1	192,8	51,6	439,1	414,4	271,6	378,8	396,8	2,503,6
	Revised	1895-96	41,6	133,7	170,0	194,7	45,8	439,0	403,9	272,7	378,4	382,0	2,461,8
	Accounts	1895-96	41,7	137,5	163,2	194,2	47,0	439,7	405,2	272,0	385,7	381,9	2,473,1
Municipal and Cantonment Police.	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	11,0	...	...	3,6	...	55,7	...	4,3	74,6
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	11,8	2,0	...	3,7	...	56,9	...	4,6	79,0
	Revised	1895-96	...	...	11,0	9	...	3,7	...	56,1	...	4,3	76,0
	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	10,4	4	...	3,5	...	56,1	...	4,4	74,8

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Government Railway Police.	Accounts 1894-95	4,3	2,0	2,3	4,2	1	11,6	12,0	14,7	...	8,1	59,3
	Budget 1895-96	3,2	2,0	2,5	4,5	1	10,3	12,7	13,8	14,1	8,7	71,9
	Revised 1895-96	3,6	2,0	2,6	4,6	1	12,0	11,5	14,9	2,3	8,1	61,7
	Accounts 1895-96	4·3	2,6	2,6	4,6	1	12,1	13,2	14,7	8	8,3	63,3
Village Police	Accounts 1894-95	...	...	...	4,5	1	24,9	263,5	...	6	90,6	384 2
	Budget 1895-96	...	...	...	4,2	2	27,9	271,2	...	7	97,4	401,6
	Revised 1895-96	...	...	...	4,2	2	28,5	263,7	...	7	89,3	386,6
	Accounts 1895-96	...	...	...	4,1	2	29,9	264,7	...	6	89,6	389,1
Special Police	Accounts 1894-95	...	3	417,4	83,7	82,8	49,5	6	32,3	1,0	44,0	711,6
	Budget 1895-96	...	4	417,4	80,4	99,2	55,0	7	33,5	1,0	47,1	740,7
	Revised 1895-96	...	3	402,0	85,6	84,6	53,0	7	32,1	1,1	44,4	703,8
	Accounts 1895-96	...	3	411,7	80,5	87,9	53,5	6	31,5	1,1	43,5	716,6
Cattle Pounds	Accounts 1894-95	3	5,8	1	4	2,8	3,2	11,0	3,3	25,8	13,3	66,0
	Budget 1895-96	6	7,2	3	4	3,3	3,3	10,9	3,5	28,5	14,2	72,2
	Revised 1895-96	5	5,7	3	4	3,0	2,8	11,5	3,4	25,6	14,0	67,2
	Accounts 1895-96	3	0,5	2	3	3,0	2,1	11,4	3,8	26,5	14,0	68,1
Other Charges	Accounts 1894-95	14,4	1	6	2,3	7	2,7	5	6	...	3,3	25,2
	Budget 1895-96	13,8	1	5	1,2	1	2,8	2	5	6	3,6	23,4
	Revised 1895-96	13,3	1	6	1,4	3	3,3	7	6	1	3,3	23,7
	Accounts 1895-96	13,1	1	6	1,5	2	3,4	1,0	7	1	3,6	24,3
Total	Accounts 1894-95	61,0	147,0	907,3		131,2	617,9	715,5	390,3	439,6	577,6	3,987,4
	Budget 1895-96	60,4	152,5	915,9		154,5	632,7	720,1	393,6	465,9	594,6	4,096,2
	Revised 1895-96	59,0	146,8	891,5		134,0	632,1	708,6	393,4	450,8	592,0	4,008,2
	Accounts 1895-96	59,4	152,0	898,6		138,4	636,0	712,9	392,6	458,4	590,9	4,039,2

		Sterling	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts. 1894-95	9	7	1,6	Total, including England.	Accounts 1894-95	3,989,0
	Budget 1895-96	5	4	9		Budget 1895-96	4,097,1
	Revised 1895-96	9	7	1,6		Revised 1895-96	4,009,8
	Accounts. 1895-96	9	7	1,6		Accounts 1895-96	4,040,8

183. The excess under *Presidency Police* occurred almost entirely in Bombay, and was due to the non-recovery from the Bombay Municipality of the full amount of its contribution towards the maintenance of the City Police, which is brought to account by deduction from charges. Under *Superintendence* the excess in Bengal was due to the adjustment under this head of the value of tents provided for under *District Executive Force*; in the North-Western Provinces it was due to the absence on privilege leave of the Inspector General of Police, and the extension of the term of deputation of an officer in connection with the introduction of the anthropometric system of measurement of criminals; in Madras it was due to the grant of privilege leave, revision of establishment, and more contingent expenditure, and in Bombay it was due to an officer of higher grade occupying the post of Personal Assistant, and to two Inspectors instead of one doing duty.

184. The saving under *District Executive Force* was contributed to by all the provinces except Bengal, Punjab and Madras. In Madras the Budget took credit for a large saving in the charges of the District Force, whereas additions to the force were made from time to time, including five first and six second class Inspectors entertained in September 1895, resulting in an excess of 4,6. There was also an excess of 3,7 under Travelling Allowances, of 8 under Hospital charges, and of 2,6 under Supplies and Services and Contingencies. The saving in India was chiefly due to reductions in Baluchistan; in Burma it was due to the revision in the scale of Assistant Superintendents having taken effect from October instead of from the beginning of the year, to the employment of fewer officers than provided for, to the force being below strength, to reductions in certain districts, to certain officers having been provided with free quarters, to the withdrawal of certain local allowances and to the provision for purchase of ponies not having been required; in Assam the decrease was due partly to vacancies in the Police Force and absence of officers on leave (3,1), and partly to the provisions for Clothing and Petty Construction and Repairs not having been fully utilized (1,2); in the North-Western Provinces the saving occurred chiefly under Salaries (5,2), and Police Force (4,5), partly counterbalanced by small increases under other heads; in Bombay the decrease was due to the grant for re-arrangement of the lower grades of Assistant

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*concluded.*

Superintendents not having been fully utilized and the absence of officers on long leave (3,6), to savings under Police Force (9,1), under Clothing (3,9), under Ammunition (2,5), and under Petty Construction and Repairs and Rewards to informers (5), and to the grant for the Thuggee and Dacoity Department not having been fully utilized. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an increase of 2,3 under Excise Police, provision for which was insufficient, of 5 under Punitive Police, of 5 under Shetsandi Police, provision for which was made under Village Police, and of 1,0 owing to payments to officers of other provinces. The excess over the actuals of the previous year was due to the reorganization of the District and Sind Police Force having been more fully carried out.

185. Under *Municipal and Cantonment Police* the saving occurred almost entirely in Burma and was due to the absence of officers on long leave, to the provision for clothing not having been fully utilized and to the Cantonment Police charges in Lower Burma having been brought on the Government books from a later date than was expected. Under *Government Railway Police* the saving was due partly to the provision in Madras for the formation of the force not having been utilized, and partly to the charges for *Platform Police* having been debited to *District Executive Police*, counterbalanced by an excess of 1,8 in Bengal due to payment of arrear charges of the East Indian and Bengal-North-Western and Tirhoot State Railways, and of 9 in Punjab, due chiefly to an under estimate of the travelling allowances of the North Western Railway Police. Under *Village Police* the saving in the North-Western Provinces was due to the extension of the cash-payment system to the chaukidars of Oudh consequent on the passing of the Oudh Local Rates Act, V of 1894, not having been carried out during the year, and partly to saving in the grants for chaukidars and good-conduct allowances; in Bombay it was due to the charges under *Shetsandi Police* having been transferred to *District Executive Force*, to cash payments to heads of Village Police and Watchmen not having been drawn to the expected extent, and to the provision for additional Paggis or Village Trackers not having been fully utilized.

186. The saving under *Special Police* occurred chiefly in Assam, but Burma, Bengal, Punjab and Bombay also contributed to it. In Assam 9,8 of the saving was due to the adoption in some of the battalions of the Military Police of a system of granting compensation for dearness of provisions, instead of the free issue of rations provided for in the Budget, 2,7 was due to the late introduction of the increased rate of good-conduct allowance provided for, and 1,9 due to over-estimate under Arms and Accoutrements and Recruiting charges. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an excess of 1,5 due to the reduction of the Force contemplated in the Budget not having been made till October 1895, of 1,9 under compensation for dearness of provisions for the reason stated above, and of 5 on account of the Abor expedition which was not anticipated when the Budget was framed. In Burma the saving was due to the full complement of officers not having been entertained, to some officers not having qualified for the higher rates of staff allowance, to the Police Force having been below the sanctioned strength, to the absence of men on long leave, to the withdrawal of local allowances from officers in the Shan States and to less cost for up-keep of baggage animals, owing to short strength. The savings would have been much larger, but for the high expenditure in the last two months of the year on frontier expeditions. In Bengal the saving was due to small expenditure on Transport charges (9), on Salaries and Allowances of the Police Force (5), and 2,6 on account of Commissariat Establishment of the South Lushai Hill Police, partly counterbalanced by an excess of 1,4 due to increase in the number of sepoys of the Bengal Military Police, and of 1,1 on account of the Kairuma expedition. In Punjab the saving was due partly to a portion of the cost of the Border Police in Dera Ismail Khan (1,3) having been adjusted under *25.—Political* since May 1895, and partly to savings of 6 under *Frontier Police*. In Bombay 1,8 of the decrease occurred in Kathiawar, due partly to the recovery of the contribution for Railway Police having included arrears of 1894-95, and partly to the pay of the Assistant Superintendent having been drawn at a lower rate than that provided for; 3 in Mahi Kantha, chiefly in Establishment; 7 in Rewa Kantha, due partly to the provision for reorganisation of the Agency Police not having been fully utilized, and partly to less charges for the Mounted Police; and 3 under Bhil Nemunk, due to the transfer of certain charges under this head to 2.—*Assignments and Compensations.*

187. The expenditure in England included the subsistence allowance and return passage to India of an officer employed in connection with the prosecution of persons supposed to have been implicated in stealing arms from the Ferozepore Arsenal.

21.—Marine.

188. The Indian expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year by 52,7 and 6,7 respectively. The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under *Marine Stores and Coal, etc.*, and was due partly to an over-estimate of the charges for purchase of coal and stores, and

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

21.—Marine—*continued.*

partly to an under-estimate of recoveries from other departments and Local Government, which are adjusted by deduction from charges.

			India.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
General Supervision and Accounts.	Accounts	1894-95	16,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,0
	Budget	1895-96	17,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,5
	Revised	1895-96	18,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,4
	Accounts	1895-96	18,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,4
Marine Survey and Establishment.	Accounts	1894-95	7,9	...	4,8	...	8,5	7	1,9	23,8
	Budget	1895-96	9,5	...	5,1	...	8,5	8	2,1	26,0
	Revised	1895-96	8,0	...	4,7	...	8,3	9	2,3	24,2
	Accounts	1895-96	7,9	...	4,8	...	8,0	8	2,3	23,8
Dockyards	Accounts	1894-95	48,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,7
	Budget	1895-96	53,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,1
	Revised	1895-96	51,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,0
	Accounts	1895-96	44,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,2
Salaries and Allowances of Officers and men afloat.	Accounts	1894-95	89,5	13,2	5,0	2,6	8,9	5	1,0	120,7
	Budget	1895-96	91,6	14,2	5,8	2,6	8 8	9	1,0	124,9
	Revised	1895-96	91,0	13,4	5,3	2,7	8,2	6	9	122,1
	Accounts	1895-96	90,4	13,1	5,3	2,5	8,1	7	8	120,9
Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships	Accounts	1894-95	−27,9	16,1	3,1	2,1	9,4	...	2,7	5,5
	Budget	1895-96	−15,3	15,0	3,8	3,1	9,1	...	4	16,4
	Revised	1895-96	−30,0	13,8	2,9	2,5	8,8	...	5	−1,5
	Accounts	1895-96	−44,7	14,2	3,3	2,8	8,4	...	5	−15,5
Pilotage, Pilot Establishment, and Vessels.	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	...	2	54,7	...	3	55,2
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	...	2	55,0	...	3	55,5
	Revised	1895-96	...	...	...	2	55,4	...	3	55,9
	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...	1	55,7	...	3	56,1
Other Charges	Accounts	1894-95	17,7	10,8	19,1	4,0	7,8	3,6	2	63,5
	Budget	1895-96	19,9	17,4	35,8	3,0	7,4	2,3	2	86,0
	Revised	1895-96	17,7	16,6	25,8	3,0	7,7	...	3	71,1
	Accounts	1895-96	22,6	15,2	30,5	3,0	7,2	...	3	78,8
Total	Accounts	1894-95	151,9	72,4		8,9	89,3	4,8	6,1	333,4
	Budget	1895-96	176,3	97,1		8,9	89,1	4,0	4,0	379,4
	Revised	1895-96	156,1	82,5		8,4	87,4	1,5	4,3	311,2
	Accounts	1895-96	138,8	86,4		8,4	87,4	1,5	4,2	326,7

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.				Total.
England	Accounts	1894-95	185,2	154,1	339,3	Total, including England.	Accounts	1894-95	672,7
	Budget	1895-96	211,9	176,6	388,5		Budget	1895-96	767,9
	Revised	1895-96	236,9	178,6	415,5		Revised	1895-96	756,7
	Accounts	1895-96	236,6	179,8	416 4		Accounts	1895-96	743,1

189 The decrease under *Marine Survey and Establishment* occurred chiefly in India and was due to vacancies and absence of officers on furlough, the temporary transfer of the services of the Surgeon Naturalist to the Bengal Government, and the non-undertaking of work connected with the survey of the mouth of the Indus. In Burma provision was made for a First Class Port Officer, but the proposal was not sanctioned. In Bengal the appointment of Port Officer was held by an officiating incumbent.

190. Under *Dockyards* the decrease occurred chiefly in "Wages of Artificers and Labourers" of the Kidderpore Dockyard, owing to some of the principal works, for which provision was made, not having been carried out or only partly carried out, and partly also to the recoveries from other departments and Local Governments, which are deducted from expenditure, having been larger than was expected.

191. Under *Salaries and allowances of officers and men afloat* the decrease in India was due to absence of officers on leave and vacancies in the establishments of Executive Officers and Engineers, counterbalanced by an increase under purchase of provisions. In Burma the savings were partly caused by the occasional lending of launches to the Public Works and Military Departments and the non-arrival of steamers for which provision was made. In Bengal there was a reduction in the charges of the pilot vessel *Sarasuti* and victualling charges of pilot vessels.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

21.—Marine—*concluded.*

192. Under *Marine Stores, etc.*, the minus entry in India was the result of the system of adjusting recoveries by deduction from charges, the charges also were lower than anticipated. In Burma the savings were due to the loan of launches to other departments and the non-arrival of steamers. In Bengal the decrease was due to the small outlay for repairs to the "*Rhotas*." The excess in 1894-95 in Bombay was due to special expenditure on repairs to the steamer "*Jhelum*"

193. The charges under *Pilotage, Pilot Establishment, and Vessels* fluctuate and vary with the tonnage of shipping visiting the port. For purposes of comparison the following table is given showing both receipts and expenditure for the seven years, commencing from 1889-90:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96.
Receipts	80,8	84,5	88,9	84,4	85,5	85,3	88,4
Expenditure	55,3	58,3	59,2	55,1	52,7	55,2	56,1

194. Under *Other Charges* there was a decrease as compared with the Budget. In Upper Burma the saving was due to the provision for certain works not having been utilized. In Lower Burma the expenditure on subsidies fell below the Budget owing to reduction in rates in new contracts and to expiration of certain contracts. The expenditure on the construction of new launches was less than the Budget anticipation, and the provision for a lantern for a new light vessel and for an occulting apparatus for the Eastern Grove Light-house was not required. In Madras the Budget provision of 2,3 to cover deficits of Port Funds was not required. The excess in India was in repairs done and coal supplied to Her Majesty's ships of war in Indian waters and Royal Indian Marine vessels at out-stations and in freight on Europe stores.

195. The excess in England was due to the payment towards the expenses of Her Majesty's ships employed in Indian seas having exceeded the Budget Estimate, partly counterbalanced by a smaller demand for stores.

22.—Education.

196. As in last year the Indian expenditure was larger than that of the previous year by 25,8, although it was smaller than the Budget by 50,2. The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly in Bombay (16,0), Madras (12,2), Punjab (4,9), and North-Western Provinces (4,3). In Madras and Bombay, the Budget had provided for large increases on account of primary education which, however, did not actually take place. The special provision of 5,0 for the Madras Students' Hostel was not utilized. A considerable portion of the saving in Bombay was also due to the transfer to the Public Works Department, and to the adjusting heads, of charges for school buildings constructed by Local Boards. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab the saving was mainly due to absence of officers on leave and vacancies.

197. The increase, as compared with the accounts of 1894-95, occurred chiefly in Lower Burma, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. In Lower Burma the University Examination charges were very heavy. In Bengal and Madras large amounts were paid as Grants-in-aid and Rewards to Boys' Schools. In Bombay revision of Establishments led to increased charges, and the contributions to Municipal Schools were much higher.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
Direction	Accounts	1894-95	...	3,0	...	3,4	2,7	7,7	4,7	4,0	5,0	4,9	37,2
	Budget	1895-96	...	3,2	...	3,5	2,8	7,2	4,7	5,2	5,8	5,0	37,4
	Revised	1895-96	...	3,0	...	3,7	2,8	7,4	4,6	5,1	5,7	5,0	37,3
	Accounts	1895-96	...	3,0	...	3,5	2,8	7,2	4,6	5,2	5,7	4,9	36,9
Inspection	Accounts	1894-95	8	7,9	4,0	8,9	3,9	60,2	25,1	16,5	37,5	23,6	188,4
	Budget	1895-96	9	8,7	4,5	9,7	3,9	59,0	25,9	16,5	36,0	24,8	190,8
	Revised	1895-96	8	8,6	3,9	9,7	3,8	59,4	25,7	15,8	38,5	24,6	190,8
	Accounts	1895-96	8	8,3	4,0	9,7	3,8	60,2	25,5	15,5	39,1	24,5	191,4
University	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,7	...	5	4,2
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,6	...	5	4,1
	Revised	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,6	...	5	4,1
	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,6	...	5	4,1
Government Colleges.	Accounts	1894-95	3,6	2,1	...	...	...	66,0	15,1	6,2	39,7	25,1	157,8
	Budget	1895-96	4,1	1,9	...	...	...	69,7	15,1	6,5	37,0	25,8	160,4
	Revised	1895-96	3,9	2,1	...	...	...	64,3	13,7	6,2	39,4	26,0	155,6
	Accounts	1895-96	3,8	1,8	...	...	...	65,1	13,7	6,0	39,4	26,1	155,9

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

22.—Education—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Government Schools	Accounts	1894-95	4,5	31,3	9	10,8	9,8	78,6	107,1	69,5	117,3	209,5	639,3
	Budget	1895-96	4,6	30,3	1,6	12,9	10,7	80,3	105,4	72,5	127,7	220,8	666,2
	Revised	1895-96	4,6	30,4	9	13,0	10,0	79,5	100,9	68,7	121,5	216,8	652,3
	Accounts	1895-96	5,2	30,5	9	12,9	9,9	79,6	105,5	69,0	119,4	214,7	647,6
Grants-in-aid and Payments by Results.	Accounts	1894-95	6,3	16,7	6,4	18,5	18,2	135,3	35,1	29,1	74,1	46,6	384,3
	Budget	1895-96	6,3	16,0	8,7	24,1	21,7	138,9	36,7	29,6	77,5	57,8	418,2
	Revised	1895-96	6,8	16,4	8,5	18,6	19,9	137,8	34,7	29,7	72,4	52,8	397,6
	Accounts	1895-96	6,5	15,6	8,2	19,0	20,4	142,6	35,5	29,9	74,5	50,4	402,6
Scholarships	Accounts	1894-95	6	2,7	7	1,2	2,1	21,9	5,0	8,8	2,2	8,1	53,3
	Budget	1895-96	6	3,2	1,3	1,5	2,4	23,0	5,3	9,4	3,1	9,5	59,3
	Revised	1895-96	5	2,7	1,0	1,5	2,5	21,8	5,0	8,8	2,1	8,8	54,7
	Accounts	1895-96	4	2,7	9	1,5	2,3	21,3	4,7	9,1	2,2	0,5	53,6
Other Charges	Accounts	1894-95	1,2	7	...	8,5	5	6,9	3,9	1,1	3,5	17,6	43,9
	Budget	1895-96	1,1	7	2	9,5	7	6,6	4,2	1,8	8,1	15,1	48,0
	Revised	1895-96	1,2	6	2	10,3	6	7,3	3,9	1,5	3,2	15,5	44,3
	Accounts	1895-96	6	6	1	10,3	6	6,9	3,8	1,9	3,6	13,7	42,1
Total	Accounts	1894-95	17,0	64,4	63,3		37,2	370,6	196,0	130,8	278,2	335,9	1,508,4
	Budget	1895-96	17,0	64,9	76,9		42,2	384,7	197,6	145,1	290,1	359,3	1,584,4
	Revised	1895-96	17,8	63,8	71,3		39,6	377,5	191,5	139,4	282,8	350,0	1,536,7
	Accounts	1895-96	17,3	62,5	71,0		39,8	382,9	193,3	140,2	283,9	343,3	1,534,2

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.				
England	Accounts	1894-95	1,5	1,3	2,8	Total, including England.	Accounts	1894-95	1,511,2
	Budget	1895-96	1,6	1,3	2,9		Budget	1895-96	1,587,3
	Revised	1895-96	1,3	1,0	2,3		Revised	1895-96	1,539,0
	Accounts	1895-96	1,3	1,0	2,3		Accounts	1895-96	1,536,5

198. Under *Direction* the high charge in Bengal in the previous year was due to the payment there of the salary and allowances of the Director of Public Instruction, Burma, while on leave.

199. Under *Inspection* the Budget was exceeded in Bengal and Madras, chiefly under Salaries and Travelling Allowances. The savings in the Central Provinces, Upper Burma, and Punjab, were due to vacancies, leave, and deputation.

200. Under *Government Colleges* in Bengal there was a saving of 6,0 under Salaries and Exchange Compensation Allowance consequent on retirements, counterbalanced by an excess of 4 for the salary of a Medical Officer for the Engineering College, Howrah, and of 1,1 for petty construction and repairs, for which provision was not made in the Budget. In the North-Western Provinces the decrease was due to the retirement of a senior officer, to the vacancy for some months of a post of Professor in the Muir Central College, and to savings in the grant for contingencies. In Madras the excess was due to increased charges of the Engineering College and the Teachers' Colleges. The excess was provided for in the Revised.

201. Under *Government Schools* the excess in India was chiefly due to the payment from Local Funds of arrears of pension contribution of masters and teachers of Primary Schools in Ajmere. In Bengal the provision for purchase of works of art for the Government Art Gallery was not utilized. In the Punjab the decrease was due partly to an over-estimate and partly to savings in the charges of the Central Training College and Mayo School of Art on account of salaries and stipends, and in the contributions to Municipal and Local Boards owing to revision of grants. In Madras too much allowance was made in the Budget for increase of expenditure. The falling off in Bombay was due to the abolition of the Vice-Principalship of the Elphinstone High School, to smaller payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance and contributions in support of Municipal Schools, to an over-estimate under Primary Schools, to the absence on six months' leave of the Principal of the "School of Art," and to saving in the grant for "Industrial Schools." The increase, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was owing to a revision of establishments, to larger payments in support of Municipal Schools, and to extension of primary education.

202. Under *Grants-in-aid and Payments by results* the savings were chiefly in Bombay, Lower Burma, Madras, and the North-Western Provinces. In Bombay the saving was nominal, as 3,5 was transferred to the Public Works Department and 6,1 to the adjusting head "Contribution from Provincial

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

22.—Education—*concluded.*

to Local" in connection with school buildings to be constructed by Local Boards. In Lower Burma and Madras the Budget was pitched too high. In the North-Western Provinces a portion of the building grant and of the grant for "Drawing class" at Lucknow, Meerut, and Jhansi was not utilized. In Bengal the excess was due to increased payments of Grants-in-aid and Rewards to Boys' Schools.

203. Under *Scholarships* the saving was contributed by all the Provinces. There was very little difference between the actuals of the two years.

204. Under *Other Charges* there was a saving of 5,9, of which 4,5 occurred in Madras, and was due to the special provision of 5,0 for the Madras Students' Hostel not having been required. In India the grants in Bangalore for building and furniture and remuneration to the Examining Committee were not fully utilised In Lower Burma the contribution paid to the Educational Syndicate exceeded the Budget owing to a larger number of students having passed the University Examinations and to heavier examination charges. In Bombay the saving was chiefly in charges for the Government Book Depôt and in grants for the encouragement of literature.

23.—Ecclesiastical.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Church of England	Accounts	1894-95	15,7	4,8	3,8	4,9	1,4	17,8	24,6	22,3	35,0	27,2	157,5
	Budget	1895-96	19,0	5,2	4,5	5,7	1,7	17,2	25,3	23,3	35,7	30,3	164,9
	Revised	1895-96	14,1	4,8	3,0	5,8	1,6	17,6	24,9	22,3	30,7	32,4	163,2
	Accounts	1895-96	14,7	4,9	3,3	5,7	1,5	17,4	23,9	22,1	30,9	32,2	162,7
Church of Scotland	Accounts	1894-95	1,7	...	...	...	...	1,5	1,7	6	1,8	4,4	11,7
	Budget	1895-96	1,7	...	...	...	...	1,9	2,2	6	3,1	4,5	14,6	
	Revised	1895-96	1,2	...	...	...	...	1,8	1,1	3	2,9	4,3	11,5
	Accounts	1895-96	1,2	..	...	...	...	2,0	1,1	3	3,2	4,7	12,5
Allowance to other Clergymen.	Accounts	1894-95	0	4	2	5	...	1,0	1,8	2,6	1,0	2,5	10,9
	Budget	1895-96	8	3	2	5	...	1,1	1,7	2,5	1,0	2,5	10,6
	Revised	1895-96	9	2	2	5	...	1,0	2,3	2,4	1,0	2,5	11,0
	Accounts	1895-96	1,0	2	1	5	...	1,0	2,4	2,6	1,0	2,5	11,3
Payments to Officers of other Provinces.	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	3
	Budget	1895-96	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Charges for Cemeteries.	Accounts	1894-95	3	2	3	3	1	6	8	6	1,0	8	5,0
	Budget	1895-96	3	2	3	3	1	6	8	6	1,1	9	5,2
	Revised	1895-96	3	2	3	3	1	6	8	6	1,0	9	5,1
	Accounts	1895-96	3	2	3	3	1	6	7	6	1,0	9	5,0
Total	Accounts	1894-95	18,6	5,4	10,0		1,5	20,9	28,9	26,1	38,8	35,2	185,4
	Budget	1895-96	18,8	5,7	11,5		1,8	20,8	30,0	27,0	40,0	38,2	194,7
	Revised	1895-96	16,5	5,2	10,1		1,7	21,0	29,1	25,6	41,6	40,7	191,5
	Accounts	1895-96	17,2	5,3	10,2		1,7	21,0	28,1	25,6	42,1	41,0	192,2

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England	Accounts	1894-95	1	...	1
	Budget	1895-96	4	3	7
	Revised	1895-96	2	2	4
	Accounts	1895-96	1	1	2

Total including England.	Accounts	1894-95	185,5
	Budget	1895-96	195,4
	Revised	1895-96	191,9
	Accounts	1895-96	192,4

205. The expenditure in India was less than the Budget Estimate by 2,3 and more than that of the previous year by 7,0. The saving under *Church of England* was due to the absence of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and his chaplain on furlough, to vacancies and leave to chaplains. The excesses in Madras and Bombay were due to the number of absentees having fallen short of the anticipations.

206. Under *Church of Scotland* in the North Western Provinces both the senior and junior chaplains were absent on furlough, and no officer was appointed to officiate for the former. Under *Allowances to other Clergymen* the excess was due to an under-estimate in the North-Western Provinces.

207. In England the Budget provided for the passage of eight Chaplains, but only four came out.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

24.—Medical.

208. The expenditure in India fell short of the Budget Estimate by 12,7, but was higher than that of 1894-95 by 16,6. The decrease, as compared with the Budget Estimate, occurred chiefly under *Medical Establishments*, in the Punjab owing to furlough and deputations of officers and the temporary transfer of officers for military duty with the Chitral Relief Force, and under *Hospitals and Dispensaries* in Bombay due to the absence of the Physician of St George's Hospital and fluctuations in the salaries of apothecaries and assistants. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred chiefly under *Medical Establishments* and *Vaccine Establishments, etc.*, in Madras and Bombay.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Medical Establishments.	Accounts.	1894-95.	10,8	20,0	11,8	18,3	13,1	70,0	50,7	31,4	51,7	35,3	317,0
	Budget.		11,1	20,1	12,2	18,8	14,0	69,7	51,3	30,5	53,3	38,0	326,2
	Revised.	1895-96	11,3	19,8	11,0	18,4	15,5	70,0	50,5	33,0	55,1	38,1	323,3
	Accounts.		11,5	20,1	11,3	18,3	14,8	69,6	50,3	33,3	54,6	38,2	322,0
Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner.	Accounts.	1894-95.	7,2	5,7	9	3,0	2,9	23,7	18,3	12,6	78,5	33,7	185,9
	Budget.		7,6	6,3	9	4,9	3,2	24,3	18,4	12,1	81,6	35,3	194,6
	Revised.	1895-96.	7,4	4,8	9	3,9	3,1	24,2	17,9	12,1	80,6	30,2	191,1
	Accounts.		7,4	5,7	9	3,8	3,4	24,7	16,6	12,5	81,9	35,4	192,3
Medical Colleges and Schools.	Accounts.	1894-95.	...	...	...	2	...	20,4	3,0	13,6	19,2	18,4	83,8
	Budget.		...	...	...	5	...	30,0	3,0	15,0	18,2	19,4	86,1
	Revised.	1895-96	...	...	...	3	...	30,2	3,3	14,0	18,2	18,6	84,0
	Accounts.		...	...	...	3	...	30,6	3,2	13,8	18,3	17,3	83,5
Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Accounts.	1894-95.	6,9	9,0	4,2	4,1	12,6	57,7	40,0	31,5	104,9	71,3	352,1
	Budget.		6,7	8,2	4,6	5,5	12,5	60,8	47,2	35,3	102,2	73,3	356,3
	Revised.	1895-96.	6,4	8,3	4,6	5,5	12,5	62,4	47,6	34,2	104,3	68,6	353,8
	Accounts.		6,7	8,5	4,1	5,2	12,9	61,0	40,5	34,0	105,2	68,9	353,3
Lunatic Asylum	Accounts.	1894-95.	4	1,5	...	3,5	8	11,4	7,2	2,8	0,4	11,2	48,2
	Budget.		4	1,0	...	4,4	1,0	11,8	8,3	3,0	9,5	12,0	52,3
	Revised.	1895-96.	4	1,0	...	3,9	1,0	11,4	8,2	3,0	8,7	11,3	49,8
	Accounts		5	1,7	...	3,8	1,0	11,7	8,0	3,1	8,7	11,3	49,8
Grants for Medical Purposes.	Accounts.	1894-95	...	2	5	6	4	3	1,5	...	6	5	4,6
	Budget.		...	3	1,0	7	5	3	1,2	...	8	7	5,5
	Revised.	1895-96.	...	4	1,0	7	4	3	1,2	...	6	4	5,0
	Accounts.		...	4	7	7	4	5	1,1	...	5	3	4,6
Other Charges	Accounts.	1894-95.	...	...	...	4	...	4,1	2,5	2	2,2	2,1	11,8
	Budget.		...	...	...	4	...	4,1	2,2	2	2,2	2,0	11,7
	Revised.	1895-96.	...	6	...	4	...	4,1	3,4	2	2,5	2,4	13,0
	Accounts.		...	7	...	4	...	4,0	3,4	2	2,0	3,2	14,5
Total	Accounts.	1894-95	25,3	38,2	47,5		20,8	106,0	120,2	97,5	266,5	172,8	1,003,4
	Budget.		25,8	30,8	53,9		31,8	201,0	131,6	102,1	267,8	181,9	1,032,7
	Revised.	1895-96	25,5	35,8	50,6		32,5	202,0	131,5	97,1	270,0	175,0	1,020,6
	Accounts.		26,1	37,4	46,5		32,5	202,1	29,1	96,9	271,8	174,6	1,020,0

			Sterling.	Exchange	Total.			
England	Accounts.	1894-95.	6,4	5,4	11,8	Total, including England.	Accounts. 1894-95.	1,015,2
	Budget.		6,5	5,4	11,9		Budget.	1,044,6
	Revised.	1895-96.	6,2	4,7	10,9		Revised. 1895-96	1,031,5
	Accounts		6,2	4,7	10,9		Accounts	1,030,9

209. Under *Medical Establishments* the decrease in Upper and Lower Burma was due to change of officers and less outlay on travelling allowances. In North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab it was due to the deputation of certain Medical officers on temporary military duty, and of certain civil surgeons on other duties and to furlough vacancies. The increase in Madras was due chiefly to the number of senior officers on duty and to warrant medical officers on higher grades of pay having been attached to Civil Hospitals from time to time. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the increase in Madras and Bombay was due to a larger number of officers being on leave in 1894-95, and in Assam to promotions of officers and to a civil surgeon having been supernumerary for a longer period than in 1894-95.

210. Under *Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner* the saving was due in Lower Burma to the full number of vaccinators not having been entertained, and in the North-Western Provinces to a vacancy in the post of one of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.

211. Under *Medical Colleges and Schools* the decrease occurred mainly in Bombay and Punjab and was due in Bombay to the absence on leave of the Principal and some of the other officers on the staff

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

24.—Medical—*continued.*

of the Grant Medical College, and in the Punjab to an over-estimate. As compared with the actuals of the preceding year, the increase in Bengal was due to the inclusion of the consolidated salary and Exchange Compensation Allowance of the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School, which hitherto was proportionately debited to the major heads *19A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law* and *20—Police*; and the decreases in Madras and Bombay were due to absence on leave of senior officers and the appointment of junior officers in their places.

212. Under *Government Hospitals and Dispensaries* the decrease in North-Western Provinces and Oudh was due to savings in the grants for Allowances and Contingencies. In the Punjab the savings occurred in the charges for salaries and establishment and in the cost of medicines obtained from the Medical store depôts for Civil Dispensaries and Police Hospitals. In Bombay the saving was due chiefly to the absence of the Physician of the Saint George's Hospital on furlough and to fluctuations in the salaries of apothecaries and assistants of that institution, and to the transfer of some of the payments under Grants for Hospitals and Dispensaries to the adjusting head Contributions from Provincial to Local In Madras the excess was due to the opening of new hospitals and the entertainment of female apothecaries to instruct female pupils in midwifery (5,4), partly counterbalanced by less expenditure in providing bedding and clothing for patients in the Presidency Hospitals consequent on a fall in prices.

213. Under *Lunatic Asylum* the decrease occurred in Lower Burma, Madras and Bombay. In Lower Burma there were savings in the pay of establishment, and in expenditure on diet. In Madras the decrease was due to the appointment of a Surgeon-Captain in lieu of a Surgeon-Major to the charge of the Lunatic Asylum, and to the fall in prices noticed above; and in Bombay it was due to the charges for diet of patients being less than estimated.

214. Under *Other charges* the increase occurred mainly in the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the Central Provinces it was due to the withdrawal of certain contributions credited in previous years for dispensary purposes, for investment in Government securities, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it was due to adjustment of erroneous credits in past years to the Civil Department transferred during the current year to the Public Works Department.

25.—Political.

215 The expenditure in India, as compared with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the preceding year, showed increases of 15,2 and 120,2 respectively. The increase, compared with the Budget, was almost wholly in Punjab, and occurred chiefly under *Charges on the N. W. Frontier* due to new charges in connection with the Dir and Swát Agency, established during the year, counterbalanced by savings due to an over-estimate of the payments for guarding Hill Passes. The difference between the actuals of the two years occurred chiefly in India and Punjab. In India the excess occurred under *Political Subsidies*, and was due to payment of arrears of subsidy to the Amir of Afghanistan and under *Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs* due to charges connected with the visit of Sardar Nasarulla Khan to England. In the Punjab, the excess was due partly to the cause mentioned above and partly to larger expenditure on account of allowances to Frontier tribes in the Derajat Division, and partly to payments in connection with affairs at Chitral.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Political Agents	Accounts.	1894-95	187,3	3,9	26,2	9	13,4	...	2,6	43,1	8,5	58,9	344,8
	Budget.	1895-96	192,7	4,2	31,3	...	16,8	...	2,6	45,1	8,3	61,8	363,3
	Revised.	1895-96	184,5	4,1	30,1	3	14,7	...	2,8	42,5	8,5	61,0	348,5
	Accounts	1895-96	184,3	4,1	28,4	3	16,3	...	2,9	43,4	8,3	61,9	349,9
Charges on the N.-W. Frontier.	Accounts.	1894-95	94,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,0	...	...	125,9
	Budget.	1895-96	97,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,0	...	...	140,1
	Revised.	1895-96	80,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,7	...	...	119,0
	Accounts.	1895-96	88,4	...	...	...	...	...	..	56,8	...	...	145,2
Political Subsidies	Accounts.	1894-95	129,5	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,1	...	...	132,6
	Budget.	1895-96	198,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,9	...	...	200,5
	Revised.	1895-96	198,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,9	...	...	200,5
	Accounts	1895-96	200,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	201,3
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	Accounts.	1894-95	2,0	...	1	...	2	1	...	5,4	...	1,9	9,7
	Budget.	1895-96	4,0	...	3	1	3	2	...	5,1	...	1,9	11,9
	Revised.	1895-96	22,8	1	2	1	1	1	...	5,5	...	1,9	30,8
	Accounts.	1895-96	22,2	1	1	1	2	1	...	4,8	...	1 7	29,3

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels.	Accounts	1894-95	5,5	...	4	4	1	2,7	2,5	1,3	...	4,5	17,4
	Budget	1895-96	5,6	1	7	5	3	1,7	2	1,5	...	4,9	15,5
	Revised	1895-96	3,6	...	5	4	3	8	...	1,7	...	3,7	11,0
	Accounts	1895-96	4,6	...	7	1	1	9	...	1,0	...	3,4	10,8
Refugees and State Prisoners.	Accounts	1894-95	4,9	...	...	2	...	...	11,3	44,8	2	18,4	79,8
	Budget	1895-96	4,7	...	2	2	...	1	11,6	46,0	2	18,3	81,3
	Revised	1895-96	4,7	...	2	2	...	1	11,5	45,9	2	18,8	81 6
	Accounts	1895-96	4,9	..	1	2	...	...	11,2	45,7	2	18,8	81,1
Other Charges	Accounts	1894-95	8 ,9	3	9,3	1,1	1	3,4	1	29,6	...	14,1	147,9
	Budget	1895-96	81,8	1	11,4	5	6	3,1	3	35,9	...	16,8	150,5
	Revised	1895-96	83,7	2	13,3	1,5	2,1	3,2	3	50,4	...	14,6	169,5
	Accounts	1895-96	85,1	2	12,8	1,3	3	3,3	5	42,4	...	14,8	160,7
Total	Accounts	1894-95	514,0	4,2	38,6		13,8	6 2	16,5	158,3	8,7	97,8	858,1
	Budget	1895-96	584,5	4,1	45,7		18,0	5,1	14,7	178,5	8.5	103,7	963.1
	Revised	1895-96	587,2	4,4	40,8		17,2	4,2	14,6	186,6	8,7	100,0	969,7
	Accounts	1895-96	599,1	4,4	44,1		16,9	4,3	14,6	194,8	8,5	106,6	978,3

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England.					
Mission to the Court of Persia.	Accounts	1894-95	7,0	5,8	12,8
	Budget	1895-96	7,0	5,8	12,8
	Revised	1895-96	7,0	5.3	12,3
	Accounts	1895-96	7,0	5.3	12,3
Her Majesty's Establishment in China.	Accounts	1894-95	12,5	10,4	22,9
	Budget	1895-96	12,5	10,4	22,9
	Revised	1895-96	12,5	9,4	21,9
	Accounts	1895-96	12,5	9,5	22,0
Other Charges	Accounts	1894-95	2,1	1,7	3,8
	Budget	1895-96	31,7	26,5	58,2
	Revised	1895-96	30,7	25,1	55,8
	Accounts	1895-96	28,2	21,4	49,6
Total England	Accounts	1894-95	21,6	17,9	39,5
	Budget	1895-96	51,2	42,7	93 9
	Revised	1895-96	50,2	37,8	88,0
	Accounts	1895-96	47,7	36,2	83,9

Total, including England.	Accounts	1894-95	807,6
	Budget	1895-96	1,057.0
	Revised	1895-96	1,057.7
	Accounts	1895-96	1,062,2

216. Under *Political Agents* the decrease occurred in India, Upper Burma and the Punjab. In India there were savings in the salaries and Exchange Compensation Allowance of Political Agents, Assistants and Surgeons, chiefly due to vacancies and lower rates of pay and to the abolition of the appointment of the Agency Surgeon, Rajputana, and to a recovery of 2,9 from Her Majesty's Imperial Government on account of the contribution towards the charges of the Hodeida Vice-Consulate for the eight years from April 1888. In Upper Burma, the saving was due to the Superintendent, Northern Shan States, not having drawn his salary from August 1895 during the year, to the removal of an Extra Assistant Commissioner from the Northern Shan States in July 1895, to the appointment of fewer myoôks than provided for in the Southern Shan States, to the appointment of an officiating officer on less salary in place of the permanent Political Officer Chin Hills, on long leave, to absence of officers on leave and to the abolition of the Elephant Establishment in the Northern Shan States, partly counterbalanced by excess expenditure due to an Extra Assistant Commissioner having drawn pay from August 1894 to February 1895, to the employment of two additional Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Southern Shan States, and to the Superintendent, Northern Shan States, having drawn arrear pay for two months. In Punjab, the saving was due to over-estimates in salaries and Exchange Compensation Allowance of officers. The excess over the actuals of the previous year in Upper Burma was due to the causes mentioned above. In Assam it was due to special expenditure in connection with the Kairuma expedition. In Bombay the excess was due to the fact that for a portion of 1894-95 there was no permanent holder of the appointment of Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, the Assistant Political Agent being in charge in addition to his own duties, and to certain arrear recoveries in Kathiawar and Palanpur during 1894-95, which were brought to account by deduction from charges. These excesses were partly counterbalanced by savings in India as explained above.

217. The excess in Punjab under *Charges on the North West Frontier* has been already explained. The saving in India was due to reductions in Levy charges in Baluchistan, to smaller rates of pay of the Surgeon and Dâk Sowars of the Khorasan Agency, and to smaller charges for secret service telegrams,

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political—*concluded.*

rations and other contingencies of that Agency. The excess over the actuals of the previous year in the Punjab has already been explained.

218. The increase in India under *Political Subsidies* represents payments of arrears of subsidy to the Amir of Afghanistan. The decrease in Punjab arose from the Ruler of Chitral not having drawn the amount payable to him.

219. The increase in India under *Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs* was due to charges connected with the visit of Sardar Nasarulla Khan to England.

220. Under *Durbar Presents, etc*, the saving was due to the Budget Estimate having been pitched too high. The high figures of the previous year were due in North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to a special charge incurred on account of the purchase of a khillat for presentation to His Highness the Nawab of Rampur on the occasion of his investiture, and in Bombay to special expenditure in connection with the purchase of horses for the Maharajah of Kolhapur.

221. Under *Other Charges* the excess in India was due chiefly to cost of ordnance stores supplied to the Amir of Afghanistan not provided for (4 4) and to an under-estimate of the charges connected with the Afghan Border Demarcation, the Perso-Baluch Frontier, and the Pamir Delimitation Commission (2,9) partly counterbalanced by a saving of 2,3 in the charges for organizing Imperial Service Troops, and of 1,6 in secret service expenditure of the Viceroy. In Lower Burma the excess was due to the payment of compensation to certain people for losses sustained at the hands of the Karennis, and in the Punjab it was due to increased expenditure in connection with affairs at Chitral To this cause is also due the increase over the actuals of the previous year which occurred chiefly in Punjab.

222. The saving in the expenditure in England occurred chiefly in connection with the visit of Sardar Nasarulla Khan to England.

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

223. The expenditure in India showed a saving of 5,5 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an excess of 27,5 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The saving occurred mainly under Survey of India as explained below :—

			India	Central Provinces	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	Total.
Scientific.													
Survey of India	Accounts.	1894-95	118,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118,3
	Budget.	1895-96	132,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132,2
	Revised.	1895-96	134,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134,0
	Accounts	1895-96	121,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121,8
Geological and other Survey.	Accounts.	1894-95	25,5	...	1	2	1	...	...	..	2,0	...	28,5
	Budget.	1895-96	28,7	.	...	1,0	1	...	...	...	2,8	...	32,6
	Revised.	1895-96	25,5	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	2,7	...	32,0
	Accounts	1895-96	20,8	...	..	7	1	...	...	...	2,7	...	30,3
Meteorological Department.	Accounts.	1894-95	31,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,5
	Budget.	1895-96	30,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,0
	Revised.	1895-96	32,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,6
	Accounts	1895-96	32,7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,7
Other Scientific Departments	Accounts.	1894-95	6,5	2	..	3	2	3,7	1,0	5	4,9	3,7	21,0
	Budget.	1895-96	7,7	2	1	5	2	3,8	1,1	4	5,0	5,7	24,7
	Revised.	1895-96	9,3	2	1	3	2	3,0	1,0	7	5,0	4,0	24,3
	Accounts	1895-96	9,7	2	...	2	2	3,8	1,2	7	5,0	3,8	24,3
Agricultural.													
Veterinary and Stallion charges.	Accounts.	1894-95	37,7	1,4	1,1	5,0	..	3,0	3,9	15,3	3,2	13,2	83,8
	Budget.	1895-96	38,0	1,4	1,8	6,4	1	3,5	4,1	14,4	4,0	10,4	91,0
	Revised.	1895-96	43,0	8	1,4	5,5	...	3,2	4,0	15,5	3,3	13,4	90,1
	Accounts	1895-96	45,0	1,0	1,4	5,0	2	3,5	3,7	16,1	3,3	13,5	93,8
Other Charges	Accounts.	1894-95	3,9	4,7	0	5	1	30,7	15,4	13,7	11,0	7,6	88,5
	Budget.	1895-96	4,0	4,7	1,0	7	2	34,5	15,4	13,5	12,4	7,5	93,0
	Revised.	1895-96	4,1	3,5	7	5	1	40,3	14,0	13,2	11,4	7,4	96,1
	Accounts	1895-96	3,4	3,7	8	5	2	40,0	14,0	13,4	11,4	6,4	94,7
Labour and Emigration.	Accounts	1894-95	1,0	1	...	4	3,5	6,0	5	3	2,0	1,5	15,3
	Budget.	1895-96	1,0	...	...	4	5,3	5,6	5	2	1,9	2,0	16,9
	Revised.	1895-96	1,0	...	...	4	4,2	6,4	6	4	2,2	2,3	17,5
	Accounts	1895-96	1,2	1	...	4	3,8	6,9	6	3	2,2	2,5	18,0
Statistics	Accounts.	1894-95	9	1,2	6	1,3	4	2,6	...	1,4	5,2	1,8	15,4
	Budget.	1895-96	4	1,5	7	1,4	4	2,6	...	1,5	4,8	1,7	15,0
	Revised.	1895-96	4	1,4	6	1,3	4	2,6	...	1,4	4,5	1,8	14,4
	Accounts	1895-96	4	1,3	6	1,4	4	2,7	...	1,5	4,5	1,8	14,6

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*concluded.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Miscellaneous	Accounts	1894-95	4,7	1	...	...	...	8	2	5	12,5	1,1	19,9
	Budget	1895-96	4,3	1	...	...	...	3	4	9	11,3	1,0	18,3
	Revised	1895-96	4,1	1	...	1	...	1,3	3	4	11,6	1,0	18,9
	Accounts	1895-96	4,2	1	...	1	...	1,1	3	5	11,7	1,0	19,0
Total	Accounts	1894-95	230,0	7,7	10,4		4,3	46,8	21,0	31,7	41,4	28,9	422,2
	Budget	1895-96	246,9	7,9	14,0		6,3	50,3	21,5	30,9	43,1	34,3	455,2
	Revised	1895-96	257,2	6,0	11,6		5,0	57,7	20,8	31,0	4[illegible],7	29,9	460,5
	Accounts	1895-96	245,2	6,4	11,7		4,9	58,0	20,7	32,5	41,3	29,0	449,7

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts	1894-95	43,2	36,0	79,2	Total, including England	Accounts 1894-95	501,4
	Budget	1895-96	30,6	25,5	56,1		Budget 1895-96	511,3
	Revised	1895-96	29,8	22,5	52,3		Revised 1895-96	512,8
	Accounts	1895-96	20,3	20,0	40,3		Accounts 1895-96	490,0

224. Under *Survey of India* the saving was almost entirely under Survey Parties. There were also savings under Controlling and Administrative Staff and Head-Quarter Offices, due chiefly to vacancies, absence of officers on leave, and lower rates of pay. Under *Geological and other Survey* the saving was due to less charges (7) under salaries, establishments, and travelling allowance, and (1,0) under charges in connection with the publication of "Palæontologica" Indica, Doctor Waggen's works, Museum and Laboratory, counterbalanced by an excess of 1,1, due to the mineral survey of Chota Nagpur which was sanctioned after the Budget was framed. The excess over the Budget under *Meteorological Department* occurred chiefly in Telegram charges.

225. Under *Other Scientific Departments* the increase in India was due to the transfer to this head of the charges of the Reporter on Economic Products provided for under *18—General Administration*, a decrease in Bombay was due to the provision of 1,7 on account of contribution to the Reay Industrial Museum, Poona, not having been required.

226. Under *Veterinary and Stallion charges* the excess in India was due chiefly, to larger expenditure of 4,6 in purchase of stallions, of 2,0 in charges for stable feed and keep, and of 7 in road expenses. This excess was partly counterbalanced by a saving of 1,1 in Madras due to the provision for veterinary hospitals not having been utilised, and to less charges for Pony-breeding and prevention of cattle disease, and of 2,9 in Bombay due to the transfer of certain veterinary dispensaries to Local Boards, and to an over-estimate of the grants to veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. Under *Other Charges* the increase was due to an excess in Bengal, partly counterbalanced by savings in all the other provinces. The excess in Bengal occurred under *Cinchona Plantation*, and was due mainly to charges sanctioned subsequent to the framing of the Budget Estimate for temporary establishment (1,0), and for the purchase of bark (4,3) for the manufacture of quinine, to meet the demand consequent on the growing popularity of the sale of the drug in small packets through the agency of the Post Office. The savings in India occurred under *Experimental Cultivation*, and was due to miscellaneous expenditure of the Revenue and Agricultural Department having been adjusted under other heads. In Central Provinces it was due to less expenditure on account of agricultural experiments and to certain fairs not having been held owing to scarcity which prevailed then in the northern districts of the Province. In Upper Burma the savings also occurred under *Experimental Cultivation*, due to the provision for seeds and contingencies not having been fully utilised. In Madras nothing was spent for Farm schools, although provision of 1,0 was made in the Budget, and in Bombay the full grant for agricultural experiment was not required.

227. The excess under *Labor and Emigration* was contributed by all the provinces except Assam where there was a saving due to an over-estimate of fees for inspecting tea gardens and for the Bengal portion of the Inland Labor Transport Fund, the excess in Bengal was due to the smaller recovery from the Assam Administration towards the deficit in the transactions of the Inland Labor Transport Fund.

228. Under *Miscellaneous* the excess in Bengal arose mainly from the salary and other charges of the officer deputed to remove to Calcutta the sculptures, figures, and carvings of the Budhist period discovered in the Swat Valley and Dargai.

229. The expenditure in England fell short of the Estimate owing to short demand for stores and to less expenditure in objects of a literary, scientific, or antiquarian character, and in the purchase of stallions.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
1,227,0	RECEIPTS	953,9	1,077,8	1,095,9

220. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 142,0 and fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 131,1. Of the improvement as compared with the Budget, 89,9 occurred under Gain by Exchange, due to a large increase in the gain on the revenue stores of Guaranteed Railways; and 48,7 under Miscellaneous due to an increase in the receipts from Rents and Unclaimed Deposits lapsing to Government, and in the Customs and Zariba receipts of Berbera and Bulhar. Of the falling off as compared with the actuals of the previous year 73,3 occurred under Miscellaneous, owing to the inclusion in the accounts of 1894-95, of the commutation value of pensions lapsed to Government under the King of Oudh's first and sixth loans, and 49,4 under Gain by Exchange due to a falling off in the gain on the transactions of the Assam-Bengal Railway which were adjusted in the previous year at a favourable rate of exchange.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma Upper.	Burma Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds	Accounts.	1894-95	8,6	5	...	1	1	1,5	1,2	6	4,2	5,3	22,1
	Budget	1895-96	3,1	4	...	1	1	1,7	1,2	7	3,8	5,0	16,1
	Revised	1895-96	7,0	4	...	1	1	1,7	1,2	4	4,0	4,5	20,9
	Accounts.	1895-96	7,7	4	...	...	...	1,8	1,1	4	5,1	4,5	21,0
Subscriptions to the Civil Funds	Accounts.	1894-95	6,7	1,7	8	2,1	1,0	13,7	11,2	6,1	4,7	7,5	55,5
	Budget	1895-96	5,5	1,6	8	2,1	1,1	14,0	11,1	6,0	4,2	6,7	53,1
	Revised	1895-96	5,5	2,3	8	2,1	9	13,0	11,2	6,1	4,8	7,0	53,7
	Accounts.	1895-96	6,6	2,2	8	2,2	9	12,4	11,4	6,1	5,1	7,0	54,7
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities	Accounts.	1894-95	60,9	2,3	2,3	9	4	7,5	5,7	4,3	4,2	23,0	111,5
	Budget	1895-96	63,6	1,0	1,8	6	4	6,7	6,1	3,9	4,0	23,5	112,5
	Revised	1895-96	60,4	1,8	9	7	4	6,9	4,6	3,8	4,0	23,2	107,6
	Accounts.	1895-96	59,7	2,0	9	7	3	7,3	5,0	4,5	4,8	23,5	108,7
Other Items	Accounts.	1894-95	5,3	1,4	5	7	6	3,7	3,3	1,0	2,2	2,1	20,8
	Budget	1895-96	2,5	1,0	5	6	8	3,3	3,2	1,3	2,3	1,9	18,0
	Revised	1895-96	3,1	1,5	5	6	4	3,4	3,5	1,3	2,3	2,5	19,1
	Accounts.	1895-96	3,6	1,5	6	6	5	3,0	3,3	1,2	2,5	2,5	19,9
Total	Accounts.	1894-95	81,5	5,9	7,4		2,1	26,4	21,4	12,0	15,3	37,9	209,9
	Budget	1895-96	74,7	5,5	6,5		2,4	25,7	21,0	11,9	14,3	37,1	199,7
	Revised	1895-96	76,6	6,0	5,7		1,8	25,0	20,5	11,6	10,9	37,2	201,3
	Accounts	1895-96	77,6	6,1	5,8		1,7	25,1	20,8	12,2	17,5	37,5	204,3

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts.	1894-95	94,1	78,3	172,4	Total, including England	Accounts. 1894-95	382,3
	Budget	1895-96	93,5	77,9	171,4		Budget. 1895-96	371,1
	Revised	1895-96	96,5	72,8	169,3		Revised. 1895-96	370,6
	Accounts.	1895-96	96,9	73,6	170,5		Accounts. 1895-96	374,8

231. As noticed in previous reports, the receipts under the first head are decreasing every year, owing to retirement and casualties amongst old subscribers, but the falling off due to these causes was partly counterbalanced by the unexpected payment in India of donations by subscribers residing in England on attaining Colonel's allowances. The actuals were better than the Budget by 4,9 owing to the receipts in India having been largely under-estimated, and the special receipts in Madras noticed above. In Bengal the net proceeds of the Orphangunj Bazar at Kidderpur showed a small improvement over those of the years since 1891-92.

232. Under *Subscriptions to Civil Funds* the increase in Madras was due to the receipt of subscriptions to the Bombay Civil Fund which were not anticipated when the Budget was framed, and in the Central Provinces to a special contribution to the Bengal Civil Fund.

233. The receipts under the head *Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities* vary with the number and rank of officers in Foreign service. In India the subscriptions on account of officers in the

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances—*continued.*

Berar Administration, which form the bulk of the receipts, were over-estimated. In Upper Burma, the Budget included arrears of contribution of officers lent to the Mong Mit State, but these were realised in the previous year. In Bengal, Punjab and Madras the increases were due to new admissions, while in the North-Western Provinces the decrease was owing to the reversion of certain officers from Foreign to British service.

234. Under *Other Items* the increase was due generally to receipts from new entrants to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund.

235. In *England* sufficient provision was not made under the several Funds for the growth of these receipts.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

			India.	Central Provinces	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Receipts from Sale of Stationery.	Accounts	1894-95	3	...		4,4	1	6,0	9	2,0	4,8	6,0	24,5
	Budget	1895-96	2	...	1,2	5,0	1	6,3	9	1,0	3,5	4,3	23,7
	Revised	1895-96	2	...	1,0	4,7	1	7,3	1,0	2,4	4,0	5,7	27,0
	Accounts	1895-96	1	...	..	3,4	2	7,4	1,2	2,5	5,4	4,7	24,9
Sales of Gazettes and other Publications.	Accounts	1894-95	6,7	2	...	0	1	9,9	5,9	4	6,4	3,2	33,7
	Budget	1895-96	5,7	2	...	1,0	1	9,4	6,2	3	4,7	3,2	30,8
	Revised	1895-96	5,3	2	...	8	1	9,7	3,2	4	7,0	3,1	30,4
	Accounts	1895-96	5,2	2	...	8	1	9,8	2,7	4	7,1	3,1	29,4
Other Press Receipts.	Accounts	1894-95	6,2	1,9	...	3	3	3,1	2,5	6,4	3,0	3,3	27,0
	Budget	1895-96	4,3	3,2	...	3	4	3,3	2,1	7,9	5,2	3,4	30,1
	Revised	1895-96	5,3	2,0	...	2	3	3,0	4,8	7,9	2,7	4,0	30,8
	Accounts	1895-96	6,8	1,1	...	3	3	3,6	5,1	6,1	3,0	3,7	30,0
Total	Accounts	1894-95	13,2	2,1		5,6	5	19,0	9,3	8,8	14,2	12,5	85,2
	Budget	1895-96	10,2	3,4		8,1	6	19,0	9,2	9,8	13,4	10,0	84,6
	Revised	1895-96	10,8	2,8		6,7	5	20,0	9,0	10,7	14,0	12,8	88,2
	Accounts	1895-96	12,1	1,3		4,5	6	20,8	9,0	9,0	15,5	11,5	84,3

236. The variations under *Receipts from Sale of Stationery* depend mainly on the supply of stationery to State Railways. In Upper Burma there were no receipts from the Burma State Railway, and in Lower Burma they were less than estimated. In Bengal and the Punjab the receipts were under-estimated. The increase in Madras was due partly to larger issues to the East Coast and the Bezwada-Madras State Railways, and partly to larger supplies to Local Bodies and Courts of Wards.

237. Under *Sales of Gazettes and other Publications* the receipts in Madras showed a material increase owing to larger sales of Acts and books. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the saving was nominal and was due to the transfer to *Other Press receipts* of recoveries on account of cost of printing High Court Appeals.

238. Under *Other Press Receipts* the largest decrease occurred in Madras and was due to a decline in work for private parties at Collectorate Presses. In India the estimate was taken too low. In the Central Provinces the deterioration was due partly to an over-estimate and partly to a falling off in the income of the Nagpur Jail Press. The increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has been explained above. In the Punjab the decrease occurred under lithographic printing.

XXIV.—Exchange.

Sterling Amounts. 1894-95. Accounts.	Sterling Amounts. 1895-96. Budget.	Sterling Amounts. 1895-96. Revised.	Sterling Amounts. 1895-96. Accounts.		Gain + or Loss — by Exchange. 1894-95. Accounts.	Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
183,6	199,0	229,1	229,6	Guaranteed Companies	+68,4	+57	+114,1	+122,0
				Subsidised and other Companies—				
−16,1	−40,5	−24,9	−23,5	Southern Mahratta and Mysore	+28,4	+60,5	+36,0	+33,4
+4,7	+6,9	−2,0	−7	Indian Midland	+21,2	+9,8	+23,7	+9,0
−8,8	−22,4	...	−76,1	Bengal-Nagpur	+12,8	+28,5	...	+34,7
−2,5	−5,3	−2,1	−2 2	Bengal Central	+1,7	+3,4	+1,7	+1,6
−3,9	...	−3,2	+2,8	Rohilkhund-Kumaon	+5	...	+1	+1
−264,1	−330,5	−359,3	−378,1	Assam-Bengal	+157,6	...	−32,8	−30,9
				Total Subsidised and other Companies	+222,2	+102,2	+28,7	+47,9

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXIV.—Exchange—*continued.*

Sterling Amounts. 1894-95. Accounts.	Budget.	1895-96, Revised.	Accounts.		Gain + or Loss — by Exchange. 1894-95. Accounts.	Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
				Remittance Accounts.				
293,3	293,6	256,8	254,1	East Indian Railway Advances . .	— 13,3	—6,5	+ 14,7	+ 13,1
92,6	60,0	161,6	164,2	Rajputana-Malwa Railway Advances .	— 10,0	—3	+ 11,7	+ 10,7
56,3	100,0	67 5	66,8	South Indian Railway ditto . .	—7,4	—4	+ 4,9	+ 4,6
20,3	32,3	25,0	24,8	Bengal and North-Western Railway Advances	— 9	—2	+ 1,5	+ 1,4
406,3	271,1	160,0	145,9	Miscellaneous	— 31,3	—63,6	+ 10,8	— 21,4
				Total Remittance Accounts .	—62,9	—71,0	+ 43,6	+ 8,4
				Total .	+ 227,7	+ 88,4	+ 186,4	+ 178,3

239. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 89,9, but fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 40,4. Of the improvement over the Budget, 70,6 occurred in the gain by exchange on revenue stores of Guaranteed Railways. The remainder is the net result of a number of smaller variations, the most important of which are the following:—A falling off of 27,1 on the Southern Mahratta Railway due to smaller withdrawals of capital both in India and in England, and to the rise in the rate of exchange. A loss of 30,9 on the Assam-Bengal Railway, due to the transactions of the Railway being adjusted at the previous half year's rates of exchange which were more unfavourable. The East Indian Railway advances are adjusted at the official rate of exchange, which being smaller than the average rate of the year, led to a gain of 13,1 instead of a loss of 6,5 provided in the Budget. Under miscellaneous remittance transactions also, there was a considerable improvement, owing partly to the average rate of the year having been higher than the official rate, while in the Budget Estimates it was assumed to be lower, and partly to some special payments in India at the more favourable rate (official rate of exchange) on account of Zanzibar bills, the Uganda Railway and remittances of officers and men of the Hongkong Regiment and Asiatic Artillery. The decrease compared with the actuals of the previous year occurred chiefly in connection with the transactions of the Assam-Bengal Railway. As the original share capital of the Company had not been exhausted at the beginning of that year, the withdrawals during it were set off against that capital and were therefore converted at a rate of exchange considerably higher than the average rate of the year.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

			India.	Burma. Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras	Bombay.	Total.
Gain by Exchange on Transactions in India.	Accounts.	1894-95	5,5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,4	6,9
	Budget.	1895-96	6,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,5	7,8
	Revised.		1,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,2	4,7
	Accounts.		1,4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,3	2,7
Premium on Bills	Accounts.	1894-95	13,1	5	3,2	2,0	2	5,7	4	9	8	5,2	31,0
	Budget.	1895-96	9,5	1	3,0	2,0	2	5,7	4	8	1,5	4,2	27,4
	Revised.		9,7	1	2,0	1,9	...	5,5	4	0	9	5,4	26,8
	Accounts		12,4	1	1,7	1,7	...	4,8	3	1,0	1,0	5,1	28,1
Unclaimed Deposits	Accounts.	1894-95	1,3	1,0	8	2,2	2,7	43,8	5,7	5,8	7,4	4,7	76,3
	Budget.	1895-96	8	2,0	6	8	0,5	30,0	6,0	3,5	4,2	2,0	62,4
	Revised.		7	1,9	6	1,6	3,0	45,3	6,0	4,5	4,1	7	69,3
	Accounts		2 6	2,4	7	1,3	8,3	45,4	8,3	6,1	5,3	7	81,1
Government Audit Fees.	Accounts	1894-95	2,2	..	...	...	1	7,1	...	...	1,1	1,2	11,7
	Budget.	1895-06	2,8	...	...	...	1	7,5	...	...	1,2	1,4	13,0
	Revised.		2,4	2	...	...	1	6,2	.	...	1,2	1,3	11,4
	Accounts		2,6	2	...	1	1	6,9	...	...	9	1,2	12,0
Contributions	Accounts	1894-95	...	1,3	...	...	...	..	10,5	...	8,0	3	20,1
	Budget.	1895-96	...	1,4	...	..	...	...	10,6	...	8,6	3	20,9
	Revised.		...	1,4	..	...	...	...	10,5	...	9,0	3	21,2
	Accounts		...	1,5	...	...	...	...	10,5	1.4	9,2	5	23,1
Rents . . .	Accounts.	1894-95	1,3	3,6	18,0	15,0	1,4	4,7	16,1	4,3	44,1	1,1	110,5
	Budget.	1895-96	1,3	3,2	10,4	15,4	1,0	4,5	14,0	4,0	40,9	1,1	100,0
	Revised.		1,3	2,9	19,8	17,4	1,8	4,5	10,5	4,2	44,5	1,1	114,0
	Accounts.		1,5	3,2	21,5	17,7	2,3	4,8	17,0	4,3	44,2	1,0	117,5
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts.	1894-95	3,6	2	...	1	2	30,5	1	9	6,8	1,2	43,6
	Budget.	1895-96	3,4	4	...	1	4	27,0	1	8	6,5	1,1	39,8
	Revised.		3,6	4	...	1	3	32,2	1	7	7,2	1,0	45,6
	Accounts.		4,3	4	1,1	1	3	30,3	1	8	7,7	1,0	40,1

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXV.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Extraordinary Items	Accounts.	1894-95	...	...	...	...	3,0	...	70,0	5,0	...	5,2	85,0
	Budget.	1895-96	...	...	...	...	1,7	...	...	6,3	...	7,6	15,6
	Revised.	1895-96	...	...	...	...	1,0	...	...	7,0	...	10,0	18,0
	Accounts.	1895-96	...	...	3,1	...	1,0	...	1,0	6,5	...	10,0	22,2
Other Items	Accounts.	1894-95	27,4	2,6	2	3,6	1,6	36,7	6,6	8,8	16,0	34,5	138,0
	Budget.	1895-96	12,3	3,1	2	4,5	1,2	37,0	3,6	8,2	15,2	27,0	112,3
	Revised.	1895-96	9,9	3,2	4	4,0	1,2	35,1	3,6	9,1	15,9	35,3	117,4
	Accounts.	1895-96	10,2	2,9	9	4,5	1,4	34,6	3,9	7,7	13,9	37,5	117,5
Total	Accounts.	1894-95	54,4	10,1	45,0		10,1	128,5	109,4	20,6	84,2	54,8	523,1
	Budget.	1895-96	36,4	10,2	40,0		11,7	117,7	35,3	23,0	78,1	46,2	405,2
	Revised.	1895-96	29,0	10,1	48,4		8,9	128,8	37,1	20,4	82,0	50,3	427,0
	Accounts.	1895-96	35,0	10,7	54,4		14,0	120,8	41,1	27,8	82,2	58,3	450,3

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England	Accounts	1894-95	4,8	3,9	8,7
	Budget.	1895-96	2,5	2,1	4,6
	Revised.	1895-96	3,2	2,4	5,6
	Accounts.	1895-96	4,7	3,5	8,2

Total, including England.	Accounts.	1894-95	531,8
	Budget.	1895-96	410,8
	Revised.	1895-96	432,6
	Accounts.	1895-96	458,5

240. The falling off in *Gain by Exchange* in India was due to military and other payments at Hyderabad having been made in British Indian currency instead of in local currency.

241. The improvement under *Premium on Bills* occurred almost entirely in India and Bombay and was the result of the extension of the system of drawing off surpluses by means of Supply Bills. In Upper Burma the falling off was due to telegraphic money orders having, to a certain extent, superseded Supply Bills. The receipts in Bengal showed a decrease for the first time since 1890-91, due to a shrinkage in the demand for bills, chiefly on the Assam and Central Provinces treasuries. The head *Unclaimed Deposits* is subject to considerable fluctuations. In most of the Provinces the lapses to Government at the close of the year were particularly high. The decrease in Madras under *Government Audit Fees* was due to a change in classification, under which the contribution paid by the Madras Municipality on account of the Local Funds Controlling Establishment in the Accountant General's Office was transferred in the accounts to the next succeeding minor head "Contributions." Under *Rents* the expansion of revenue in Burma was due to the construction of new bazaars. In Assam the improvement was due to special realisations on account of *hats* in the Kamrup district credited to this head for the first time. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the increase was due to the inclusions of the gross transactions in the Sawad-i-shahr estate in the Agra district formerly treated as a Personal Ledger Account. In Madras the receipts include Choultry and Market rents and Bungalow fees and are subject to considerable fluctuations. The increase under *Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures* was almost wholly due to partition fees and fees for the survey of tea lands in Bengal. Under *Extraordinary Items* the figure in Bombay represents the moiety of the sale proceeds of a piece of land forming part of the Tank Bandar estate purchased by the Bombay Municipality from the Port Trust and applied equally to the reduction of the interest bearing and non-bearing portions of the debt created against the Trustees under the Port Trust Act. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the amount represents the realisation of the capitalised value of abatement of Land Revenue on land acquired for the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway. The figure in the accounts of 1894-95 represents the commutation value of pensions lapsed to Government under the King of Oudh's first and sixth loans in order to bring the outstanding principal of the loans into accordance with the amount of pensions payable on 31st March 1895. In Upper Burma the credit represents the amount recovered from the Home Government on account of a moiety of charges incurred in 1894-95 in connection with the Mekong Commission.

242. Under *Other Items* the increase in Bombay was under Customs and Zariba receipts in the revenues of Berbera and Bulhar. The increase under Customs receipts was due to direct importation of rice in large quantities from Calcutta, and to a large number of shooting parties visiting Berbera, and the duty paid by them on supplies imported and hides and skins exported. The increase in Zariba fees was due mainly to the large export of camels and cattle of Nussowa during the recent operations in Tigre and also to the enhancement of fees levied on hunting trophies exported by individuals other than sportsmen for purposes of trade. The large receipt in 1894-95 in India represents the refund by the Home Government on account of the charges of the Royal Commission on Opium, while that in the North-Western Provinces was due principally to the sale-proceeds of 1,000 gold mohurs presented by the Nawab of Rampur on the occasion of his installation.

243. In *England* the receipts include 1,1 as "Conscience Money," the remainder of the increase was due to fines and penalties incurred by contractors in providing stores.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
6,065,7	EXPENDITURE	6,103,7	5,964,9	5,933,3

244. The charges under this head were less than the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 170,4 and 132,4 respectively. In Exchange there were savings of 145,9 and 144,5 being due to the higher rate obtained. In the sterling expenditure, however, there were excesses of 11,6 and 9,8 respectively, resulting in the first case mainly from increased expenditure on account of Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances and payments of pensions and store charges, counterbalanced by a saving in the payments in respect of stores lost in transit to India. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget by 36,1, owing chiefly to savings under Territorial and Political Pensions, due to lapses by deaths, under Stationery and Printing in charges of Government Presses, and under Miscellaneous chiefly due to the charges against the reserve provided in the Punjab Budget having been shown under the appropriate heads. Compared with last year there were savings under Territorial and Political Pensions, but they were more than counterbalanced by an increase under Superannuation and Retired Allowances owing to new pensions exceeding lapses by death.

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Territorial and Political Pensions.	Accounts 1894-95	20,4	25,9	...	...	9	110,6	97,9	23,0	71,0	71,3	421,0
	Budget 1895-96	21,9	20,1	...	...	1,0	110,0	94,6	22 1	67,0	70,7	419,7
	Revised 1895-96	20,0	25,2	...	...	9	108,8	90,8	21,7	67,5	70,5	406,0
	Accounts 1895-96	21,3	25,5	...	...	8	109,7	90,6	21,7	65,2	64,7	399,5
Charitable Allowances.	Accounts 1894-95	4,0	...	13,4	2,0	...	6	6,8	9,7	3	...	37,4
	Budget 1895-96	4,0	...	13,5	2,6	...	7	6,8	9,3	3	3	37,5
	Revised 1895-96	3,9	...	12,9	2,9	...	6	7,2	9,5	2	...	36,7
	Accounts 1895-96	4,0	...	13,3	2,0	...	7	7,3	9,5	2	1	37,7
TOTAL	Accounts 1894-95	24,4	25,9	16,0		9	111,2	104,7	32,7	71,3	71,3	458,4
	Budget 1895-96	25,9	20,1	16,1		1,0	110,7	100,8	31,4	68,2	77,0	457,2
	Revised 1895-96	24,5	25,2	15,5		9	109,4	98,0	31,2	67,7	70,5	442,7
	Accounts 1895-96	25,3	25,5	15,9		8	110,4	97,9	31,2	65,4	64,8	437,2

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1894-95	6,9	5,8	12,7	Total, including England.	Accounts 1894-95	471,1
	Budget 1895-96	9,4	7,8	17,2		Budget 1895-96	474,4
	Revised 1895-96	9,5	7,2	16,7		Revised 1895-96	459,4
	Accounts 1895-96	9,6	7,3	16,9		Accounts 1895-96	454,1

245. As in previous years the payments on account of Territorial and Political Pensions showed a decrease compared with the Budget Estimate owing to lapses. In India and Bengal the decrease occurred in the pensions of the Mysore and Nizamut Families, respectively. In the North-Western Provinces there were lapses by the death of certain members of the Ex-Royal Families of Oudh and Delhi, partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure under *Charitable Allowances*. In Madras the payments of Carnatic stipends were largely in excess of the Budget, but there was a material decrease in the Tanjore pensions and under Commutations. In Bombay in spite of the payment of arrears to Yemen Stipendiaries and heads of Tribes at Aden, there was a large saving caused by lapses and unclaimed amounts, the non-utilization of some special grants, and the adjustment of certain Wasika pensions under 14.—Interest on other Obligations.

246. The expenditure in England varied only slightly from the Budget.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
1,1	India	6	4	1
...	Bengal	1	1	...
1	Madras	1	1	1
1	Bombay	2	5	4
1,3	TOTAL .	1,0	1,1	8
220,7	England	218,0	224,0	223,5
183,5	Exchange	181,7	168,9	169,9
405,5	TOTAL, INCLUDING ENGLAND .	400,7	394,0	394,2

247. The charges incurred in this country depend on the number and grade of officers lent to foreign service on leave. The Bombay Budget proved too low.

248. The increase in England occurred in the absentee allowances of officers of the Indian Civil Service.

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

249. The total Indian expenditure showed an increase of 6,5 on the Budget Estimate and of 24,3 over the actuals of the previous year, the excess occurring solely in the first minor head *Superannuation and Retired Allowances* under which the charges are increasing annually owing to the amount of new pensions exceeding the lapses from death.

			India	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	Accounts	1894-95	45,2	26,3	4,4	20,8	8,7	181,8	192,3	93,2	141,6	175,8	809,1
	Budget	1895-96	45,3	29,5	5,3	30,0	9,2	184,4	194,8	94,8	142,5	180,0	913,4
	Revised	1895-96	40,0	27,5	6,5	32,0	9,3	186,4	196,9	95,3	143,4	178,9	922,8
	Accounts	1895-96	47,2	27,2	6,7	31,8	9 1	187,8	196,3	95,3	145,2	178,5	925,1
Compassionate Allowances.	Accounts	1894-95	1,7	6	...	...	...	1,7	2,7	2,3	2,5	3,8	15,3
	Budget	1895-96	1,0	8	...	...	1	2,2	3,1	2,2	2,3	3,6	15,9
	Revised	1895-96	1,8	7	...	...	1	1,8	2,6	2,2	3,0	3,4	15,6
	Accounts	1895-96	1,8	5		...	1	2,1	2,6	2,0	3,0	3,2	15,3
Gratuities	Accounts	1894-95	2	3	7	7	2	8	1,4	9	1,5	1,2	7,9
	Budget	1895-96	6	2	7	1,2	3	8	1,0	1,1	1,5	1,2	8,6
	Revised	1895-96	1	2	5	7	3	8	1,4	8	1,7	1,5	8,0
	Accounts	1895-96	..	2	7	7	2	7	1,0	9	1,7	1,0	7,7
Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds.	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	...	3	1	5,3	1,2	7	1,0	5	9,1
	Budget	1895-96	1	...	—	2	1	5,3	1,2	9	1,3	3	9,4
	Revised	1895-96	1	...	...	3	1	4,5	1,0	6	1,2	7	8,5
	Accounts	1895-96	...	1	...	3	1	4,2	1,0	7	1,1	9	8,4
Pensions of the Military Funds.	Accounts	1894-95	6	...	...	...	1	1,0	2,1	8	2,2	1,2	8,0
	Budget	1895-96	2	...	..	...	1	1,5	2,2	1,0	3,3	8	9,1
	Revised	1895-96	0	...	...	...	1	8	2,1	1,1	2,8	1,1	8,6
	Accounts	1895-96	5	...	...	...	...	8	2,4	1,2	1,8	1,1	7,8
Pensions of the Civil Funds.	Accounts	1894-95	1,9	..	...	..	...	2	...	...	8	3	3,2
	Budget	1895-96	2,2	...	—	.	...	2	...	...	8	4	3,6
	Revised	1895-96	1,9	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	4	3,3
	Accounts	1895-96	1,7	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	4	3,1
Other Charges	Accounts	1894-95	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,9	...	1	1	2,2
	Budget	1895-96	6	...	...	...	...	...	1,8	...	1	1	2,6
	Revised	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8	...	1	...	1,9
	Accounts	1895-96	1	...	..	...	...	..	1,5	1	..	...	1,7
TOTAL	Accounts	1894-95	49,7	27,2	35,9		9,1	190,8	201,6	97,9	149,7	182,9	944,8
	Budget	1895-96	50,6	27,5	38,0		9,8	194,4	204,1	100,0	151,8	180,1	962,6
	Revised	1895-96	51,1	28,4	40,0		9,0	194,5	205,8	100,0	153,0	180,0	968,7
	Accounts	1895-96	51,3	28,0	40,2		9,5	195,8	204,8	100,2	153,6	185,7	969,1

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
England	Accounts	1894-95	1,788,9	1,488,4	3,277,3
	Budget	1895-96	1,812,5	1,510,4	3,322,9
	Revised	1895-96	1,825,3	1,376,3	3,201,6
	Accounts	1895-96	1,817,7	1,381,0	3,198,7

Total, including England.	Accounts	1894-95	4,222,1
	Budget	1895-96	4,285,5
	Revised	1895-96	4,170,3
	Accounts	1895-96	4,167,8

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—*continued.*

250. The following statement shows the growth of expenditure under the first minor head durin the last six years :—

1890-91	765,5
1891-92	792,6
1892-93	830,4
1893-94	863,5
1894-95	899,1
1895-96	925,1

251. The increase was due mainly to sufficient allowance not having been made for the norma growth of the expenditure, specially in Bengal and Madras. In Bombay, however, the Budget was over estimated and had to be reduced in the Revised.

252. Under *Compassionate Allowances* the excess over the Budget in Madras was due to the pay ment of an allowance of R50 per mensem undrawn from 1886. The larger payments in Bombay unde *Gratuities* were due to the reorganization of the Survey and Police Departments.

253 Under *Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Fund* the excess in Bombay was due chiefl to payment of marriage portions and arrears.

254. Under *Pensions of the Military Funds,* the Budget Estimate of Madras provided for arrea payments, which, however, did not take place The Bengal Budget was over-estimated.

255 In England there was a large decrease in the payments on account of the Military Funds, bu this was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the pensions of officers of the Uncovenanted Service

30.—Stationery and Printing.

			India	Central Provinces	Berar		Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total
					Upper.	Lower.							
Stationery Office at the Presidency.	Accounts.	1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	15,4	..	...	2,8	2,5	20,7
	Budget.	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	15,7	...	...	2,7	3,2	21,
	Revised.		.	..	...	..	..	15,7	...	...	2,9	2,7	21,
	Accounts.		.	...	.	...	..	15,3	...	..	3,0	2,4	20,7
Purchase of Stationery	Accounts.	1894-95	1	7	7	6	5	190,2	6,6	12,2	31,0	51,4	294,0
	Budget.	1895-96	1	7	7	8	1,0	203,3	7,2	13,7	31,1	51,8	310,4
	Revised.		1	5	5	7	5	217,9	7,1	12,1	38,5	51,2	340,1
	Accounts.		1	5	6	6	6	208,7	6,9	12,9	37,4	40,3	314,0
Government Presses.	Accounts.	1894-95	81,5	7,8	...	32,4	6,9	40,7	33,1	10,1	30,7	30,2	282,4
	Budget.	1895-96	84,3	8,1	...	35,5	5,6	38,9	27,5	20,6	30,8	31,8	283,4
	Revised.		84,2	7,7	...	30,8	6,3	35,7	28,5	18,5	31,0	28,9	271,0
	Accounts.		70,5	7,6	...	31,0	6,4	35,9	28,1	18,4	31,0	30,9	265,8
Stationery supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts.	1894-95	—102,6	4,7	2,1	20,8	2,6	50,0	18,8	10,3	40,8	33,5	...
	Budget.	1895-96	—206,1	12,0	2,0	22,5	2,8	70,0	22,2	8 5	38,5	30,0	...
	Revised.		—206,1	8,2	2,0	22,5	2,8	65,0	23,4	6,5	42,7	30,0	...
	Accounts.		—216,6	8,0	2,1	21,0	1,9	51,6	34,9	10,0	54,2	32,9	...
Stationery supplied to Postal and Telegraph Departments	Accounts.	1894-95	—16,5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	—16,5
	Budget.	1895-96	—18,7	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	—18,7
	Revised.		—15,5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	—15,5
	Accounts.		—21,7	..	...	.	..	...		...	...	..	—21,7
Other Charges	Accounts	1894-95	6	1,6	...	...	1	3,1	6,9	6,5	5,6	1,3	25,7
	Budget.	1895-96	8	1,6	...	...	1	3,0	3,5	5,0	7,4	8	24,0
	Revised.		6	1,4	...	...	...	3,2	6,3	6,0	5,5	7	24,6
	Accounts.		6	1,5	...	...	...	3,2	7,1	7,4	5,5	5	25,8
Total	Accounts	1894-95	—126,9	14,8	56 6		10,1	299,4	65,4	48,1	119,9	118,9	606,3
	Budget.	1895-96	—142,6	23,3	61,5		0,5	331,8	60,4	48,7	110,5	117,0	620,7
	Revised.		—136,7	17,8	59,5		9,0	337,5	65,3	47,0	120,0	113,5	631,1
	Accounts		—161,1	17,6	55,3		8,9	314,7	77,0	48,7	131,1	113,0	605,2

England.			Sterling.	Exchange	Total.
Stores	Accounts.	1894-95	41,5	34,6	76,1
	Budget.	1895-96	35,3	29,4	64,7
	Revised.		40,0	30,1	70,1
	Accounts.		39 3	29,9	69,2
Other Charges	Accounts.	1894-95	7,0	5,8	12,8
	Budget.	1895-96	6,6	5,5	12,1
	Revised.		6,2	4,7	10,9
	Accounts.		6,2	4,0	10,8
Total England	Accounts.	1894-95	48,5	40,4	88,9
	Budget.	1895-96	41,9	34,9	76,8
	Revised.		46,2	34,8	81,0
	Accounts.		45,5	34,5	80,0

Total, including England.	Accounts.	1894-95	695,2
	Budget.	1895-96	697,5
	Revised.		712,1
	Accounts.		685,2

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

30—Stationery and Printing—*continued.*

256. Under *Stationery Office at the Presidency* there were savings in Bengal and Bombay, partly counterbalanced by an increase, due to larger contingent expenditure in Madras. The saving in Bombay occurred chiefly under "Freight on English Stores" and "Forwarding charges."

257. Under *Purchase of Stationery*, the charges in Bengal considerably exceeded the Budget, owing to increased demands from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Postal Presses for certain kinds of paper. In Madras the Estimate was placed too low. The saving in Bombay was due to the inability of the mills to meet indents before the close of the year. There was also a small saving in the Punjab, due to reduced charges in the Revenue and Judicial Departments for stationery purchased in the country.

258. Under *Government Presses* there were savings in almost all the provinces. In India more work was done by the Central Press for the Postal and Telegraph Departments than was anticipated, resulting in larger deductions from the gross charges. Lower Burma showed savings in the pay of extra and piece establishments, and in the outlay on materials and stock. The reduction in Bengal occurred partly under Establishment and partly in the Contingent charges of the Bengal Secretariat and Presidency Jail Presses. In Punjab the saving occurred under lithographic printing.

259. Under *Stationery supplied from Central Stores* the demands exceeded the anticipations in Madras, North-Western Provinces, Bombay, and Punjab. The excesses were due chiefly to increased demands of Departments and to the issue of new articles. The decrease in Bengal was on account of smaller demands for printed forms. In the Central Provinces the large decrease in the actuals of the previous year was due to smaller indents in that year on account of accumulated stock.

260. The *Stationery supplied to the Postal and Telegraph Departments* showed an increase. Under *Other charges* the increase in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab was caused by high charges incurred under Printing at Private Presses. The saving in Madras was due principally to less work being given to private Presses.

261. In England the charges for stores were larger than was estimated for.

32—Miscellaneous.

262. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 6,9 on the Budget, chiefly under the heads *Petty Establishments and Other items*, partly counterbalanced by excess expenditure under *Charitable Donations, Remittance charges, and Special Commissions of Enquiry.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Allowances and Rewards.	Accounts	1894-95	3	2	7	5	3	8	9	1,1	7	1,1	6 0
	Budget	1895-96	3	1	6	6	5	1.1	6	8	1,0	1,4	7,0
	Revised		1	3	9	5	4	7	7	1,0	7	1,1	6,1
	Accounts		1	2	0	0	4	8	6	9	6	1,0	6,7
Remittance Charges	Accounts	1894-95	5,5	5	6	7	4	2,7	4,8	1,4	1,8	1,3	19,7
	Budget	1895-96	5,2	6	7	0	1,0	3,5	3 1	1,0	8,2	1,2	20,7
	Revised		3,8	5	7	0	1,2	2,0	4,6	2,5	1,9	1,8	20,2
	Accounts		4,3	1,0	0	0	1,4	2,4	5,5	2,0	1,8	2,1	22,3
Charitable Donations.	Accounts	1894-95	8	2	1	2	3	11,6	3.7	5	5,0	6,3	29.3
	Budget	1895-96	8	2	1	3	5	10,4	3.9	6	5,6	7,1	29.5
	Revised		8	2	1	3	3	12,8	3,6	5	5,7	0,5	30,8
	Accounts		8	3	1	2	2	14,1	3,0	5	5.8	0,6	32,2
Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals.	Accounts	1894-95	1	1,8	7	8	1,5	1,5	6	1,0	2.2	6	10,8
	Budget	1895-96	1	2,3	6	1,0	1,8	1,0	8	1,1	2,4	7	12,7
	Revised		1	2,5	8	9	1,6	1,6	8	1,0	2,2	6	12,1
	Accounts		1	2,9	8	8	1,5	1,8	8	1,1	2,3	6	12,7
Petty Establishments	Accounts	1894-95	1,5	2,7	4,7	6,4	5.9	6,2	4.1	6,3	25,7	1,6	65.1
	Budget	1895-96	1,0	2,7	5,0	6,9	6,7	6,5	4,2	6,4	28.7	1,6	70.3
	Revised		1,4	2,8	5,0	6,8	6,2	6,6	4.3	6,7	27 1	1,5	68.4
	Accounts		1,4	2,9	5.0	6,7	5,7	6,9	4,3	6.9	25,3	1,5	66,0
Special Commissions of Enquiry.	Accounts	1894-95	13,7	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	2	14 0
	Budget	1895-96	..	...	...	...	...	1,0	3	...	2	5	2,0
	Revised		1,1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1.3
	Accounts		1,1	...	...	...	...	1,4	1	4	...	...	3,0
Irrecoverable Loans written off.	Accounts	1894-95	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	2	...	1	10
	Budget	1895-96	4	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	1,9
	Revised		4	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	7
	Accounts		...	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	7

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*concluded.*

32.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Rents, Rates, and Taxes.	Accounts 1894-95	2,1	...	...	1,7	3	2,5	...	...	9	10,3	17,8
	Budget 1895-96	2,0	...	...	1,8	4	3,4	...	...	1,0	9,8	18,4
	Revised 1895-96	2,2	1	...	2,7	2	2,7	..	...	9	9,9	18,7
	Accounts 1895-96	2,3	1	...	2,7	3	2,8	...	...	1,0	9,9	19,1
Extraordinary Items	Accounts 1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Budget 1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised 1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,1		...	...	1,1
	Accounts 1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,1	...	...	1	1,6
Other Items	Accounts 1894-95	1,3	5	...	6	9	6,0	4,0	1,4	10,3	8,9	33,9
	Budget 1895-96	9	6	1	6	1,4	6,5	4,1	12,5	10,9	7,1	44,7
	Revised 1895-96	0	2,6	1	1,0	5	6,7	4,1	1,5	11,5	7,2	36,1
	Accounts 1895-96	8	2,1	1,0	5	8	7,0	3,9	1,1	10,8	5,9	34,5
Total	Accounts 1894-95	25,3	5,9	17,8		9,6	31,6	18,5	11,9	47,2	30,8	198,6
	Budget 1895-96	11,3	6,5	18,9		12,3	34,7	17,2	23,0	53,0	29,4	206,3
	Revised 1895-96	10,8	9,0	20,4		10,4	34,0	19,4	13,2	50,0	28,0	195,8
	Accounts 1895-96	10,0	9,5	20,6		10,3	38,5	20,0	13,0	47,7	28,3	199,4

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England	Accounts 1894-95	40,0	33,2	73,2
	Budget 1895-96	21,4	17,0	38,3
	Revised 1895-96	19,0	14,3	33,3
	Accounts 1895-96	18,5	14,1	32,6

Total, including England.	Accounts 1894-95	271,8
	Budget 1895-96	245,6
	Revised 1895-96	229,1
	Accounts 1895-96	232,0

263. *Allowances and Rewards* were over-estimated in Bengal and Madras. The excess in Upper Burma was due to an increase in the number of officers who appeared in the Language Examination and earned rewards. The excess over the Budget and the actuals of the previous year in Bombay was on account of rewards, partly counterbalanced by fees to members and assessors on Examination Committees.

264. The falling off in *Remittance charges* noticed in last year's report has received a check and the actuals have exceeded the Budget Estimate. The largest increase occurred in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab due in the former to heavy expenditure on remittances sent to other Provinces, and in the latter to large remittances of specie to the Chitral Relief Force. The Bengal Budget was over-estimated. The saving in Madras was due to the opening of Currency Agency chests in District Treasuries. In Bombay the excess was due to a special remittance to Rangoon.

265. Under *Charitable Donations* the excess in Bengal was due chiefly to a special grant towards the cost of the land for the Leper Asylum at Gobra.

266. Lower Burma and Assam over-estimated the expenditure on *Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals*, while in the Central Provinces the charges were higher than anticipated.

267. The savings under *Petty Establishments* in Lower Burma were due to vacancies, and in Madras to smaller charges on account of markets and *Choultries*. The Assam Budget was over-estimated.

268. The charge in India under *Special Commissions of Enquiry* was on account of the Mining Regulations Committee and Mr. Jacob's pay and travelling allowance drawn in India while on deputation with the Royal Commission.

269. The excess under *Rents, Rates, and Taxes* in Lower Burma was caused by the enhancement of the Municipal Tax in the Rangoon town. The commutation value of lapsed Wasika pensions revived during the course of the year under Government orders appeared under *Extraordinary Items* in the North-Western Provinces.

270. Under *Other items* the largest saving was in the Punjab, where the expenditure met from the special provision of 10,0 under *Miscellaneous and Unforeseen charges* was classified under the appropriate heads in the accounts. This saving was slightly reduced by an excess of 5 on account of the loss incurred in disposing of Kabuli rupees received at Kurram in payment of revenue due to Government. The saving in Bombay was due chiefly to smaller repayments of loans by some District Boards. In the previous year a special payment of 1,6 was made to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons for the loss sustained by them in 1892-93 in connection with the carriage of pilgrims. In Upper Burma the excess was due to refunds of fines imposed by Political Officers in the Chin Hills and Shan States having been transferred to this head from Law and Justice, to which they had hitherto been erroneously debited. In Bengal the increase was due to larger payments on account of refunds. Sufficient allowance was not made in the Central Provinces and Assam for the fluctuations of this head.

271. The decrease in the English expenditure was mainly on account of smaller payments in respect of stores lost in transit to India.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
610,2	EXPENDITURE . . .	55,0	585,5	586,5

272. The Budget Estimate provided under this head for only a small expenditure on direct Famine Relief and on the construction of Protective Irrigation Works. Including the net charge on the revenues, on account of the Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies, which though shown under the Railway Revenue Accounts, is chargeable to this grant, the total amount provided on account of this grant was 421,8. In the Revised Estimate the grant was increased to 1,000,0 which included a provision of 534,8 for the construction of Protective Railways.

273. The following statement shows how the above sum of 1,000,0 was applied :—

Famine Relief and Insurance.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
10,2	Famine Relief	5,0	10,5	18,3
556,9	Construction of Protective Railways	...	534,8	529,9
43,1	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works . . .	50,0	40,2	38,3
610,2	TOTAL .	55,0	585,5	586,5

Railway Revenue Account.

236,7	Net charge on account of Indian Midland Railway .	225,5	259,9	274,0
153,1	" " " Bengal-Nagpur Railway .	141,3	154,6	139,5
389,8	TOTAL .	366,8	414,5	413,5
1,000,0	GRAND TOTAL .	421,8	1,000,0	1,000,0

33.—Famine Relief.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
7,3	Central Provinces	...	3	1
2,7	Bengal	5,0	...	1
2	North-Western Provinces	...	10,0	17,9
...	Madras	...	2	2
10,2	TOTAL .	5,0	10,5	18,3

274. The expenditure of 1894-95 in the Central Provinces was incurred in the relief of distress in the Damoh and Saugor Districts and in Bengal in Durbhanga, Tipperah, Cuttack and Faridpur. In the year under review the provision in Bengal proved unnecessary ; in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab the necessity for a provision was not foreseen. The provision made in the Revised Estimate in the North-Western Provinces in view of the threatened scarcity in Bundelkhand proved insufficient.

34.—Construction of Protective Railways.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
556,9	EXPENDITURE	...	534,8	529,9

275. Owing to financial pressure no provision was made in the Estimate for expenditure under this head, but in the Revised provision was made for an expenditure of 534,8.

35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH —			
8	Betwa Canal	8	8	7
	PUNJAB—			
3	Swat River Canal	13,2	13,9	12,3
	MADRAS —			
31,0	Rushikulya project	30,0	22,8	22,6
	BOMBAY—			
10,7	Nira Canal	2,1	2,6	2,6
3	Mhasvad tank	1	...	...
...	Chankapur tank	3,8	1	1
43,1		50,0	40,2	38,3
	THIS INCLUDES—			
2	Outlay in England	...	...	...
1	Exchange	...	...	...
3		...	...	...

276. The decrease in the expenditure in 1895-96, as compared with that of 1894-95, was chiefly due to the Rushikulya project in Madras having been nearly completed. The decrease of 11,7, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due partly to the temporary cessation of work on the Surada reservoir dam and to large savings on some completed works in connection with the Rushikulya project, and partly to the postponement of certain works in connection with the Chankapur tank.

Section G.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
19,6	EXPENDITURE	9,4	9,7	7,7

277. The following are the details of the amount spent under Provincial, nothing having been charged to this head under Imperial, and the explanation of the differences between the Actuals of 1894-95 and 1895-96, as well as between the Actuals and the Budget Estimate of the last-named year:—

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	PROVINCIAL.			
	ASSAM—			
8	Jorhat Railway	4,6	1,9	1,0
2	Cherra-Companygunj Railway	...	1	1
1,0	TOTAL .	4,6	2,0	1,1
	MADRAS—			
12,7	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	3,8	6,0	5,3
	BOMBAY—			
5,9	Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway	1,0	1,7	1,3
19,6	GRAND TOTAL, PROVINCIAL .	9,4	9,7	7,7

278. The decrease as compared with the actuals of the previous year was 11,9. The smaller expenditure on the Mayavaram-Mutupet and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railways was due to the completion of works. The lapse as compared with the Budget, occurred principally on the Jorhat Railway, (3,6) was due to the programme of the year not having been carried out. The excess of 1,5 in the actuals of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway over the Budget Estimate was due to more work having been done than anticipated.

Section H.—RAILWAYS.

279. The following is a general statement of the Revenue Account :—

1895-96.	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Subsidised Companies.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
GROSS RECEIPTS . .	18,558,7	6,255,1	25,3	...	24,839,1
WORKING EXPENSES .	8,598,9	2,979,9	...	...	11,578,8
Surplus Profits . .	441,9	501,5	...	...	943,4
Interest	7,010,7	3,806,7	...	...	10,817,4
Annuities . . .	3,001,1	...	...	...	3,001,1
Land and Supervision .	...	28,8	18,3	...	47,1
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure . . .	...	...	...	71,6	71,6
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	19,052,6	7,315,9	18,3	71,6	26,459,4

NET GAIN OR LOSS TO GOVERNMENT—

1895-96	— 493,9	—1,061,8	+ 7,0	— 71,6	—1,620,3
1894-95	— 737,5	—1,535,7	+25,0	—100,3	—2,348,5
1893-94	— 666,3	— 778,9	+ 13,1	—103,4	—1,535,5
1892-93	—1,041,2	— 805,6	—11,1	+ 10,9	—1,847,0
1891-92	+ 109,5	— 333,2	— 1	— 92,0	— 315,8

280. These figures show that *State Railways* did better than in 1894-95 by 243,6. Unde *Receipts* there was an increase of 406,6 due to general improvement in traffic on most railways but as the *Expenditure* was higher by 163,0 the net result is only 243,6 in excess of th preceding year's figures. There was an increase in *Working Expenses* of 267,0 due to large traffic, and a decrease of 86,8 for interest and annuities owing to higher exchange ; there wa also a decrease in the surplus profits paid to companies of 17,2.

281. The working of *Guaranteed Railways* resulted in a loss of 1,061,8 which is a re duction by 473,9 of the loss of the preceding year. There was an increase of 224,9 in the ne traffic receipts, and the charges for interest decreased by 147,1 due to the rise in exchange.

282. The net loss to Government on the Revenue Account of Railways during the las few years, as shown above, has been considerably affected by the fluctuations in the rate o exchange. If the rate had not varied from that of 1886-87, the amounts of net loss or gai would have been as shown below :—

1895-96	+ 882,2	—232,4	+ 7,0	— 71,6	+ 585,2
1894-95	+ 896,7	—553,4	+25,0	—100,3	+ 268,0
1893-94	+ 316,6	—188,9	+ 13,1	—103,4	+ 37,4
1892-93	— 234,1	—321,7	—11,1	+ 10,9	— 556,0
1891-92	+ 315,5	—210,2	— 1	— 92,0	+ 13,2
1890-91	— 552,5	—262,9	— 4,8	—149,2	— 968,5
1889-90	— 746,0	—529,6	—20,1	—149,1	—1,444,8
1888-89	— 991,1	—682,1	+ 14,7	— 70,6	—1,729,1
1887-88	—1,002,0	—811,4	—18,8	— 51,8	—1,884,0
1886-87	— 375,1	—675,6	—43,6	— 94,4	—1,188,7

283. The opening of the Frontier lines and the commencement of the Bengal-Nagpu Railway increased the net loss considerably in 1887-88 ; but since then, the loss steadily de creased year by year to the end of 1891-92, when the growth of the revenue received a chec owing to a falling off in the export traffic in wheat. In 1893-94 the revenue showed a con siderable improvement over that of the previous year, and, but for the fall in exchange, th results would have been a gain to Government. In 1894-95 there was a further improvement i the revenues, but owing to the prevailing low rate of exchange the year's transactions resulte in a net loss to Government of 2,348,5. In 1895-96 the revenues continued to show stead improvement, and there was a slight improvement in exchange. The year's transactior resulted in a net loss to Government of only 1,620,3 against 2,348,5 in the previous year.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised	Accounts.
21,244,1	RECEIPTS	21,536,8	21,674,3	21,859,2

284. The following are the items comprised in this group. Particulars of them are given in the succeeding statements :—

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts
18,152,1	State Railways (gross) . .	18,001,9	18,375,1	18,558,7
3,050,3	Guaranteed Railways (net) .	3,495,0	3,270,0	3,275,2
41,7	Subsidised Companies . .	39,9	29,2	25,3
21,244,1	TOTAL .	21,536,8	21,674,3	21,859,2

285. *State Railways.*—The gross receipts were 406,6 more than those of the previous year. The principal increases occurred on the East Indian, Southern Mahratta, North-Western and South Indian Railways. There was also an appreciable improvement in receipts on the Warora Colliery, Bengal Central, Guntakal-Mysore Frontier and East Coast Railways.

286. On the East Indian, the increase was due chiefly to steady development of traffic, a small portion only being attributable to abnormal causes such as pilgrim traffic. On the Southern Mahratta Railway the increase was due to development of traffic, to heavier bookings of coal from the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway to Dharmavaram and to a better business in salt, wheat, rice and *til* seeds. The increase on the North-Western Railway was due chiefly to the movement of troops for the Chitral Expedition, to the opening of about 100 miles of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway, to large booking of wheat to Karachi in May and June 1895, and to large outstandings against the Military Department at end of the previous year having been adjusted during 1895-96. The increase on the South Indian Railway was due to the festivals at Srirangam and Chidabaram having been exceptionally well attended and to the fact that festivals at Mailam, Tiruvallur, and Pulni were held twice during the year.

287. Compared with the Budget Estimate, there was an improvement of 556,8, of which the East Indian Railway contributes 243,4 owing to steady development of traffic; the Eastern Bengal Railway 131,6 owing to a favourable jute crop; the North-Western Railway 335,7 owing to the Chitral Expedition and the opening of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway; the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway 24,5 owing to the movements of troops in connection with the Chitral Expedition and a favourable import traffic in grain; the Southern Mahratta Railway 68,7 owing to traffic having been diverted in consequence of breaches on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the carriage of troops and baggage for the Chitral Expedition; and the South Indian Railway 63,5 owing to heavy pilgrim traffic. On the other hand there was a decrease on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway of 199,2 owing chiefly to a falling-off of traffic in grain and oil seeds; of 22,1 on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway due entirely to the rice and wheat crops having suffered for want of rain; and of 55,5 on the Indian Midland Railway owing to continued falling-off in goods traffic. The other variations call for no remark.

288. *Guaranteed Railways.*—The net receipts were 224,9 above those of the previous year, this being the result of improvement of earnings on all the lines. The traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was better than in 1894-95, the improvement being chiefly in the third class passenger traffic. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the traffic was better, both under passengers and goods, but chiefly goods under the heads cotton, grain and pulse, metals, timber and coal. On the Madras Railway there was an increase in coaching earnings owing chiefly to the raising of the third class passenger fare from 1½ to 2 pies per mile. The result would have been better but for the serious breaches in September 1895 on the Great Indian Peninsula, Nizam's and East Coast Railways which led to the suspension of through booking over these lines for a period of nearly two months.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXVI, and 38.—State Railways—Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1894-95.			Capital Outlay to 31st March 1896.	Railways.	Budget, 1895-96.			Revised, 1895-96.			Accounts, 1895-96.		
Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.			Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.
				IMPERIAL.									
5,248,5	1,566,1	3,682,4	35,139,1	East Indian . .	5,250,4	1,540,0	3,710,4	5,500,4	1,675,7	3,824,7	5,403,8	1,704,9	3,788,
1,005,4	572,2	433,2	10,340,7	Eastern Bengal .	935,0	570,0	365,0	978,7	567,5	411,2	946,3	561,0	435,
2,513,1	991,7	1,521,4	14,884,0	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	2,550,0	980,0	1,570,0	2,310,0	1,003,5	1,306,5	2,350,8	1,015,0	1,335.
3,254,2	1,903,4	1,350,8	42,727,9	North-Western .	3,150,0	1,850,0	1,300,0	3,420,0	1,915,0	1,505,0	3,485,7	1,876,9	1,608,8
1,105,3	482,2	623,1	11,509,7	Oudh & Rohilkhand .	930,0	435,0	515,0	980,0	500,0	480,0	974,5	500,5	473,
670,2	334,9	344,3	9,893,1	Bengal-Nagpur .	680,0	335,0	345,	645,0	330,0	315,0	657,9	329,5	328,4
527,3	411,4	155,9	12,575,0	Bengal & North-Western & Tirhoot	505,	402,5	102,5	560,0	445,0	115,0	567,2	437,0	130,
827,7	300,4	227,3	8,804,1	Indian Midland .	550,0	313,5	236,5	470,0	287,8	182,2	454,5	284,0	169,6
593,9	379,9	214,0	9,031,1	Southern Mahratta .	595,0	385,0	210,0	655,0	385,0	270,0	693,7	378,0	285,1
831,3	471,3	360,0	7,354,8	South Indian . .	840,0	507,8	332,2	900,0	510,0	390,0	903,5	514,8	388,7
16,325,9	7,413,5	8,912,4	153,126,5	TOTAL .	16,065,4	7,318,8	8,746,6	16,449,1	7,019,5	8,799,6	16,547,9	7,604,3	8,943,6
				OTHER RAILWAYS, IMPERIAL.									
3,9	2,8	1,1	22,2	Palanpur-Deesa .	4,5	3,0	1,5	3,9	2,5	1,0	3,8	2,7	1,1
16,2	10,0	6,2	231,8	Bhopal . .	17,5	11,0	6,5	14,2	9,7	4,5	14,2	9,0	4,1
22,0	13,1	8,9	499,1	Wardha Coal .	24,0	13,2	10,8	19,2	11,6	7,0	19,4	11,8	7,6
52,0	48,1	3,9	199,3	Warora Colliery .	53,	49,5	4,0	53,5	40,5	13,0	54,6	4[illegible]	14,4
42 0	40,0	2,0	109,5	Umaria Colliery .	45,	40,0	5,0	41,0	40,0	1,0	39,0	36,3	3
...	...	...		Burma . .	..	..	..	5,0	.	5,0	...	...	..
32,3	50,4	—18,1	2,209 2	Mu Valley .	55,0	67,5	—12,5	35,0	60,0	—25,0	40,8	62,5	—21,7
..	..	...	4,463,2	Assam-Bengal .	35,0	30,0	5,0	40,0	35,0	5,0	4[illegible]	32,	9,9
84,2	50,2	34,0	1,022,2	Bengal Central .	82,5	49,2	33,3	84,0	50,1	37,9	93,6	50,3	37,3
98,7	57,5	41,2	883,5	Lucknow-Bareilly .	85,0	49,7	35,3	82,0	49,7	32,3	81,4	51,9	29,5
38,3	24,8	13,5	588,4	Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	46,0	31,0	15,0	42,0	26,0	16,0	44,7	25,4	19,3
...	...	..	...	Bezwada-Madras .	3,0	1,9	1,1	.	..	..	...	..	...
136,4	96,7	49,7	1,457,8	Mysore . .	150,0	90,3	53,7	100,0	97,0	63,0	160,7	93,2	67,5
177,6	142,7	34,9	5,485,1	East Coast (*b*)	255,0	175,0	80,0	205,0	165,0	40,0	231,1	183,9	47,2
38,2	...	38,2	1,137,0	Dhond-Manmad	40,0	...	40,0	39,0	...	39,0	40,8	..	40,8
751,8	536,3	215,5	18,308,3	TOTAL OTHER RAILWAYS, IMPERIAL . .	890,0	611,0	279,0	833,8	593,5	240,3	867,3	609,5	257,8
9,077,7	7,949,8	9,127,9	171,434,8	TOTAL .	16,955,4	7,929,8	9,025,6	17,252,9	8,213,0	9,039,9	17,415,2	8,213,8	9,201,4
				Surplus Profits and share of net earnings, etc.									
...	192,8	—192,8	...	East Indian . .	...	160,0	—160,0	...	174,3	—174,3	...	179,6	—179,6
...	167,8	—167,8	..	Rajputana-Malwa .	...	160,0	—160,0	...	149,0	—149,0	...	146,5	—146,5
...	8,0	—8,0		Bengal Central .	...	8,2	—8,2	...	9,1	—9,1	...	4,9	—4,9
	2,7	—2,7	.	Lucknow-Bareilly .	...	1,8	—1,8	...	1,8	—1,8	...	1,7	—1,7
..	53,1	—53,1	..	Southern Mahratta .	...	50,0	—50,0	...	65,0	—65,0	...	65,5	—65,5
...	12,5	—12,5	...	Mysore . .	...	13,7	—13,7	..	16,0	—16,0	..	16,2	—16,2
..	22,2	—22,2	...	South Indian . .	...	17,2	—17,2	...	28,0	—28,0	...	27,5	—27,5
.	459,1	—459,1	..	TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS, ETC. . .	...	411,0	—411,0	..	444,0	—444,0	...	441,9	—441,9
9,077,7	8,408,9	8,668,8	171,434,8	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	16,955,4	8,340,8	8,614,6	17,252,9	8,657,0	8,595,9	17,415,2	8,655,7	8,759,5
				PROVINCIAL.									
595,5	350,3	245,2	5,386,0	Burma . . .	635,0	322,5	312,5	660,0	340,0	320,0	655,3	347,4	307,9
7,4	5,9	1,5	81,0	Jorhat . . .	7,3	6,4	9	7,8	2,3	5	8,1	7,4	7
2,5	2,1	4	78,2	Cherra-Companygunj .	2,7	2,3	4	2,3	2,1	2	2,5	2,3	2
33,2	...	433,2	...	Eastern Bengal .	365,0	...	365,0	411,3	...	411,3	435,3	...	435,3
14,6	10,7	3,9	178,0	Hyderabad-Shadipalli .	14,0	11,0	3,0	16,0	11,9	4,1	17,6	12,7	4,9
21,2	13,1	8,1	245,1	Mayavaram-Mutupet .	22,5	14,0	8,5	24,8	15,4	9,4	24,7	15,3	9,4
674,4	382,1	692,3	5,970,3	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	1,046,5	356,2	690,3	1,122,2	376,7	745,5	1,143,5	385,1	758,4
9752,1	8,791,0	9,361,1	177,405,1	GRAND TOTAL .	18,001,9	8,697,0	9,304,9	18,375,1	9,033,7	9,341,4	18,558,7	9,040,8	9,517,9

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.

East Indian Railway.

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
1,643,2	Coaching	1,630,0	1,760,0	1,788,6
3,525,0	Goods	3,540,0	3,660,0	3,587,8
80,3	Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	80,4	80,4	117,4
5,248,5	TOTAL .	5,250,4	5,500,4	5,493,8

289. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was an increase in the receipts of 2453. The increase under *Coaching* traffic was due to steady development of traffic, a small portion only being attributable to abnormal causes such as pilgrim traffic. An increase under Intermediate class traffic was especially noticeable and was caused by a radical change in rates. The increase under *Goods* traffic was chiefly due to an improvement in coal traffic, but this was to some extent neutralised by a falling off in the traffic of edible grains, wheat and rice. The increase under *Miscellaneous and Suspense* was due to a smaller number of vehicles having been hired from Foreign railways, realizations of outstanding house-rent from the Government Railway Police, and of a claim against the North Western Railway for supply of water at Umballa, and to increased receipts for landing stores for the Bengal and North-Western and Assam-Bengal Railways. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was an increase of 243,4. The Budget Estimate was based on the actuals of the previous year, and the increase was due to the same causes as led to the increase over the actuals of 1894-95.

Eastern Bengal Railway

(*including Provincial share*).

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
484,0	Coaching	470,0	498,2	510,9
833,4	Goods	736,5	810,0	825,4
121,2	Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	93,5	81,8	95,3
1,438,6	TOTAL .	1,300,0	1,390,0	1,431,6

290 The receipts were less than those of the previous year by 7,0, owing to the transfer of the Goalundo-Narayanganj steamer service to the India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited. They were better than the Budget Estimate by 131,6 owing to a favourable jute crop.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
709,9	Coaching	705,0	700,0	772,6
1,785,2	Goods	1,809,0	1,580,0	1,537,2
18,0	Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	36,0	30,0	41,0
2,513,1	TOTAL .	2,550,0	2,310,0	2,350,8

291. Contrasted with the actuals of the previous year the receipts showed a decrease of 162,3 There was an increase of 62,7 under *Coaching* due partly to development of traffic on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway and partly to ordinary fluctuations. There was a decrease of 248,0 under *Goods* traffic: the traffic in grains, oil-seeds and salt showed a falling off of 321,2 whilst there was an increase in raw cotton and general merchandise of 73,5. The increase under *Miscellaneous and Suspense* was due to fluctuations in traffic suspense balances. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was a decrease of 199,2. There was an increase of 67,6 under *Coaching* due to general improvement in traffic. Under *Goods* traffic there was a decrease of 271,8 due to a falling off of traffic in grain and oil-seeds. The increase under *Miscellaneous and Suspense* was due chiefly to the adjustment of supervision charges on construction works of the Nagda-Ujjain Railway, and to the hire of rolling-stock to the Rutlam-Nagda and Oodeypore-Chittore Railways.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

North-Western Railway.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
1,030,2	Coaching	1,000,0	1,150,0	1,158,1
2,170,1	Goods	2,080,0	2,149,5	2,216,2
53,9	Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	70,0	120,5	111,4
3,254,2	TOTAL .	3,150,0	3,420,0	3,485,7

292. The receipts as compared with the actuals of the previous year show an increase of 231,5. There was an increase under *Coaching* traffic of 127,9 due to the movement of troops for the Chitral expedition, and the opening of about 100 miles of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway; also an increase of 46,1 under *Goods* traffic due to large bookings of wheat to Karachi in May and June 1895. There was an increase under *Miscellaneous and Suspense* due to large outstandings against the Military Department at the end of the previous year having been adjusted during 1895-96. The increase of 335,7 over the Budget Estimate was due to movement of troops for the Chitral expedition, the opening of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway, and to a decrease in the suspense balances owing to payments during the year of outstandings against the Commissariat Department at the end of 1894-95.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
391,2	Coaching	400,0	408,5	406,5
698,5	Goods	520,0	546,0	538,3
15,6	Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	30,0	25,5	29,7
1,105,3	TOTAL .	950,0	980,0	974,5

293. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a decrease in the receipts of 130,8. There were small increases of 15,3 and 14,1 under *Coaching* and *Miscellaneous and Suspense* respectively due to traffic on these heads having been unfavourable during 1894-95, whilst under *Goods* traffic there was a decrease of 160,2 due to the traffic during the previous year having been exceptionally favourable. During the year under review there was a fair import traffic which ceased with the advent of the monsoon, but on the other hand the traffic towards the close of the year was unfavourably affected owing to uncertainty as to the coming crops consequent on the failure of the winter rains. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was an increase of 24,5, of which 6,5 occurred under *Coaching* traffic due to the movements of troops in connection with the Chitral expedition, and 18,3 under *Goods* traffic due to a favourable import traffic in grain and to the carriage of stores in connection with the Chitral expedition.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
135,1	Coaching	135,0	155,5	159,3
483,9	Goods	490,0	441,0	443,1
59,9	Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	55,0	48,5	55,5
679,2	TOTAL .	680,0	645,0	657,9

294. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a decrease in the earnings of 21,3. There was an increase of 23,9 under *coaching* traffic due to pilgrim traffic to Allahabad and Benares, despatches of emigrant coolies, and increase in parcels traffic. There was a decrease of 40,8 under *Goods* traffic, due chiefly to dullness of business in Calcutta and Bombay, to bad linseed and wheat crops, and specially to a bad rice crop. The decrease under *Miscellaneous and Suspense* was due to a smaller number of vehicles having been hired by the East Indian Railway, and to a falling off under "Mileage and demurrage" of vehicles consequent on the decline in goods traffic. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was a decrease of 22,1 which occurred under *Goods* traffic, due entirely to the rice and wheat crops having suffered for want of rain. The increase under *Coaching* traffic was due to the same causes that led to the increase over the actuals of the previous year.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
232,3	Coaching	226,4	230,0	231,5
276,1	Goods	275,0	268,2	270,4
58,9	Miscellaneous and Suspense	63,6	61,8	65,3
567,3	TOTAL	565,0	560,0	567,2

295. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was a decrease of only 1, which does not call for explanation. The increase of 2,2, as compared with the Budget, was due chiefly to the development of *Coaching* traffic.

Indian Midland Railway.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
204,5	Coaching	215,0	220,0	219,3
349,1	Goods	378,0	273,2	254,8
—25,9	Miscellaneous and Suspense	—43,0	—23,2	—19,6
527,7	TOTAL	550,0	470,0	454,5

296. The earnings, as compared with those of the previous year, showed a decrease of 73,2, which was due entirely to a falling off in *Goods* traffic. There was an increase of 14,8 under *Coaching* Traffic, due to improvement in passenger traffic and to other Military traffic in connection with the Chitral expedition. The decrease of 94,3 in *Goods* traffic was due chiefly to the abnormal import of wheat and food grains in the previous year. The traffic in oil-seeds also fell off owing to poor crops and small demands for export. During the previous year too the earnings had been considerably augmented by heavy consignments of materials for the Bina-Guna and Bhopal-Ujjain Railways. Compared with the Budget the actuals were less by 95,5 due to continued falling off in *Goods* traffic.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
223,3	Coaching	219,6	255,0	255,6
359,7	Goods	363,7	387,0	390,2
10,9	Miscellaneous and Suspense	11,7	13,0	17,9
593,9	TOTAL	595,3	655,0	663,7

297. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was an increase in the receipts of 69,8 due to development of traffic; to the diversion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway traffic consequent on the breaches on that line in the latter part of 1895; to heavier bookings of coal from the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway to Dharmavaram for the South Indian Railway and to Goribidnur for Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. to a better business in salt, wheat, rice and *til* seeds, and to the adjustment of arrear charges for rent of joint buildings at Castle Rock, and charges for commission received from the Kolhapur State Railway for stores purchased in England for that line, and interest charges on the customs shed and sidings at Castle Rock for the period ending December 1895. The increase of 68,7, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to traffic having been diverted in consequence of breaches on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and to the carriage of troops and baggage for the Chitral expedition and partly to improvement in traffic.

South Indian Railway.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
439,9	Coaching	450,0	473,8	474,7
381,5	Goods	374,8	417,0	418,8
9,9	Miscellaneous and Suspense	15,2	9,2	10,0
831,3	TOTAL	840,0	900,0	903,5

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

South Indian Railway—*continued.*

298. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase in the receipts of 72,2. The increase under *Coaching* traffic was due to the festivals at Srirangam and Chidambaram having been well attended and to the fact of festivals at Mailam, Tiruvallur and Pulni having occurred twice during the year. The increase in *Goods* traffic was due to terminal charges having been in operation throughout the year as against only three months during the preceding year. The increase over the Budget Estimate of 63,5 was due to the same causes that led to the increase over the actuals of the previous year.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	1895-96. Accounts.
751,8		890,0	828,8*	867,3

299. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was an increase of 115,5, of which 42,5 was due to the opening of a portion of the Assam-Bengal Railway. There was an increase of 53,5 on the East Coast Railway due to the opening of the Berhampore-Khurda Road Section. On the Mysore Railway there was an increase of 14,3, due partly to the diversion of traffic from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and partly to the booking of race horses *viâ* Bangalore, and to improved receipts in jawar, grain, pulse and salt, and to the carriage of pipes from Bombay for the Hessargutta water-works at Bangalore. On the Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway there was an increase of 6,4 due to an improvement in through bookings from Bangalore and to large consignments of coal and rice and of unrefined sugar to Goribidnur for the factory worked by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. There was an increase of 9,4 on the Bengal Central Railway due to an increase in passenger and jute traffic. There were also increases of 8,5, 2,6, and 2,6 on the Mu Valley Railway, Warora Colliery, and Dhond and Manmad Railway respectively, whilst on the other hand there were decreases of 2,0, 2,6, 2,4, and 17,3 on the Bhopal and Wardha Coal Railways, Umaria Colliery, and Lucknow-Bareilly Railway respectively.

300. The actuals were less than the Budget Estimate by 22,7 There were increases aggregating 33,0, of which 1,1, 11,1, 1,7, 10,7, 7,6, and 8 occurred on the Warora Colliery, the Bengal Central, Guntakal-Mysore Frontier, Mysore, Assam-Bengal, and Dhond and Manmad Railways respectively, whilst the decreases amounted to 55,7, and occurred 7 on the Palanpore-Deesa, 3,3 on the Bhopal, 4,6 on the Wardha Coal, 5,4 on the Umaria Colliery, 14,2 on the Mu Valley, 3,6 on the Lucknow-Bareilly, and 23,9 on the East Coast Railways.

* Excluding the estimated Imperial share of net receipts of the Burma Railway amounting to 5,0.

STATE RAILWAYS—PROVINCIAL.

Burma Railway.

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	1895-96. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
318,1	Coaching	635,0	665,0†	342,9
266,7	Goods			302,8
10,7	Miscellaneous and Suspense			9,6
595,5	TOTAL	635,0	665,0	655,3

† Including estimated Imperial share of net receipts, 5,0.

301. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase in earnings of 59,8 chiefly under *Coaching* and *Goods* traffic accounted for by better trade and development of traffic. The same causes led to the increase over the Budget.

Other Railways—Provincial.

(*Omitting Eastern Bengal Railway.*)

1894-95. Accounts.	1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	1895-96. Accounts.
45,7	46,5	50,9	52,9

302. There was an increase of 7,2 compared with the actuals of the previous year, of which 3,0 occurred on the Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway, and 3,5 on the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway, due to steady development of traffic. There also was a small increase of 7 on the Jorhat Railway.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts.

Accounts, 1894-95.			Guaranteed Railway Companies.	Budget, 1895-96.			Revised, 1895-96.			Accounts, 1895-96.			Guaranteed interest, 1895-96.	Percentage of charges on receipts.
Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.		Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.		
1,630,2	596,4	1,033,8	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,585,0	620,0	965,0	1,752,5	655,0	1,097,5	1,785,9	653,6	1,132,3	751,6	36·60
3,439.8	1,937,4	1,502,4	Great Indian Peninsula . .	3,900,0	1,900,0	2,000,0	3,400,0	1,800,0	1,600,0	3,351,4	1,795,8	1,555,6	2,116,8	53·58
1,054,1	540,0	514,1	Madras . .	1,075,0	545,0	530,0	1,115,0	542,5	572,5	1,117,8	530,5	587,3	938,3	47·46
6,124,1	3,073,8	3,050,3	Total .	6,560,0	3,065,0	3,495,0	6,267.5	2,997,5	3,270,0	6,255,1	2,979,9	3,275,2	3,806,7	47·64

Gross Receipts.

303. The increase of 131,0, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due principally to an improvement on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, owing to the development of traffic under both Passengers and Goods. The principal commodities in respect of which the goods traffic improved are cotton, grain and pulse, metals, provisions, timber and coal. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the earnings were better by 53.2, but this increase was more than counterbalanced by smaller receipts under suspense, and the year's transactions resulted in a decrease in gross receipts of 88,4. On the Madras Railway there was an improvement of 63,7, due principally to the enhancement of 3rd class passenger fares. The improvement would have been more, but for the serious breaches in September 1895 on the Great Indian Peninsula, Nizam's, and East Coast Railways, which led to the suspension of through booking over these lines for nearly two months.

304. The total gross receipts have fallen short of the Budget Estimate by 304,9, as under:—

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	+200,9
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	—548,6
Madras Railway	+42,8

305. Of the increase on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, 47,2 occurred under Coaching traffic, 130 5 under Goods traffic, and 23,2 under Sundries, due to a greater improvement in earnings than was anticipated when the Budget Estimate was framed; the decrease on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway occurred chiefly under Goods traffic, and was due to the revival of traffic which was anticipated when the Budget was framed not having taken place. The increase on the Madras Railway was due to the improvement in earnings under both Coaching and Goods, owing to the favourable results obtained by the increase of the 3rd class passenger fare and to heavy traffic in food-grains, iron, salt, hides and skins, oils, and provisions, coal and timber.

Working Expenses.

306. The total working expenses were less than those of the previous year by 93,9, as under:—

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	+57,2
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	—143,6
Madras Railway	—9,5

307. The increase on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway was due chiefly to heavy outlay in the Locomotive and Traffic Departments, on account of increased consumption of coal and running stores, larger renewals and repairs of engines, and engagement of extra station staff to meet heavy traffic. The decrease on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was due partly to reduced outlay on maintenance owing to smaller issues of permanent-way materials at lower rates, and to the suspension of outlay on platelayer's huts. Reduced outlay in the Carriage and Wagon and Traffic Departments also contributed to the decrease. The former was due to the curtailment of repairs to coaching and goods vehicles, to the lower price of new iron-work for renewal of covered goods wagons, to smaller issues

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts—*continued.*

of new materials, and to the use of second-hand materials; and the latter, to the reduction of station and train staff, and to the absence of staff on compulsory leave. The decrease on the Madras Railway was due chiefly to less repairs to vehicles than in 1894-95, and to a large reduction in loss by exchange due to the smaller issues of English stores for repairs.

308. The actual expenses were less than the provision made in the Budget Estimate by 85,1, as follows:—

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	+33,6
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	—104,2
Madras Railway	—14,5

309. The increase on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway was due to heavy expenditure in the Locomotive Department consequent on the increased train mileage. The reduction on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was due to the large deficiency in the traffic as estimated for when the Budget was prepared. The decrease on the Madras Railway was due to smaller outlay in the Engineering and Carriage and Wagon Departments owing to a saving under all heads of maintenance of ways, works and stations, to the proportion chargeable to the Kolar Gold Fields Railway being more than anticipated, and to less repairs and renewals of vehicles having been undertaken than was provided for. This saving was absorbed to a certain extent by the expenses of the Locomotive Department being higher than the provision, owing to the increased outlay on fuel, maintenance, and renewal of engine and machinery and loss by exchange.

XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Repayment of Advances of interest).

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	1895-96. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
41,7	Mysore Railway	39,9	29,2	25,3

310. The credit under India represents the amount recoverable from the Mysore Durbar in settlement of the net charge for interest paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in connection with the Mysore Railway. The receipts, working expenses, and interest charges of the Mysore Railway are recorded in the accounts under their respective railway heads, and the recovery of the net charge for interest (*i.e.*, interest on capital expended, *minus* net receipts) from the Mysore Durbar is credited under this head. The settlement with the Mysore Durbar is effected outside the Railway accounts. The details of the amounts recoverable are given below:—

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	1895-96. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	MYSORE RAILWAY—			
87,9	Interest on Capital	88,0	84,2	84,5
9,0	*Less*—Charge for interest borne by Government for the unexpended balance of the Capital retained in its hands	8,1	8,0	7,9
78,9		79,9	76,2	76,6
37,2	Net receipts	40,0	47,0	51,3
41,7	Net charge for interest recoverable from the Mysore Durbar	39,9	29,2	25,3

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
23,592,6	EXPENDITURE . .	23,685,0	23,458,0	23,479,5

311. These figures comprise the expenditure under the following heads:—

	STATE RAILWAYS—			
8,791 0	Working Expenses .	8,697,0	9,033,7	9,040,8
5,299,0	Interest on debt .	5,464,7	5,387,8	5,391,0
3,119,3	Annuities . . .	3,127,5	2,991,3	3,001,1
401,0	Interest on Advances .	401,3	387,5	385,7
1,279,3	Interest on Capital Deposits	1,281,8	1,230,2	1,234,0
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES—			
632,2	Surplus Profits, etc. .	618,0	532,3	530,3
3,953,8	Interest . . .	3,964,6	3,794,6	3,806,7
	SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES—			
16,7	Land, etc. .	30,1	25,5	18,3
...	Advances of Interest .	...	...	...
100,3	MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE .	100,0	75,1	71,6
23,592,6		23,685,0	23,458,0	23,479,5

312. The actuals were less than those of the previous year by 113,1 and than the Budget Estimate by 205,5. The charges on account of exchange were lower by 407,7 and 421,7, chiefly on account of a rise in the market rate.

313. The decrease under *State Railways*, compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred chiefly in Annuities, Interest on Advances, and Interest on Capital Deposits, and was due to the rise in exchange. The increase in Working Expenses of State Railways was due to the larger traffic worked, and that in Interest on debt resulted from the progress of State Railway construction.

314. Under *Guaranteed Companies* there was a decrease of 101,9 in Surplus Profits, etc., due to a fall in traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. There was also a decrease in Interest of 147,1 due entirely to the more favourable rate of exchange.

315. The decrease compared with the Budget Estimate occurred chiefly in Annuities, Interest on Advances, and Interest on Capital Deposits, due to a rise in exchange, also in the Surplus Profits and Interest of Guaranteed Companies. The differences in Surplus Profits and Interest were due to the same causes which led to the decrease as compared with the actuals of the previous year.

38.—State Railways—Working Expenses.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
8,791,0	EXPENDITURE . .	8,697,0	9,033,7	9,040,8

316. The details of these amounts by individual railways are given on page 88. The explanation of the increases over the actuals of the previous year and over the figures of the Budget Estimate is given below:—

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.

East Indian Railway

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
462,2	Maintenance	438,0	442,1	461,0
416,8	Locomotive	411,1	503,4	513,8
144,1	Carriage and Wagon	133,5	147,3	148,5
297,3	Traffic	295,5	311,9	314,1
245,7	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	261,0	271,0	266,6
1,566,1	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES .	1,540,0	1,675,7	1,704,9
192,8	Share of surplus profits paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	160,0	174,3	179,6
1,758,9	TOTAL .	1,700,0	1,850,0	1,884,5

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

East Indian Railway.

317. The increase under working expenses, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was 138,8 due to the higher price of coal, to larger consumption of coal and stores owing to increased train-mileage and engine renewals, twenty-six engines having been renewed as compared with sixteen in the previous year, to payment of 15 per cent. of salary in lieu of Exchange Compensation Allowance to train and station staff which was not sanctioned in 1894-95, and to a special credit during the previous year of 43,2 on account of rebate from the Government Telegraph Department in terms of the Telegraph Committee's report. Against these increases there was a decrease under Electric Telegraph due to less expenditure consequent on the reductions sanctioned on the report of the Special Committee that investigated these charges; to decreased payments for hire of vehicles, and mileage and demurrage of Foreign stock. The decrease in the payments to the company on account of their share of surplus profits was due to the lower rate of exchange at which the fixed sterling charges for annuities and interest were converted. The increase over the Budget Estimate was due, in addition to the causes which led to the increase over the actuals of the previous year, to increased expenditure on improvement of fencing and strengthening bridges, to more vehicles having been re-built, and to heavy replacements of wheels for increasing the carrying capacity of stock. The increase under Company's share of surplus profits and contribution to Provident Fund was due to increased earnings.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
125,6	Maintenance	132,5	123,9	121,7
126,4	Locomotive	126,6	131,8	131,2
55,5	Carriage and Wagon	56,5	58,0	54,9
126,8	Traffic	124,0	128,0	129,3
137,9	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	130,4	125,8	123,9
572,2	TOTAL	570,0	567,5	561,0

318. The expenditure was less than that of the previous year by 11,2 and than the Budget Estimate by 9,0 owing to the transfer of the Goalundo-Narayanganj steamer service to the Indian General Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
158,4	Maintenance	170,0	170,0	178,3
431,6	Locomotive	408,7	430,0	421,9
98,9	Carriage and Wagon	105,1	103,0	104,8
158,5	Traffic	154,4	162,5	161,5
144,3	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	141,8	137,8	148,5
991,7	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	980,0	1,003,5	1,015,0
167,8	Share of surplus profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	160,0	149,0	146,5
1,159,5	TOTAL	1,140,0	1,152,5	1,161,5

319. Compared with the actuals of the previous year the working expenses showed an increase of 23,3. There was a net increase of 19,9 under *Maintenance* due to larger outlay on relaying; to carriage of more rails and sleepers; to a credit during 1894-95 for arrear over-charges on stores, and to the entire length of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway having been worked throughout the year; against these increases, however, there were small decreases under general superintendence and repairs of stations and buildings. There was a decrease of 9,7 under *Locomotive* expenses due chiefly to less train mileage run. There was an increase of 5,9 under *Carriage and Wagon* expenses due to heavier rebuilding operations in connection with repairs and renewals of vehicles; to a special credit in 1894-95 for over charges on stores; to more new minor works having been carried out, and to the entire length of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway being open throughout the year. The decrease in *Surplus profits, etc.*, was due to the large falling off in traffic. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was an increase of 35,0. There was an increase under *Maintenance* of 8,3 due to heavier renewals of permanent-way and repairs of bridges. The increase of 13,2 under *Locomotive* expenses was due to insufficient provision having been made for fuel and maintenance and renewals of Locomotive engines and machinery. There was an increase of 7,1 under *Traffic*

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Rajputana-Malwa Railway—*continued.*

expenses due chiefly to insufficient provision for general superintendence, station staff, fuel, lighting, water, general stores, printing and stationery. The decrease in the *Share of surplus profits, etc.*, was due to the net result of the year's working not having proved as satisfactory as was anticipated at the time the Budget Estimate was framed.

North-Western Railway.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
630,5	Maintenance	590,5	580,0	558,9
670,6	Locomotive	647,0	720,0	698,8
199,5	Carriage and Wagon	184,3	185,0	173,1
251,7	Traffic	259,8	260,0	264,6
151,1	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	168,4	170,0	181,5
1,903,4	TOTAL	1,850,0	1,915,0	1,876,9

320. The working expenses proper were less than the charges for the previous year by 55,1, but owing to fluctuations in outstanding charges and suspense items, the net saving was 26,5. There was a decrease in *Maintenance*, charges for renewals, flood damages and strengthening bridges were not as heavy as in the preceding year; there was an increase in *Locomotive* expenses, and in *Traffic* expenses due to heavier traffic; there was a decrease in *Carriage and Wagon* expenses mainly in repairs and renewals of stock. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was an increase due chiefly to fluctuations in suspense balances.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
146,8	Maintenance	117,5	166,0	166,3
141,7	Locomotive	136,0	126,0	123,2
54,0	Carriage and Wagon	56,0	68,5	67,8
78,2	Traffic	75,7	80,0	79,6
61,5	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	4 ,8	59,5	63,9
482,2	TOTAL	435,0	500,0	500,8

321. Contrasted with the actuals of the previous year, the expenditure showed an increase of 18,6, due chiefly to more extensive renewals of rails, special renewals of weak girders, and to renewals of goods vehicles. There were decreases under *Locomotive* and *General*, and *Miscellaneous* due to the smaller traffic worked, and to reduced payments on account of mileage of foreign stock, the result of reduced import traffic during the year, whilst there was an increase under *Suspense*.

322. The increase over the Budget Estimate was due to special renewals of rails, weak girders and goods vehicles.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
99,9	Maintenance	95,0	83,5	83,4
86,1	Locomotive	91,0	88,0	88,6
18,6	Carriage and Wagon	22,7	26,0	25,4
51,4	Traffic	52,5	53,0	54 0
78,9	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	73,8	79,5	78,1
334,9	TOTAL	335,0	330,0	329,5

323. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a decrease under *Maintenance* due to heavy payments during 1894-95 on account of arrears of Exchange Compensation claims, repairs of stations and buildings, staff quarters, and ballast train charges. The increase under *Locomotive* expenses was due to a rise in the price of coal and to carriage of more coal to keep up the stock which had run low. The increase under *Carriage and Wagon* was due to replacements of bearing springs and broken axles and special repairs to goods vehicles. The increase under *Traffic* was due to annual increments to staff and payments of arrear printing and stationery charges appertaining to the previous year which were under dispute. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was a decrease under *Maintenance* due chiefly to delaying of 5 miles more of the Katni-Umaria section not having been taken up. The decrease under *Locomotive* was due to less expenditure having been incurred on running expenses, fuel, oil, tallow, etc., consequent on reduced train mileage. The differences under the other heads between the Budget and actuals were due to the same causes that produced the differences between the actuals of the two years.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
58,7	Maintenance	55,0	60,5	61,7
47,4	Locomotive	47,2	49 0	50,8
13,4	Carriage and Wagon	12,7	1 .7	15,4
45,5	Traffic	43,1	42,5	42,3
69,0	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	67,0	72,3	79,0
177,4	Share of net earnings paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	177,5	205,0	183,7
411,4	TOTAL .	402,5	445.0	437,9

324. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the previous year was 26.5, due partly to relaying work and the renewal of goods wagons having been carried out during 1895-96 and to a rise in the price of coal. There was also an increase of 11,3 under *Company's share of net earnings* due to 25 per cent. of the gross earnings of the combined system for January 1896 having been paid to the Company in 1895-96 in terms of the new arrangement come to by the Government of India. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was an increase of 6 7 under *Maintenance*, due chiefly to the expenditure on relaying 110 miles with 50 lbs. rails, and to the erection of the Gogra temporary Pile Bridge not having been anticipated. Under *Locomotive* expenses the increase of 3 6 was due to a rise in the price of coal. There was an increase of 2,7 under *Carriage and Wagon* expenses due to the erection of sixty iron-covered goods wagons in replacement of old wooden ones which was not estimated for. Under *General, Miscellaneous* and *Suspense* there was an increase of 12,0 due to under-estimates of the Home and Engineering charges and of working vessels and fuel, to law expenses incurred in connection with the Bunar Chák Embankment case, and to the write off of amount recoverable from Messrs. Smith Rodwell & Co.

Indian Midland Railway.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
80,1	Maintenance	86,2	67,0	66,0
97,8	Locomotive	104,0	102,3	100,5
25,3	Carriage and Wagon	26,0	25,7	25,2
50,2	Traffic	51,5	46,4	47,0
47,0	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	45,8	46,4	46,2
300,4	TOTAL .	313,5	287,8	284,9

325. The actuals were less by 15.5 than those of the previous year. Under *Maintenance* there was a saving of 14.1 due to decreased expenditure on extraordinary renewals, permanent way, and painting and re-timbering bridges Under *Locomotive* expenses there was an increase of 2,7 due to heavier repairs of old stock and to the cost of thoroughly repairing six engines sold to the East Coast Railway. Under *Traffic* expenses there was a decrease of 3,2 due to the lighter traffic dealt with. As compared with the Budget Estimate there was a lapse of 28,6 due to excess provision having been made under *Maintenance* for expenditure on extraordinary renewals, under *Locomotive* expenses for fuel, and under *Traffic* expenses for station and train staff.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
106,4	Maintenance	101,3	92,3	90,4
124,6	Locomotive	134,2	139,0	131,3
28,5	Carriage and Wagon	27,8	33.0	31.7
62,4	Traffic	58,6	62,5	64,1
58,0	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	63,1	67,2	61,1
379,9	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES .	385,0	385.0	378,6
53,1	Share of net earnings paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	50,0	65,0	65,5
433,0	TOTAL .	435,0	450,0	444,1

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Southern Mahratta Railway—*continued.*

326. The increase in the actuals, as compared with those of the previous year, occurred chiefly in the *share of net earnings paid to the Company* due to improvement in earnings. The decrease under *Maintenance* was due to special renewal of sleepers having been less extensive than in the previous year. The increases under *Locomotive* and *Carriage and Wagon* expenses were due to increased train mileage run and heavier repairs to engines and wagons. The increase under *Traffic* expenses was due to the entertainment of additional staff, to the grant of mileage allowances to guards instead of *batta*, and to additional outlay on oil and miscellaneous stores for the running of night trains. The increase under *General, Miscellaneous* and *Suspense* was due to the provisional adjustment of pontage charges for the Kistna bridge traffic for the four half years ending December 1895. The increase over the Budget Estimate was due to a larger *share of net earnings paid to the Company.*

South Indian Railway.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
99,9	Maintenance	125,4	112,3	114,6
174,1	Locomotive	180,0	191,0	193,1
60,5	Carriage and Wagon	55,6	62,4	63,8
70,7	Traffic	77,6	73,3	72,9
66,1	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	69,2	71,0	70,4
471,3	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES .	507,8	510,0	514,8
22,2	Share of net receipts paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	17,2	28,0	27,5
493,5	TOTAL .	525,0	538,0	542,3

327. The working expenses, compared with the actuals of the previous year, showed an increase of 43,5. The increase under *Maintenance* was due to a larger number of miles having been renewed with 50 lbs. rails. The increase under *Locomotive* expenses was due to increased train mileage, and to increase in carriage of revenue stores. The increase under *Carriage and Wagon* expenses was due to reconstruction of 65 third class carriages; on the other hand there was a saving on repairs and renewals of goods vehicles. The increase under *Traffic* expenses was due to extra lights provided at stations, to opening of a new trial station at Serndanur, to increased supplies of forms and tickets and to the entertainment of extra clerical staff for the Traffic Manager's and Assistant Traffic Manager's offices. The increase under *General, Miscellaneous* and *Suspense* was chiefly due to the payment to the late Agent, of gratuity and furlough allowances. The increase in *share of net receipts paid to the Company and contribution to Provident Fund* was due to increased net earnings. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was a net increase of 7,0 in working expenses. The decrease under *Maintenance* was due to changes in establishment, to the full number of subordinates not having been employed, and to the postponement of the work of cross sleepering the 30', 50' and 70' feet bridges. The increases under *Locomotive* and *Carriage and Wagon* expenses were chiefly due to increased train mileage.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

1894-95. Accounts.	Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
559,5	634,8	621,2	632,3

328. The actuals exceeded those of the previous year by 72,8. The increased mileage worked, due to the opening of sections of the Assam-Bengal and East Coast Railways, accounted for 32,7 and 41,2 respectively. On the Mu Valley Railway there was an increase of 12,1 and on the Bengal Central Railway of 6,1 due to increased expenditure consequent on increased earnings, whilst there was an increase of 3,7 in the amount paid on account of surplus profits and share of net earnings on the Mysore State Railway. On the other hand the chief decreases were 7,9 on the Warora Colliery due to reduction in establishment, to decrease in working expenses owing to increase in the coal brought out of the broken workings and to decrease in coal consumption; to decrease in repairs and renewals of all machinery, chiefly pit tubs, and to a credit in the previous year on account of value of three Warren girders transferred to the Assam-Bengal Railway. On the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway there was a decrease of 5,6 due to general dullness of traffic, and to loss of the special diverted traffic carried in the previous year. The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by only 2,5.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

State Railways—Provincial.

Burma Railway.

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	1895-96. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
109,6	Maintenance			86,3
105,5	Locomotive			119,7
34,4	Carriage and Wagon	322,5	340,0	33,5
63,5	Traffic			63,0
37,3	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense			44,9
350,3	TOTAL	322,5	340,0	347,4

329. The working expenses of the year were less than the actuals of the previous year, by only 2,9. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was an increase of 24,9 due to increased traffic. There was a decrease under *Maintenance* due to reduction in subordinate staff and to less work being done in conservancy of rivers and repairs to stations and buildings than was budgetted for. There were increases under *Locomotive*, *Carriage and Wagon* and *Traffic* and *Miscellaneous Expenses.*

Other Railways—Provincial.

1894-95. Accounts.	1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	1895-96. Accounts.
31,8	33,7	36,7	37,7

330. The actuals were 5,9 in excess of those of the previous year; of this excess 1,5, 2,0 and 2,2 occurred on the Jorhat, Hyderabad-Shadipalli and Mayavaram-Mutupet Railways, respectively, due to increased expenses consequent on increased earnings. Compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates the variations were small.

38.—State Railways.

Interest on Debt.

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	1895-96. Accounts.
3,497,5	INTEREST ON CAPITAL FOUND BY GOVERNMENT	3,667,8	3,668,7	3,666,4
	INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL—			
	East Indian Railway—			
64,6	Debenture Stock	64,6	64,6	64,6
	Stock issued in Redemption of annuity and Debenture Stock—			
3	Rupee debt—4 per cent.	2	2	...
237,6	Sterling Stock—3½ per cent.	235,6	235,6	235,6
7,4	Do. 3 per cent.	7,5	7,5	7,5
	Eastern Bengal Railway—			
13,9	Debenture Stock	14,0	14,0	14,0
20,2	Stock issued in Redemption of annuity and Debenture Stock	20,0	20,0	20,0
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway—			
163,2	Stock issued in Redemption of annuity	162,0	162,0	162,0
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway—			
15,0	Debentures and Debenture Stock	15 0	15,0	15,0
312,1	Stock issued for purchase of Railway and in Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Stock	312,1	312,1	312,1
	South Indian Railway—			
29,3	Debentures and Debenture Stock	29,3	29,3	29,3
119,9	Stock issued for purchase of Railway and in Redemption of Debentures	119,9	119,9	119,9
4,481,0	TOTAL INTEREST ON CAPITAL	4,648,0	4,648,9	4,646,4
818,0	EXCHANGE	816,7	738,9	744,6
5,299,0	TOTAL INTEREST ON DEBT	5,464,7	5,387,8	5,391,0

331. There was a decrease in the actuals as compared with those of the previous year, and with the Budget Estimate in charges for exchange owing to the rise in the rate of exchange. Omitting exchange the charges approximate closely to the Budget and Revised Estimates, but exceed those of the previous year by 165,4, as the charges for interest on capital found by Government are increasing year by year with the progress of construction.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Interest on Capital found by Government.

332. The following statement shows how the interest charged in the accounts of 1895-96 has been computed :—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON WHICH INTEREST IS CHARGEABLE.

	E. I. Ry. 3½ per cent.		E. B Ry.	Other State Railways.	TOTAL.
Capital Expenditure at end of 1894-95 . .	...	3,968.0	7,128,1	74.127,5	85,223,6
Capital Expenditure during 1895-96 . .	223,1	26,3	142,5	3,532,9	3,924,8
Capital Expenditure at end of 1895-96 . .	223,1	3,994,3	7,270.6	77,660,4	89.148,4
Debentures discharged	..	3,546,7	815,6	...	4,362,3
INTEREST.					
Interest on Capital Account at beginning of the year	...	158,7	285,1	2,965,1	3,408,9
Interest on Debentures, etc., discharged . .	...	141,9	32,6	...	174,5
Half a year's interest on Capital spent during the year	3,9	5	2,9	70,7	78,0
TOTAL .	3,9	301,1	320,6	3,035,8	3,661,4
Add—¼ per cent. on the Holkar Loan of a crore, which bears 4¼ per cent. interest . .	...	...	...	5,0	5,0
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGED, 1895-96 .	3,9	301,1	320,6	3,040,8	3,666,4
„ „ „ 1894-95 .	...	292,9	310,5	2,888,1	3,497,5

Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds).

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised	Accounts.
	ENGLAND—			
1,172,6	East Indian Railway	1,174,5	1,174,3	1,174,3
121,5	Eastern Bengal Railway	121,6	121,3	121,3
408,6	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway	409,8	409,8	409,8
1,702,7	TOTAL ENGLAND .	1,705,9	1,705,4	1 705,4
1,416,6	EXCHANGE	1,421,6	1,285,9	1 295,7
3,119,3	GRAND TOTAL .	3,127,5	2,991,3	3,001,1

333. The sterling payments agreed closely with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, and absolutely with the Revised Estimate, but the charge for exchange was lower than the actuals of the previous year, and than the Budget Estimate owing to a rise in the rate of exchange.

Interest chargeable against Companies on advances.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	India—			
...	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	...	3,5	3
...	Indian-Midland Railway	...	...	2
...		...	3,5	5
	ENGLAND—			
16,3	Bengal Central Railway	16,3	16,3	16,3
89,7	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	89,7	89,7	89,7
43,7	Indian-Midland Railway	43,7	43,7	43,7
69,2	Southern Mahratta Railway	69,2	69,2	69,2
218,9		218,9	218,9	218,9
182,1	EXCHANGE	182,4	165,1	166 3
401,0	TOTAL .	401,3	387,5	385,7

Interest.

334. As explained in previous reports, the capital required by the above Companies has from 1889-90 been advanced by the Secretary of State from funds raised under the provisions of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act, and the interest chargeable against the Companies on the advances is shown under this head. The actual amounts in sterling agreed absolutely with those of the previous year, the Budget and Revised Estimates. The figures under "India" represent interest on the expenditure incurred in India on the extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways which was met from rupee advances.

Exchange.

335. The decrease in exchange was due to the more favourable rate of exchange which obtained.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Interest on Capital Deposited by Companies.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts
	INTEREST ON OVERDRAWN CAPITAL—			
	INDIA —			
6,3	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	6,4	6,1	6,0
	INTEREST ON SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—			
	INDIA—			
10,4	Bengal Nagpur Railway	19,4	19,4	19,4
8,8	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	8,8	8,5	8,6
	ENGLAND —			
49,5	Assam-Bengal Railway	59,0	58,8	58,8
17,9	Bengal Central Railway	17,5	17,5	17,5
171,2	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	165,0	165,0	165,0
209,5	Indian-Midland Railway	208,3	208,3	208,2
201,8	Southern Mahratta Railway	200,5	200,5	200,5
30,0	South Indian Railway	30,0	30,0	30,0
...	East Indian	...	1,9	1,9
714,0		711,9	716,0	715,9
565,3	EXCHANGE	566,9	514,2	518,1
1,279,3	TOTAL	1,281,8	1,230,2	1,234,0

Interest.

336. The increase in the sterling payments over the actuals of the previous year occurred under the Assam-Bengal Railway, consequent on the additional capital paid up by the Company; and under the East Indian Railway on account of capital raised by the issue of debentures, authority for which was granted by a recent Act of Parliament.

Exchange.

337. The decrease in the actuals compared with those of the previous year and with the Budget Estimate was due to a rise in the rate of exchange.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts
	MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS—			
283,4	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	255,0	323,1	323,7
317,3	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	330,0	171,8	171,7
...	Madras Railway	...	6,3	6,1
600,7	TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS	585,0	501,2	501,5
	LAND AND SUPERVISION—			
15,8	India—Share of Office of Director General of Railways	16,1	16,5	16,6
1	Central Provinces	1	1	1
7,2	Assam	7,0	7,0	6,9
16,6	Bengal	13,5	17,3	17,0
15,6	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	16,5	17,0	17,2
15,5	Madras	16,4	15,7	14,7
25,4	Bombay	29,4	24,2	23,0
96,2		99,0	97,8	95,5
64,7	*Deduct*—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	*66,0*	*66,7*	*66,7*
31,5	TOTAL LAND AND SUPERVISION	33,0	31,1	28,8
€32,2	GRAND TOTAL	618,0	532,3	530,3

Section H—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision—*continued.*

SURPLUS PROFITS.

338. The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, was due to a fall in traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The difference would have been more, but for the increase in the share of surplus profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company consequent on the increased traffic and for the fact of the Madras Railway Company having earned surplus profits for the first time.

Land and Supervision.

339. The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due chiefly to smaller payments for land acquired in connection with railways in Bombay. Smaller payments for land and smaller credits realised from the sale-proceeds thereof in Madras have to a certain extent contributed to the decrease. The lapse on the Budget and Revised Estimates was due to the causes stated above, and to no payments having been made against the specific provision for land required at the stations of Kurla, Mumbra, and Godhra, and for doubling the line between Virar and Dáhánu.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Interest.

1894-95. Account.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	INTEREST—			
64	India	2,2	3,2	2,8
2,154.7	England	2,161,3	2,161,6	2,161,6
2,161.1		2,163,5	2,164,8	2,164,4
1,792,7	EXCHANGE	1,801,1	1,629,8	1,642,3
3,953,8	TOTAL	3,964,6	3,794,6	3,806,7

340. The decrease in the charges in India, compared with those of the previous year, was due to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway not having overdrawn its capital to the extent it did in 1894-95. The decrease under exchange, compared with the actuals of 1894-95 and the Budget Estimate, was due to the more favourable rate of exchange.

40.—Subsidised Companies—Land Subsidy and Interest.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
7	Bengal and North-Western Railway—(*Land*)	17,7	12,5	6,6
7	Delhi-Umbaila-Kalka Railway—(*Land*)	3	7	6
12	Nilgiri Railway—(*Land*)	2,0	1,0	9
...	South Behar Railway—(*Land*)	...	1	1
...	Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway (*Land*)	...	1,0	...
2,6	TOTAL IMPERIAL	20,0	15,3	8,2
	PROVINCIAL—			
4,0	Rohilkhand Kumaon Railway—(*Subsidy*)	...	...	...
10,1	Dibru Sadiya Railway—(*Subsidy and Audit*)	10,1	10,1	10,0
...	Dooars Railway—(*Land*)	...	1	1
14,1	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	10,1	10,2	10,1
16,7	GRAND TOTAL	30,1	25,5	18,3

341. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a net increase of 1,6. There was more land acquired for the Bengal and North-Western Railway and larger payments were made for compensation. The decrease of 4,0 on account of subsidy to the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway was due to the fact that the annual payment ceased on the 31st December 1894 in terms of the contract with the Company. The small outlay, as compared with the Budget, was due chiefly to short payments of compensation in the districts of Gonda, Baraich, and Barabanki for land acquired for the Gogra bridge and approaches and the Gonda-Balrampur and Tulsipur Branch.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	1895-96. Accounts.
	IMPERIAL.			
	(India General and Political)—			
2,0	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges .	5,0	2,5	2,1
15,8	Director-General's Establishment, share of—	16,1	16,5	16,6
2,0	Port Store-keeper's Establishment	1,4	2,4	2,4
3,0	Rutlam-Bara Survey	...	—1,1	—1,1
2,1	Pachpadra-Umarkot Survey	...	...	..
3,2	Chambal-Muttra Survey	2,2	1,7	1,7
4,5	Shadipalli-Balotra Survey	1,4	1,0	1,0
...	Reserve	30,1	2,0	...
32,6	Total .	56,2	25,0	22,7
	Central Provinces—			
4	Bina-Guna Railway—(*Land*)	3	1	1
...	Sambulpore-Khurda Survey	...	1	1
3,2	Saugor-Katni Survey	2.5	—5,7	—5,7
4	Raipur-Sonpur Survey	...	...	.
4,0	Total .	2,8	—5,5	—5,5
	Burma—			
9	Mogaung-Irrawaddy Survey	2,0	...	...
1,6	Mogaung-Myitkyina Survey			
7,6	Mandalay-Kunlon Survey	...	...	...
10,7	Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Survey	2,3	2,0	1,9
5,4	Assam-Burma Connection Survey	14,8	18,0	17,9
26,2	Total .	19,1	20,0	19,8
	Assam—			
...	Assam-Bengal-Lakhimpur Survey	...	5	4
	Bengal—			
...	Eastern Bengal State Railway Extensions and branches .	...	1,8	1,8
1,4	Cuttack-Midnapur-Calcutta Survey	...	...	
..	Mahanadi Bridge Survey	...	2,9	2,9
...	Sone Bridge Survey	...	1,4	...
3	Singhia-Madaripore-Chandpore Survey	...	...	...
3	Khagaria-Katihar Survey	1,0	1,5	1,5
3,3	Northern Bengal-Assam Connection Survey . . .	1,6	1,6	1,9
7	Mymensing-Serajgunj Survey	...	—2	—2
...	Bogra Kaliganj Survey	...	1,0	7
...	Cooch Behar-Santrabari Survey	...	2	2
6,0	Total .	2,6	10,2	8,8
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh—			
3,2	Ghaziabad-Moradabad Survey	...	1,8	1,9
1,4	Bareilly-Soror Survey	...	...	...
1	Najibabad Kotdwara Survey	...	...	...
...	Rampur-Ramnagar Survey	...	...	—1
4,7	Total .	...	1,8	1,8

Section H—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*concluded.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*concluded.*

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	1895-96. Accounts.
	PUNJAB—			
3	Tochi Pass Reconnaissance	3	3	3
5,9	Kalka-Simla Survey	2,0	1,7	2,0
—6	Delhi-Minchinabad Survey	...	...	...
1,5	Bhatinda-Samasata Survey	2,9	2,7	3.7
7	Frontier Railway Reserve Material	1,8	1,5	·7
3	Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account	...	2	1
1,9	Ludhiana-Ferozepore Survey	...	...	...
...	Hoshiarpur-Jullunder-Kapurthala Survey	...	5	5
10,0	TOTAL	7,0	6,9	7,3
	MADRAS—			
7	Puri Branch (East Coast Railway)	...	...	...
2,2	Madura-Pamben Survey	1,3	2,2	2,2
6,9	Madras-Bezwada Survey	...	...	...
3,0	Arsikere-Mangalore Survey	5.5	10,0	10,0
1,1	Shoranur-Cochin Survey	2,9	1,5	1,5
2,2	Cannanore-Calicut Survey	1,3	9	9
1,4	Vizianagram-Parvatipur Survey	1.3	1·5	1,5
17,5	TOTAL	12.3	16,1	16,1
	BOMBAY—			
...	Rajpipla Railway (Land)	...	...	2
101,0	TOTAL IMPERIAL	100,0	75,0	71,6

PROVINCIAL.

	BURMA—			
...	Henzada-Bassein Railway Survey	...	1	...
	MADRAS—			
—4	West-Coast Survey	...	...	...
—3	Nanjangod-Gudalur Survey	...	...	...
—7	TOTAL	...	...	...
—7	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	...	1	...
100,3	TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	100,0	75,1	71,6

342. The total outlay under *Imperial* was less than that of the previous year by 29,4. No useful mparison can be made between the outlay of the two years by individual projects, as surveys are being mpleted and new surveys are being started every year. During the year new surveys were taken in nd, and others for which provision was made in the Budget Estimate were not commenced, the result ing that the expenditure was less by 28,4 than the Estimate.

Section J.—IRRIGATION.

343. The following is a general summary of the results under the head Irrigation :—

1894-95 Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised	Accounts.
	Major Works—			
1,370,6	Direct Receipts	1,350,3	1,265,2	1,279,4
776,1	Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	929,7	856,1	821,7
2,146,7	TOTAL RECEIPTS .	2,280,0	2,121,3	2,101,1
799,8	Working Expenses . .	813.2	791,4	787,3
1,194,1	Interest	1,222,4	1,222,6	1,222,4
1,993,9	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	2,035,6	2,014,0	2,009,7
152,8	Net Receipts (Major Works) .	244,4	107,3	91,4
	Minor Works and Navigation—			
192,1	Receipts (excluding Land Revenue)	204,3	203,8	198,9
958,9	Expenditure	1,014,9	1,000,3	966,6
766,8	Net Expenditure (Minor Works)	810,6	796,5	767,7
614,0	Net Expenditure (Irrigation) .	566,2	689,2	676,3

344. The final net result was worse than the actuals of the previous year by 62,3 and than the Budget Estimate by 110,1. The increase of net expenditure as compared with 1894-95 was due partly to a falling-off of the revenue in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh owing to heavy winter rains of 1894-95, and partly to increased interest charges owing to additional capital outlay. The net result would have been still more unfavourable but for an increase of revenue owing to the extension of irrigation from the canals in the Punjab and Madras. The worse result, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due partly to the decrease of Revenue in the North-Western Provinces being more than was anticipated, and partly to large remissions of water-rates in the Godavari and Kistna deltas owing to damages to crops by floods.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
2,338,8	REVENUE . . .	2,484,3	2,325,1	2,300,0

345. The falling off of 38,8 in the revenue realized during 1895-96, as compared with that of the previous year, was due to the heavy winter-rains of 1894-95 having reduced the demand for canal water in the North-Western Provinces for the *rabi* irrigation of that year, the collections on account of which were made in 1895-96. The decrease would have been considerably larger had it not been for an increase of revenue in the Punjab and Madras owing to the development of irrigation in the former Province and to the enhancement of water-rates in the latter. The fall, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due partly to a larger decrease of revenue in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than was anticipated, and partly to large remissions of water-rates in Madras owing to damages to crops by heavy floods in the latter part of 1895.

XXIX and 42.—Major Works.

Direct Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1894-95.			Irrigation Works and Canals	Budget, 1895-96.			Revised, 1895-96.			Accounts, 1895-96.		
Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.		Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
			IMPERIAL									
5,0	9,0	—3,1	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh .	5,0	9,1	—4,6	3,0	9,6	—6,6	2,8	8,8	—6,2
			Punjab—									
149,3	60,6	88,7	Western Jumna Canal (including Sirsa Branch)	150,0	72,0	78,0	131,8	73,4	58,4	131,4	77,0	54,8
211,4	62,4	148,0	Bari Doab Canal . . .	274,6	138,7	135,9	235,0	62,3	172,7	255,1	94,7	160,2
96,1	56,2	40,9	Sirhind Canal . .	120,0	61,0	59,0	134,0	66,7	73,9	134,7	61,0	73,8
111,0	66,9	44,7	Other Projects . . .	135,5	66,3	70,5	169,3	67,0	102,3	171,1	69,4	101,7
568,4	251,1	317,2	TOTAL	680,4	337,0	343,4	671,3	269,0	402,3	692,3	270,1	390,5
			Madras—									
12,5	48,8	—36,3	Godavari Delta . . .	12,0	50,0	—38,0	12,0	48,4	—36,4	11,0	47,6	—38,6
5,4	41,6	—36,2	Kistna Delta . . .	5,0	46,0	—41,0	5,0	57,0	—52,0	5,4	58,0	—52,6
11,1	20,8	—9,7	Other Projects . . .	11,0	22,6	—11,6	11,0	22,2	—11,2	13,4	24,0	—10,6
29,0	111,2	—82,2	TOTAL . .	28,0	118,2	—91,2	28,0	128,5	—100,5	29,8	131,0	—101,8
51,5	53,1	—1,6	Bombay	62,4	44,2	18,2	55,0	46,4	8,6	57,7	45,2	12,5
654,8	424,3	230,5	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	738,8	439,0	305,8	757,3	447,5	311,8	779,8	445,0	304,8
			PROVINCIAL									
			Bengal—									
83,8	65,5	18,3	Sone Canals . . .	83,5	68,5	14,7	78,5	56,8	21,7	77,2	53,2	24,0
68,0	71,8	—3,2	Other Canals . . .	66,5	80,2	—13,7	66,5	78,2	—11,7	74,3	76,7	—2,4
151,8	137,3	14,1	TOTAL	150,0	148,7	1,3	144,0	135,0	10,0	151,5	129,9	21,6
			N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—									
255,0	103,1	151,9	Ganges Canal . . .	210,0	93,6	116,4	150,8	87,1	63,7	154,7	81,4	73,3
154,0	78,5	76,4	Lower Ganges Canal .	154,5	81,8	72,7	88,0	73,8	15,1	91,8	71,3	20,5
63,0	25,1	38,8	Agra Canal . . .	50,0	23,1	26,9	47,4	20,9	26,5	46,1	15,2	30,9
89,6	31,3	58,3	Eastern Jumna Canal .	70,0	20,7	49,3	70,1	27,4	42,7	67,0	6,1	61,5
563,4	238,0	325,4	TOTAL	464,5	234,2	230,3	362,0	209,0	153,0	359,6	174,0	186,5
715,8	375,3	340,5	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	614,5	383,2	231,3	507,9	343,0	164,0	519,5	331,1	188,1
1,370,6	799,8	570,8	GRAND TOTAL .	1,353,3	813,2	537,1	1,265,2	791,4	473,8	1,279,4	787,3	492,1

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Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Direct Receipts—Imperial Works.

346. The *gross revenue* in 1895-96 was better than that of the previous year by 105,1. The increase occurred chiefly in the Punjab, and was due to the extension of irrigation from the Chenab canal, to the greater demand for canal water in the *kharif* season of 1895 owing to a scanty rainfall on lands traversed by the Bari Doab canal, and to increased receipts from the Sirhind canal, the receipts for 1894-95 having been abnormally low owing to excessive rainfall. The decrease of revenue from the Western Jumna canal, as compared with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, was due to the *rabi* cultivation of 1894-95 having been much below expectation. The increase of 6,2 in Bombay over the actuals of the previous year was due to the revision of water-rates on the Mutha canals As compared with the Budget Estimate there was an increase of 29,4 in Punjab due to better *kharif* irrigation from the Bari Doab, Sirhind, and Chenab canals than was anticipated. The decrease of 4,7 in Bombay, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was mainly due to the anticipated increase of revenue from the Mutha canals owing to the revision of water-rates not having been fully realized during the year.

Direct Receipts—Provincial Works.

347. The *gross revenue* in 1895-96 fell short of that of the previous year by 196,3 and of the Budget Estimate by 95,0. The decrease was mainly due to the heavy winter rains of 1894-95 having reduced the demand for *rabi* irrigation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

XXIX.—Major Works—Indirect Receipts.

Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
117,5	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh . . .	117,5	117,5	117,5
30,8	Punjab	46,6	43,9	43,4
541,7	Madras	659,5	631,1	582,6
86,1	Bombay	112,6	96,6	78,2
776,1	TOTAL .	929,7	886,1	821,7

348. The share of land revenue credited to irrigation works exceeded that of the previous year by 45,6. The increase occurred chiefly in Madras, and was mainly due to the enhancement of water-rates on the Godavari, Kistna, and Cauvery delta systems. The increase of 12,6 in the Punjab was due to increased credits to the Chenab canal. Of the decrease of 108,0, as compared with the Budget Estimate 76,4 occurred in Madras and 34,4 in Bombay. The decrease in Madras was due to large remissions of water-rates in the Godavari and Kistna deltas owing to damages to crops by heavy floods in the latter part of 1895, and also to exemption from enhanced water-rate of certain villages in the former. The decrease in Bombay was due to a falling-off of the revenue from the Desert and Begari canals and the Eastern Nara works owing to insufficient water-supply, unfavourable inundation and less *rabi* cultivation.

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1894-95. Accounts.			Budget.		1895-96. Revised.		Accounts.	
A	B		A	B	A	B	A	B
3,6	...	India	5,8	...	4,7	...	5,0	...
...	8,2	Upper Burma	...	5,8	...	5,0	...	7,2
...	10,2	Lower „	...	10,0	...	12,5	...	13,6
...	89,1	Bengal	...	89,9	...	88,0	...	81,0
..	15,1	N.-W. P. and Oudh	...	12,5	...	14,0	..	13,7
15,9	8,8	Punjab	24,8	14,0	22,4	14,6	22,9	13,7
...	18,2	Madras	...	18,6	...	18,2	...	16,7
21,3	1,7	Bombay	20,5	2,4	22,0	2,4	22,8	2,3
40,8	151,3	TOTAL	51,1	153,2	49,1	151,7	50,7	148,2
192,1			201,3		203,8		198,9	

A.—Imperial. B.—Provincial and Local.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—*continued.*

Imperial Works.

349. The increase in the revenue during 1895-96, as compared with that of the previous year, occurred chiefly in the Punjab, and was due to the assessments for the year 1894-95 on certain canals which fell due in that year having been recovered in 1895-96. The variations, as compared with the Budget Estimate, are unimportant.

Provincial and Local Works.

350. The variations under this head were comparatively small and were the net result of a number of small increases and decreases. The principal decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, occurred in Bengal, and was due chiefly to the recoveries on account of capitalized maintenance charges of the Howrah drainage scheme, hitherto accounted for under this head, having been adjusted in the accounts for 1895-96 under the debt head "Drainage advances," and partly to a falling off in the receipts from the Nadia rivers owing to the very unsatisfactory state of the river.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
2,952,8	EXPENDITURE	3,050,5	3,014,3	2,976,3

351. The increase in the expenditure during 1895-96 over that of the previous year was due to increased interest charges on additional capital outlay. The short outlay, as compared with the Budget, was due chiefly to the restriction of expenditure in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, owing to the very large falling off of irrigation revenue in that Province, partly to the delay in the preparation of the estimates for the Cooum improvement scheme in Madras, and partly to an over-estimate of the expenditure on the canals in Bengal.

42.—Major Works—Working Expenses.

1894-95. Accounts.	Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
799,8	813,2	791,4	787,3

Imperial Works.

352. The expenditure in 1895-96 exceeded that of the previous year by 31,4 and the Budget Estimate by 25,9. The increase occurred in the Punjab and Madras. The increase in the Punjab was due to the maintenance of greater lengths of canals opened for irrigation. Large expenditure was also found necessary in Madras for the maintenance and minor improvements of the Kistna delta, Sangam anicut and the Rushikulya projects.

Provincial Works.

353. Of the decrease of 43,9 in the expenditure during 1895-96, as compared with that of 1894-95, 7,4 occurred in Bengal and 36,5 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The decrease in Bengal was due to a smaller expenditure having been found necessary for the maintenance and repairs of the Sone project. The decrease in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was due to the restriction of expenditure by the Local Financial Department owing to the very large falling off in the irrigation revenue. For this reason the expenditure of the year also fell short of the Budget Estimate. In the Budget Estimate the expenditure on canals in Bengal was over-estimated.

42.—Major Works—Interest on debt.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	Imperial.			
654,0	India	677,9	677,9	677,8
	Provincial.			
215,8	Bengal	246,8	246,6	246,5
291,3	N.-W. P. and Oudh	297,7	298,1	298,1
1,161,1	TOTAL .	1,222,4	1,222,6	1,222,4

354. The following statement shows how the interest charged during the year was calculated :—

	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.		
Capital expenditure at end of 1894-95		...	30,181,2
,, ,, during 1895-96—			
35 Protective Works		38,3	
43 Minor Works and Navigation		19,8	
49 Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue . . .		700,0	
			758,1
			30,939,3
	INTEREST.		
Interest on Capital outlay at beginning of the year		...	1,207,2
Interest on half capital spent during the year		...	15,2
			1,222,4

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1894-95. Accounts.			Budget.		1895-96. Revised.		Accounts.	
A	B		A	B	A	B	A	B
14,8	...	India	11,0	...	10,3	...	6,8	...
54,4	5,6	Upper Burma . . .	50,0	5,8	50,0	6,5	48,4	7·9
...	63,2	Lower „ . . .	...	37,0	...	37,4	...	37,3
...	147,1	Bengal	...	164,0	..	171,0	...	157,2
...	26,9	N.-W. P. and Oudh . .	...	31,5	...	24,6	...	21,5
66,4	12,3	Punjab . . .	79,0	6,9	77,4	7·4	71·9	6,5
..	334,5	Madras	...	378,0	..	365,7	...	358·3
230,1	9	Bombay	244,4	6,2	245,0	1,8	241,2	2,2
365,7	590,5	TOTAL INDIA .	384 4	629,4	382.7	614.4	371,3	590·9
1·5	...	ENGLAND . . .	6	...	1,8	...	8	..
1,2	...	EXCHANGE . . .	5	...	1,4	...	6	...
368,4	590 5	GRAND TOTAL .	385·5	629,4	385,9	614,4	375,7	590·9
958,9			1,014,9		1 000,3		966,6	

A. Imperial. B. Provincial and Local.

Imperial Works.

355. The expenditure in 1895-96 exceeded that of the previous year by 7,3. The increase occurred chiefly in Bombay, and was due to increased expenditure on the improvement of the Shikarpur and Karachi canals in Sind. The decrease, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to the postponement of certain works in Rajputana and Punjab, and to the non-payment of compensation for land (1,4) taken up in the latter Province.

Provincial and Local Works.

356. The total expenditure during 1895-96 was only 4 more than that of the previous year; but compared by Provinces there were some large variations, owing to the following causes:—

Lower Burma.—The decrease of 25,9 was due partly to the first section of the canal between Kyaikto and Bilin rivers having been suspended, and partly to the expenditure in the previous year having been somewhat large owing to the necessity for raising, strengthening and retiring several miles of the Irrawaddy embankments which were threatened by river encroachments and to the construction of some other embankments.

Bengal.—The increase of 10,1 was due to the transfer of the suspense balances of the Brahmini-Baitarni division amounting to 10,7 from 49—Irrigation to this head.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The decrease of 5,4 was due to restriction of expenditure.

Punjab.—The decrease of 5,8 was due to the completion of survey of the Michni-Nowshera canal and of widening the Barkat Alikhan canal.

Madras.—The increase of 23,8 was mainly due to the commencement of a new project called the Nandyar channel and to the expenditure on some of the existing works having been larger than in the previous year.

357. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the actuals showed a decrease of 38,5. The decrease occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Madras. The decrease of 10,0 in the North-Western Provinces was due to restriction of expenditure. In Madras the decrease (19,7) was due to the outlay on the Cooum improvement scheme being only 6 against a provision of 20,0 owing to the delay in the preparation of the estimates.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
692,5	RECEIPTS	652,4	698,7	713,8

358. The receipts in 1895-96 were better than those of the previous year by 21,3 and the Budget Estimate by 61,4. The increase was chiefly due to an improvement in receipts from sales of buildings, and from ferry tolls.

XXXI.—Military Works.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
50,4	India	37,1	40,9	40,8
6,0	Upper Burma	5,5	6,0	5,7
9	Lower Burma	9	9	8
4	Assam	4	4	3
1	N.-W. P. and Oudh	1	1	1
5	Punjab	5	5	6
3	Madras	4	3	2
1,1	Bombay	9	9	1,2
59,7	TOTAL .	45,8	50,0	49,7

359. The receipts for the year 1895-96 fell short of those of the previous year by 10,0. The decrease occurred chiefly under India, and was due to the receipts of the previous year having been abnormally large owing to the Commissariat granary at Madras having been sold in that year for 10,0. The increase of 3,9 over the Budget Estimate was mainly due to an improvement in rents from buildings.

XXXII.—Civil Works.

1894-95. Accounts. A Deptl	1894-95. Accounts. B Civil		Budget. A Deptl.	Budget. B Civil.	1895-96. Revised. A Deptl.	1895-96. Revised. B Civil.	Accounts. A Deptl.	Accounts. B Civil.
		IMPERIAL.						
5,3	1	India	4,8	...	5,6	...	6 0	...
4,1	...	Upper Burma . . .	4,5	1	4,5	1	5,6	...
9	...	Lower ,, . . .	9	...	4,2	...	4,5	..
8	...	Bengal	...	...	..	...	2 0	..
2 8	...	Punjab	4,0	...	4,5	...	4,8	...
15 9	1	TOTAL .	14,2	1	18,8	1	22,9	...

1894-95. Accounts. A Deptl.	1894-95. Accounts. B Civil.		Budget. A Deptl.	Budget. B Civil.	1895-96. Revised. A Deptl.	1895-96. Revised. B Civil.	Accounts. A Deptl.	Accounts. B Civil.
		PROVINCIAL.						
4,2	8	Central Provinces . . .	4,5	1,2	5,0	1,0	4,5	1,0
10,5	1	Lower Burma . . .	10,0	1	10,0	1	10,2	1
4,2	3,4	Assam	2,3	3,5	4,0	3,6	4,2	3,6
23,5	21,2	Bengal	18,0	23,8	24,5	24,4	26,5	25,4
17,3	62,5	N.-W. P. and Oudh . .	15,2	58,3	18,6	59,4	17,7	60,2
5,5	34,3	Punjab	5,0	33,3	7,6	37,2	9,0	35,6
12,5	3,1	Madras	12,5	2,8	13,0	6,0	17,1	2,6
88,5	3	Bombay	85,3	3	87,3	3	87,0	3
166,7	128,7	TOTAL .	152,5	123,3	170,0	132,0	176,2	128,8

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXXII.—Civil Works—*continued.*

1894-95. Accounts. A Deptl.	1894-95. Accounts. B Civil.		Budget 1895-96. A Deptl.	Budget 1895-96. B Civil.	Revised 1895-96. A Deptl.	Revised 1895-96. B Civil.	Accounts 1895-96. A Deptl.	Accounts 1895-96. B Civil.
		INCORPORATED LOCAL.						
...	2,2	India	...	2,4	..	2,1	...	2,9
...	8,8	Central Provinces . . .	...	8,1	..	8,1	...	7,8
...	5,6	Upper Burma . . .	...	5,9	...	6,0	...	6,6
...	7,6	Lower „ . . .	...	7,4	...	8,1	...	8,0
2	10.7	Assam	1	10,7	1	11,2	1	11,0
...	43,4	Bengal	...	43,7	...	45,0	...	48,9
2,0	5,7	N.-W. P. and Oudh . .	1,8	5,9	2,3	5,7	2,7	6,1
1	25,2	Punjab	1	24,0	2	27,5	2	27,8
1,0	98,3	Madras	7	96,2	5	99,6	9	100,9
..	66,2	Bombay	...	61,8	...	68,4	...	68,8
3.3	273,7	TOTAL .	2,7	265,8	3,1	281,7	3,9	288,8
586,4		TOTAL INDIA .	558,6		625,7		620,6	
		ENGLAND—						
		Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Coopers Hill—Fees from						
25,3		Students, etc. . .	26,2		24,5		24,7	
21,1		EXCHANGE . . .	21,8		18,5		18,8	
632,8		GRAND TOTAL .	606,6		648,7		664,1	

A.—Public Works in charge of Departmental Officers. B.—Public Works in charge of Civil Officers.

Imperial Works.

360. The receipts by departmental officers during 1895-96 exceeded those of the previous year by 0,0 and the Budget Estimate by 8,7. The increase was due partly to the sale of the Saw Mills at Pegu for 3,0, partly to a recovery of 2,0 from the Calcutta Municipality as compensation for the removal of the out-offices of the Foreign office, and partly to an improvement in the rents of buildings.

Provincial Works.

361. The increase of 9,5 in the revenue realized by departmental officers during 1895-96 over that of the previous year was mainly due to the sale of certain buildings in Bengal, Punjab and Madras. As compared with the Budget Estimate, the increase of 23,7 was contributed by almost all the provinces. The principal increases occurred in Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Madras. The increase in Bengal was due to the sale of the distillery buildings at Manicktola (about 2,0) and to profits from the Seebpore Workshops (about 5,4). The increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is the aggregate of several small increases. The increases in the Punjab and Madras were mainly due to the sales of buildings.

362. The variations in the receipts realized by Civil officers are comparatively small, and are the net result of a number of small increases and decreases.

Local Works.

363. The receipts realized by Civil officers in 1895-96 exceeded those of the previous year, and the Budget Estimate by 15,1 and 23,0, respectively. The increase occurred chiefly in Bengal, Punjab, Madras, and Bombay. The increase in Bengal was due to an improvement in ferry tolls and larger contributions from private parties. In the Punjab there was an increase in the receipts from the sale of road-side trees. The increase in Madras was due to an improvement in ferry tolls. In Bombay the increase was due to the receipt of larger contributions than was expected, and to an improvement in ferry receipts and road tolls.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
5,352,8	Expenditure	5,817,0	5,760,1	5,810,5

364. The increase of 457,7, as compared with that of the previous year, was mainly du to the expenditure in 1894-95 having been small owing to the curtailment of grants on accoun of financial pressure.

44.—Military Works.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
748,1	India	910,8	873,9	930,4
7	Central Provinces	5	8	7
90,5	Upper Burma	91,8	81,8	80,0
22,8	Lower „	24,8	21,0	21,4
7,7	Assam	9,7	9,2	9 0
2,5	Bengal	3,4	3,3	2,9
1,6	North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	3,4	2,1	2,0
63,7	Punjab	61,0	75,8	75,5
7,7	Madras	8,8	8,8	8,0
16,9	Bombay	22,8	20,0	21,6
962,2	TOTAL INDIA .	1,137,0	1,096,7	1,151,5
25,0	ENGLAND (Stores)	16,0	32,0	30,9
20,8	EXCHANGE	13,3	24,1	23,5
1,008,0	GRAND TOTAL .	1,166,3	1,152,8	1,205,9

365. Of the increase of 197,9 in the expenditure during 1895-96, as compared with that of the previou year, 182,3 occurred under India, and was due chiefly to the grant for 1894-95 having been curtaile owing to financial pressure and partly to special expenditure of 53,1 in 1895-96 on works in connectio with the occupation of Chitral. In 1894-95 the expenditure in Upper Burma was somewhat large owing t the construction of buildings for Native Infantry in the Chin Hills. The increase of 11,8 in the Punjal was mainly due to increased expenditure on works at Wano, Army Head-Quarters buildings at Simla and River Protective works at Dera Ismail Khan. The increase of 4,7 in Bombay was due to the progres of work on the Ahmedabad cantonment water-supply and the Remount Depôt at Ahmednagar.

366. The increase of 39,6, as compared with the Budget Estimate, occurred chiefly under India and i the Punjab. The increase under India was due to special expenditure on works in connection with th occupation of Chitral. The increase in the Punjab was due to additional expenditure on the works a Wano, Simla and Dera Ismail Khan already mentioned.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

45.—Civil Works.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Upper Burma.	Lower Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
IMPERIAL.													
Departmental	Accounts.	1894-95	104,7	7	252,0	1,9	64,5	20,3	14,5	33,8	2,2	6,0	506,6
	Budget.	1895-96	157,5	1,9	300,0	1,9	57,1	40,5	16,2	28,1	8,0	23,2	634,4
	Revised.		127,9	2,4	299,0	1,4	46,3	50,5	10,0	30,7	4,1	23,5	608,4
	Accounts.		128,4	2,0	300,0	1,5	42,2	46,3	15,0	40,4	3,7	21,6	601,1
Civil Officers	Accounts	1894-95	3,9	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,9
	Budget.	1895-96	10,5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,5
	Revised.		10,6	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,6
	Accounts		10,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,4
Total Imperial	Accounts	1894-95	108,6	7	252,0	1,9	64,5	20,3	14,5	33,8	2,2	6,0	501,5
	Budget.	1895-96	168,0	1,9	300,0	1,9	57,1	40,5	16,2	28,1	8,0	23,2	644,9
	Revised.		138,5	2,4	299,0	1,4	46,3	50,5	10,0	30,7	4,1	23,5	619,0
	Accounts.		138,8	2,0	300,0	1,5	42,2	46,3	15,0	40,4	3,7	21,6	611,5
PROVINCIAL.													
Departmental	Accounts.	1894-95	...	157,5	...	256,8	132,0	246,1	274,4	252,2	200,0	332,3	1,803,9
	Budget.	1895-96	..	147,2	...	219,1	147,4	290,6	252,0	235,4	302,0	346,4	1,940,1
	Revised.		.	136,7	...	218,6	148,5	305,4	257,4	205,3	270,0	340,0	1,947,9
	Accounts.		..	134,8	...	201,3	139,7	309,0	250,8	203,5	253,1	339,1	1,909,3
Civil Officers	Accounts.	1894-95	..	7	...	20,2	4,8	23,0	30,5	4,2	42,1	8	127,2
	Budget.	1895-96	...	1	...	18,8	7,0	13,0	26,0	3,8	57,1	9	127,9
	Revised.		...	1	...	20,2	8,3	12,5	24,8	3,7	68,1	9	138,9
	Accounts.		...	1	...	20,2	8,1	18,0	25,8	3,0	85,0	9	102,9
Total Provincial	Accounts.	1894-95	...	158,2	...	277,0	137,4	273,0	304,9	256,4	251,1	333,1	1,931,1
	Budget.	1895-96	...	147,3	...	237,9	154,4	283,2	308,0	239,2	359,1	347,3	2,077,0
	Revised.		...	136,8	...	238,8	156,8	317,9	282,2	209,0	344,1	349,9	2,086,5
	Accounts.		...	134,9	...	221,5	147,8	327,6	285,6	207,1	338,7	349,0	2,003,2
LOCAL.													
Departmental	Accounts	1894-95	3,2	15,9	3,5	68,6	75,0	...	170,0	87,4	4,8	144,2	582,5
	Budget.	1895-96	3,8	10,3	4,4	74,2	84,3	...	179,4	98,0	7,8	125,1	597,0
	Revised.		3,8	10,3	3,4	70,3	81,0	...	173,1	87,0	7,1	150,0	600,0
	Accounts.		3,9	18,7	3,1	71,4	75,4	...	170,7	97,5	6,7	148,3	595,7
Civil Officers	Accounts.	1894-95	1,0	10,6	20,0	22,7	1,7	448,2	55,0	12,0	307,6	138,7	1,116,2
	Budget.	1895-96	1,5	27,1	23,0	30,1	1,1	479,0	55,0	11,6	308,7	157,2	1,179,8
	Revised.		1,0	25,2	23,7	22,2	1,1	455,0	55,5	12,0	402,0	145,0	1,142,6
	Accounts.		1,5	22,1	21,5	10,4	1,8	481,4	54,1	11,0	423,1	148,4	1,182,2
Total Local.	Accounts.	1894-05	5,1	32,5	24,4	91,3	77,0	448,2	234,0	99,4	402,4	282,0	1,698,7
	Budget.	1895-96	5,3	46,4	28,3	104,3	85,4	479,0	258,0	110,5	400,5	282,7	1,777,4
	Revised.		4,8	44,5	27,1	98,5	82,1	455,0	230,6	99,0	410,0	295,0	1,746,6
	Accounts.		5,4	40,8	24,6	87,8	77,2	481,4	224,8	100,4	429,8	299,7	1,777,9
GRAND TOTAL	Accounts.	1894-95	113,7	191,4	276,4	370,2	279,5	741,5	554,3	380,6	655,7	622,0	4,194,3
	Budget.	1895-96	173,3	195,6	328,3	344,1	297,0	703,7	502,8	377,8	773,6	653,2	4,499 3
	Revised.		143,3	183,7	326,7	338,7	285,2	823,4	528,8	404,7	758,2	650,4	4,452,1
	Accounts.		144,2	177,7	324,6	316,8	267,2	855,3	525,4	410,0	772,2	658,3	4,452,6

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
4,194 3	TOTAL INDIA	4,499.3	4,452,1	4,452,6
	ENGLAND—			
47,1	Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in P. W. Department	49,0	54,0	52,8
26,9	Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill	27,9	26 5	26,5
4,5	Sundry Items	5,0	5,0	4,8
3,6	Stores for India	7	3,0	4,3
82,1		82,6	88,5	86,4
68,4	EXCHANGE	68,8	66,7	65,6
4,344,8	GRAND TOTAL .	4,650.7	4,607,3	4,604,6

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

45.—Civil Works—*continued.*

Imperial Works.

367. *Departmental Officers.*—The increase in the expenditure, as compared with that of the previous year was due to the expenditure in 1894-95 having been small owing to the curtailment of grants for that year. As compared with the Budget Estimate, the decrease of 33,3 occurred chiefly under India and in Assam. The decrease under India was due partly to an over-estimate of expenditure chiefly in Baluchistan, and partly to the amount (13,7) held in reserve having been placed in the estimate under India but subsequently allotted to Provinces. The decrease in Assam was due to the expenditure on the Nichuguard-Manipur road and the telegraph office at Manipur not being so large as was anticipated. The increase of 5,8 in Bengal was due to the commencement of work on the new office for the Comptroller of Post Offices, and to the construction of servants' quarters in Government House at Calcutta. The increase of 12,3 in the Punjab was due chiefly to the construction of several works for which additional grants aggregating 10,5 were sanctioned during the year and partly to the expenditure of 2,1 incurred on Levy posts in the Tochi Valley and Southern Waziristan.

368. *Civil Officers.*—The increase of 6,5 in the expenditure during 1895-96 over that of the previous year was due to the expenditure of 6,9 incurred on the Residency at Bagdad. In 1894-95 no expenditure was incurred on this work.

Provincial Works.

369. *Departmental Officers.*—The expenditure in 1895-96 exceeded that of the previous year by 36,4. The decrease of 22,7 in the Central Provinces and of 14,1 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was due to the restriction of expenditure by Local Governments. The decrease of 55,5 in Lower Burma was due to heavy expenditure during 1894-95 on the new Government House at Rangoon and on Law and Justice buildings. The increase of 7,1 in Assam was chiefly due to abnormal expenditure in the Central and Lower Assam divisions on repairs of damages to roads caused by floods. The increase of 59,9 in Bengal, 44,1 in Madras and 0,8 in Bombay was due to larger grants having been made available by Local Governments for expenditure during 1895-96. The increase of 11,3 in the Punjab was due to large outlay incurred on river Protective Works at Dera Ghazi Khan. As compared with the Budget Estimate, the actuals show a decrease of 48,8. The decrease in the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was due to restriction of expenditure. The short outlay of 17,8 in Lower Burma was due partly to an over-estimate of the charges for establishment (6,0) and tools and plant (2,4), and partly (7,9) to a reduction in suspense balances. In Assam the decrease of 7,7 was due to the expenditure on certain unmetalled roads having been over-estimated and to a reduction in suspense balances. The increase in Bengal was due to a number of works having been undertaken which were not provided for in the Budget Estimate. The increase in the Punjab was due to the expenditure incurred on the river Protective Works at Dera Ghazi Khan. In Madras and Bombay the expenditure of the year was over-estimated.

370. *Civil Officers.*—The increase in the expenditure, as compared with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, occurred chiefly in Madras, and was due mainly to a payment of 20,0 to the Madras Municipality on account of certain sanitary improvements, and partly to increased expenditure on water-supply projects.

Local Works.

371. *Departmental Officers.*—The increase of 13,2 over the actuals of the previous year occurred chiefly in the Punjab, and was due mainly to increased outlay on the repair of roads and partly to the construction of the Sarasti and Michne-Dalazuk canals for the supply of drinking water. The decrease of 8,3 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was chiefly due to smaller outlay on roads. The Budget was on the whole closely worked up to. The decrease of 4,9 in Lower Burma was due to the backward state of the works in several districts. The decrease in Assam was due to an over-estimate of the expenditure. The decrease of 8,7 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was chiefly due to short outlay on communications. The increase of 22,8 in Bombay was due to expenditure having been incurred against supplementary estimates sanctioned by District Boards during the year.

372. *Civil Officers.*—The increase of 66,0 in expenditure, as compared with that of the previous year, occurred chiefly in Bengal and Madras, and was mainly due to increased expenditure on the construction and repair of district roads. The variations in the Central Provinces, Lower Burma, and Bombay are the net result of several small increases and decreases. Although the total expenditure of the year was only 2,4 more than the Budget Estimate, there were large differences in the Central Provinces, Lower Burma Bengal, Madras and Bombay. The decrease of 5,0 in the Central Provinces was chiefly due to the transfer of charges for encamping grounds and village sanitation to the heads "32—Miscellaneous" and "24—Medical," respectively. In Lower Burma the decrease of 13,7 was due to transfers of grants to the Public Works estimates. In Bengal and Madras the expenditure on the construction and repairs of roads was under-estimated, while in Bombay the expenditure was over-estimated.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96 Revised.	Accounts.
1,010,2	RECEIPTS . . .	851,6	950,7	978,0
24,096,1	EXPENDITURE . . .	25,193,1	25,583,9	25,398,2
23,085,9	NET .	24,341,5	24,633,2	24,420,2

373. The Indian and English portions of the above figures are as follows :—

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96 Revised.	Accounts.
	RECEIPTS.			
831,8	India	784,5	836,4	845,5
68,5	England	36,0	65,2	75,3
50,9	Exchange	30,5	49,1	57,2
1,010,2	TOTAL .	851,6	950,7	978,0
	EXPENDITURE.			
16,246,0	India	17,070,5	18,208,2	18,120,1
4,285,0	England	4,043,5	4,205,1	4,135,8
3,565,1	Exchange	3,092,1	3,170,6	3,142,3
24,096,1	TOTAL .	25,193,1	25,583,9	25,398,2

374. The receipts in India exceeded the Budget Estimate by 61,0, but fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 39,3. The increase over the Budget Estimate was due chiefly to larger sales of malt liquor, clothing and Ordnance stores, to receipts on account of expeditions, and other special services having been adjusted by direct credit in the accounts, instead of being deducted as formerly from charges and to larger contributions towards Indian Military Service Family Pensions, partly counterbalanced by smaller sales of Commissariat stores.

375. The decrease as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to smaller sales of malt liquor, owing to absence of troops on field service, to value of Commissariat stores issued to other Departments being adjusted by deduction from expenditure, to fewer replacements of kits of men returned from field service, and to a special credit in 1894-95 on account of arms and accoutrements supplied to the Nepal Durbar, and sale of old stores to the East Indian Railway, and gunpowder to certain Native States, partly counterbalanced by recoveries on account of expeditions and special services, having been credited to receipts instead of being deducted from expenditure.

376. The receipts in England exceeded the Budget Estimate chiefly on account of the value of articles in possession of regiments on transfer from Indian to British service, and of receipts on account of the Indian Troop service.

377. The following statement shows separately the ordinary and special charges included under expenditure in India :—

1894-95. Accounts.			Budget.	1895-96 Extra Grants.		Accounts.
374,1	Extra charges for Upper Burma . . .		430,0	...	...	323,6
	SPECIAL ITEMS :—					
379,7	Expeditions and other special services .	377,2		204,7	1,066,0	
15,7	Renewal of clothing for mobilization reserve .	...		...	...	
395,4			377,2			1,966,9
15,476,5	Other Charges . .		16,263,3	...		15,829,6
16,246,0		TOTAL .	17,070,5	204,7		18,120,1

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

378. The expenditure in India exceeded the Budget Estimate by 1,049,6 and the actuals of the previous year by 1,874,1. The increase was due chiefly to excess strength of troops, to deductions on account of probable savings and absence of officers in Europe having been excessive, to larger expenditure for water-supply to troops, to payment of compensation to the zemindars of Mechparah for permission to hunt elephants in Garo Hills and Goalparah District, to larger expenditure on malt liquor, to increased charges for medical comforts and dieting sick, and to larger expenditure in connection with expeditions, particularly the Chitral Relief Force, and other special services. These excesses were partly counterbalanced by large savings, due to alterations in the rate of exchange for the payment of Exchange Compensation Allowances; to less expenditure for conveyance of troops and stores, to fewer purchases of transport animals, carts, doolies, equipment, and uniform clothing for transport followers, to smaller purchases of young stock for remounts and at favourable prices, and to less cultivation operations; to the introduction of the new clothing scheme, to failure of contractors to make supplies, and to the supply of certain articles from England instead of by local purchase; to the employment of smaller hot weather establishment, and to less charges for barrack bedding and lighting; to the abolition of two appointments of Principal Medical Officers of Districts; to the employment of fewer temporary artificers owing to less outturn from arsenals and ordnance factories, to purchase of less ordnance stores in consequence of sufficiency of stock, and to larger issues of stores to the Military Works Department and to the Mombassa contingent; to more economical arrangements for the conveyance of troops between Bombay and Burma; to less Moonshee allowances, to the provision for purchase of lands and buildings not having been used in full, to an over-estimate for telegrams and contingencies and to no camps-of-exercise having been held in the Punjab Command; to less capitation grants to Volunteer corps, and to the lapse to a certain extent of the provision for volunteer buildings, camps-of-exercise, and field allowances; to less payments for capitalized pensions to British officers, to stipends of Native pensioners not having been claimed, and to less charges for compensation for dearness of provisions to native pensioners in Madras owing to cheapness of rice.

379. The excess over the actuals of the previous year was chiefly due to a larger number of regimental officers having been present on duty during 1895-96, to the reorganization of Army commands and staff in India, with effect from 1st April 1895, to increased payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance, to a lower rate of exchange having been adopted for the payment of British soldiers for the first quarter of 1895-96, to increased pay having been sanctioned to the Native army from 1st July 1895, to more special grants for hutting to Native army, to increased effective strength of reservists of the Native army, and to more extensive field operations, partly counterbalanced by less Commissariat charges.

380. The expenditure in England showed a saving as compared with the Budget Estimate, which occurred chiefly in stores, Home charges of British officers, and retired pay, etc., of British Forces. The decrease on account of stores was chiefly due to the cancellation of the order for certain supplies of cordite, and to less payments to the War Office. The saving under Home charges of British officers was mainly in furlough charges. The decrease under retired pay, etc., of British officers was partly due to the adjustment of an excess payment of the previous year, and partly to less payments to the War Office.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS.

XXXIII.—Army.

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
8,0	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	7·9	7·4	7,5
447,7	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	456.9	432,5	438,0
16,5	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	17,3	18,3	15,4
90,1	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	76,1	83,2	82,3
2,0	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	2,2	2,5	2,7
28,2	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	30,9	28,6	26,6
185,2	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	94,8	106,3	117,6
1,1	Education	1,3	1,2	1,2
1,6	Sea Transport Charges	2,5	2,1	1,6
18,7	Miscellaneous Services	11,7	57,6	59,1
799,1	TOTAL EFFECTIVE SERVICES	701,6	739,7	752,0
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
2,1	Rewards for Military Services	8	7	6
1	Military Pensions to Natives	1	...	...
83,5	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	82,0	96,0	92,9
85,7	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES	82,9	96,7	93,5
884,8	TOTAL INDIA	784,5	836,4	845,5
	ENGLAND—			
58,6	Effective Services	26,1	55,2	65,5
9,9	Non-effective Services	10,5	10,0	9,8
68,5	TOTAL ENGLAND	36,6	65,2	75,3
56,9	EXCHANGE	30,5	49,1	57,2
1,010,2	GRAND TOTAL	851,6	950,7	978,0

381. The decrease under *Regimental Pay, etc.*, is due chiefly to smaller receipts on account of fines for drunkenness than anticipated.

382. The details of the receipts under *Commissariat* are as follows:—

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96 Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
324,9	Sale of malt-liquor	310,0	312,5	318,9
62,5	Sale of provisions and stores	83,2	65,7	64,4
15,8	Sale of rum	16,9	14,0	15,3
44,5	Other heads	46,8	40,3	39,4
447,7	TOTAL	456,9	432,5	438,0

383. The increase of 8,9 under "Sale of malt-liquor," as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to larger issues to troops than were anticipated. The falling off under "Sale of provisions and stores" was due to smaller sales than expected in the Budget; and that under "Sale of rum" to the issue of rum, free of charge, to troops on field service. The decrease under "Other charges" was due chiefly to a fall of 4,1 under "Value of stores issued to other Departments" owing to a change in the mode of adjustment of the value of country stores supplied to other departments by which such receipts are deducted from expenditure, to short "Miscellaneous" receipts (1,6), and to ordinary fluctuations. As compared with the actuals of the previous year the falling off under "Sale of malt-liquor" was due to smaller issues consequent on a larger number of British troops having been employed on field service. The other differences are due to the causes explained above.

384. The decrease under "*Remount and Veterinary Receipts*," as compared with the Budget and actuals of the previous year, was due chiefly to fewer castings and sales of chargers to officers, partly counter-

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXXIII.—Army—*continued.*

balanced by the transfer of a larger number of horses to the stables of the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

385. Under *Clothing Establishment, etc.*, the increase was due to larger issues of clothing on payment at higher rates of recovery, owing to fall in the rate of exchange, (5,7) to larger sales of worn out time-expired clothing to british troops, and to the retention by men of time-expired clothing on payment. The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred chiefly under "Proceeds of sale of necessaries" owing to fewer issues on payment, and fewer replacements of kits of men returned from field service.

386. Of the decrease under *Medical Establishment, etc*, 1,7 was due to smaller issues of stores to cantonment hospitals, and to no stores having been supplied to the Maharaja's hospital at Padukota, and 3,0 to smaller issues to State Railways and other Departments.

387. The increase under *Ordnance Establishment, etc.*, was due chiefly to larger issues of Ordnance stores (17,1) and ammunition (4,0) to Native States, British African Companies, His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, the Royal Navy Reserve, and to the Police and other Departments. The falling off, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to a special credit in 1894-95 on account of arms and accoutrements supplied to the Nepal Durbar, and to the sale of old stores to the East Indian Railway and of gunpowder to the Mysore and Travancore States.

388. Under *Sea Transport Charges* the decrease was due chiefly to a falling off under "Table Money" due to exemption from messing deductions of warrant and non commissioned officers and men of Indian Departments and Unattached Lists and their families who were entitled to passages to and from England.

389. Under *Miscellaneous Services* the increase was due chiefly to recoveries (42,7) on account of expeditions and other special services having been credited to this head instead of being deducted from charges, to credit of 2,7 on account of half cost of the Meekong Boundary commission in 1894-95, and to increased confiscations of security deposits of contractors (1,8). These causes also account for the increase over the actuals of the previous year.

390. Under *Rewards for Military Services* the decrease as compared with the actuals of the previous year was due to a special credit in 1894-95 on account of old medals returned to the Mint. The increase of 10,9 under *Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowance* was due to there having been a larger number of subscribers to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund, to more donations on account of promotions, marriages, and births of children than were anticipated, and to the fall in the rate of exchange at which the recoveries were effected.

391. The receipts in England exceeded the Budget Estimate by 39,4 under Effective Service. Of this excess 32,4 was due to increase in the value of articles in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment, and 5,9 to larger receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE.

46.—Army.

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	1895-96. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
525,7	Army and Garrison Staff	594,0	560,6	559,3
205,9	Administrative Staff	207,8	206,7	207,2
8,348,8	Regimental Pay, etc.	8,604,5	8,658,1	8,697,5
3,128,0	Commissariat	3,392,9	3,060,6	3,079,4
275,2	Remounts and Veterinary	299,4	290,7	283,7
208,7	Clothing	274,2	201,8	193,1
229,6	Barrack Establishment, etc.	241,1	224,4	218,2
41,5	Administration of Martial Law	42,5	40,9	41,9
744,1	Medical	760,7	757,2	750,9
828,1	Ordnance	906,3	827,5	846,9
28,2	Ecclesiastical	29,0	28,4	28,1
46,6	Education	47,8	46,8	46,5
63,4	Sea Transport Charges	64,2	56,2	55,2
475,6	Miscellaneous Services	480,1	2,142.0	2,041,8
184,1	Volunteer Corps	194,6	193,7	188,7
15,333,5		16,148,1	17,295,6	17,238,4
9,1	Unadjusted Expenditure	...	...	—15,4
15,342,6	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (INDIA)	16,148,1	17,295,6	17,223,0
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
9,7	Rewards for Military Services	12,3	12,4	9,2
99,7	Military Pensions to Europeans	111,8	112,5	102,7
704,8	Ditto to Natives	711,8	699,7	697,9
25,4	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	25,5	24,8	24,5
63,8	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities	61,0	63,2	62,8
903,4	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (INDIA)	922,4	912,6	897,1
16,246,0	TOTAL INDIA	17,070,5	18,208,2	18,120,1
	ENGLAND—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
867,5	Home Charges of British Forces serving in India	860,0	833,5	828,0
230,9	Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	230,0	220,0	218,8
286,9	Indian Troop Service	260,8	258,0	250,7
3,0	Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troopship	6,0	8,0	8.4
16,3	Miscellaneous	18,5	18,5	18,2
578,0	Stores for India	720,6	551,0	495,2
1,982,6	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (ENGLAND)	2,095,9	1,889,0	1,819,3
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
459,6	Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces on account of service in India	450,0	431,2	431,2
1,736,4	Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,777,6	1,778,5	1,779,0
86,8	Miscellaneous Pensions	86,0	85,0	84,8
19,6	Indian Service Family Pensions	21,0	21,4	21,5
2,302,4	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (ENGLAND)	2,334,6	2,316,1	2,316,5
4,285,0	TOTAL ENGLAND	4,430,5	4,205,1	4,135,8
3,565,1	EXCHANGE	3,692,1	3,170,6	3,142,3
24,096,1	GRAND TOTAL	25,193,1	25,583,9	25,398,2

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Army and Garrison Staff.

392. The expenditure under this head shows a saving of 34,7, as compared with the Budget, and an increase of 33,6 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The former was due to the absence of a larger number of officers than anticipated, to recoveries of advances made in England, to variations in army ranks of officers, to vacancies in the staff, to savings in clerical establishments, to the abolition of certain appointments in the Madras Command, to less tour expenses of the Commander-in-Chief and Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces and to less charges for Exchange Compensation Allowance due chiefly to alterations in the rate of exchange. The increase over the actuals of the previous year was due chiefly to the appointments of Lieutenant-Generals, and the creation of the Punjab and Bengal Commands on the reorganisation of Army Commands, partly counterbalanced by the abolition of the offices of Commander-in-Chief, Madras and Bombay Commands, on the reorganisation.

393. The expenditure under Army and Garrison Staff is distributed as follows :—

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
54,9	Commander-in-Chief	27,8	27,2	24,9
...	Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces	42,7	42,8	40,6
49,4	Adjutant General	77,1	73,3	72,2
15,6	Artillery Branch	18,7	17,2	16,5
4,0	Cavalry Branch	4,1	3,9	3,3
26,7	Musketry Inspection	27,7	26,8	26,4
58,3	Quarter Master General	59,0	55,2	56,4
3,8	Gymnastic Instruction	4,1	4,1	4,0
3,6	Army Signalling	3,6	3,5	3,5
192,3	District Commands	204,3	190,5	194,6
65,6	Garrison and Station Staff	67,7	63,0	64,8
29,3	Hill Sanitaria	30,2	30,0	29,2
11,4	Miscellaneous Depôts	11,5	11,2	11,3
10,2	Staff of Local Forces	12,3	11,6	11,3
3	Staff Miscellaneous	3	3	3
3	*Add*—Expenditure in connection with the abolition of the Presidency Army System	2,9	...	...
525,7		594,0	560,6	559,3

394. The savings under *Commander-in-Chief* and *Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces* as compared with the Budget Estimate, were due chiefly to less tour expenses and less charges for medical charge allowance and contingencies. The decrease under the first head, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to the abolition of the offices of Commander-in-Chief, Madras and Bombay Armies on reorganization of Army Commands; and the increase in the latter to the creation of the appointments of Lieutenant-Generals on the reorganisation.

395. Under *Adjutant General* the saving was due to reductions in office establishments on the formation of the Punjab and Bengal Commands (1,6), to savings in clerical establishments, Madras and Bombay Commands, partly reduced by additional establishment in the Bengal Command (3), to variations in army rank (5), to less charges for medical charge allowance, travelling, and contingencies (1,4), and 8 in Exchange Compensation Allowance. The increase over the actuals of the previous year was due to the creation of the Punjab and Bengal Commands.

396. The savings under *Artillery Branch*, *Cavalry Branch* and *Musketry Inspection* were due chiefly to variations in army ranks of officers and absence of officers on furlough.

397. Under *Quarter Master General's Department* the saving was due to absence of officers on furlough and field service and to adjustment of advances drawn in England (8), to vacancies in the establishment of officers and interpreters (7), to savings in office establishment (8) and to Exchange Compensation Allowance (9), partly counterbalanced by increased charges for family allowances, travelling and contingencies.

398. Under *District Commands* the decrease was due to the deduction made in the Budget on account of absentees having proved to be insufficient (3,2), to vacancies in the establishment of officers (1,3), to the adjustment of advances made in England (6), to variations in army rank of officers (1,0), to Exchange Compensation, consequent on the above savings, and alterations in the rate of exchange (3,2), and to 3 under travelling and contingencies.

399. The saving under *Garrison and Station Staff* was due to the abolition of certain appointments in Burma, vacancies and variations in army ranks of officers (9), to Exchange Compensation Allowance (1,0), and to less travelling and contingencies.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Administrative Staff.

400. The saving of 6, as compared with the Budget Estimate was chiefly due to the transfer to the Civil Department of the charges for the Governor's Band, Bombay, to less Exchange Compensation Allowance, due to alterations in rates of exchange, and to less charges for travelling and contingencies due to ordinary fluctuations, partly counterbalanced by excesses due to variations in departmental grades of officers and to the deduction made in the Budget for probable savings not having been realised to the estimated extent.

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget	1895-96. Revised.	1895-96. Accounts.
16,7	Personal Staff of the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors	17,7	16.7	16.1
17.3	Accountant General, Military Department . .	17.6	16,9	16,7
	Controller of Military Accounts—			
26,7	Central Branch	26,4	27,9	28,5
14,3	Accounts Branch	13.8	15,3	15.2
43.9	Pay Branch	43.0	43,1	43.5
33,8	Commissariat Branch	33,0	33,4	34,1
7.2	Commissariat Branch, Rangoon . . .	7,5	7.5	7,5
19,6	Ordnance and Clothing Branches . . .	18,4	19,1	19.3
18,6	Circle, Field and Pension Pay Officers . .	19,0	17,7	17,3
7,8	Inspections, Special Duties, and Probationers .	11,4	9.1	9,0
205.9		207,8	206,7	207,2

401. Under *Personal Staff of the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors* the saving was due to the transfer to the Civil Department of the charges for the Governor's Band, Bombay. Under *Accountant General Military Department* the saving was due to the lower departmental grade of the Deputy Accountant General (3), to savings in the clerical establishment (1), to less Exchange Compensation Allowance (1), and to less travelling and contingencies due to ordinary fluctuations. Under *Central Branch* the excess of 2,1 was due to the deduction made in the Budget for probable savings not having been realised (1,5), advance of pay for March 1896 to Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal Command, on retirement (1), and to Controller, Madras Command, on proceeding on furlough (3), and to changes in office establishment (2). Under *Accounts Branch* the excess of 1,4 was due to higher departmental grades of officers (1,1), to the deduction for probable savings not having been realised (1), and to changes in clerical establishments (2). Under *Pay, Commissariat* and *Ordnance and Clothing Branches* the excess was due to the deductions on account of probable savings not having been realised, and, in the last case, also to higher departmental grades of officers, partly counterbalanced by less charges for Exchange Compensation Allowance and recoveries of advances made in England. Under *Circle, Field, and Pension Pay Offices* there was a saving, due to lower departmental and army rank of officers, (1,4) to recoveries of advances made in England (2), to less Exchange Compensation Allowance (3), to savings in travelling allowances and contingencies due to ordinary fluctuations, partly counterbalanced by increased capitation allowances to officers in charge of pensioners in the Madras Command (3), and to advance of pay for March 1896 to the Pension Paymaster, Southern Konkan, and his establishment. The saving under *Inspections, Special Duties, and Probationers* was due chiefly to transfers of senior officers to Branches (2.0) and to less Exchange Compensation Allowance (5), due to alterations in the rates of exchange and to the transfers mentioned above.

Regimental Pay.

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	1895-96. Accounts.
4,322.5	European Army	4,368,4	4,420,0	4,430,4
4,026,3	Native Army	4,236,1	4,238,1	4,267,1
8,348,8	TOTAL .	8,604,5	8,658,1	8,697,5

402. The excess of 93,0, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due chiefly to the strength of the British Forces having been in excess of the authorised complement, to excess deductions having been made in the Budget on account of probable savings and absence of officers in Europe, to an under-estimate of good-conduct pay, to increase under *Staff Corps*, to variations in army rank of officers, and to an increase of reservists, partly counterbalanced by savings due to less payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance, owing to alterations in the rate of exchange, to savings under grass-cutters' establishment, and to smaller payments of batta and kit-money to recruits owing to fewer enlistments. The

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Regimental Pay—*continued.*

excess of 348,7 over the actauls of the previous year was due chiefly to an increased rate of pay to the Native Army, the adoption of a lower rate of exchange for payment of British troops for the first quarter of 1895-96, to larger strength of troops, and to more Exchange Compensation Allowance.

403. The details of the principal sub-heads of the European Army are given below :—

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
1,086,7	Artillery	1,083,7	1,094,5	1,102,1
444,2	Cavalry	442,6	454,5	461,9
14,0	Engineers	11,9	16,1	11,0
2,701,5	Infantry	2,745,4	2,771,8	2,760,2
6,6	Invalid and Veteran Establishment	6,6	6,3	6,3
34,4	Staff Corps, General List of Officers, Unattached and Unemployed Officers	33,6	34,4	45,8
—1,6	Colonel's Allowances	6,4	3 9	5.2
36,7	Other Charges	38,2	38,5	37,9
4,322,5	TOTAL	4,368.4	4,420,0	4,430,4

404. Under *Artillery* the excess, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to the deduction on account of probable savings not having been realised (11,7), to increased rate of pay to Native drivers' establishment (3,8), to excess strength of troops (2,0), and to an under-estimate on account of good-conduct pay (2,0), partly counterbalanced by a saving on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance, due to alterations in rate of exchange. As compared with the actuals of the previous year the excess was due to increased pay of Native drivers' establishment, to larger payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance, and to the adoption of a lower rate of exchange for payment of British troops for the first quarter of the year under report. Under *Cavalry* the excess over the Budget Estimate was due to excess strength of troops (15,5), and to the deductions for probable savings not having been realised (11 5), partly counterbalanced by savings under grass-cutters' establishment, owing to grass having been supplied from grass farms (6,7), and to less Exchange Compensation Allowance due to alterations in rates of excharge (1,0). The increase over the actuals of the previous year was due chiefly to more payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance, to the adoption of lower rates of exchange for payment of British troops for the first quarter of 1895-96, and to larger excess in the strength of troops. Under *Infantry* the excess over the Budget was due to excess strength of troops (4,9), to excessive deduction on account of probable savings (11,8), and to charges for good-conduct pay being more than anticipated (3,8), partly counterbalanced by savings due to less charges for Exchange Compensation Allowance, owing to alterations in the rates of exchange (5,1), and to pay for April 1895 of officers of the 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, when proceeding to Chitral, having been drawn in March 1895. The excess of the previous years' actuals was due chiefly to larger payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance, and to the adoption of lower rates of exchange for payment to British troops for the first quarter of 1895-96.

405. Under *Staff Corps, General List of Officers, Unattached and Unemployed Officers*, the excess occurred chiefly under *Staff Corps*, and was due to there having been a larger number of unemployed Officers (2,5), to pay of officers in staff employ deputed on field service (2,4) having been taken to this head, to there having been a larger number of candidates for Staff Corps on the Unattached List of the British Army than anticipated (3,6), to pay of officers attached to Native Corps in excess of the authorised complement having been taken to this head (1,0), and to variations in rank of officers and consequent increase in Exchange Compensation Allowance (1,7), partly counterbalanced by a saving of (1,5) owing to there having been fewer unemployed General Officers.

406. The details of the principal sub-heads under the Native Army are as follows :—

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
51,7	Artillery	51,6	54,7	55,1
13,6	Body-Guard	13,9	13,6	13,5
1,288,3	Cavalry	1,289,8	1,288,4	1,297,9
123,6	Sappers and Miners	124,9	130,7	130,5
2,347,7	Infantry	2,528,7	2,530,0	2,534,8
47,5	Annual grant-in-aid of half-mounting	47,1	47,0	48,5
34,0	Kit-money for Recruits	39,6	36,5	32,4
22,2	Hutting-money	39,5	39,5	39,3
54,6	Reserve Forces	52,4	52,4	71,2
43,1	Other Charges	48,6	45,3	43,9
4,026,3		4,236,1	4,238,1	4,267,1

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Regimental Pay—*continued.*

407. Under *Artillery* the excess was due chiefly to increased rate of pay sanctioned for Native soldiers provision for which was made under *Infantry* (3,1), and to an under-estimate for good conduct pay (9) partly counterbalanced by increased payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance. The saving under *Body-Guard* was due to short strength and lower army rank of an officer. Under *Cavalry* the excess was due to excessive deduction on account of probable savings, small number of soldiers and officers on leave (4,3), to higher rank of officers (2,4), to under-estimate of good conduct pay (1,0), and to increased pay of the Madras Native Cavalry provided for under *Infantry* (3,0), partly counterbalanced by less charges for Exchange Compensation Allowance. Under *Sappers and Miners the* excess over the Budget was due to increased rate of pay, provision for which was made under *Infantry* (5,3), to pay of officers in excess of authorised complement (5), to excessive deduction for short strength (3), and to Exchange Compensation Allowance on account of excess in complement of officers, reduced by savings due to alterations in the rates of exchange (2). Under *Infantry* the excess was due to excessive deductions in the Budget on account of probable savings, short strength, and officers on leave (28,8), to under-estimate for good-conduct pay (4,7), to advance of pay (2,7), and to arrear payments of previous year (2,7) partly counterbalanced by savings arising from less payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance (14,1), by increased pay to other arms provided for under this head but charged under the heads concerned (15,2), and by savings owing to advance of pay in 1894 95 to certain regiments when proceeding on field service (3,8). The excess over the actuals of the previous year was due to increased rate of pay to the Native army and to larger payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance. The small excess under *Annual Grant-in-aid of half-mounting* was due to ordinary fluctuations, and the savings under *Kit money for Recruits* to fewer recruits having been enlisted. Under *Reserve Forces* the excess was due to a large accession of numbers, and to the increased rate of pay sanctioned for reservists. Under *Other charges* the saving occurred chiefly under *Batta* (3,4), owing to the men of Madras regiments, serving in Burma, having drawn rice money while on leave in India, the charge for which was taken under *Commissariat Establishments, etc.*

Commissariat Charges.

408. There was a saving under this head of 313.5 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 48,6 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The former was due chiefly to the insufficiency of the deduction made in the Budget for probable savings, to less expenditure for Exchange Compensation allowance owing to alterations in the rates of exchange, to short strength of cattle, to favourable rates for provisions and short strength of troops, to less ordinary movements of troops and stores, due to absence of troops on field service, to the cost of replacing fodder issued from reserve to the Chitral Relief Force having been charged under *Miscellaneous Services*, and to less expenditure on regimental equipments godown furniture, warm clothing, purchase of transport animals, permanent hired transport, gear carts doolies, and uniform clothing for transport attendants; partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure for water-supply to troops, by the payment of compensation to the Zemindars of Mechparah for permission to hunt elephants in the Garo Hills and Goalpara District, and by larger expenditure for malt liquor, owing to larger purchases, and to brewers having been paid at the market rate of exchange, which was lower than the rate adopted in the Budget.

409. The details are classified as follows:—

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts
525,0	Establishment	545.2	520,6	525,0
1,505,6	Supplies	1,562,1	1,447,8	1,520,5
818,1	Services	935,3	800,1	773,7
279,3	Transport Branch	350.3	292,1	260,2
3,128,0	TOTAL .	3,392,9	3,060,6	3,079,4

410. The details of the expenditure under *Establishment* are given below:—

44,8	Supervising Staff	51,8	51,7	52,0
251,7	Executive Establishment	258,1	244,1	243,2
45,9	Ambulance Transport	45,6	45,6	44,8
170,6	Subordinate Establishment	179,4	162 7	167,6
8,9	Khedda Establishment	7,5	13,5	14,6
3.1	Other Heads	2,8	3,0	2,8
525,0		545,2	520,6	525,0

411. Under *Supervising Staff* the increase over the actuals of the previous year was due to the appointment of an administrative Commissariat officer for Burma and his office establishment, and to increased charges for Exchange Compensation Allowance and travelling. Under *Executive Establish-*

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Commissariat Charges—*continued.*

ment the saving, as compared with the Budget, was due to the deduction for probable savings having been insufficient (5,6), to less Exchange Compensation Allowance due to alterations in rate of exchange, and to a larger number of officers having been absent on furlough (3,1), and to less charges due to ordinary fluctuations on account of regimental transport (9), contingencies and advertising charges (1,8), and family allowances, travelling, postage, and books (8). As compared with the actuals of the previous year, the saving was due to the absence of a larger number of officers on furlough, and to pay for March and April 1895 of certain officers and others proceeding on field service having been paid in advance in 1894-95. The difference under *Ambulance Transport* was due to the short strength of bearers. Under *Subordinate Establishments* the short expenditure was due to smaller temporary victualling and godown establishments (5,6), to less charges for cattle establishment due to short strength of cattle (12,0), and to an over-estimate (3,0), partly counterbalanced by cost of extra establishment employed on account of animals returned to India on the breaking up of the Chitral Relief Force (1,5), and by larger expenditure for water-supply to troops (5,9). Under *Khedda Establishment* there was an excess of 7,1, due chiefly to the payment of 6,0 as compensation to the zemindars of Mechparah for permission to hunt elephants in the Garo Hills and Goalpara District, to the employment of a larger number of coolies than provided for (8), and to provision for the pay of attendants of elephants having been incorrectly included under Services (6).

412. Under *Supplies* the details are as follows :—

1894-95. Accounts		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
683,6	Provisions for Europeans	696,2	682,4	682,3
192,2	Provisions for Natives	209,9	171,0	174,7
	Compensation to Natives—			
224,2	(*a*) for dearness of provisions . .	269,0	226,5	257,8
22,7	(*b*) for dearness of forage . . .	37,2	23,8	28,9
20,9	Purchase of Reserve Stock	21,2	26,5	20,0
356,8	Malt Liquor purchased locally	314,2	315,0	349,5
6,4	Rum	12,2	7,1	8,1
7	Dairy Farms	1,8	1,0	1,7
1	Contingent Expenses	4	3	...
...	Deduct Value of Supplies to other Departments .	...	—3,8	—2,5
1,595,6		1,562,1	1,447,8	1,520,5

413. The savings under *Provisions for Europeans* and *Provisions for Natives* were due to short strength of troops and to favourable rates for articles of food, partly counterbalanced in the former by excess due to ordinary fluctuations (1,2), and to an under-estimate (6,4), and in the latter to the cost of ration articles purchased for issue in 1896-97 to troops in distant out-posts in Upper Burma (4,6). As compared with the actuals of the previous year the savings were chiefly due to more favourable rates for articles of food. Under *Compensation to Native for dearness of Provisions* the saving was due to a fall in prices of food in the Madras and Bombay Command, partly counteracted by a rise in the Punjab and Bengal Commands. The increase over the previous year's actuals was chiefly due to the rise referred to above. Under *Compensation to Natives for dearness of Forage* the saving was due to the prices of grain and fodder having been lower than anticipated, they were, however, higher than the prices of 1894-95, hence the excess over the actuals of the previous year. Under *Malt Liquor purchased locally* the excess was due to larger purchases of malt liquor, and to payments having been made at the market rate of exchange, which was lower than that adopted in the Budget. The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to a smaller consumption, owing to a larger number of British troops having been on field service. Under *Rum* the saving was due to no purchases having been made in Madras, and smaller purchases in Bombay, owing to large stocks in hand, partly counterbalanced by larger purchases in Bengal for the Punjab Command.

414. Under *Services* the following details are supplied :—

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
44,7	Hire of Transport	68,8	45,0	42,3
25,6	Sea and Inland Water Charges . . .	32,7	25,4	18,2
373,5	Railway Charges	413,9	374,0	366,3
54,5	Grass Cultivation	58,8	59,2	52,6
204,4	Feed of Horses, Battery Mules, Yaboos, Bullocks, and Elephants	223,2	200,0	217,7
10,7	Regimental Equipment and Camp Contingencies .	13,1	11,0	10,6
30,4	Implements, Godown Furniture, etc. . . .	39,4	21,4	26,5
74,3	Other Heads	85,4	64,1	39,5
818,1		935,3	800,1	773,7

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Commissariat Charges—*concluded.*

415. The savings under *Hire of Transport, Sea and Inland Water charges* and *Railway charges* were chiefly due to less movement of troops and smaller consignments of stores, consequent on the absence of a large number of troops on field service. Under *Grass cultivation* the saving was due chiefly to temporary establishment not having been employed to the extent anticipated (2,4), and to savings under contingencies in the Punjab Command, reduced by increased expenditure in the Bengal Command on account of hired carriage and construction and repair of buildings (3,9). Under *Feed of Horses, Battery Mules, etc.*, the saving was due to favourable rates (8,4), to short strength (3,5), to issues from stock of the previous year (1,0), and to over-estimate (3,9), partly counterbalanced by the higher rates for certain articles in Bengal and Punjab (7,6), and by cost of stock laid in for issue in 1896-97 (4,5). The excess over the actuals of the previous year was due to higher rates in Bengal and Punjab. Under *Regimental Equipment and Camp Contingencies* the saving was due to the absence on field service of a large number of troops (1,0), favourable rates for tinning cooking utensils in Burma (1,0), and to fewer condemnations and consequent replacements (5). Under *Implements, Godown Furniture, etc.*, the saving was due to contingent charges incurred in consequence of field operations having been charged under *Miscellaneous Services*, and less ordinary contingent charges, owing to fewer troops having been quartered at stations in India (7,7) and to less condemnations and consequent replacements (5,0). Of the saving of 45,9 under *Other Heads* 34,1 occurred under *Miscellaneous*, due chiefly to less purchases of warm clothing than was anticipated in the Budget (20,9), and to saving under Incidental charges, due in a great measure to the absence of troops on field service (8,3), partly counterbalanced by more renewals of clothing for mobilisation reserves due to larger condemnations (3), by cost of supplying water to troops at Aden owing to higher rates for coal and increased charges for conveyance of water (5), and by ordinary fluctuations (3). Under *Reserve of Fodder* there was a saving of 6,4 due to the cost of replacing issues to the Chitral Relief Force having been charged under *Miscellaneous Services* and to less purchases for the Quetta District. Under *Purchase of Battery Elephants and Bullocks, etc.*, there was a saving of 1,0 due to no animals having been purchased. Under *Khedda charges* there was a saving of 1,3, due partly to the pay of attendants of elephants having been provided for under *Khedda Establishment* (6), and partly to fewer elephants having been fed and less charges for purchase and repair of materials (7). Under *Cattle Farm, Hissar*, there was a saving of 2,1, due chiefly to less expenditure for reserve stock (1,6), owing to issues from reserve stock not having been replaced in consequence of scarcity of fodder, to less cultivation charges (4), and to fewer purchases of animals (2), counterbalanced to a small extent by more charges for feed of cattle.

416. The details of the charges in the *Transport Branch* are as follows:—

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
273,1	Depôt and Regimental	340,9	285,8	255,9
6,2	Ambulance Transport	9,4	6,3	4,3
279,3	TOTAL .	350,3	292,1	260,2

417. Under *Depôts and Regimental*, 32,5 of the saving was due to fewer purchases of animals and the replacement of casualties in the Punjab Command by animals returned from the Chitral Relief Force; 3,7 to feed of animals, owing to fall in prices in Bengal and Burma, 1,5 to issue of grass from Government farms in Punjab, and 14,2 to short strength of animals in Burma, partly counterbalanced by 1,1 owing to increased rates for feed in the Punjab Command, 7,5 due to purchase of straw in Madras for issue in 1896-97 and by the retention of surplus animals returned from the Chitral Relief Force, and the cost of feed of mules specially purchased; 9,7 to the cost of permanent hired transport having been charged to the Chitral Relief Force and to short strength; 24,6 to fewer replacements of gear, carts, and equipment, and to the cost of replacing issues for special services having been charged to those services under *Miscellaneous Services*; 10,0 to less miscellaneous charges owing to less expenditure for clothing due to short strength of cattle attendants; and 5 to no expenditure having been incurred on rent and repair of buildings. The saving would have been larger, but for the fact that special purchases of mules, amounting to 7,7, were made. The saving, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to fewer purchases of animals and to less charges for feed, hired transport, gear, carts, equipment, and clothing for attendants. Under *Ambulance Transport* the saving was due to less charges on doolies, gear, carts, etc., owing to fewer condemnations and repairs (3,2), to less clothing for bearers than anticipated (1,9).

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Remounts and Veterinary.

418. The details are given below :—

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	1895-96. Accounts.
3,4	Supervising Staff	3,6	3,5	3,6
27,0	Depôt Establishments	27,3	27,0	26,9
9,2	Veterinary Inspection	9,5	9,2	9,1
34,6	Station Veterinary Hospitals	39,0	35,3	37,2
4	Veterinary Schools	6	6	4
2,6	Remount Depôt, Garden Reach	2,8	2,2	2,2
132,5	Purchase of Remounts	146,5	144,9	140,0
27,0	Feed of Cattle and Remounts	31,4	29,2	31,9
38,5	Miscellaneous	38,7	38,8	32,4
275,2		299,4	290,7	283,7

419. The saving under *Station Veterinary Hospitals* was due chiefly to variations in army ranks of officers, and to officers on duty having been below the authorised complement (1,2), to Exchange Compensation Allowance owing to alterations in the rate of exchange and absence of officers (5). Under *Purchase of Remounts* the saving was due to purchase of fewer young stock and at lower rates than anticipated (5,9), to more favourable rates of exchange for payments for Australian horses, and to fewer purchases for Sergeant Instructors of Volunteer Corps (3), to fewer purchases of mules for Mountain Batteries (3), and to less contingent expenses (4), partly counterbalanced by larger purchases of ponies for the Mounted Infantry, Burma (2). Under *Feed of Cattle and Remounts* the excess was due to increased purchases of grain and fodder in Bengal, owing to smaller outturns from cultivation farms (1,9), to purchase of grain in Madras for issue in 1896-97 (5), and to increased rations to young stock (3), partly counterbalanced by favourable rates for grain and fodder in the Madras and Bombay Commands (1,1), and by the receipt of some hay from the Commissariat Department free of charge, and by the reserve ordnance mules having been fed partly on cultivation produce and partly on stock (4). Under *Miscellaneous* the saving was chiefly due to less road expenses, owing to fewer movements to and from depôts (2,6), to less cultivation (4,5), to less expenditure on veterinary medicines and appliances (3), and to less contingent expenditure (1), partly counterbalanced by larger purchases and more extensive repairs of cattle gear and rolling stock (1,3).

Clothing Establishments.

420. The charges fall under the following sub-heads :—

1894-95 Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	1895-96. Accounts.
10,0	Superintending Establishments	11,8	10,6	10,7
6,3	Manufacturing and Store Establishments	6,9	6,5	6,4
	Supplies and Services—			
124,6	Factories	191,0	113,8	109,4
33,6	Regimental	34,4	38,3	34,4
31,2	Compensation in lieu of clothing	30,1	32,6	32,2
205,7		274,2	201,8	193,1

421. Under the first two heads the saving occurred in the special provision for additional establishments in the Bengal and Madras Commands. Under *Supplies and Services, Factories*, the saving was due chiefly to the abolition of cloth tunics and trousers and undress jackets for the Artillery, and smaller purchases of boots, cloth, serge, and other articles, owing partly to the introduction of the new clothing scheme, and partly to the inability of contractors to supply articles during the year (37,1), to more favourable rates for certain articles (2,6), to certain materials for clothing for the Royal Artillery not having been received in time (6), to fewer cloaks, great-coats, shoulder cords, etc., for British troops having been made up, and to a smaller demand from Native troops in Madras for similar articles (5), to non-manufacture of summer clothing for British troops in the Madras Factory (1,9) to certain articles, provision for which had been made having been indented for from England (30,9), to non-purchase of cotton drill and other articles (4,5), and to utilization of old packing materials and to less incidental expenses (2,5). The saving, as compared with the previous year, was due to larger demands on England for stores. Under *Regimental* an excess of 5,0, owing to summer clothing for British troops in the Madras and Bombay Commands having been made up regimentally, instead of in the Factory, was

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Clothing Establishments—*continued.*

exactly counterbalanced by savings of 2,1 on account of clothing for reserve forces, owing to less replacements of kits and the transfer of a smaller number of men to the reserve than anticipated, and of 1,7 on account of charges provided for having appeared in the accounts of other years and by other small savings. The excess under *Compensation in lieu of Clothing* was due to more payments having been sanctioned.

Barrack Establishments.

422. The following are the details under this head :—

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96 Revised.	Accounts.
4,2	Executive Establishments	4,4	4,1	4,1
55,3	Subordinate Establishments	61,0	55,0	54,0
16,7	Station Conservancy	12,6	13,7	14,0
9,4	Barrack Furniture	9,9	9,5	10,7
49,9	Barrack Bedding	55,4	50,0	46,5
35,2	Lighting Charges	35,1	32,8	34,5
58,9	Miscellaneous	59,7	59,0	54,4
229 6		241,1	224,4	218,2

423. Under *Subordinate Establishment* the saving was due chiefly to less charges for punkha-pulling establishments (3,3) and tattie-watering establishments (2,3) owing to the absence of regiments on field service, to the employment of smaller establishments and for shorter periods at lower wages, and to the employment of transport attendants as punkha-pullers; to less charges for conservancy establishments (1,4), owing to the allowances authorised for certain out-posts in Burma not having been drawn, and to the employment of a smaller number of men, the excess under *Station Conservancy* was due to expenditure not foreseen when the Budget was framed. Under *Barrack Bedding* and *Lighting charges* the savings were generally due to the absence of troops on field service; but partly also in the case of the former to the issue of part-worn bedding to British troops on first arrival, and to the more favourable rates at which blankets were purchased, and in the latter to more favourable rates for kerosine oil in the Madras and Bombay Commands. Under *Miscellaneous* the saving was due to smaller condemnations, and repairs and replacements of miscellaneous supplies to barracks and hospitals than anticipated.

Administration of Martial Law.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts
	Judge Advocate-General's Department—			
6,4	Head-Quarters	6,3	6,4	6,3
15,2	Circles	17,0	15,0	15,1
19,9	Miscellaneous	19,2	19,5	20,5
41,5		42,5	40,9	41,9

424. The saving of 1,9 under *Circles* was due to variations in army ranks and grades of officers and to absence of officers on furlough, and was nearly covered by the excess of 1,3 under *Miscellaneous*, due chiefly to more charges on account of garrison and station prisons, owing to there having been larger number of prisoners than anticipated.

Medical Establishments.

425. The charges are classified under the following heads :—

1894-95. Accounts.			Budget.		1895-96. Revised.		Accounts.
		Medical Establishment—					
25,0		Head-Quarters and Commands	28 2		29,3		31,0
449,5		Districts	454,4		454,8		451,3
14,0		Nursing Service	14,2		13,7		13,5
26,3		Army Hospital Corps	29,0		27,0		27,1
19,5		Medical Store Depôts	20,2		19,3		19,4
1,5		Followers' Hospitals	2,1		1,5		1 3
16,0		Miscellaneous	15,4		13,4		11.9
	215,9	Medical Supplies	219,7		219,7	216,9	
		Deduct—					
	23,6	Issues to other Departments	22,5		21,5	21,5	
192,3				197,2	198,2		195,4
744,1				700,7	757,2		759,9

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Medical Establishments—*continued.*

426. Under *Medical Establishment, Head Quarters and Commands* there was an excess of 2,8, due chiefly to salaries of certain officers and establishments (2,8) provided for under *Army and Garrison Staff* having been charged to this head, to the old rates of pay having been drawn by the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, for the whole year, and by his Secretary for part of the year, instead of the new rates provided for (9), to the Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command having drawn pay as Secretary for a part of the year (1), and to more payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance, consequent on the above causes (2). These excesses were partly counterbalanced by savings due to officiating arrangements in place of officers on leave (4), and to reductions in establishments (9). Under *Districts* the saving was chiefly due to the abolition of two appointments of Principal Medical Officers of Districts (6,3), to less medical charge allowances (5), and to less charges for postage and contingencies (3), partly counterbalanced by excesses due to the deduction for probable saving not having been realised, partially counteracted by the abolition of the two appointments mentioned above (2,1), and to travelling charges owing to more movements of officers and establishments than anticipated (1,7). The saving under *Nursing Service* was due to the deduction for probable savings having proved to be insufficient (3), and to less Exchange Compensation Allowance due partly to above cause, and partly to alterations in rates of exchange (3). The saving under *Army Hospital Corps* was due to the provision for special concessions to the Army Hospital Corps not having been fully utilised and to short strength (2,0), and to less charges for travelling, postage, and other petty savings, due to ordinary fluctuations (4), partly counterbalanced by increased charges for good-conduct pay (5). Under *Medical Store Depôts* the short expenditure was due chiefly to savings in establishment charges, and exchange compensation, and to savings in postage and contingencies due to ordinary fluctuations. The employment of fewer temporary servants in Burma caused the saving under *Followers' Hospitals*. Under *Miscellaneous* the saving was due to the employment of fewer nursing orderlies in station hospitals than anticipated (4), to less expenditure owing to fewer pupils having been under instruction, and to charges on account of compensation in lieu of quarters to pupils in Madras having been paid by the Military Works Department (1,8), and to the closure of certain Cantonment Hospitals (1,1). Under *Medical Supplies* the saving was due chiefly to less expenditure for medical and surgical stores and hospital equipment supplied to hospitals, owing to less purchases than anticipated, and to the cost of replacement of losses, etc., having fallen to a certain extent on the various field operations in connection with which field hospitals were employed, to short supplies to Medical Depôts, chiefly due to the closure of certain cantonment hospitals in the Madras Command, and to less charges for freight, and miscellaneous items due to ordinary fluctuations. These savings were partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure for medical comforts and dieting sick due to increased sickness among troops and to higher rates than anticipated having been paid for wines. The *Issues to other Departments* fell short of the Budget owing to local bodies in Madras having been required to obtain their supplies independently of the Medical Store Department, partly counterbalanced by issues to new charitable dispensaries in the Bombay Command.

Ordnance.

427. The charges are sub-divided below:—

1895-96, Accounts.		Budget.	1896-97, Revised.	Accounts.
	ESTABLISHMENTS—			
41·7	Supervising Staff	41.9	40,3	40,6
188·9	Arsenals and Depôts	20·.4	189,1	192,7
199·7	Factories	22·.5	207,9	198,6
12·6	Fort Armaments	11,7	11,7	11,6
	STORES—			
136·1	For Arsenals and Depôts	133·9	126,1	147,8
176·5	For Factories	199.7	175,5	187,5
12·7	Freight	13·5	12,3	11,1
69·7	Camp Equipage	62·1	53,5	53,3
26	Line Gear	·3	14,6	14,6
34,9	Other Charges	35·3	32·4	33,1
	Deduct—			
36,2	Supplies to other Departments	36·0	36,	44,0
828,1		946,3	827,5	846,9

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Ordnance—*continued.*

428. The saving under *Supervising Staff* was due to the absence of an officer on leave, to savings in office establishments, to less Exchange Compensation Allowance in consequence of the above and alterations in the rates of exchange, and to a small extent to decreases in travelling, postage, and contingencies owing to ordinary fluctuations. Under *Arsenals and Depôts* the decrease was due to less Exchange Compensation Allowance, owing to alterations in the rates of exchange (1,8), to the employment of fewer extra temporary artificers, owing to less outturn (6,5), and to saving, arising from ordinary fluctuations in travelling, postage, etc., (1,1), partly counterbalanced by the deduction on account of probable savings not having been realised to the extent of 1,2. Under *Factories* the saving was due to fewer artificers having been employed, owing to less outturn than anticipated, to delay in completion of the new gun section building and Shell Factory extension at Cossipore, to increased machine work in the Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, to the wider application of the piece work system (15,9), to the abolition of the Ordnance Artificer Company, Madras, to reductions in Native establishments in that command, to less Exchange Compensation Allowance, owing to alterations in the rates of exchange. The excess under *Stores for Arsenals and Depôts* was the result of a change in classification, partly counteracted by the discontinuance of the issue at depôts and rest-camps of salitas and kit-bags to unarmed drafts arriving in India, and by less purchase of timber Under *Stores for Factories* the saving was due to smaller supply of stores to factories owing to smaller puchases of timber, to failure of contractors to supply certain stores, and to sufficiency of stock. The excess over the previous year's actuals was due to larger purchases owing to more extensive manufacture and for stock purposes. Under *Freight* the saving arose from smaller consignments of Ordnance Stores from England. Under *Camp Equipage* and *Line Gear* the savings were due to smaller purchases of materials and to a change in classification. The excess under *Supplies to other Departments* was due to issues to Military Works Department in connection with the erection of new workshops in the Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, (3,5), and to the Mombassa Contingent (2 5), to the supply of accoutrements to the 1st Hyderabad Contingent (4), to the fitting up of machinery for the Military Works Department, Bombay Command, (4), to issues of gunpowder and barrels to that Department at Aden (5), and to stores for defence works (4), partly counterbalanced by smaller demands for magazine stores and ammunition boxes by the Police, etc., in Madras.

Other Effective Charges.

429. *Ecclesiastical charges* fell short of the Budget, chiefly owing to the allowances of Roman Catholic priests at certain stations having been discontinued in consequence of reductions of garrisons.

430. *Education charges* fell below the Budget, owing chiefly to less expenditure for Exchange Compensation Allowances, due to alterations in the rate of exchange ; to reorganisation of the Department of Military Education ; to variations in army ranks of officers ; to the absence on furlough of the Principal of the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar ; to savings in establishments of that institution, and to fewer admissions of children in orphanages.

431. *Sea Transport charges.*—The saving was due to more economical arrangements having been sanctioned for conveyance of troops between Bombay and Burma (6,5), to adjustment of recoveries on account of the previous year by deduction from expenditure (1,3), to reduction in the contract rate for deck passages from Calcutta to Rangoon (1,4), and to less expenditure for Madras troops and followers proceeded to Burma (2,3).

432. The figures under *Miscellaneous Services* may be sub-divided as follows :—

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts
379,7	Expeditions and special charges . . .	377,2	2,041,3	1,966,9
95,9	Other Items	111,9	100,7	74,9
475,6		489,1	2,142,0	2,041,8

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Other Effective Charges.

433. The following are the details of the special expenditure :—

	1895-96. Budget.	Accounts.
Arrear charges on account of—		
Lushai Expedition	2	...
Other Expeditions	...	1
Charges for—		
Wano Garrison	32,5	60,5
Chin Hills Operations, 1895-96	...	6
Kurram Escort	15,0	11,0
Tochi Garrison	...	60,7
Gilgit Agency	68,1	49,2
Kengtung-Garrison	...	14,4
Mekran Escort	1,5	6
Occupation of Chitral and its Communications	...	86,6
Mecong Escort	2,5	3,2
Afghan Baluch Boundary Escort	...	2
Afghan Boundary Demarcation	5,2	1,4
Waziri-Afghan Boundary Demarcation and Waziristan Field Force	102,2	57,2
Chitral Relief Force	150,0	1,610,3
Perso-Baluch Boundary Escort	...	1,9
	377,2	1,966,9

434. Of the excess of 1,589,7 under *Expeditions and Special charges* 163,6 was due to charges on account of the "Tochi Garrison," the "Kengtung Garrison," "occupation of Chitral and its communications," and the "Perso-Baluch Boundary Escort," for which there was no provision in the Budget. 1,409,3 on account of "Chitral Relief Force" and 28,0 for the "Wano Garrison." These excesses were counterbalanced to a small extent by savings in the provision for "Kurram Escort" (4,0), Afghan Boundary Demarcations" (3,8), "Waziri-Afghan Boundary Demarcations and Waziristan Field Force" (45,0), and the "Gilgit Agency" 18,9. Under *Other items* the saving was due chiefly to the amalgamation of the appointment of Military Examiner in Hindustani in the Madras Command with that of Persian and Hindustani Translator to the Government of Madras (2,0), to fewer officers, and men having passed in Native languages and to reduction in reward (4,5), to less travelling allowances (1,1), to less extra staff and command allowances (1,9), to savings on account of purchase and rents of lands and buildings (3,4), to over-estimate under telegrams and contingencies (16,0), and to less charges under camps-of-exercise and instruction, due chiefly to no camps-of-exercise having been held in the Punjab Command in consequence of the employment of troops on field service and to less expenditure in other commands.

435. The saving under *Volunteer Corps* was chiefly due to the appointment of Adjutant of the Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteer Rifles, having been vacant for a part of the year (4), to Exchange Compensation Allowance owing to alterations in the rate of exchange and the above cause (4), to less punkha-pulling charges in the Madras Command (3), to lapse of a portion of the grant for Volunteer buildings (1,3), to less capitation grants owing to fewer Volunteers having qualified for it (1,8), to less expenditure for construction of rifle ranges, camps-of-exercise, and allowances for field days (1,8), and to capitation grants having been drawn for fewer reservists than anticipated (6), partly counterbalanced by more travelling charges (9), due to more frequent moves of Sergeant Instructors than anticipated.

Non-effective Charges.

436. Under *Rewards for Military Services* the charges were less than anticipated. *Military Pensions to Europeans* showed a saving of 9,1, due almost entirely to less payments on account of capitalized pensions. Under *Military Pensions to Natives* there was a saving of 13,9, due chiefly to casualties and stipends not having been claimed when they fell due (4,5), to less charges for compensation for dearness of provisions to Madras pensioners owing to the favourable rates for rice (4,8), to fewer gratuities to Native soldiers and followers (1,3), and to less charges for family pensions owing to casualties, and to pensions not having been claimed (4,1), partly counterbalanced by more admissions of the hospital assistant class to the pension establishment (2), and by increased grants of gratuities (3) to men discharged from the Reserves. The small saving under *Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances* was due to casualties, to pensions not having been claimed, and to transfers to England, partly counterbalanced by a fall in the rate of exchange for payment of pensions paid in sterling. Under *Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities* the excess was due to a greater number of admissions to the pension establishment, and to more discharges with gratuity than was anticipated.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Expenditure in England.

437. Under *Home charges of British Forces serving in India* the saving occurred mainly in furlough charges. Under *Furlough allowances to Officers in the Indian Service* the decrease was due to fewer officers than anticipated having been at home on furlough. The saving under *Indian Troops Service* occurred in connection with hired transports. A larger number of officers than was estimated were provided with *Passages otherwise than in Troop-ships*. Under *Stores for India* the saving was due to the order for certain supplies of cordite having been cancelled, to payments to the War Office having fallen short of the estimate. The saving under *Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces on account of service in India* was due partly to adjustment of an excess payment (10,9) of the previous year, and partly to the payments having been less than was estimated. There were decreases in the several classes of *Miscellaneous Pensions*.

Upper Burma Charges.

438. The details of the extra charges for Upper Burma during the year, which amounted to 323,6 against 374,1 in 1894-95, are given below. The Upper Burma charges include 3 on account of cold weather field operations and 30,5 on account of Chin-Lushai:—

Grants	Upper Burma Accounts. 1894-95	1895-96
Army and Garrison Staff	26,0	23,6
Administrative Staff	9,2	9,9
Regimental Pay, Allowances, and Charges	43,3	43,5
Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	235,1	196,1
Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	2,6	2,5
Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	...	...
Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	8,3	7,3
Administration of Martial Law	...	...
Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	27,3	25,6
Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	—1,4	—1,7
Ecclesiastical	1,1	1,0
Education	1	...
Sea Transport Charges	7,5	3,8
Miscellaneous Services	10,5	8,9
Volunteer Corps	3,1	2,8
Rewards for Military Services	6	...
Military Pensions	9	8
Total	374,1	323,6

Section LL.—SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS—EXPENDITURE.

47.—Special Defence Works.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
217,9	EXPENDITURE . .	154,7	110,5	101,3

439. Owing to the completion of some works and the approaching completion of others the expenditure in 1895-96 fell short of that of the previous year by 116,6. The Budget Estimate of expenditure in India was over-estimated.

440. The distribution of expenditure is noted below :—

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
67,3	India	70,0	21,7	21,7
82,2	England	46,2	50,6	45,2
68,4	Exchange	38,5	38,2	34,4
217,9	TOTAL .	154,7	110,5	101,3

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
—560,9	TOTAL SURPLUS AND DEFICIT .	—623,3	+383,0	+379,1

DETAILS.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Provincial.												
Revenue	Accounts	1894-95	..	710,8	1,748,0	617,0	4,461,2	3,175,0	1,730,5	3,174 4	4,024,9	19,641,8
	Budget	1895-96	...	839,0	1,972,7	650,0	4,419,7	3,255,2	1,751,0	3,193.4	4,140,6	20,236,6
	Revised		...	844.4	2,211.0	670.3	4,563.9	3,180.1	1,785,0	3.278,8	4,209.2	20,791,7
	Accounts			823 0	2,207,5	669.5	4,585,1	3,160,3	1,778,8	3 295,6	4,280,6	20,800,4
Expenditure	Accounts	1894-95	...	815 9	2,020,3	644.4	4,291,4	3,341,0	1,755.3	3,082,1	4,127,4	20,077,8
	Budget	1895-96	...	818 2	1,986,7	700,0	4,430,8	3,370,1	1,775,9	3,310.1	4,244 5	20,648,3
	Revised		...	807.5	1,971,8	655.5	4,441,0	3,302,5	1,781,7	3,.40,0	4 177 9	20 378,9
	Accounts			803,4	1,951,0	639,0	4,435,3	3,300,1	1,785,9	3,251 5	4,179,9	20,382,1
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts	1894-95	...	−105,1	−272,3	−27.4	+169.8	−166,0	−24,8	+92,3	−102,5	−436,0
	Budget	1895-96	..	+20,8	−14,0	−41,0	−11,1	−120,9	−24 0	−122 7	−97,9	−411,7
	Revised			+30 9	+239.2	+19.8	+122,9	−133 4	+3,3	+32,8	+91,3	+412,8
	Accounts			+19.6	+220,5	+30.5	+149,8	−139,8	−2,1	+94,1	+100,7	+424,3
Closing Balance	Accounts	1894-95		17,8	84,9	8 ,3	432 2	304,5	123 5	385 9	300,1	1,738,2
	Accounts	1895-96	...	37,4	311 4	119,8	582,0	164,7	116,4	430,0	400,8	2,162,5
Local.												
Revenue	Accounts	1894-95	14 0	112,3	164,2	135,7	723,0	1,046,2	375,8	1,104 1	516,7	4,192,9
	Budget	1895-96	14 9	130,5	153,5	113 1	730,4	1,008,6	371,0	1,170 8	545.1	4,367,8
	Revised		14.3	133,6	171,2	112,8	726,5	1,054.0	382,1	1 245,6	557.0	4,397,1
	Accounts		14,7	126,5	173,9	112,9	732,8	1,049,0	383,0	1,200,2	509,8	4,426,0
Expenditure	Accounts	1894-95	14,7	129,3	178,6	116,8	727,3	1,066,7	373 2	1,168,2	543.0	4,317,8
	Budget	1895-96	15,3	151,6	206,6	130 5	764,8	1,096,0	389,1	1 200,8	564,7	4,519,4
	Revised		14,5	143,7	193,1	124,1	741,6	1,070,5	385,8	1,109,4	559,2	4,426,9
	Accounts		15,1	139,5	182,5	119,1	774,4	1,065,4	390,2	1,222,5	502,5	4,471,2
Surplus or Deficit	Accounts	1894-95	+2	−17,0	−14,4	+18,9	−4,3	−20,5	+2,6	−64,1	−26,3	−124,9
	Budget	1895-96	−4	−21,1	−53,1	−17,4	−33,4	−27,4	−17,2	−21,0	−19,6	−211,6
	Revised		−2	−10,1	−21,9	−11,3	−15,1	−10,5	+1,3	+40,2	−2,2	−29,8
	Accounts		−4	−11,0	−8,6	−6,2	−41,6	−15,8	−6,6	+37,7	+7,3	−45,2
Closing Balance	Accounts	1894-95	15,2	68,2	112,6	42,5	170,8	111,5	201,7	377,2	378,7	1,478,4
	Accounts	1895-96	14,8	57.2	104,0	30,3	120,2	95.7	195,1	414,9	386,0	1,433,2
Total.												
Revenue	Accounts	1894 95	14,0	823,1	1,912,2	753.7	5,184,2	4,221,2	2,106,3	278,5	4,541.6	23,834,7
	Budget	1895-96	14 9	969,5	2,126,2	773.1	5,150.1	4,323,8	2,122,0	4,373.2	4 691 7	24,544,4
	Revised		14.3	978,0	2,382,2	783.1	5,290,4	4,223,1	2,167,1	4 524,4	4,820,2	25,188,8
	Accounts		14,7	951 5	2,381,4	782,4	5,317,0	4,215 9	2,162,4	4,555.8	4,859,4	25,232,4
Expenditure	Accounts	1894-95	14,7	945,2	2,198,9	761,2	5,018,7	4,407,7	2,128,5	4,250.3	4,670,4	24,365,6
	Budget	1895-96	15,3	990,8	2,193,3	880,5	5 105,6	4,472,1	2,165,0	4,516 0	4,800,2	25,107,7
	Revised		14,5	951,2	2,164,9	774 0	5,182,0	4,373,0	2,162,8	4,445 4	4,737,1	24 805,8
	Accounts		15,1	942,9	2,103,5	758,1	5,209,7	4,371,5	2,176,1	4,474,0	4,742 4	24,853,3
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts	1894-95	+2	−122,1	−280,7	−8 5	+165,5	−180,5	−22,2	+28,2	−128,8	−560,9
	Budget	1895-96	−4	−3	−67,1	−58,4	−45,5	−148,3	−42,1	−143,7	−117,5	−623,3
	Revised		−2	+16,8	+217 3	+8,5	+107,8	−140 0	+4,6	+78 0	+85,1	+383,0
	Accounts		−4	+8,6	+217,9	+21,3	+108,2	−155,6	−13,7	+81,8	+108,0	+379,1
Closing Balance.	Accounts	1894-95	15,2	86,0	197,5	131,8	603,0	416,0	325,2	763,1	678,8	3,216,6
	Accounts	1895-96	14,8	94 6	415,4	150,1	711,2	260,4	311,5	844,9	786,8	3,595 7

441. The figures shown under this head represent the surplus or deficit of each Provincial Government in respect of the revenues and charges assigned to it, including Incorporated Local Funds. The differences between the Estimates and Accounts under the various Revenue and Expenditure heads have been explained in detail in the foregoing pages, and the share of these pertaining to the Provincial and Local sections of the accounts for the several groups is given below separately for each province. The total Provincial and Local shares of the Revenues were, on the whole, better than the Budget by 569,8 and 118,2 respectively. The expenditure was in both cases less by 266,2 and 48,2 respectively, consequently the Provincial and Local balances were better than expected by 569,8 + 266,2 = 836,0 and 118,2 + 48,2 = 166,4 respectively. The Budget anticipated deficits in the Provincial and Local accounts to the extent of 411,7 and 211,6 respectively, and as there were improvements of 836,0 and 166,4 over the Budget as just shown, the Provincial balance was increased during the year by (836,0 −411,7) 424,3, and the Local balance was diminished by

(211,6 —166,4) 45,2, or, taken together, the actual increase in the balances in the course of the year amounted to 424,3 —45,2 =379,1 as shown above. The improvement was contributed by all the Provinces except the North-Western Provinces, which showed a deficiency in receipts, chiefly under Irrigation, partly counterbalanced by decrease of expenditure under Irrigations and Buildings and Roads. The largest improvement occurred in Burma, chiefly in the Principal Heads of Revenue, Railways, and in the charges under Civil Departments and Buildings and Roads. Bengal, Madras, and Bombay also showed large improvements under the Principal Heads of Revenue, both in the Provincial and Local Sections. The improvement in Assam was due to the increase of receipts under the Principal Heads of Revenue and decrease of expenditure under that Direct Demands on the Revenues, Civil Departments and Buildings and Roads. The improvements in the other Provinces do not call for special notice.

442. The excess, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due chiefly to the refund of special contribution of 405.0 to Imperial made in 1894-95.

Central Provinces.

Revenue. 1894-95. Accounts.	Revenue. 1895-96. Budget.	Revenue. 1895-96. Revised.	Revenue. 1895-96. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1894-95 Accounts.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Budget	Expenditure. 1895-96. Revised.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
641,0	764,7	766,3	752,0	Revenue	172,8	176,2	178,3	175,7
5,0	7,3	9,4	8,6	Interest	5,7	7,8	7,8	7,6
1,4	1,3	1,8	1,4	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	6,8	7,0	7,0	7,1
49,0	48,6	49,8	45,1	Civil Departments	412,9	416,0	414,5	416,8
9,4	11,4	11,1	10,4	Miscellaneous	45,9	55,0	53,1	52,3
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	6,4	...	...	...
5,0	5,7	6,0	5,5	Buildings and Roads	158,1	137,3	136,8	134,8
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	7,3	8,9	10,0	9,1
710,8	839,0	844,4	823,0	TOTAL	815,9	818,2	807,5	803,4
				LOCAL—				
74,0	91,3	92,6	89,7	Revenue	49,3	55,0	53,4	50,5
18,8	19,1	20,0	19,3	Civil Departments	47,0	48,5	43,9	46,4
3,4	3,1	2,9	2,6	Miscellaneous	1,5	1,7	1,6	1,7
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,0	...	3	...
8,8	8,1	8,1	7,8	Buildings and Roads	32,5	46,4	44,5	40,9
7,3	8,9	10,0	9,1	Transfers from Provincial		...	...	...
112,3	130,5	133,6	128,5	TOTAL	129,3	151,6	143,7	139,5
823,1	969,5	978,0	951,5	GRAND TOTAL	945,2	969,8	951,2	942,9
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—122,1	—3	+26,8	+8,6

Burma.

Revenue. 1894-95. Accounts	Revenue. 1895-96. Budget.	Revenue. 1895-96. Revised.	Revenue. 1895-96. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1894-95. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Budget.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Revised.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,034,2	1,214,7	1,425,4	1,421,7	Revenue	336,2	341,3	337,7	345,0
1,5	1,7	1,7	1,9	Interest	1,2	1,5	1,3	1,2
..	...	.	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,6	4,0	4,0	3,8
87,5	97,0	92,9	96,7	Civil Departments	692,2	742,2	713,3	727,7
8,4	8,3	8,4	8,0	Miscellaneous	89,0	95,7	92,8	90,6
595,6	655,0	665,0	655,3	Railways	565,2	537,7	555,0	563,0
10,2	11,0	12,5	13,6	Irrigation	62,6	36,7	37,1	37,0
11,6	10,1	10,1	10,3	Buildings and Roads	277,0	237,9	238,8	221,6
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	—7,7	—10,3	—8,8	—8,9
1,718,0	1,972,7	2,211,0	2,207,5	TOTAL	2,020,3	1,980,7	1,971,8	1,981,0
				LOCAL—				
109,2	102,8	115,7	113,2	Revenue	5,3	5,2	5,3	5,7
...	...	...	...	Interest	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	9,1	9,7	9,5	9,5
7,3	7,0	7,9	8,6	Civil Departments	32,4	42,4	35,3	36,1
34,1	34,9	37,3	39,3	Miscellaneous	9,8	10,5	10,6	10,5
8,2	5,8	5,0	7,1	Irrigation	6,3	6,1	6,8	8,2
13,1	13,3	14,1	14,6	Buildings and Roads	115,6	132,6	125,6	112,5
—7,7	—10,3	—8,8	—8,9	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
164,2	153,5	171,2	173,9	TOTAL	178,6	206,6	193,1	182,5
1,912,2	2,126,2	2,382,2	2,381,4	GRAND TOTAL	2,198,9	2,193,3	2,164,9	2,163,5
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—286,7	—67,1	+217,3	+217,9

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Assam.

Revenue. 1894-95. Accounts.	Revenue. 1895-96. Budget.	Revenue. 1895-96. Revised.	Revenue. 1895-96. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1894-95. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Budget.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Revised.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
560,6	591,5	609,1	603,5	Revenue	124,4	144,7	124,7	121,1
1	1	1	1	Interest	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2	2	2	2
33,1	42,1	36,8	36,3	Civil Departments	290,4	329,2	300,6	303,4
5,7	9,5	6,6	11,1	Miscellaneous	25,4	27,0	25,6	24,4
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	1,1	4,6	2,0	1,1
9,9	10,0	10,1	10,7	Railways	18,0	18,8	19,5	19,8
7,6	5,8	7,6	7,8	Buildings and Roads	137,4	154,4	156,8	147,8
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	47,4	21,0	21,0	21,1
617,0	659,0	670,3	669,5	TOTAL	644,4	700,0	650,5	639,0
				LOCAL—				
64,0	65,5	65,5	64,9	Revenue	7	4	8	7
..	..	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,2	4,4	4,3	4,3
12,7	15,0	13,9	14,3	Civil Departments	31,5	36,9	34,0	34,1
7	8	1,1	1,6	Miscellaneous	2,8	3,4	2,9	2,8
10,9	10,8	11,3	11,0	Buildings and Roads	77,6	85,4	82,1	77,2
47,4	21,0	21,0	21,1	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	..
135,7	113,1	112,8	112,9	TOTAL	116,8	130,5	124,1	119,1
752,7	772,1	783,1	782,4	GRAND TOTAL	761,2	830,5	774,6	758,1
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—8,5	—58,4	+8,5	+24,3

Bengal.

Revenue. 1894-95. Accounts.	Revenue. 1895-96. Budget.	Revenue. 1895-96. Revised.	Revenue. 1895-96. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1894-95. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Budget.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Revised.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,210,0	3,253,3	3,325,4	3,334,7	Revenue	599,5	641,3	630,6	634,0
20,4	23,0	24,0	21,3	Interest	16,9	21,8	20,1	19,1
4	5	5	5	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	9	1,0	8	4
387,4	391,2	400,5	387,0	Civil Departments	2,434,6	2,477,4	2,467,8	2,472,5
121,9	105,7	121,8	123,4	Miscellaneous	313,3	336,5	330,6	321,8
433,2	365,0	411,3	435,3	Railways	...	...	1	1
240,1	238,6	231,5	231,0	Irrigation	529,3	558,5	552,1	533,2
47,8	41,8	48,9	51,9	Buildings and Roads	273,0	283,2	317,9	327,0
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	123,9	111,1	121,0	126,6
4,461,2	4,419,7	4,563,9	4,585,1	TOTAL	4,291,4	4,430,8	4,441,0	4,435,3
				LOCAL—				
448,2	460,0	447,5	445,7	Revenue	36,2	34,9	34,9	33,8
3,8	4,5	3,6	3,6	Interest	2,7	1,9	2,1	1,9
7	8	9	1,0	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	36,8	37,0	36,0	35,6
80,4	83,9	86,4	86,6	Civil Departments	188,1	201,5	200,7	207,6
21,2	25,1	20,6	18,9	Miscellaneous	11,7	13,2	12,4	13,7
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	2,7	5,0	...	1
1,4	1,3	1,5	1,5	Irrigation	9	1,3	5	4
43,4	43,7	45,0	48,9	Buildings and Roads	448,2	470,0	455,0	481,3
123,9	111,1	121,0	126,6	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
723,0	730,4	726,5	732,8	TOTAL	727,3	764,8	741,6	774,4
5,184,2	5,150,1	5,290,4	5,317,9	GRAND TOTAL	5,018,7	5,195,6	5,182,6	5,209,7
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+165,5	—45,5	+107,8	+108,2

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Revenue. 1894-95. Accounts.	Revenue. 1895-96. Budget.	Revenue. 1895-96. Revised.	Revenue. 1895-96. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1894-95. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Budget.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Revised.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,278,7	2,457,2	2,463,4	2,453,7	Revenue	536,1	557,4	541,1	537,0
24,9	42,2	44,8	45,3	Interest	34,6	40,1	39,4	39,0
173,6	169,8	170,8	168,3	Civil Departments	1,407,9	1,414,9	1,416,3	1,423,8
39,1	35,5	35,2	39,4	Miscellaneous	273,3	271,4	277,6	286,7
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	2	...	10,0	17,9
...	...	...	...	Railways	4,0	...	...	...
578,4	477,0	376,9	381,7	Irrigation	559,1	563,4	531,6	521,1
80,3	73,5	78,0	77,9	Buildings and Roads	304,9	308,6	282,2	285,6
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	220,9	220,3	204,3	195,0
3,175,0	3,255,2	3,169,1	3,166,3	TOTAL	3,341,0	3,376,1	3,302,5	3,306,1
				LOCAL—				
765,3	788,9	788,4	792,7	Revenue	336,2	354,5	341,7	343,3
1,8	1,9	2,0	2,2	Interest	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	18,6	18,9	18,7	18,7
36,5	36,2	37,4	37,1	Civil Departments	473,0	480,8	475,4	473,6
14,0	13,9	13,9	13,7	Miscellaneous	4,0	3,8	4,1	5,0
7,7	7,4	8,0	8,9	Buildings and Roads	234,9	238,0	230,6	224,8
220,9	220,3	204,3	195,0	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,046,2	1,068,6	1,054,0	1,049,6	TOTAL	1,066,7	1,096,0	1,070,5	1,065,4
4,221,2	4,323,8	4,223,1	4,215,9	GRAND TOTAL	4,407,7	4,472,1	4,373,0	4,371,5
				SURPLUS + , DEFICIT —	—186,5	—148,3	—149,9	—155,6

Punjab.

Revenue. 1894-95. Accounts.	Revenue. 1895-96. Budget.	Revenue. 1895-96. Revised.	Revenue. 1895-96. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1894-95. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Budget.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Revised.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,495,1	1,512,9	1,539,1	1,533,3	Revenue	311,8	315,7	315,4	318,1
27,4	27,4	26,9	25,5	Interest	20,8	22,0	20,9	20,5
1,0	7	1,0	7	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	15,4	16,2	15,7	15,7
134,0	134,2	135,2	137,4	Civil Departments	1,049,6	1,075,3	1,061,9	1,064,6
26,6	25,2	25,8	25,8	Miscellaneous	148,1	160,1	148,5	150,5
6,5	12,3	12,2	11,4	Irrigation	12,2	6,8	7,3	6,3
39,9	38,3	44,8	44,7	Buildings and Roads	256,4	239,2	269,0	267,1
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	—59,0	—59,4	—57,0	—56,9
1730,5	1,751,0	1,785,0	1,778,8	TOTAL	1,755,3	1,775,9	1,781,7	1,785,9
				LOCAL—				
369,5	369,5	369,5	369,5	Revenue	130,4	130,2	135,8	134,1
1	1	1	1	Interest	...	...	...	3
4,8	4,9	5,1	5,0	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	5,4	5,4	5,7	5,4
29,5	28,0	30,2	30,4	Civil Departments	131,1	135,1	132,7	133,3
3,5	3,0	4,1	5,2	Miscellaneous	6,9	7,8	7,5	7,6
2,2	1,7	2,4	2,3	Irrigation	1	1	1	1
25,2	24,1	27,7	28,0	Buildings and Roads	99,3	110,5	99,0	109,4
—59,0	—59,4	—57,0	—56,9	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
375,8	371,9	382,1	383,6	TOTAL	373,2	389,1	380,8	390,2
2,106,3	2,122,9	2,167,1	2,162,4	GRAND TOTAL	2,128,5	2,165,0	2,162,5	2,176,1
				SURPLUS + , DEFICIT —	—22,2	—42,1	+4,6	—13,7

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*concluded.*

Madras.

Revenue. 1894-95. Accounts.	Revenue. 1895-96. Budget.	Revenue. 1895-96. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1894-95. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Budget.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Revised.	Expenditure. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,854 3	2,887,7	2,940,1	2,947,0	Revenue	764.5	792,7	777.5	775,0
18,1	16 8	15,8	15,7	Interest	16,7	15,3	15,8	15,9
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	8,5	9,5	8,6	8,8
212,0	20.,5	226,8	236,5	Civil Departments	1,457,7	1,502,2	1,469,3	1,479.0
34,9	31,0	34,1	35,4	Miscellaneous	248,5	240,8	244,8	257,8
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	1	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways	12,7	3,8	6,0	5,3
21,2	2 ,5	24,8	24,7	Railways	12,3	14,0	15,4	15,3
18,2	18,6	18,2	16,7	Irrigation	333,4	377,2	363,3	355,6
15,7	15,3	19,0	19,6	Buildings and Roads	251,1	359,1	344,1	338,7
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	—23.4	1,5	1.0	—1
3,174,4	3,193.4	3,278,8	3,295,6	TOTAL	3,082,1	3,316,1	3,246,0	3,251.5
				LOCAL—				
926,3	990,1	1,050,6	1,066,4	Revenue	450,0	466,2	462,6	466,2
12,8	4,6	4,3	4,3	Interest	5	5	5	4
25,0	26,5	25,7	25,0	Civil Departments	282,4	291,5	290,1	291,2
64,0	60,2	63,9	62,8	Miscellaneous	31.9	35 3	33.8	32,1
...	...	...	...	Irrigation	1,0	8	2,4	2,8
99,4	96,9	100,1	101,8	Buildings and Roads	402,4	406,5	410,0	429,8
—23,4	1 5	1,0	—1	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,104,1	1,179,8	1,245.6	1,260,2	TOTAL	1,168,2	1,200.8	1,149.4	1,222.5
4,278.5	4,373,2	4.524,4	4,555,8	GRAND TOTAL	4,250,3	4,516,9	4,445,4	4.474,0
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT—	+28.2	—143,7	+79.0	+81,8

Bombay.

Revenue. 1894-95 Accounts.	Revenue. 1895-96. Budget.	Revenue. 1895-96. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1894-95. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Budget.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Revised.	Expenditure. Accounts
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,692,6	3,824,6	3,940,4	3,945,8	Revenue	1,793,9	1,823,3	1,798,7	1,801.4
29,3	30,3	29,7	30,3	Interest	22,8	25,2	24,3	24,2
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	10,3	10,4	10,1	10,1
155,2	154,1	157,5	161,0	Civil Departments	1,613,3	1,674,0	1,645,7	1,638,4
42,7	35,9	35,6	36,4	Miscellaneous	271,8	275,6	271,0	274.4
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways	5,9	1,0	1,7	1.3
14,6	14,0	16,0	17,5	Railways	10,7	11,0	11,9	12.6
1,7	2,4	2,4	2,3	Irrigation	9	6,2	1,8	2,2
88,8	85,3	87,6	87,3	Buildings and Roads	333,1	347,3	340.9	340.0
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	64,7	70,5	71,8	75.3
4,024,9	4,146,6	4,269,2	4,280,6	TOTAL	4,127,4	4,244,5	4,177,9	4,179,9
				LOCAL—				
313,9	338,0	342,8	353,2	Revenue	35,1	42,9	36,3	39.1
1,0	8	9	8	Interest	9	8	8	9
69,3	71,9	71,4	70,0	Civil Departments	215,6	229,0	219,2	217,8
1,6	2,1	1,7	1,7	Miscellaneous	8,5	9.3	7.9	8,0
66,2	61,8	68,4	68,8	Buildings and Roads	282,9	282,7	295,0	296,7
64,7	70,5	71,8	75,3	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
516,7	545,1	557,0	569,8	TOTAL	543,0	564,7	559,2	562,5
4,541,6	4,691,7	4,826,2	4,850,4	GRAND TOTAL	4,670,4	4,809.2	4,737,1	4,742,4
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT—	—128,8	—117,5	+89,1	+108,5

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
4,446 2	EXPENDITURE . .	4,400,0	4,327,2	4,087,2

443. In 1894-95 the Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works amounted to 5,003,1, of which 556,9 was met out of the Famine Insurance Grant. In the Budget for 1895-96, that grant having been suspended owing to Financial pressure, the whole of the Capital Expenditure was provided under this head outside the Revenue Account. The total expenditure provided in the Budget Estimate was 4,400,0 made up of 3,700,0 for Railways and 700,0 for Irrigation Works. During the course of the year it was considered expedient to raise the grant, and 4,862,0 was accordingly provided in the Revised Estimate.

444. The following table shows the comparison of the whole of the Capital Expenditure with the Estimates of the year and the actuals of the previous year:—

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
559,9	34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...	534,8	529,9
3,852 1	48.—State Railways	3,700,0	3,622,2	3,387,2
594,1	49.—Irrigation Works	700,0	705,0	700,0
5,003,1		4,400,0	4,862,0	4,617,1

445. The provision made for expenditure in England on stores could not be fully utilized, and endeavours were made to counterbalance this lapse by the more vigorous prosecution of work in India, but these efforts were only partially successful owing to the late date at which the probability of a lapse in England was known, and the total actual expenditure amounted only to 4,617,1, out of which 529,9 was charged to Revenue under Protective Railways on the partial restoration of the Famine Insurance Grant.

48.—State Railways.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
	PRINCIPAL LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION—			
183,1	Godhra-Rutlam	35,0	31,6	27,4
7,0	Rutlam-Nagda	240,0	131,6	158,7
203,1	Mu Valley	120,0	121,9	114,3
...	Mandalay-Kunlon	...	56,0	59,4
125,3	Assam-Bengal, Part I	195,0	85,0	62,5
729,8	Assam-Bengal, Part II	305,0	377,0	320,4
94,5	Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra	140,0	110,2	101,2
...	Rae Bareli-Benares	...	60,0	59,2
50,1	Wazirabad-Lyallpur	170,0	207,1	190,8
668,0	Mushkat-Lorlai	351,4	208 2	199,5
94,7	Kotri-Rohri	500,0	675,7	665,3
85,3	Mari Attock	150,0	259,8	266,6
814,8	East Coast*	500,0	690,0	696,7
..	Bezwada-Madras (Ennore-Bezwada Section) . . .	...	140,0	139,5
3,086,0	TOTAL .	2,706,4	3,148,1	3,061,5
	PRINCIPAL OPEN LINES—			
388,3	East Indian	310,0	310,0	249,4
113,9	Rajputana-Malwa System	63,6	102,9	99,8
41,8	Burma	—8,9	—11,0	—6,5
60,3	Eastern Bengal	120,0	141,6	142,5
25,8	Tirhoot	70,0	60,3	50,8
157,3	Oudh and Rohilkhand	164,3	135,9	122,4
206,6	North-Western	187,4	199,1	214,1
104,0	„ Gradient Improvements	—26,1	3,9	1,1
18,5	South Indian	85,0	45,0	38,2
1,116,5	TOTAL . . .	965,3	987,7	911,8
94,5	Other Railways	111,6	73,9	59,8
11 ,0	Stores and Reserve	—83,3	—52,7	—116,0
4,409,0	GRAND TOTAL . .	3,700,0	4,157,0	3,917,1

* Includes the Bezwada Extension Railway.

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

48.—State Railways—*continued.*

1894-95. Accounts.		1895-96. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	DISTRIBUTED AS BELOW :-			
556,9	34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...	534,8	529,9
3,852,1	48.—State Railways	3,700 0	3,622,2	3,387,2
4,409,0	TOTAL . .	3,700,0	4,157,0	3,917,1
2,943,8	India	2,147,2	2,921,3	2,721,2
799,8	England	847,0	704,5	679,6
665,4	Exchange	705,8	531,2	516,3
4,409,0	TOTAL . .	3,700.0	4,157,0	3,917,1

446. As regards the *Lines under Construction*, the lapse on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway was due to the clearance of the suspense accounts on the completion of the line which it was anticipated would be effected in 1894-95 not having taken place till 1895-96, in which year's accounts the credit appears. The excess on the Mari-Attock Railway was due to vigorous prosecution of works, with a view to the early completion of the line. The lapse on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway was due to provision having been made for English stores for doubling the line, but this was eventually altered to provision for a single track, and also to heavier sales of materials to other lines than were anticipated. The grant for the East Coast Railway was exceeded in consequence of insufficient provision having been made for Formation, Ballast, Bridge-work and Ferries to meet the requirements of traffic The lapse on the Assam-Bengal Railway, Part I, is due to the estimates of their expenditure by land acquisition officers having been considerably in excess of what was actually spent, and partly to a write-back from Part I to Part II for buildings and land taken up for manufacturing operations. In accordance with the agreement with the Assam Bengal Railway Company, the Secretary of State provides funds for Part II—Construction—when the Company's paid up Capital is exhausted; the expenditure on this account in excess of the Company's paid up capital was 320.4. The lapse on the Rutlam-Nagda Railway was due to provision having been made in the Budget for expenditure on the entire length from Rutlam to Ujjain, but it was subsequently decided that the Nagda-Ujjain Section should be constructed out of funds provided by the Gwalior Durbar The grant of the Kotri-Rohri Railway was exceeded owing to the works having been vigorously pushed forward, and to expenditure having been incurred in connection with the Indus bridge at Kotri. The grant of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway was exceeded owing to erection of rolling-stock for which no provision was made. The lapse on the Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra Railway was due to the fact that the Budget was based on the preliminary estimate for the project which was subsequently very considerably modified and large savings effected on several items in the final estimate, more particularly under Permanent way, the actual rates for both new and second-hand materials being below estimate rates.

447. No separate provision was made in the Budget Estimate for the construction of the Rae Bareli-Benares, Mandalay-Kunlon, Bezwada-Madras (Ennore-Bezwada Section) railway lines which were commenced during the course of the year, the funds required being met from the reserve and from savings on the grants of other lines.

448. As regards the *Open Lines* there was a lapse on the East Indian Railway which was due to the fact that in the Budget Estimate provision was made from the head "48" to the extent of 310,0, the balance of expected outlay being provided from funds raised by the Company by the issue of debentures. The Secretary of State has directed that the funds raised by the Company should first be applied to meet capital outlay, and when exhausted the Imperial funds should be drawn against. The sum thus expended out of Imperial funds amounts to 249,4. The grant of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system was exceeded owing to the works at Ujjain having remained at debit of miscellaneous advances at close of the year, to increased purchases of coal, and to smaller issues of stores to Revenue than was anticipated. The grant of the Eastern Bengal Railway was exceeded owing to work having begun on the doubling of the line from Ranaghat to Poradah and to the purchase of sleepers. The lapse on the Tirhoot Railway was due to short outlay under Bridgework, changing of girders over Boor Gunduck, Kosi and Bagmatti and other bridges on the Eastern Branch, and under rolling-stock, and to larger credits realized from Revenue than anticipated. The lapse on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was due to certain proposed works, the principal of which being interlocking at stations, travelling cranes and new press building having been deferred or abandoned; to savings in ballasting, repairs to breaches at the Gurrah river and transfer of an engine to the North Western Railway, and to sales of surplus plant and stores which could not be foreseen. The grant of the North Western Railway was exceeded owing to the doubling of the line between Karachi and Kotri and to the transfer of an engine from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The excess on the Gradient Improvement works was due to more work having been done on earthwork on the Bakrala and Sehala projects, and on bridges over the Rivers Ling,

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*concluded.*

48.—State Railways—*concluded.*

Kurring, and Sohan. The lapse on the South Indian Railway was due to the postponement of several large works, and to a lapse in the amount provided for outlay in England.

449. On *other Railways* the principal lapses occurred on the Warora Colliery, due to the abandonment of work in connection with the proposed new pits Nos. 7 and 8; and on the Dhond and Manmad Railway due to a saving on the estimated English cost of girders required for the replacement of 7 spans of Warren girders, and to the arrival of those girders too late to admit of the completion of the work during the year.

450. The decrease in the expenditure in England was due to the demands for stores having been less than estimated.

49.—Irrigation Works.

1894-95. Accounts.		Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
31,1	Orissa Canals	11,1	—1,2	—2,7
3,9	Sone Canals	2,9	4·3	1,5
28,4	Ganges Canal	30.9	33,8	36,1
22,9	Lower Ganges Canal	25,8	19,7	18,9
9,6	Agra Canal	9,7	12,1	11,9
5,6	Eastern Jumna Canal	6,6	18,9	17,7
78,6	Western Jumna Canal, including Sirsa Branch	49.5	65,4	65,9
35,3	Bari Doab Canal	22,0	18,3	17,1
3,8	Sirhind Canal	13·3	8	—1,6
170,9	Chenab Canal	197,0	261,0	263,1
40,8	Kistna Delta System	44,8	53,8	54.3
96,0	Periyar Project	64,4	69,6	72,9
32,0	Eastern Nara Works	18,6	—20,0	—20,9
16,4	Jamrao Canal	139,8	107,8	104.0
18,8	Other Projects	63,6	61,6	61,8
594,1	TOTAL OUTLAY	700,0	705,0	700,0
	Distributed as below :—			
585,8	India	695,2	698,9	693,6
4,5	England	2,6	3,5	3,6
3,8	Exchange	2,2	2,6	2,8

451. The increase in the expenditure, as compared with that of the previous year, was due to the restriction of expenditure in 1894-95 owing to financial pressure. The expenditure has very closely worked up to the Budget Estimate.

Section O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

	Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—			
Discharged	890,1	591,1	584,8
ENGLAND—			
Discharged—			
India 4 per cent. Stock	...	1,6	1,6
NET BOTH .	—890,1	—592,7	—586.4

TEMPORARY DEBT.

ENGLAND—			
Temporary Loans Incurred	2,000,0	2,000,0	2,000 0
Temporary Loans Discharged	2,000,0	2,000,0	2,000,0

452. Detailed explanation of the various entries under this head has already been given on page 41, where the interest charges were considered.

Section P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

	1895-96. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Special Loans	..	+9	+7
Treasury Notes and Service Funds, India	+52,4	+67,5	+143,2
Savings Bank Deposits	+469,9	+585,1	+595,1
TOTAL	+522,3	+653,5	+739,0

453. The credit entry under "Special Loans" represents the adjustment of the commutation value of lapsed Wasika pensions revived during the course of the year. The entry in the Accounts under Treasury Notes and Service Funds includes the adjustment of two years' interest on account of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Bengal, as explained in paragraph 122 under 14—Interest on other obligations and the sale-proceeds of the Government Promissory Notes belonging to the Madras Assistant Surgeons' Fund. The details of *Savings Bank Deposits* are as follow :—

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Presidency Savings Banks	—20,6	—69,0	—153,1
Post Office Savings Banks	+364,0	+535,0	+640,5
State Railway Provident Institutions	+56,5	+66,8	+62,5
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	+39,1	+22,5	+26,8
Regimental Savings Banks	+5	+21,5	+9,5
Special accounts	+30,4	+8,3	+8,9
TOTAL	+469,9	+585,1	+595,1

454. The large fluctuation under *Presidency* and *Post Office Savings Banks* was due to the transfer of the Presidency Savings Banks to the Post Office. Those under *Regimental Savings Banks* are dependent to a great extent on the transfers of British Regiments between India and England and are not therefore susceptible of an accurate forecast. Under *Special Accounts* the falling-off was due to the fixed deposit of 20,0 in the hands of the Administrator General, Bombay, being refunded to that officer, and to the withdrawal of 1,1 by the Director of the Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund for investment in Government Securities.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

	Budget.			1895-96. Revised.			Accounts.		
INDIA—	Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Cr.	Dr.	Net.
Provincial Balances (net)	...	...	— 623,3	...	...	+ 383,0	...	...	+ 379,1
Excluded Local Funds	788,0	796,5	— 8,5	799,2	816,1	— 16,9	790 6	798,2	— 7,6
Railway Funds	484,3	484,3	...	87,9	88,9	— 1,0	78,7	69,4	+ 9,3
Deposits of Sinking Funds	68,7	...	+ 68,7	11,8	5	+ 11,3	16,6	5.8	+ 10,8
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	16,994,8	16,948,4	+ 46,4	17,828,0	17,650,1	+ 177,9	18,472,1	18,279,0	+ 193,1
Advances	2,746,1	2,557,7	+ 188,4	2,811,4	2,750,3	+ 61,1	3,840,1	3,731,0	+ 109,1
Suspense Accounts	12,1	22,9	— 10,8	12,6	57,8	— 45,2	41,4	223,4	— 182,0
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net)	...	...	+ 127,7	...	...	— 1,211 4	...	...	— 906,9
Miscellaneous	...	610,5	— 610,5	...	441,7	— 441,7	3	918,7	— 918,4
ENGLAND	1	1,4	— 1,3	1,1	5,4	— 4.3	7	3,2	— 2,5
TOTAL			— 823,2			— 1,087,2			—1,316,0

455. The net credit under *Provincial Balances* has been explained in paragraph 441. The improvement in the net result under *Excluded Local Funds* occurred mainly in Bombay, and was due to the transfer of certain Funds to Personal Deposits. Under *Railway Funds* the net credit was chiefly on account of the Fire Insurance, the Guarantee and Contractors' security and the Provident Funds of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the Fire Insurance Fund of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Provident Fund of the Madras Railway. The Budget under *Deposits of Sinking Funds* provided for the receipts on account of the Victoria Dock, Bombay, and the Kidderpore Dock in Bengal, but no portion of the amount on account of the latter was recovered during the year. The debit in account represents the balance of the Lahore Water Works Sinking Fund which has been credited to Government towards the repayment of the principal of the loan granted to the Municipality. The character and magnitude of the transactions recorded under *Judicial and Departmental Deposits* render an accurate forecast impossible. The net credit was contributed chiefly by Bengal in Revenue Deposits, Civil Courts Deposits, Criminal Courts Deposits, and Municipal Funds Deposits, by the North Western Provinces in Personal Deposits and Trust Interest Funds, by Punjab in the Revenue Deposits and Personal Deposits, by Madras in the Revenue, Civil Courts and Municipal Funds Deposits, by Bombay in the Revenue, Civil Courts, Personal Deposits, Municipal Funds and Trust Interest Fund. Under Personal Deposits the increase was partly due to the transfers referred to above from "*Excluded Local Funds.*"

456. The net figures entered against the head *Advances* may be divided as follows :—

	Budget.	Revised.	Account.
Coinage Accounts	+ 100,0	— 21,0	+ 21,2
Other Advances	+ 88,4	+ 82,1	+ 87,9
	+188,4	+ 61,1	+ 109,1

457. The Budget under *Coinage Accounts* provided only for a reduction of 100,0 in the Small Coin Depôt balances, but the actuals show a reduction of 52,2 in these balances. There was a debit of 12,6 on account of an increase in the balances of Bullion at the Mints, chiefly due to the coinage of Dollars at the Bombay Mint for the Government of the Straits Settlements. There was a debit of 18,4 under Copper Coinage Account, due to an increase of 22,9 in the stock of coin and copper at the Mints, and the Small Coin Depôts at the close of the year, reduced by a credit of 4,5 on account of profits. The net credit under *Other Advances* is the final outcome of a number of transactions which do not require special notice here. Under *Suspense Accounts* the debit of 182,0 was chiefly on account of Pre-audit cheques, and on account of balances in the hands of Departmental Officers, notably of the Opium Agents at Behar and Benares.

458. The gross credits and debits working up to the net figures under *Exchange on Remittance Accounts* are as follows :—

Budget, 1895-96. Sterling Amount.	Exchange. Cr.	Exchange. Dr.		Accounts, 1895-96. Sterling Amount.	Exchange. Cr.	Exchange. Dr.
			Permanent Debt—			
...	...	...	Money raised for advances to Railway Companies	...	...	...
...	...	...	Other Loans	+1,6	...	1,8
...	...	...	Temporary Debt	...	...	...
—1,3	...	1,1	Deposits and Advances	—2,5	...	1,9
—615,0	...	513,5	Net payments to Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways, including remittances to India	—298,8	...	227,1
			Cash Balance—			
+769,7	641,3	...	Increase (—) Decrease (+)	—890.7	...	676,7
...	641,3	513,6	TOTAL	...	...	906,9
	127,7		NET			906,9

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Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—*continued.*

459. The following is a statement of the adjustments in the accounts by which the above result was obtained:—

1895-96. Budget. Sterling.	1895-96. Budget. Exchange.		1895-96. Accounts. Sterling.	1895-96. Accounts. Exchange.
17,000,0	14,166,7	Bills drawn by the Secretary of State . .	17,664,5	13,420,9
192,8	160,7	Net remittances of Railway Capital to India .	248,1	188,5
—757,0	—630,8	Miscellaneous remittances	—655,8	—498,2
		Deduct—		
16,589,2	*13,824,3*	Net expenditure in England	*16,063,1*	*12,204,3*
	127,7	Difference, being Exchange brought to account in excess of that involved in the Remittances from India during the year	...	906,9

460. The debit under *Miscellaneous* was chiefly on account of the Exchange on the decrease in the balance of the Secretary of State's bills which remained unpaid at the end of the year.

Section R.—IMPERIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.

	1895-96. Budget.		1895-96. Accounts.	
Imperial Loans and Advances . . .	114,0	—163,9	137,1	—211,6

461. The following are the details :—

1895-96. Budget. Amount advanced.	1895-96. Budget. Amount repaid.		1895-96. Accounts. Amount advanced.	1895-96. Accounts. Amount repaid.
7,5	6,5	Loans to Native States	41,7	18,1
25,7	54,2	„ Presidency Corporations and Port Trusts . .	58,5	74,1
2,7	6,4	„ Mofussil Municipalities	1,6	4,7
93,5	1,3	„ District and other Local Committees . .	89,2	9,6
...	4	„ Landholders and Notabilities	2	5
34,5	45,2	Advances to Cultivators	20,4	30,1
163,9	114,0	TOTAL AS ABOVE .	211,6	137,1

462. The receipts and payments under *Loans to Native States* were on account of advances to the Sultan of Muscat and to the Cooch Behar State, provision for the latter having been made in the Budget under Section *R. R.—Provincial Loans and Advances.* Under *Loans to Presidency Corporations and Port Trusts* the Budget provided 17,5 for the Victoria Dock Loan in Bombay, but only 12,5 was taken up and 8,2 for the Madras Harbour Port Trust, but subsequently the Government of India sanctioned a further sum of 37,3, both of which were taken up. The repayments were as follow : 1,2 by the Bombay Municipality on account of the Vehar Water-works ; 19,9 being the sale proceeds of land belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, which was applied equally to the reduction of the interest-bearing and the non-interest-bearing portion of the debt ; 43,0 repaid by the Calcutta Port Trust and Calcutta Municipal Corporation, and 10,0 by the Madras Harbour Trust Fund. The Budget under *Loans to Mofussil Municipalities* provided for a loan of 2,7 to the Quetta Municipality, which was not taken up : but 1,6 sanctioned during the previous year for certain Municipalities in Upper Burma, were taken up in the year under review. The repayments in India exceeded the Estimate by 7 and in Burma by 2, but owing to the Estimate having erroneously provided in Burma twice for the same repayment the result is an apparent falling-off. Under *Loans to District and other Local Committees* the receipts and payments were chiefly on account of the Military Department. Owing to improved agricultural prospects the *Advances to Cultivators* in Burma have not been so high as anticipated, while the recoveries have been larger. The actual improvement under this head was 1,7 and not a falling-off of 15,1 as shown above, the latter figure was the result of the erroneous inclusion of the anticipated repayments twice in the Budget.

Section RR.—PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.

	1895-96. Budget.		1895-96. Account.	
Provincial Loans and Advances . . .	345,1	—808,6	369,1	—533,2

463. The following are the details :—

1895-96. Budget. Amount advanced.	1895-96. Budget. Amount repaid.		1895-96. Accounts. Amount advanced.	1895-96. Accounts. Amount repaid.
441,8	53,5	Loans to Mofussil Municipalities	242,3	46,4
...	6,6	„ Port Funds	...	6,5
26,0	9,8	„ District Committees	23,0	12,5
37,5	22,7	„ Landholders, etc.	1,9	47,4
277,7	232,6	Advances to Cultivators	261,7	239,3
25,6	19,9	„ under Special Laws	4,3	17,0
808,6	345,1	TOTAL AS ABOVE .	533,2	369,1

Section RR.—PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES—*continued.*

464. Under *Loans to Mofussil Municipalities* the following are the principal advances made during the year:—

Khandwa Municipality		8,8
Howrah	,,	90,0
Benares	,,	20,0
Dehra Dun	,,	9,1
Delhi	,,	8,4
Conjeeveram	,,	8,0
Meerut	,,	65,0
Bandra	,,	7,0
	TOTAL .	216,3

465. There were savings in all the Provinces, due in Bengal to smaller advances to the Howrah and Bhagulpur Municipalities, in the Central Provinces to the amount provided for the Khandwa Municipality not having been fully taken up, in Bombay to the provision for the Dharwar Municipality not having been required, in the North-Western Provinces to those for the Bareilly, Hardwar, and Farukabad Municipalities nothing having been drawn, and in Punjab and Madras the advances fell short of the expected amounts.

466. Under *District Committees* the provision in the Budget for advances to the District Board of Dharwar was only partially utilised, whereas that for the Bijapur Local Board was not required. Under *Loans to Landholders, etc.*, provision was made under this head for the advance of 35,0 to the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, but the adjustment on this account was made under Section R—*Imperial Advance and Loan Account*. The Budget did not include the repayment of 39,0 made by the Deo estate in Gya.

467. Under *Advances to Cultivators* the advances fell short of the estimate in Bengal, Punjab and Madras, in consequence of a more favourable season, while in the Central Provinces the advances exceeded the estimate in the Damoh and Saugor districts owing to scarcity. The repayments were better in most of the provinces, that in the North-Western Provinces being largest.

468. The *Advances under Special Laws* represent chiefly the Drainage and Embankment advances in Bengal, which were over-estimated in the Budget. The recoveries were also chiefly on account of these advances, of advances under the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Acts and the Oudh Talukdars' Relief Act, and of advances by Talukdari, Settlement Officers, and to Kaira Thakoors in Bombay.

Section S.—CAPITAL OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	India, 1895-96.			England, 1895-96.			Total, 1895-96.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Guaranteed Companies.									
B., B. and C. I. . .	—41,2	—18,4	—22,4	—237,4	—239,5	—230,2	—278,6	—257,9	—252,6
G. I. P.	+231,0	+210,8	+211,6	—293,5	—251,9	—250,7	—62,5	—41,1	—39,1
Madras	+9,2	+36,7	+40,4	—97,4	—67,9	—66,9	—88,2	—31,2	—26,5
	+199,0	+229,1	+229,6	—628,3	—559,3	—547,8	—429,3	—330,2	—318,2
Subsidised Companies.									
East Indian Railway .	...	+25,3	...	...	...	...	...	+25,3	...
Ahmedabad Parantij .	...	+67,5	+34,1	...	...	...	. .	+67,5	+34,1
S. M. and Mysore . .	—40,5	—24,9	—23,5	—58,5	—39,4	—36,2	—99,0	—64,3	—59,7
Indian Midland . .	+6,9	—22,0	—7	—23,8	+205,7	+222,2	—16,9	+183,7	+221,5
Assam-Bengal . .	—330,5	—359,3	—378,1	+330,5	+359,3	+378,1	...	...	...
Bengal Central . .	—5,3	—2,1	—2,2	—2,1	—1,9	—1,9	—7,4	—4,0	—4,1
Bengal-Nagpur . .	—22,4	—136,5	—76,0	—31,0	—94,1	—62,4	—53,4	—230,6	—138,4
Rohilkhand-Kumaon .	—4,0	—13,8	—8,8	—9,0	—3,2	—2,8	—13,0	—17,0	—11,6
South Behar . . .	. .	+92,5	+90,5	...	...	...	...	+92,5	+90,5
	—395,8	—373,3	—364,7	+201,1	+426,4	+497,0	—189,7	+53,1	+132,3
Total .	—196,8	—144,2	—135,1	—422,2	—132,9	—50,8	—619,0	—277,1	—185,9

469. As explained in former reports, these are all net sums The Indian figures represent the difference between the advances taken by the Railway Companies and the credits given to them chiefly on account of stores used on revenue account. The English figures represent the difference between the capital deposited by the companies with the Secretary of State, and the withdrawals for expenditure on stores, establishment charges, etc. These figures are necessarily liable to great fluctuations.

470. In India the receipts from sale of old stores and value of stores issued to Revenue exceeded the estimates by 51,6, due to an improvement of 109.3 and 17.3 under Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Madras Railways respectively, counterbalanced by a falling-off of 75,0 under Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The expenditure in the total showed an increase of 21,0 only, but there were large variation under individual railways. Under Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway there was an excess outlay of 90,4, while under the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways the actual expenditure fell short of the expectation by 55,6 and 13,8 respectively.

471. Under Subsidized Railways the actual expenditure exceeded the Estimates by 132,8, chiefly in the construction of the Assam-Bengal and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, while no provision was made in the Estimates for 163,8 share capital raised in India for the South Behar Railway (100,0) and the Ahmedabad Parantij Railway (63,8).

472. In England there was a decrease under Receipts and Expenditure owing to renewal of debentures amounting to 2,778,5 of the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Madras Railways, which in the Budget were expected to be discharged. Under Expenditure there was a saving of 101,4 under Stores, Establishment charges, etc. Under Receipts the account includes 270,7 raised by the Indian Midland Railway Company for the Saugor Katni extension and 10,8 share capital received from the Assam-Bengal Railway in excess of the estimate. The receipts on amount of Transfer fees and Miscellaneous Refunds, which are of a very uncertain nature, exceeded the estimates by 8,6.

Section T.—REMITTANCES.

	1895-96.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Money Order (net)	...	...	+18,2
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	...	+42,0
Other Departmental Accounts (net)	...	...	+29,6
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Post Office	...	...	...
Guaranteed Railways	...	...	...
Telegraph	..	...	+3
Marine	...	...	+1
Military	...	+160,0	...
Public Works	...	+500,0	—16,5
Remittance Account between England and India (net)	—2,5	+23,0	+6,8
TOTAL	—2,5	+683,0	+80,5

473. The figures entered in this group are the net result of very large transactions, but there i nothing special to record in respect of them. The Money Order transactions continued to show a rapi growth as will be seen from the following figures :—

		Issued.	Paid.
1889-90	Money Order transactions	14,418,5	14,393,1
1890-91		16,484,7	16,485,6
1891-92		17,365,8	17,349,3
1892-93		18,117,7	18,098,9
1893-94		19,290,8	19,294,5
1894-95		20,452,8	20,430,8
1895-96		21,757,8	21,739,6

Section U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

	Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
Drawings	17,000,0	18,300,0	17,664,5
Payments	17,706,8	18,743,7	18,742,2

474. The following are the amounts of bills and transfers drawn during the year by the Secretary of State :—

		£	Rs.	Rate in Pence.
April	1895	1,458,0	2,617,6	13·37
May	,,	1,704,8	3,073,8	13·31
June	,,	1,400,8	2,532,7	13·27
July	,,	1,691,8	3,081,4	13·18
August	,,	1,668,4	3,024,1	13·24
September	,,	1,310,9	2,333,2	13·48
October	,,	1,402,9	2,448,2	13·75
November	,,	1,448,1	2,522,4	13·78
December	,,	1,493,5	2,584,1	13·87
January	1896	1,515,5	2,598,8	13·99
February	,,	1,715,4	2,865,3	14·36
March	,,	854.4	1,403,9	14·61
		17,664,5	31,085,5	13·64

475. The payment account of the year is as follows :—

	£	Rs.
Bills of 1894-95 outstanding on 1st April 1895	1,191,8	2,185,4
Bills drawn in 1895-96 as entered above	17,664,5	31,085,5
TOTAL BILLS FOR PAYMENT	18,856,3	33,270,9
Bills paid in 1895-96	18,742,2	33,080,9
Bills outstanding on 1st April 1896	114,1	190,0

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1895—			
India	22,679,5	22,529,5	22,529,5
England	2,446,2	2,503,1	2,503,1
TOTAL	25,125,7	25,032,6	25,032,6
BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1896—			
India	16,062,7	16,500,5	16,500,5
England	1,676,5	3,794,7	3,393,8
TOTAL	17,739,2	20,295,2	19,894,3
Increase (+) or decrease (—) of balance on 31st March 1896	—7,386,5	—4,737,4	—5,138,3

476. The above difference is distributed between India and England in the following proportions :—

	Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
India	—6,616,8	—6,029,0	—6,029,0
England	—769,7	+1,291,6	+890,7
TOTAL	—7,386,5	—4,737,4	—5,138,3

477. Taking India and England together, the net transactions of the year were better than expected in the Budget by the sum of 2,248,2. The variations which brought about this result are as follows :—

	Better.	Worse.
Improvement in Imperial Surplus	1,487,8	...
Do. in Provincial Surplus	1,002,4	...
Decrease in Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue	312,8	...
Decrease under Ordinary Debt discharged	303,7	...
Increase in deposits of Savings Banks	125,2	...
Increase under Departmental and Judicial Deposits	146,7	...
Net excess debit balance under Suspense Accounts	...	171,2
Net short payments under Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	299,4	...
Short withdrawals by Railway Companies	433,1	...
Decrease in the balance of Secretary of State's Bills remaining unpaid at the end of the year	...	678,1
Decrease in Exchange charged as Expenditure in excess of that involved in the Remittances from India	...	1,034,6
Minor variations	21,0	...
	4,132,1	1,883,9
NET BETTER	2,248,2	

A. F. COX,

The 10th March 1897. *Offg. Comptroller and Auditor General.*

Budget Estimates . . . . . 1895-96.

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General Statement of

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	RECEIPTS. Accounts, 1894-95	Budget Estimate, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1895-96.
Revenue—		*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	25,408,272	26,369,600	26,192,500	26,200,955
Opium	„	7,323,757	6,860,000	7,057,100	7,123,922
Salt	„	8,065,749	8,694,300	8,795,000	8,861,845
Stamps	„	4,625,680	4,648,200	4,729,000	4,727,055
Excise	„	5,527,676	5,534,300	5,717,700	5,722,417
Customs	„	3,854,955	4,814,700	4,890,200	5,017,278
Other Heads	„	8,179,632	8,307,300	8,451,200	8,419,869
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	63,585,121	65,229,000	65,832,700	66,073,341
Interest	A	815,062	805,100	820,800	825,052
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	„	2,645,615	2,781,000	2,820,800	2,840,353
Receipts by Civil Departments	„	1,628,960	1,630,200	1,677,000	1,684,522
Miscellaneous	„	1,127,019	953,900	1,077,800	1,095,914
Railways	„	21,244,160	21,536,800	21,674,300	21,859,189
Irrigation	„	2,338,815	2,181,300	2,325,100	2,299,655
Buildings and Roads	„	602,477	652,100	605,700	713,832
Receipts by Military Departments	„	1,010,197	856,600	950,700	978,011
TOTAL REVENUE	...	95,187,426	96,924,300	97,977,900	98,370,167
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	C	4,822,662	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net incurred	„	212,702	522,300	653,500	739,047
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	622,631	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net receipts)	„	96,632	...	...	...
Remittances (net)	„	...	...	683,000	80,502
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	„	16,905,102	17,000,000	18,300,000	17,664,492
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	117,847,208	114,446,600	117,514,400	116,854,208
Balance on 1st April—India	...	25,505,588	22,679,488	22,529,488	22,529,488
England £	...	1,300,564	2,446,164	2,503,124	2,503,124
GRAND TOTAL	...	144,713,450	130,572,252	142,547,012	141,886,820

Accounts and Estimates.

of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	DISBURSEMENTS. Accounts, 1894-95.	Budget Estimate, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1895-96.
Expenditure—		*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	9,722,041	11,280,500	10,377,800	10,351,257
Interest	"	5,124,917	4,115,500	3,942,400	4,044,799
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	2,466,175	2,657,500	2,587,700	2,594,880
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	14,835,209	15,379,500	15,148,700	15,172,860
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	6,065,705	6,103,700	5,961,900	5,933,332
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	610,235	55,000	585,500	586,485
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	"	19,609	9,100	9,700	7,661
Railway Revenue Account	"	23,592,649	23,685,000	23,458,000	23,479,457
Irrigation	"	2,952,780	3,050,500	3,014,300	2,976,311
Buildings and Roads	"	5,352,801	5,817,000	5,760,100	5,810,512
Army Services	"	24,096,091	25,193,100	25,583,900	25,398,157
Special Defence Works	"	217,867	154,700	110,500	101,340
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	95,055,179	97,501,400	96,543,500	96,457,000
Add—Provincial Surplus: that is, portion of Allotment to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	283,796	20,800	593,700	616,290
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	"	844,656	644,100	210,700	237,151
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	"	94,494,319	96,878,100	96,926,500	96,836,169
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	End of B	4,441,231	4,400,000	4,327,200	4,087,194
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net discharged)	C	...	890,100	592,700	586,412
Temporary Debt (net discharged)	"	4,000,000	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	823,200	1,087,200	1,316,042
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net payment)	"	...	49,900	28,800	74,446
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Payments)	"	271,221	463,500	268,600	104,007
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	"	650,012	619,000	277,100	185,937
Remittances (net)	"	48,521	2,500	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	15,770,534	17,706,800	18,743,700	18,742,215
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	119,680,838	121,833,100	122,251,800	121,992,512
Balance on 31st March—India	...	22,529,488	16,002,088	16,500,488	16,500,510
England £	...	2,503,124	1,676,464	3,794,724	3,393,798
GRAND TOTAL	...	144,713,450	139,572,252	142,547,012	141,886,820
Revenue		95,187,429	96,424,300	97,877,900	98,370,167
Expenditure chargeable thereon		94,494,319	96,878,100	96,926,500	96,836,169

Abstract A.—*Details*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of

The figures in thick type are those

HEADS OF REVENUE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1895-96.						Number of Item.
	INDIA.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	16,788,700	9,322,400	258,500	..	...	26,369,600	1
II.—Opium	6,860,000	...	.	.	. .	6,860,000	2
III.—Salt	8,050,700	34,600		...	.	8,094,300	3
IV.—Stamps	1,233,600	3,41 ,600	...	...	...	4,648,200	4
V.—Excise	4,191,700	1,33 ,000	700	..	..	5,534,300	5
VI.—Provincial Rates	4,200	094,000	2,955,200	..	..	3,054,000	6
VII.—Customs	4,780,600	25,100	.	...	.	4,814,700	7
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,028,200	771,000		.	.	1,799,200	8
IX.—Forest	950,600	691,600	.	..	..	1,642,200	9
X.—Registration	212,000	200,800	.	..	..	412,400	10
XI.—Tributes from Native States	780,500	...	..	..	...	780,500	11
TOTAL	45,508,000	16,500,000	3,214,400	...	.	**65,229,000**	12
B.—XII.—Interest—	634,000	48,200	11,900	5,000	4,200	**805,100**	13
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
XIII.—Post Office	1,671,300	2,500	5,700	.	...	1,687,500	14
XIV.—Telegraph	1,026,500	...	...	5,100	4,200	1,035,800	15
XV.—Mint	57,700	..	.		.	57,700	16
TOTAL	2,763,500	2,500	5,700	5,100	4,200	**2,781,000**	17
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	18,500	35,000	1,500		.	371,200	18
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	42,000	241,400	..	.	.	306,000	19
XVII.—Police	19,700	24,000	140,800	.	.	443,700	20
XVIII.—Marine	12,900	1,00,400	.	...		142,300	21
XIX.—Education	1,300	125,800	87,500	...	..	215,200	22
XX.—Medical	300	50,700	24,500	1,600	1,400	78,500	23
XXI.—Scientific and Minor Departments	9,000	56,000	20,000	300	200	62,400	24
TOTAL	103,700	1,234,400	284,600	1,900	1,600	**1,630,200**	25
E.—Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	152,800	46,800	100	93,500	77,900	371,100	26
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	30,900	53,500	200	.	...	84,600	27
XXIV.—Exchange	88,400	.	.	.	.	88,400	28
XXV.—Miscellaneous	95,000	165,200	145,000	2,500	2,100	409,800	29
TOTAL	370,100	265,500	145,300	96,000	80,000	**953,900**	30
H.—Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Earnings)	16,055,600	1,946,500	...	200	200	18,001,900	31
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts)	3,495,000	..	...	...	.	3,495,000	32
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	30,900	...		..	.	30,900	33
TOTAL	20,481,900	1,946,500	.	200	200	**21,536,800**	34
J.—Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works:							
Direct Receipts	735,900	614,500	...	.	...	1,350,300	35
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	920,700	.	...	..	...	920,700	36
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	51,100	144,400	8,800		.	204,300	37
TOTAL	1,716,600	758,900	8,800	.		**2,484,300**	38
K.—Buildings and Roads—							
XXXI.—Military Works	43,800	...	.	.	...	45,800	39
XXXII.—Civil Works	14,300	275,800	268,500	26,200	21,800	606,600	40
TOTAL	60,100	275,800	268,500	26,200	21,800	**652,400**	41
L.—Receipts by Military Departments—							
XXXIII.—Army:							
Effective	701,600	...	...	26,100	21,700	749,400	42
Non-Effective	82,900	...	..	10,500	8,800	102,200	43
TOTAL	784,500	...		36,600	30,500	**851,600**	44
TOTAL REVENUE	72,430,000	20,236,600	3,944,200	171,000	142,500	**96,924,300**	45

* The columns headed "Exchange" show, under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England, the ring the year, namely, 1s. 1·09*d.*, 1s. 1·68*d.*, and 1s. 1·6381484*d.* per rupee in the Budget, Revised and the Accounts respectively.

of Revenue.

transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

which appear in the General Account.

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1895-96.						ACCOUNTS, 1895-96.					
	INDIA.			England.	Exchange.*	TOTAL.	INDIA.			England.	Exchange.*	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	16,242,800	9,672,400	277,300	...	...	26,192,500	16,247,110	9,666,514	287,331	.	...	26,200,955
2	7,057,100	..	..	..	...	7,057,100	7,123,922	..	..	...	...	7,123,922
3	8,757,100	37,900	.	..	..	8,795,000	8,821,252	40,593	.	..	..	8,861,845
4	1,250,200	3,475,800		..	..	4,726,000	1,248,495	3,478,560		..	...	4,727,055
5	4,333,200	1,334,000	600	..	...	5,717,700	4,334,984	1,380,778	65	..	...	5,722,417
6	4,100	692,700	3,002,700	..	...	3,699,500	4,050	688,304	3,014,58	.	...	3,707,005
7	4,861,100	20,100		..	...	4,881,200	4,987,003	20,075	...	.	...	5,017,278
8	1,047,500	700,600	...	.	.	1,748,100	1,045,962	786,227	.	...	...	1,835,189
9	975,500	711,000	.	..	..	1,686,500	959,589	700,915		.	.	1,660,504
10	214,300	211,500		..	...	425,800	213,816	211,054	.	..	...	424,870
11	800,700	.				800,700	792,301	.	...			792,301
12	45,354,900	17,000,200	3,280,700		.	65,832,700	45,770,0 0	16,691,080	3,3 .571	.	.	66,073,241
13	634,700	152,400	10,000	13,000	6,800	820,800	641,710	148,568	10,080	13,516	10,209	825,052
14	1,894,300	3,300	6,000	..	...	1,703,600	1,704,786	2,671	6,038		..	1,713,495
15	1,080,800	...	...	5,700	4,300	1,090,800	1,075,881	...	.	5,733	4,326	1,085,940
16	30,400		.			30,400	40,815	..	...	13	10	40,918
17	2,801,500	3,300	6,000	5,700	4,300	2,820,800	2,821,532	2,671	6,038	5,746	4,366	2,840,353
18	21,000	357,900	1,500	...	...	380,400	22,125	354,212	1,537	..		377,874
19	40,300	277,900	.	..	...	318,200	40,123	272,177	..	...	..	312,298
20	1,100	242,200	174,800	..	...	418,100	17,043	247,414	153,435	...	.	417,892
21	10,300	144,300	.	..	...	154,600	22,884	113,494	20	...	..	109,374
22	2,000	120,400	85,900	...	..	220,400	1,098	130,070	87,046	..	..	219, 23
23	400	53,800	20,700	1,200	1,300	83,000	370	54,100	29,104	1,8 2	1,415	84,055
24	11,000	04,500	25,100	300	200	101,100	11,155	66,744	24,519	485	308	103,300
25	108,200	1,270,300	208,000	2,000	1,500	1,677,000	118,702	1,208,333	293,357	2,347	1,78	1,684,522
26	155,800	45,400	100	96,500	72,800	370,600	156,020	47,342	51	96,001	73,622	374,836
27	30,300	54,800	100	..	..	88,200	3,449	51,695	143	.	..	84,287
28	180,400	.	..	...	..	180,400	178,306	..	..	..	...	178,306
29	101,200	178,400	147,400	3,200	2,400	432,600	11 ,374	191,002	147,933	4 046	3,530	458,485
30	479,700	278,000	147,000	00,700	75,200	1,077,800	479,049	290, 39	148,127	101,547	77,152	1,095,914
31	17,252,500	1,122,200		200	200	18,375,100	17,414,840	1,143,445	..	230	17.	18,558,099
32	3,270,000		...	..	..	3,270,000	3,275,238	...	...	...	..	3,475,238
33	29,200		..	...		29,200	25,252	...	.	..	...	25,252
34	20,551,700	1,122,200	..	200	200	21,674,300	20,715,330	1,143,445	...	230	175	21,859,189
5	757,300	507,900	...	.	..	1,265,200	750,035	519,473	...	...	.	1,279,468
6	850,100	...		.	...	856,100	821,664	.	..	...	...	821,664
7	40,100	145,800	8,900		...	203,800	50,080	137,180	11,009	...	..	198,881
8	1,002,500	653,700	8,900		..	2,325,100	1,032,285	656,050	11,000	. .	.	2,299,953
1	50,000				...	50,000	40,600	...	..	..		49,609
1	18,000	302,000	284,800	24,500	18,500	648,700	23,0 3	305,041	202,671	24,724	18,784	604,133
	68,000	302,000	284,800	24,500	18,500	698,700	. 73,612	305,041	202,67	24,724	18,784	713,832
	739,700	...	...	55,200	41,600	836,500	751,079	...	..	65,450	49,727	867,156
	96,700	...	...	10,000	7,500	114,200	93,500	...	...	9,857	7,489	110,855
	836,400	...	...	65,200	49,100	950,700	845,488	. .		75,307	57,216	978,011
	72,683,500	20,791,700	4,033,800	210,300	158,600	97,877,900	73,105,807	20,866,436	4,064,762	223,417	169,745	98,3701,67

ange thereon, calculated in accordance with the average rate obtained, or estimated to be obtained, for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold

Abstract B.—*Details*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in
The figures in thick type are those

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1895-96.						Number of Item.
	India.			England.	Exchange*.	Total.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*£*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
A.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	252,200	67,300	5,200	...	...	324,700	1
2.—Assignments and Compensations	508,800	1,030,500	...	...	...	1,539,300	2
Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:—							
3.—Land Revenue	424,500	2,722,800	1,041,100	400	300	4,189,100	3
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,753,900	..	..	700	600	2,755,200	4
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	466,500	7,000	...	400	300	534,100	5
6.—Stamps	—30,700	134,000	...	55,600	46,300	197,100	6
7.—Excise	139,000	50,000		100	100	210,100	7
8.—Provincial Rates	...	9,700	46,200	...	..	55,900	8
9.—Customs	77,700	132,400	...	100	100	210,300	9
10.—Assessed Taxes	15,900	15,900	...	...	...	31,800	10
11.—Forest	550,800	437,000	...	700	600	995,100	11
12.—Registration	119,500	118,300	...	...	...	237,800	12
TOTAL	5,289,100	4,792,900	1,092,500	58,000	48,300	11,280,500	13
B.—Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	2,739,900	893,500	...	3,857,000	3,214,200	10,704,600	
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways (*a*)	3,472,200	2,300		1,198,900	999,100	5,885,400	
,, Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	477,900	535,800		...		1,222,400	
Remainder chargeable on ordinary Debt	—1,210,200	133,800	...	2,658,100	2,815,100	3,596,800	14
14.—Interest on other Obligations	515,000		3,300	200	200	518,700	15
TOTAL	—695,200	133,800	3,300	2,658,300	2,815,300	4,115,500	16
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
15.—Post Office	1,351,200	48,300	75,500	102,400	85,300	1,662,700	17
16.—Telegraph	740,800	..	..	109,200	91,000	941,000	18
17.—Mint	52,500		...	700	600	53,800	19
TOTAL	2,144,500	48,300	75,500	212,300	176,900	2,657,500	20
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	661,000	812,400	97,500	251,900	209,900	2,032,700	21
19.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	110,200	3,007,700	1,100	800	700	3,126,500	22
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	103,500	744,400	...	(*b*)1,100	(*b*)900	959,700	23
20.—Police	608,800	3,085,000	340,800	500	400	4,035,100	24
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	222,000	150,100	6,400	211,900	176,000	767,900	25
22.—Education	32,100	855,000	696,700	1,600	1,300	1,587,300	26
23.—Ecclesiastical	194,700	.	...	400	300	195,400	27
24.—Medical	42,200	700,100	290,400	6,500	5,400	1,044,600	28
25.—Political	889,700	73,400	.	51,700	42,700	1,057,000	29
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	203,700	150,900	38,600	30,600	25,500	511,500	30
TOTAL	3,250,000	9,031,200	1,471,500	556,500	463,700	15,379,500	31
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	457,200	...	...	9,400	7,800	474,400	32
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,000		.	218,000	181,700	400,700	33
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	88,600	869,600	4,400	1,812,500	1,510,400	4,285,500	34
30.—Stationery and Printing	124,500	487,100	9,100	41,900	34,900	697,500	35
31.—Miscellaneous	28,500	105,400	72,400	21,400	17,900	245,600	36
TOTAL	699,800	1,462,100	85,900	2,103,200	1,752,700	6,103,700	37
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	5,000	.		5,000	38
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...	..	.	...	..	...	39
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	50,000	...	..	...	...	50,000	40
TOTAL (*c*)	50,000	..	5,000	..	..	55,000	41
Carried over	10,544,800	16,068,000	2,733,700	5,588,300	4,656,900	30,591,700	42

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1895-96.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1895-96.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	*£*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*£*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
(*a*) Included under the following heads:—								
State Railways Interest on Debt.	3,668,000	980,000	816,700	5,464,700	3,668,900	980,000	738,900	5,387,800
Interest chargeable against companies on Advances	..	218,900	182,400	401,300	3,500	218,900	165,100	387,500
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	...	...	19,400	19,400	...	...	19,400
TOTAL	3,687,400	1,198,900	999,100	5,885,400	3,691,800	1,198,900	904,000	5,794,700

* See foot note to Abstract A, page 650.

(*b*) Shown under "Courts of Law" in the Financial Statement.

of Expenditure.

respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange"] which appear in the General Account.

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1895-96.						ACCOUNTS, 1895-96.					
	INDIA.			England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.	INDIA.			England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*£*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*£*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	221,700	69,000	5,400	...	...	296,100	224,473	66,402	9,174	..		300,049
2	520,600	1,035,000	..	...	...	1,555,600	512,739	1,041,980	...	..		1,554,719
3	398,900	2,664,700	1,023,400	100	100	4,087,200	397,843	2,677,106	1,022,018	36	27	4,097,117
4	2,077,300	..	..	600	400	2,078,300	2,007,973			550	418	2,008,941
5	450,000	69,500	..	200	200	520,500	453,505	67,202	.	21	16	521,044
6	37,300	132,100	.	45,000	33,900	173,700	−40,346	135 504	.	43,492	33,044	171,094
7	130,800	50,100	...	100	100	207,100	157,454	50,390	..	64	49	207,957
8	..	9,000	45,300	...	..	55,100		7,305	45,28	...	..	52,675
9	70,000	124 800	..	100	100	201,000	79,800	1,5,084	..	88	67	202,948
10	15,000	14,900	...	...	...	29,900	14,985	14,583		..		29,868
11	570,100	418,400	...	1,400	1,000	940,000	504,342	404,378	.	1,393	1,055	911,161
12	110,500	115,000	...	...	..	232,100	117,068	116,026				233,684
13	4,510,400	4,704,000	1,074,100	47,50	35,500	10,377,800	4 487 135	4,707,340	1,076,409	45,644	34,670	10,351,257
	2,873,100	884,900	...	3,821,600	2,881 500	10,466,100	2,843,695	887,738	...	3,821,599	2,913 534	10,466,566
	3,976,600	215 5 0		1,198,000	904,000	5,794 700	3,470 719	215,568	..	1,198,904	910,890	5,796,081
	677,900	544,700	.		...	1,222,600	677,788	544,621	.		...	1,222,409
14	−1,281,100	121,700	...	2,622,700	1,977,500	3,448,800	−1,304,812	127,540	...	2,622,695	1,932,044	3,438,076
15	480,800		3,400	200	200	493,000	602,159	13	3,492	147	112	606,723
16	−741,300	129,700	3,400	2,622,900	1,977,700	3,942,400	−7 1,653	127,562	3,492	2,622,842	1,932,756	4,044,799
17	1,327,600	46,400	74,300	104,000	78, 00	1,631 800	1,336,300	46,143	73,641	106,666	81,042	1,643,798
18	724,800	..	...	102,000	77,300	904,700	710,991	..		101,071	76,791	897,853
19	50,300	.	.	500	400	51,200	52,404	..	.	469	350	53,229
20	2,102,700	46,400	74,300	207,,00	150,000	2,587,700	2, 0 ,701	46,143	73,641	208,200	158,183	2,594,880
1	671,400	818,200	97,200	245,900	185,400	2,018,100	670,351	822,523	95,215	243,955	185,350	2,023,394
2	112,900	2,972,100	1,400	500	400	3,087,300	112,592	2,973,584	1,428	431	3 3	3,088,468
3	130,100	791,000	.	(b) 1,000	(b)80	943,000	131,018	805,741	3	1,329	1,010	950,101
4	943,400	3,030,700	325,100	900	700	4,000,800	951,153	3,056,977	339,745	933	709	4,040,817
5	199,900	137,000	4,400	230,600	178,000	750,700	181,342	130,537	4,573	236,500	179,761	743,112
6	31,100	824,800	675,500	1,500	1,000	1,534,000	20,772	820,040	678,400	1,200	957	1,530,489
7	191,500	.	.	200	200	191,900	192,135			156	119	192,410
8	40,800	680,500	203,300	6,200	4,700	1,931,500	40,023	681,786	297,368	6,159	4,679	1,030,915
9	901,700	18,000	..	50,200	37,600	1,037,700	900,244	68,980	24	47,003	36,236	1,002,183
10	274,500	140,200	30,800	29,800	22,500	51,800	201,800	150,664	37,772	20,327	20,002	495,971
11	3,217,300	9,480,400	1,436,900	573,400	414,100	15,148,700	3,206,630	9,526,238	1,445,883	504,002	429,196	15,172,860
1	442,700	..	.	9,500	7,200	459,400	437,350	...	..	9,505	7,207	454,082
2	1,100			244,000	185,900	431,000	793	...	..	223,537	169,837	304, 67
3	86,900	877,300	4,500	1,825,300	1,376,100	4,170,300	86,433	878,064	4,640	1,817,004	1,381,029	4,167,800
4	134,700	489,300	9,100	40 ,00	34,800	712,100	113,021	481,680	9,017	45,443	34,520	685,187
5	30,500	67,400	67,000	10, 00	14,300	220,100	33,140	9 ,767	67,478	18 549	14,093	232,027
6	743 900	1,444,000	81,500	2,124,000	1,661,500	5,964,900	671,237	1,488,511	82,044	2,114,788	1,606,752	5,933,332
1	...	10,200	300	...	...	10,500	...	18,149	152	..	..	18,301
2	534,800		...			534,800	529,867	...	.	...		5 8,867
3	40,200	.	.	...	..	40,200	38,317	..	..	.	...	38,317
4	575,000	10,200	300	...	..	585,500	568,184	18,149	152	..		586,485
5	9,134,000	15,823,700	2,670,500	5,575,100	4,203,700	38,607,000	10,340,030	15,883,043	2,681,686	5,556,382	4,221,572	38 683,013

ACCOUNTS, 1895-96.			
India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	*£*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
3,666,375	980,020	744,589	5,390,084
497	218,884	160,301	385,682
19,415	...	...	19,415
3,686,287	1,198,004	910,890	5,796,081

(c) The following further sums, which are included under "XXVI and 38—State Railways," are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance, as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

	Budget.	1895-96. Revised.	Accounts.
Indian Midland Railway	225,500	250,900	273,066
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	141,300	154,600	130,549
	366,800	414,500	413,515

Abstract B.—*Details*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate, 1895-96. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial.	India. Local.	England.	Exchange.*	Total.	Number of item.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
Brought forward	10,544,800	16,008,000	2,733,700	5,588,300	4,656,900	39,591,700	1
G.—37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	9,400	...	...	..	**9,400**	2
H.—Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways:							
Working Expenses	8,340,800	356,200	..	...	..	8,697,000	3
Interest on Debt	3,452,800	215,200	...	980,000	816,700	5,464,700	4
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	1,705,900	1,421,600	3,127,500	5
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	...	...	...	218,900	182,400	401,300	6
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	34,600	..	...	680,300	566,900	1,281,800	7
39.—Guaranteed Companies:							
Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	618,000	..	...	...	...	618,000	8
Interest	2,200	..	...	2,161,300	1,801,100	3,964,600	9
40.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	20,000	10,100	...	...	...	30,100	10
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	100,000	...	...	...	...	100,000	11
Total	12,568,400	581,500	...	5,746,400	4,788,700	**23,685,000**	12
J.—Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works:							
Working Expenses	430,000	383,200	...	...	...	813,200	13
Interest on Debt	677,900	544,500	..	...	...	1,222,400	14
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	384,400	921,100	8,300	600	500	1,014,900	15
Total	1,492,300	1,848,800	8,300	600	500	**3,050,500**	16
K.—Buildings and Roads—							
44.—Military Works	1,137,000	...	..	16,000	13,300	1,166,300	17
45.—Civil Works	644,900	2,077,000	1,777,400	82,600	68,800	4,650,700	18
Total	1,781,900	2,077,000	1,777,400	98,600	82,100	**5,817,000**	19
L.—Army Services—							
46.—Army:							
Effective	16,148,100	...		2,695,900	1,746,600	19,990,600	20
Non-Effective	922,400	..	..	2,334,600	1,945,500	5,202,500	21
Total	17,070,500	...		4,430,500	3,692,100	**25,193,100**	22
LL.—Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	70,000	...		46,200	38,500	**154,700**	23
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	43,527,900	20,284,700	4,519,400	15,910,600	13,258,800	97,501,400	24
Transfers between Provincial and Local	...	+363,600	—363,600	...	...	...	25
M.—*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	20,800	...	...	...	20,800	26
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	432,500	211,600	...	...	644,100	27
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	43,527,900	20,236,600	3,944,200	15,910,600	13,258,800	**96,878,100**	28

	Budget Estimate, 1895-96. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	Number of item.
N.—Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
48.—State Railways	2,147,200	847,000	705,800	3,700,000	29
49.—Irrigation Works	695,200	2,600	2,200	700,000	30
Total	2,842,400	849,600	708,000	**4,400,000**	31

* See foot-note in Abstract A, page 650.

of Expenditure—continued.

in respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1895-96.						ACCOUNTS, 1895-96.					
	INDIA.			England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.	INDIA.			England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	10,334,000	15,823,700	2,670,500	5,575,100	4,203,700	38,607,000	10,340,030	15,883,943	2,681,686	5,556,382	4,221,572	38,683,613
2	...	9,700	...	...	...	9,700	...	7,661	...	..	...	7,661
3	8,657,000	376,700	...	...	...	9,033,700	8,055,735	385,101	...	...	...	9,040,836
4	3,153,400	211,500	...	980,000	738,000	5,382,900	3,451,807	215,508	...	980,000	744,589	5,190,984
5	..	..	...	1,795,400	1,185,900	2,991,300	..	...	...	1,795,390	1,205,708	3,001,104
6	3,500	..	...	218,900	185,100	387,500	497	...	...	218,884	166,301	385,682
7	31,000	..	...	682,000	514,200	1,230,200	33,941	...	...	681,919	518,101	1,233,961
8	532,300	...	...	...	...	532,300	530,315	...	...	...	...	530,315
9	3,100	..	..	2,161,600	1,629,800	3,794,500	2,812	...	...	2,161,563	1,642,200	3,806,675
10	15,300	10,200	..	...	...	25,500	8,134	10,117	...	...	...	18,251
11	7,000	100	..	...	...	7,100	71,023	20	..	..	...	71,649
12	12,773,300	607,500	..	5,747,900	4,333,000	23,458,000	12,753,871	610,812	...	5,747,782	4,366,689	23,479,457
13	447,500	343,900	..	...	...	791,400	455,945	331,356	...	...	...	787,301
14	677,900	544,700	...	...	...	1,222,600	677,788	544,621	...	..	...	1,222,409
15	382,700	604,000	9,800	1,800	1,400	1,000,300	374,273	579,399	11,495	838	637	966,601
16	1,508,100	1,443,200	9,800	1,800	1,400	3,014,300	1,507,965	1,455,376	11,495	838	637	2,976,311
17	1,096,700	..	...	32,000	24,100	1,152,800	1,151,478	...	...	30,947	23,513	1,205,938
18	619,000	2,080,500	1,740,600	88,500	66,700	4,607,300	611,458	2,063,159	1,777,957	86,375	65,625	4,604,574
19	1,715,700	2,080,500	1,740,600	120,500	90,800	5,760,100	1,762,936	2,063,159	1,777,957	117,322	89,138	5,810,512
20	17,295,600	...	...	1,889,000	1,424,300	20,608,900	17,272,977	..	...	1,819,267	1,382,224	20,424,468
21	912,900	...	...	2,316,100	1,746,000	4,975,000	897,135	...		2,310,527	1,700,027	4,973,689
22	18,208,500	...	..	4,205,100	3,170,300	25,583 900	18,170,112	...	...	4,130,794	3,142,251	25,398,157
23	21,700	...	..	50,600	38,200	110,500	21,716	...	...	45,252	34,381	101,349
24	44,561,400	20,015,600	4,426,900	15,701,000	11,838,600	96,543,500	44,506,633	20,020,951	4,471,138	15,603,370	11,854,968	96,457,060
25	...	+363,300	—363,300	...	...	...	...	+361,158	—361,156	...	...	...
26	...	546,200	47,500	...	...	593,700	...	571,281	44,979	...	...	616,260
27	..	*133,400*	*77,300*	...	...	*210,700*	...	*146,954*	*90,197*	...	...	*237,151*
28	44,561,400	20,791,700	4,033,800	15,701,000	11,838,600	96,926,500	44,506,633	20,806,436	4,064,702	15,603,370	11,854,968	96,836,169

	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1895-96.				ACCOUNTS, 1895-96.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
29	2,386,500	704,500	531,200	3,622,200	2,191,354	679,562	516,311	3,387,227
30	698,900	3,500	2,600	705,000	693,611	3,612	2,744	699,907
31	3,085,400	708,000	533,800	4,327,200	2,884,965	683,174	519,055	4,087,194

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect
The figures in thick type are those

	Budget Estimate, 1895-96.			Revised Estimate, 1895-96.			Accounts, 1895-96.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Revenue (from Abstract A).	96,610,800	171,000	9 ,,81,800	97 509,000	210,300	97,719,300	97,977,005	223,417	98,200,422
Exchange added to Revenue	142,500	..	142,500	158,600	...	158,600	169,745	...	169,745
Total .	96,753,300	171,000	96, 4,300	97,667,600	210,300	97,877,900	98,146,750	223,417	9 ,170,167
O.—Permanent Debt incurred—									
Temporary Debt incurred . . .	...	2,000,000	2,000,000	...	2,000,000	2,000,000	..	2,000,000	2,000,000
Net .			0			0			0
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans . .	...	.		1,100	...		1,088	...	
Deposits of Service Funds . . .	150,900	..		167,400	..		243,721	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	4,260,300	...		4,404,600	...		4,615,361	...	
Total .	4,411,200	...	4,4 1,2	4 573,100	...	4,571 100	4,860,170	...	4,860,170
Net .			522,300			653,500			739,047
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments . . .	20,800	...		593,700	..		616,260	...	
Excluded Local Funds .	788,000	...		790,200	...		790,627	...	
Railway Funds . .	484,300	...		87,900	...		78,709	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	68,700	...		11,800	...		16,606	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . . .	16,994,800	..		17,828,000	...		18,472,070	...	
Advances . . .	2,746,100	100		2,811,400	1,100		3,840,105	673	
Suspense Accounts . .	12,100	...		12,600	...		41,419	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net) . .	127,700	...		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous .	...	...		...	...		290	...	
Total .	21,242,500	100	21,242,600	22,141,600	1,100	22,145,700	23,859,095	673	23,856,768
Net .			0			0			0
Carried over .	122,407,000	2,171,100		124,3 5,300	2,211,400		136,863,013	2,224,090	

and Disbursements.

of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]
which appear in the General Account.

	Budget Estimate, 1895-96.			Revised Estimate, 1895-96.			Accounts, 1895-96.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	*£*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*£*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*£*	*Rx.*
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Abstract B)	68,332,000	15,910,000	84,242,000	69,003,900	15,701,000	84,704,900	68,998,722	15,603,370	84,602,092
Exchange, charged to Expenditure	13,258,800	...	13,258,800	11,853,000	...	11,853,000	11,854,968	...	11,854,968
Add—Provincial Expenditure transferred to Deposits	20,800	..	20,800	593,700	...	593,700	616,260	...	616,260
Deduct—Provincial Deficit, contra against "Deposits"	644,100	...	644,100	210,700	...	210,700	237,151	...	237,151
TOTAL	80,967,500	15,910,000	96,877,500	81,222,500	15,701,000	96,923,500	81,232,799	15,603,370	96,836,169
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,842,400	849,600		3,085,400	708,000		2,884,965	683,174	
Add—*Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue*	708,000	...		533,800	..		519,055	...	
TOTAL	3,550,400	849,600	4,400,000	3,619,200	708,000	4,327,200	3,404,020	683,174	4,087,194
O.—Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 4 per cent. Stock	...	...		...	1,600		...	1,600	
Rupee Debt—									
4½ per cent. Loan	20,000	...		18,500	...		21,043	...	
4 per cent. Loan	870,000	...		572,500	..		564,854	..	
3½ per cent.	...	..		..	..		21,515	..	
Stock Notes	100	...		100	..		5	..	
TOTAL	890,100	...	890,100	591,100	1,600	592,700	584,512	1,600	586,412
NET			890,100			592,700			586,412
Temporary Debt discharged	...	2,000,000	2,000,000	...	2,000,000	2,000,000	...	2,000,000	2,000,000
NET			0			0			0
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Special Deposits	...	.		200	...		365	...	
Depos[illegible] Service Funds	98,500	...		99,900	...		100,477	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,790,400	...		3,819,000	..		4,020,281	...	
TOTAL	3,888,900	...	3,888,900	3,919,000	...	3,919,000	4,121,123	...	4,121,123
NET			0			0			0
Q.—Deposits and Advances									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	644,100	...		210,700	...		237,151	...	
Exclude [illegible] Funds	720,500	...		810,100	...		798,177	...	
Railway Fund	48,300	...		85,900	...		60,400	...	
Depreciation Sinking Funds	...	...		500	...		5,798	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	16,648,400	...		17,650,700	5,400		18,279,012	...	
Advances	4,937,700	1,400		4,780,300	...		3,730,132	3,069	
Suspense Accounts	2,500	...		57,800	...		223,372	...	
Exchange on Remittance Account (net)	...			1,214,400	...		906,001	...	
Miscellaneous	620,500	...		440,700	...		985,4	138	
TOTAL	22,065,400	1,400	22,065,800	23,222,500	5,400	23,232,900	25,100,003	3,207	25,172,810
NET			823,200			1,687,200			1,316,042
Carried over	111,361,300	18,761,600		112,582,900	18,416,600		114,512,357	18,291,351	

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

	Budget Estimate, 1895-96.			Revised Estimate, 1895-96.			Accounts, 1895-96.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Brought forward .	122,407,000	2,171,100		124,385,300	2,211,400		126,863,015	2,224,090	
R.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . .	114,000	...	114,000	131,800	...	131,800	137,164	...	137,164
Net .			0			0			0
R.R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments .	345,100	...	345,100	381,500	...	381,500	369,082	...	369,082
Net .			0			0			0
S.—Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On Account of Subscribed Capital . . .	...	3,3 8,500		430,300	783,300		163,800	791,483	
Repayments . . .	1,141,300	3,000		1,182,500	11,600		1,192,868	11,553	
Total .	1,141,300	3,311,500	4,452,800	1,612,800	794,900	2,407,700	1,356,668	803,036	2,159,704
Net .			0			0			0
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	21,500,000	...		21,800,000	...		21,757,807	...	
Other Local Remittances .	...	...		657,000	...		42,019	.	
Other Departmental Accounts . . .	1,407,500	...		412,,500	..		475,393	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office . . .	613,900	...		541,600	...		730,860	...	
Telegraph . . .	48,000	...		96,900	...		94,938	...	
Guaranteed Railways .	3,667,00	...		3,279,700	...		3,214,046	...	
Public Works . .	1,538,500	...		1,729,600	..		1,850,254	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Marine . . .	208,800	...		188,300	...		175,785	...	
Military . . .	15,982,900	...		16,714,700	...		16,709,922	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	899,300	121,700		840,700	332,000		972,754	341,645	
Total .	45,865,000	121,700	45,987,600	46,261,000	332,000	46,593,000	46,024,387	341,645	46,366,032
Net .			0			683,000			80,502
U.—Secretary of State's Bills drawn . .	...	17,000,000	17,000,000	...	18,300,000	18,300,000	...	17,664,492	17,664,492
Total Receipts .	169,873,300	22,604,300		172,772,400	21,638,300		174,750,316	21,033,263	
V.—Opening Balance .	22,679,488	2,446,164		22,529,488	2,503,124		22,529,488	2,503,124	
Grand Total .	192,552,788	25,050,464		195,301,888	24,141,424		197,279,804	23,536,387	

and Disbursements—continued.

	Budget Estimate, 1895-96.			Revised Estimate, 1895-96.			Accounts, 1895-96.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Brought forward	111,361,300	18,761,600		112,582,900	18,416,000		114,512,357	18,291,351	
R.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	163,900	...	163,900	160,600	...	160,600	211,610	...	211,610
Net			49,500			28,800			74,446
RR.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	808,600	...	808,600	650,100	...	650,100	533,179	...	533,179
Net			463,500			268,600			164,097
S.—Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures	...	2,778,500		...			...	...	
For Expenditure	1,338,100	955,200		1,757,000	927,800		1,491,821	853,820	
Total	1,338,100	3,733,700	5,071,800	1,757,000	927,800	2,684,800	1,491,821	853,820	2,345,641
Net			619,000			277,100			185,937
I.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	21,500,000	...		21,800,000	...		21,739,588	..	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		657,000	...		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	1,407,500	...		412,500	...		445,834	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	613,900	...		541,600	...		730,83[illegible]	...	
Telegraph	48,000	...		96,000	...		94,069	...	
Guaranteed Railways	3,667,000	..		3,279,700	...		3,214,640	...	
Public Works	1,538,300	...		1,229,600	...		1,866,747	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Marine	208,800	...		188,300	...		175,742	..	
Military	15,982,900	...		16,554,700	...		16,709,922	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	144,800	878,700		146,800	1,002,900		310,189	997,418	
Total	45,111,400	878,700	45,990,100	44,907,100	1,002,900	45,910,000	45,288,112	997,418	46,285,530
Net			2,500			0			0
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid	17,706,800	...	17,706,800	18,743,700	...	18,743,700	18,742,215	...	18,742,215
Total Disbursements	176,490,100	23,374,000		178,801,400	20,346,700		180,779,294	20,142,589	
V.—Closing Balance	16,062,688	1,676,464		16,500,488	3,794,724		16,500,510	3,393,798	
Grand Total	192,552,788	25,050,464		195,301,888	24,141,424				

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

A.—Provincial Balances.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Budget Estimate, 1895-96.										
Balance at end of 1894-95 (by Revised Estimate)	...	30,164	74,000	91,009	337,304	320,924	130,419	350,026	304,265	1,647,117
Added in 1895-96	...	20,800	...	..	..	...	.	...	..	20,800
Spent in 1895-96	...	.	14,000	41,000	11,100	120,900	24,000	122,700	97,900	432,500
Balance at end of 1895-96		59,964	60,006	50,009	326,204	200,024	105,519	227,326	206,365	1,235,417
Revised Estimate, 1895-96.										
Balance at end of 1894-95 (by Accounts)	...	17,756	84,887	80,287	432,200	304,537	123,508	385,954	300,093	1,738,222
Added in 1895-96		30,900	23,200	19,800	12,900		5,300	32,800	91,300	546,200
Spent in 1895-96	.			...	...	133,400	...	..	...	133,400
Balance at end of 1895-96	..	54,656	324,087	109,087	555,100	171,137	126,808	418,754	391,393	2,151,022
Accounts, 1895-96.										
Balance at end of 1894-95	..	17,756	84,887	80,287	432,200	304,537	123,508	385,954	300,093	1,738,222
Added in 1895-96	...	10,953	226,535	30,507	149,808	.	...	44,118	100,690	571,281
Spent in 1895-96	.	...	..	...	..	139,796	7,156	...	...	146,954
Balance at end of 1895-96	...	37,497	311,397	110,794	582,008	164,739	116,352	430,072	400,783	2,162,549

B.—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These Balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Budget Estimate, 1895-96.										
Balance at end of 1894-95 (by Revised Estimate)	15,336	82,533	101,868	45,100	154,919	112,921	195,407	367,386	400,656	1,476,186
Added in 1895-96	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Spent in 1895-96	400	21,100	53,100	17,400	34,400	27,400	17,200	21,000	19,600	211,600
Balance at end of 1895-96	14,936	61,433	48,768	27,700	120,519	85,521	178,267	346,386	381,056	1,264,586
Revised Estimate, 1895-96.										
Balance at end of 1894-95 (by Accounts)	15,195	68,145	112,634	42,524	170,746	111,557	201,756	377,188	378,676	1,478,421
Added in 1895-96	...	..	...	..	...	...	1,300	46,200	...	47,500
Spent in 1895-96	200	10,100	21,900	11,300	15,100	16,500	..	...	2,200	77,300
Balance at end of 1895-96	14,995	58,045	90,734	31,224	155,646	95,057	203,056	423,388	376,476	1,448,621
Accounts, 1895-96.										
Balance at end of 1894-95	15,195	68,145	112,634	42,524	170,746	111,557	201,756	377,188	378,676	1,478,421
Added in 1895-96	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	37,652	7,327	44,979
Spent in 1895-96	449	10,965	8,588	6,208	41,597	15,820	6,570	...	...	90,197
Balance at end of 1895-96	14,746	57,180	104,046	36,316	129,149	95,737	195,186	414,840	386,003	1,433,203

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30th SEPTEMBER 1896.

No. 132 R. Stat., dated Calcutta, the 6th March 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Government of India order No. 350 R. Stat., dated the 2nd September 1896.

Read also—

The following note by the Director General of Railways, No. 109 Stat., dated the 25th February 1897, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the nine months ending with the 30th September 1896.

1.—Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.

Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., during the nine months ending with the 30th September 1896, as shown under abstract No. 4, on pages 14 and 15 of the accompanying returns, caused the death of 35 and injury to 118 persons. The number of persons (both killed and injured) was above the figure reported during the corresponding period of the previous year, and the number of accidents also showed a heavy increase, as will be seen from the following table, which compares the total number of accidents and the casualties resulting therefrom with the corresponding period of the previous year under the heads "Standard gauge", "Metre gauge" and "Special gauges". The increase in the number of persons killed was mainly due to 11 passengers having been burnt in the accident on the East Indian railway on the 27th April and 13 persons killed in the collision at Delhi on the Rajputana-Malwa railway on the 24th July 1896; and in the number injured to 32 passengers having been injured in the accident on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway, standard gauge, on the 8th February 1896, and 22 persons injured in the collision at Delhi mentioned above :—

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890)	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard gauge.									
Nine months ending with the 30th September 1896	78	1,893	1,971	(a) 16	(b) 51	2	28	18	79
Corresponding period of 1895	75	1,799	1,874	(c) 11	(d) 37	5	16	16	53
Metre gauge.									
Nine months ending with the 30th September 1896	93	1,597	1,690	(e) 15	(e) 29	2	8	17	37
Corresponding period of 1895	54	1,577	1,631	(f) 2	(b) 8	5	7	7	15
Special gauges.									
Nine months ending with the 30th September 1896	14	40	54	...	...	...	2	...	2
Corresponding period of 1895	2	54	56	...	(f) 1	...	3	...	4
Total all gauges for the nine months ending with the 30th September 1896	185	3,530	3,715	(g) 31	(h) 80	4	38	35	118
Corresponding period of 1895	131	3,430	3,561	(a) 13	(i) 40	10	26	23	72

(a) Of these, five were not passengers.
(b) Of these, four were not passengers.
(c) Of these, three were not passengers.
(d) Of these, seven were not passengers.

2. It will be seen from the table below that with an increase of 3·65 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and a decrease of 1·46 per cent. in the train-mileage run during the nine months ending with the 30th September 1896, the number of accidents increased by 154 or 4·32 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

	INCREASE OR DECREASE, AS COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.					
	ACCIDENTS.		MEAN MILEAGE.		TRAIN-MILEAGE.	
	No.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.
Standard	+97	5·18	+394	+3·56	−712,858	−2·05
Metre	+59	+3·62	+301	+3·91	−50,507	−0·33
Special	−2	−3·57	.	...	+24,785	+7·45
TOTAL	+154	+4·32	+695	+3·05	−738,580	−1·46

3. Although the general total showed an increase, there were large variations on the standard and metre gauge railways in the number of accidents of different classes, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, as will be seen from the following statement which exhibits them under the different classes:

GAUGE AND CLASSIFICATION.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.			Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
Standard gauge.				
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	−2	−46	−48	−60·57
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	−12	−41	−53	−38·69
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	+2	+49	+51	+127·50
Trains running over cattle on the line	+3	+76	+79	+9·84
Trains running over obstructions on the line	−1	−36	−37	−38·95
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	−1	−15	−16	−21·62
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	+1	+37	+38	+16·89
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	−10	+25	+15	+4·54
Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	+10	+10	+83·33
Fire in trains	−2	+38	+36	+61·02
Under the head "Other accidents"	+3	+22	+25	+24·27
Metre gauge.				
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	−4	−17	−21	−80·77
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	+5	+6	+11	+26·83
Trains running over cattle on the line	+8	+75	+83	+9·65
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	+1	+21	+22	+19·82
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	+3	−17	−14	−42·42
Fire in trains	−1	−17	−18	−31·03
Under the head "Other accidents"	+1	+10	+11	+10·92

It will be observed from the foregoing, that the principal increases on the standard gauge lines occurred under "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points", 51 accidents, or 127·50 per cent., partly due to more accurate classification; under "Trains running over cattle on the line", 79 accidents, or 9·84 per cent., partly due, it is stated, to the drought and consequent scarcity of fodder, villagers having in many cases driven their cattle on to the railway line to graze; under "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines", 38 accidents, or 16·89 per cent.; under "Fire in trains", 36 accidents, or 61·02 per cent.; and under the head "Other accidents", 25 accidents, or 24·27 per cent.; and on the metre gauge railways under "Trains running over cattle on the line", 83 accidents, or 9·65 per cent., possibly due to the cause noted above and partly also to the opening of new lines; and under "The failure of machinery, springs, etc, of engines", 22 accidents, or 19·82 per cent.

4. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 276; next to that line comes the South Indian railway with 267, then the North-Western (state) railway with 188, the East Indian railway with 169, the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 131, the Eastern Bengal (state) railway (standard gauge section) with 112, the Madras railway with 107, the Eastern Bengal (state) railway (metre gauge section) with 67, and the Nizam's Guaranteed State railway with 66.

In relation to the train-mileage run, the number was highest on the Dibru-Sadiya railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 5,835 train-miles run; the Oodeypore-Chitor railway coming next with an average of 1 in 7,153; then the Assam-Bengal, the Nizam's Guaranteed State, the Jodhpore-Bickaneer and the Bengal Dooars railways with averages of 1 in 7,793, 1 in 8,467, 1 in 8,739 and 1 in 9,000, respectively.

The lowest number recorded relatively to the train mileage run was on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, *viz.*, 1 in 173,162 train-miles, the Darjeeling-Himalayan railway coming next with 1 in 136,688, then the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway with 1 in 74,777, the Gaekwar's Dabhoi railway with 1 in 65,305, the Bengal-Nágpur railway with 1 in 62,676, and the East Indian railway with 1 in 51,720.

5 Under the head "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points", the largest number, *viz.*, 38, occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, next to it comes the Eastern Bengal (state) railway, standard gauge, with 26 accidents; under "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines", the largest number, *viz.*, 73, occurred on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, next to that line come the Great Indian Peninsula and the North Western (state) railways with 68 and 52 accidents on each, respectively; under "Fire in trains", the largest number occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, *viz.*, 35 accidents, next to that line comes the Madras railway with 27 accidents; and under the head "Other accidents", the largest number, *viz.*, 40, occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, next to that line come the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the North Western (state) railways with 24 and 23 accidents on each, respectively; under the head "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines", although, as noticed above, the largest number of accidents occurred on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, standard gauge, *viz.*, 73, the increase under this head also occurred on metre gauge lines, the largest number on these railways having occurred on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 32.

In relation to the train-mileage run, the total number of accidents was highest on the Jorhát (state) railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 2,122 train-miles; next to that line comes the Dibru-Sadiya railway, with an average of 1 accident in 2,414 train-miles; then the Cooch Behar, the Assam-Bengal, the Bengal Dooars, and the Rohilkund and Kumaon (including the Lucknow-Bareilly section) railways with averages of 1 in 3,080, 1 in 4,453, 1 in 5,143, and 1 in 5,770, respectively.

The lowest number recorded relatively to the train-mileage run was on the East Indian railway, *viz.*, 1 in 26,894 train-miles, the Bengal-Nágpur railway coming next with 1 in 26,463, then the Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railway with 1 in 26,256, the Great Indian Peninsula railway with 1 in 22,264, the Indian Midland railway with 1 in 17,225, and the North Western (state) railway with 1 in 16,482.

II.—Accidents from other causes not involving accidents to trains, etc.

6. In addition to those included in Division I; the casualties to passengers, servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, and to others, from causes not involving accidents to trains (which are detailed in abstract No. 2) are compared separately, for each gauge, with the corresponding period of the previous year in the table below :—

Gauges.	Nine months ending with the 30th September 1896.								Corresponding period of the previous year.							
	Passengers.		Servants.		Others.		Total.		Passengers		Servants.		Others.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard .	32	98	84	149	249	66	365	313	48	91	84	219	241	64	373	374
Metre .	16	35	28	55	113	44	157	134	13	39	31	65	104	40	148	144
Special .	.	...	...	3	...	2	..	5	...	1	...	7	2	1	2	9
Total .	48	133	112	207	362	112	522	452	61	131	115	291	347	105	523	527

Allowing for the opening of new lines, it will be seen from the foregoing table that, except under "Others—killed", the number of persons killed and injured compares favourably with that reported during the corresponding period of the previous year.

III.—Statistical results.

7. The following table gives certain statistical results for the period under review, comparing the number of passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains and from all causes with the number carried and the number of passenger-units carried one mile. Comparative results for the corresponding period of the previous year are also given :—

Particulars.	Nine months ending with the 30th September 1896.				Corresponding period of the previous year.			
	Standard.	Metre.	Special.	Total.	Standard.	Metre.	Special.	Total.
Mean mileage worked . . . Miles.	11,451	7,996	264	19,711	11,057	7,695	264	19,016
Train-mileage run . . . . ,,	34,136,015	15,222,265	357,680	49,715,960	34,848,873	15,272,772	332,895	50,454,540
Number of passengers carried . No.	70,252,170	42,974,095	754,597	113,980,862	65,291,034	40,489,814	676,775	106,458,223
Number of passenger-units carried one mile . . . . . ,,	3,242,581,172	1,602,291,163	19,640,248	4,864,512,583	2,986,536,606	1,554,932,810	17,934,738	4,559,454,154
Number of accidents . . . . ,,	1,971	1,690	54	3,715	1,874	1,031	56	3,561
Do. do. per 100,000 train-miles run . . . . ,,	5·77	11·10	15·10	7·47	5·38	10·61	16·82	7·06
Number of passengers killed by accidents to trains . . . . ,,	11	12	...	23	8	...	...	8
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . . ,,	1 in 6,386,561	1 in 3,581,174	...	1 in 4,955,690	1 in 8,161,454	...	...	1 in 13,307,278
Number of passengers injured by accidents to trains . . . . ,,	47	27	...	74	30	4	...	34
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . . ,,	1 in 1,494,727	1 in 1,591,633	...	1 in 1,540,282	1 in 2,176,388	1 in 10,122,454	...	1 in 3,131,124
Number of passengers killed from all causes . . . . ,,	43	28	...	71	56	13	...	69
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . . ,,	1 in 1,633,771	1 in 1,534,789	...	1 in 1,605,364	1 in 1,165,922	1 in 3,114,601	...	1 in 1,543,873
Number of passengers injured from all causes . . . . ,,	145	62	...	207	121	43	1	165
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . . ,,	1 in 484,498	1 in 693,130	...	1 in 550,632	1 in 539,600	1 in 941,623	1 in 676,775	1 in 645,201
Number of passengers killed and injured from all causes . . ,,	188	90	...	278	177	56	1	234
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . . ,,	1 in 373,682	1 in 477,490	...	1 in 410,003	1 in 368,879	1 in 723,032	1 in 676,775	1 in 454,950
Proportion of passengers killed and injured from all causes to number of passenger-units carried one mile . . . . . ,,	1 in 17,247,772	1 in 17,803,235	...	1 in 17,498,247	1 in 16,873,371	1 in 27,766,657	1 in 17,934,738	1 in 19,484,847

It will be seen that the comparison is generally very unfavourable for the reasons explained in paragraph I(1) *ante*.

IV.—Number of persons killed and injured by accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., during the third quarter of 1896.

8. The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in abstract No. 4 of the returns, which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and shows the railways on which they occurred :—

Railway.	Number of accidents reported during the 3rd quarter of 1896.	Passengers and others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard gauge.							
Bengal-Nágpur	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Eastern Bengal (state)	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Great Indian Peninsula	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Madras	2	...	4	...	...	...	4
Metre gauge.							
Rajputana-Malwa	2	12	21	1	1	13	22
Southern Mahratta	2	...	...	...	4	...	4
South Indian	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Special gauge.							
Darjeeling-Himalayan	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	12	13	25	2	9	15	34
Corresponding quarter of 1895	14	2	8	5	10	7	18

The increase in the total number of persons killed and injured during the third quarter of 1896, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, is due to the collision on the Rajputana-Malwa railway on the 24th July 1896 at Delhi.

9. A brief description of accidents which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, is given below :

Bengal-Nágpur railway.—On the 29th September 1896, a plate-layer's trolly was run into by a shunting engine at Chakardharpore station. The trolly was smashed and a railway servant injured.

Eastern Bengal (state) railway (standard gauge).—On the 24th July 1896, an engine collided with another near the north crossing of Nos. 7 and 8 lines at Calcutta, owing to the carelessness of the driver of the former engine. A railway servant was fatally injured and both the engines were damaged.

Great Indian Peninsula railway.—On the 21st August 1896, a down mixed train was derailed at mile 360, between Dábki and Akola, owing to the breakage of an axle of a wagon attached to the train due to a flaw in the metal. A railway servant was injured.

On the 9th September 1896, a down goods train collided with an up transhipment train at Samvatsar station, owing to the driver of the train having run past the signal at danger at a high speed. A railway servant was slightly injured.

Madras railway.—On the 19th July 1896, the engine, tender, and the seven leading wagons of a mixed train while entering Lakkiti station were derailed, owing to the left flange of the leading wheel of the engine mounting the switch, the wheel flange being very sharp and the inner table flange of the stock rail being worn immediately in front of the switch. A passenger was slightly injured.

On the 23rd July 1896, while a mixed train was descending Kuppam Ghat near mile 144½ on the Bangalore branch it parted owing to a defective rail, and the front portion ran down to Patchur station and the rear portion was derailed upon a 12-feet girder bridge. Considerable damage was done to rolling stock and permanent-way and three passengers were slightly injured.

Rajputana-Malwa railway.—On the 24th July 1896, a collision took place at Delhi, between the down mail train and a shunting engine, owing to the mail train taking the goods yard line instead of the passenger yard line, due to the points of cross-over road not having been altered for the passenger yard line after the passing of the shunting engine. Twelve passengers and a railway servant were killed and twenty-one passengers injured. Rolling stock was also seriously damaged.

On the 14th September 1896, during shunting operations, while the engine was backing some wagons at Auwa station, it collided with a wagon of a down goods train which was fouling the crossing. A railway servant was injured.

Southern Mahratta railway.—On the 14th July 1896, a collision occurred between a down mixed train and a shuntingengine at Belgaum station, due to the driver of the mixed train running past the distant signal set against him at a high speed. Three railway servants were injured.

On the 15th September 1896, some wagons attached to an up mixed train were derailed and four of them capsized at mile 4½, between Alnávar and Kambárganvi, owing to the breakage of the spring of one of the wagons due to a flaw in the metal. A railway servant was injured.

South Indian railway.—On the 24th August 1896, a light engine running between Búdalúr and Tiruverumbúr stations struck the rear end of a bullock cart standing on the level crossing at mile $\frac{238}{8}$. A woman seated in the cart was fatally injured.

Darjeeling-Himalayan railway.—On the 2nd July 1896, the Consulting Medical Officer's trolly attached to an up goods train was derailed at the 33rd mile, and the officer was slightly injured.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above note, with the abstract returns and appendices thereto, be communicated, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.

Ordered, also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered, further, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the nine months ending with the 30th September 1896.

Enclosure to Government of India Order No. 132 R. Stat., dated the 6th March 1897.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

General Total.

Number of persons reported, during the nine months ending with the 30th September 1896, as killed or injured on all railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing between passengers, railway servants, and other persons; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between accidents caused by accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., and accidents happening otherwise.

	Standard gauge lines.		Metre gauge lines.		Special gauge lines.		Total all gauges.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers:—								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	11	47	12	27	...	...	23	74
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	32	98	16	35	...	...	48	133
Servants:—								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	2	28	2	8	...	2	4	38
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	84	149	28	55	...	3	112	207
Other persons:—								
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	11	2	11	7	...	...	22	9
Trespassers	159	60	84	37	...	1	243	98
Suicides	80	3	19	1	...	...	99	4
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	4	5	2	1	...	1	6	7
Total	383	392	174	171	...	7	557	570

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the NINE MONTHS ending with the 30th September 1896, as KILLED or INJURED in PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

ABSTRACT

Serial Number.	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS.																		SER									
		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.																FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN									
				1.—From falling between trains and platforms.		2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains.		3.—Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4.—By closing of carriage doors.		5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6.—Other accidents.		Total.		Total Passengers.		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		1.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles.		2.—By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines.		3.—Whilst passing over or standing upon buffer during shunting.		4.—When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, wagons, etc., during shunting.		5.—Whilst braking, spragging, or chocking wheels.		6.—Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	Standard gauge.																														
	State lines worked by companies.																														
I	East Indian (*a*)	11	4	12	4	1	9	...	...	7	19	3	1	13	33	24	37	..	3	1	..	...	...	..	..	..	12	...	...	...	...
II	Bengal-Nágpur	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	5	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	1	...	...	..	..
III	Indian Midland (*b*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	.	.	.	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
	State lines worked by the State.																														
XII	North Western (state) (*c*)	1	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	17	..	..	8	19	8	20	..	11	2	3	.	1	..	..	2	10	.	2	1	1
XIV	Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	1	14	1	14	...	2	.	1	.	..	..	..	..	1	.	..	..	...
XV	Eastern Bengal (state) (*d*)	3	..	..	..	1	...	..	..	.	2	.	..	..	3	..	36	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
XVIII	East Coast (state)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	..	1	.	..	..	..
	Lines worked by guaranteed companies.																														
XXIV	Great Indian Peninsula (*e*)	3	..	..	...	1	2	...	..	4	8	1	..	7	9	7	12	1	8	1	5	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	...
XXV	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (*f*)	2	..	3	..	1	...	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	8	1	10	..	3	1	1	..	...	..	..	...	5	.	...	..	..
XXVI	Madras (*g*)	4	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	.	2	.	..	.	3	...	7	.	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	2	...	.	...	...	1
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																														
XXVI	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*h*)	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	.	.	1	2	1	2	...	..	.	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
	TOTAL	11	47	7	10	2	18	2	...	17	69	4	1	32	98	43	45	2	25	6	12	.	1	..	.	2	22	..	2	2	5
	Corresponding period of 1895	8	30	10	6	11	18	3	1	3	19	50	5	13	48	91	56	121	5	16	3	23	.	6	..	5	4	14	.	7	2	5
	Metre gauge																														
	State lines worked by companies.																														
LIII	Bengal and North Western— Tirhoot section) Company's ,,)	..	..	1	3	.	.	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	3	2	..	.	1	...	...	..	1	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
LV	Rajputana-Malwa (*i*)	12	22	1	.	1	.	1	..	2	12	1	..	6	12	18	34	1	1	4	...	..	...	..	1	1	.	...	..	...	...
LII	Southern Mahratta (*j*)	.	...	..	1	..	...	.	...	1	2	..	..	1	3	1	3	...	4	1	...	..	..	..	1	...	..	1	1	...	...
L	South Indian (*k*)	..	.	.	..	...	1	..	...	2	6	..	..	2	7	2	7	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII	Assam-Bengal	.	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Carried over	12	23	1	2	4	1	1	...	5	21	1	...	12	24	24	47	1	5	6	..	...	...	...	1	3	1	.	1	1	...

NDIA by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between
he nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

ANTS.

CIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.

...ntables, props, etc., during shunting.	8.—By other accidents during shunting operations not included in the preceding.	9.—From falling off engines, etc., during the travelling of trains	10.—By coming in contact with overbridges, or erections on the sides of the line during the travelling of trains.	11.—When getting on or off engines, cars, etc., during the travelling of trains.	12.—Whilst attending to or by the failure of machinery, etc., of engine in steam.	13.—Whilst working on the permanent-way, sidings, etc.	14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.	15.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line on duty.	16.—From being caught between vehicles.	17.—From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, etc.	18.—Whilst walking, etc., on the line on the way home or to work.	19.—Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	TOTAL SERVANTS.	OTHERS								TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		Serial Number.
Injured.	Killed. Injured.	Killed. Injured.	Killed. Injured.	Killed. Injured.	Killed. Injured.	Killed. Injured.	Killed. Injured.	Killed. Injured.	Killed. Injured.	Killed. Injured.	Killed. Injured.	Killed. Injured.	Killed. Injured.	Killed. Injured.	Whilst passing over the railway at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL OTHERS.		Killed. Injured.		
															Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			
1	1 4 .. 3 .. 1	1 7 .	2 2 ...	2 ... 9	3 2 1 ..	7 3 1	5 28 27	28 30	1 ..	59	6	33	... ..	.	93	6	145	73	I.					
...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 1	... ...	... ...	1 2	3 2	3 3	... ...	10	5	2 ..	.	12	5	16	13	II.					
1 ..	1	.. ..	1 .	3 ...	... ...	... 2	2	.. 8	2	8 2	1 .	7	2	3	... .	.	11	2	19	5	III.					
3 ...	1 1 .. 1	1 4 ..	 1	... 2	13 1 1	. 1	1 ...	2 1	16 40	16 51	1 1	25	11	5	.	1	31	13	55	81	XII.					
1 ..	.. ..	. 1	. .. ...	1 2 1	2 ...	... ...	1 ..	.	2 4	9 4	11	2 1	7	9	20	3 ..	2	29	15	34	10	XIV.					
2 1	.. . ...	. ...	3 .	4 1 ..	... 3	1 1 ...	.	.	1	5 17	6 17	.. ..	18	3	1	.	1	2	3	26	56	XV.					
...	.. ...	. 1	.	. ...	... ...	... ...	1 ..	.	1	. 4	.. 4	2 ...	6	6	1	.	.	9	6	9	11	XVIII.					
1 2 3 2	... ...	1 2 .	1 . 1	... 3	2 .	... ...	...	...	1	10 16	11 24	4	17	10	13	.	2	2	36	12	54	48	XXIV.					
2	2	... 1	. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	1	2	2 7	11 7	11	...	6	4	...	.	.	6	4	14	28	XXV.					
4 ...	2	.. 2	... ...	. ...	1 3	. .	...	...	...	1	2 16	2 16	...	3	2	2	.	1	6	2	8	25	XXVI.					
...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	1	1 5	1 5	..	...	1	2	.	.	1	2	3	9	XXXVI.					
18	7 8 . 2	3 17 ...	7 3	10 6 1	19 23	5 4	1 2	12	6 7	13	84 149	86 177	11	2	159	60	80	3	4	5	254	70	383	392				
52	3 16 3 2	8 18 .	3 ...	4 2 3	32 16	3 7	3 3	6	3 8	31	84 219	89 235	6	8	167	56	65	2	6	5	244	71	389	427				
4	1 1	1 ...	. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3	3 10	3 10	...	2	17	8	9	1	...	.	26	11	32	28	XLIII.			
..	3	1 ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... ...	2 ...	... ...	.. ..	2	1 9	10 10	11	2	2	14	6	4	..	1	21	7	49	52	XLV.			
1	5 ... 1 ...	1 .	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2	4 10	4 11	3	...	4	4	...	...	..	.	7	4	12	21	XLVII.			
...	. 1	.. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1	1 1	1 1	4	3	3	3	2	..	...	...	9	6	12	14	L.			
...	1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ..	...	.. 2	... 2	..	...	6	2	...	.	...	..	6	1	6	4	LII.			
2	10 1 1 ...	2 .	... ...	1 ...	... ...	2 1	1 ...	.. ...	..	2	6 17	33 18	38	9	7	44	21	15	1	1	..	69	29	111	114			

ABSTRACT

UMBER of PERSONS reported, during the NINE MONTHS ending with the 30th September 1896, as KILLED or INJURED in PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

SER

Serial number.	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS.																		RAILWAY SERVANTS.																	
		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		From causes other than accidents to trains, etc.														Total Passengers.		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		From causes other than															
				1.—From falling between trains and platforms.		2.—Falling on to the platform, footboard, etc., when getting in or out of trains.		3.—Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4.—By closing of carriage doors.		5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6.—Other accidents.		Total.				1.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles.		2.—By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing unduly near them.		3.—Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting.		4.—When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, wagons, etc., during shunting.		5.—Whilst braking, spragging, or checking wheels.		6.—Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	Brought forward .	13	23	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	21	..	..	11	24	24	47	1	6	3	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Metre gauge—concld.																																				
	State lines worked by the State.																																				
LIII	Eastern Bengal (state)(*a*)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	1	6	1	10	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
LIV	Burma (state) . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	4	3	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Assisted companies.																																				
LVII	Dooghur . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LVIII	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)(*b*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LIX	Bengal Doors . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LX	Dibru-Sadiya .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lines owned and worked by native states.																																				
XVII	Jodhpore-Bickaneer—Jodhpore section .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bickaneer „ .																																				
VIII	Oodeypore-Chitor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIX	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar (*c*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL .	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	8	22	..	..	16	35	29	62	2	8	5	3	..	..	1	4	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Corresponding period of 1895 . . .	4	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	7	37	2	..	13	39	13	43	5	7	2	13	..	1	1	1	4	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Special gauges.																																				
	State line worked by the State.																																				
VII	Jorhat (2′ 0″) .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Assisted company.																																				
VIII	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2′ 0″) . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																																				
XX	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″) . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Line owned by native state and worked by state railway agency.																																				
XII	Cooch Behar (2′ 6″) .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Line owned and worked by native state.																																				
III	Morvi (2′ 6″) . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Corresponding period of 1895 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL .	3	71	1	..	6	2	3	..	1	24	97	6	1	48	133	71	207	4	38	14	16	..	1	..	2	6	26	..	4	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Corresponding period of 1895 . . .	8	34	11	6	14	8	3	1	3	26	88	7	3	51	131	69	165	10	26	5	38	..	7	1	6	8	18	..	7	3	6	..	..	..	..	..

the natu[illegible] the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between [illegible]re and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY—*concluded.*

ANTS.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.																																OTHERS.										Serial Number.
7.—Whilst moving vehicles by capstans, turntables, ropes, etc., during shunting.				8.—By other accidents during shunting operations not included in the preceding.		9.—From falling of engines, etc., during the travelling of trains.		10.—By coming in contact with overbridges or erections on the sides of the line during the travelling of trains.		11.—When getting on or off engines, vans, etc., during the travelling of trains.		12.—Whilst attending to or by the failure of machinery, etc., of engines in steam.		13.—Whilst working on the permanent-way, sidings, etc.		14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line on duty.		16.—From being caught between vehicles.		17.—From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, etc.		18.—Whilst walking, etc., on the line on the way home or to work.		19.—Miscellaneous.		Total.		Total Servants.		Whilst passing over the railway at level crossings		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous		Total Others.		Total all classes.		
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
...	...	1	6	2	10	1	1	...	3	.	.	..	1	...	...	..	..	..	2	1	1	.	...	2	6	17	33	18	38	9	7	44	21	15	1	1	..	69	29	111	114	
...	..	.	1	.	..	.	.	2	1	.	1	..	.	1	..	...	...	2	1	1	...	..	..	...	..	..	4	10	5	11	..	...	14	5	.	.	...	.	14	5	28	26	LIII.
...	..	..	.	..	.	.	..	1	..	1	..	...	..	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	.	...	..	..	1	4	5	10	5	12	1	...	15	6	...	.	...	1	16	7	28	23	LIV.
..	..	.	.	...	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	.	1	.	1	...	1	...	LVII.
.	.	..	.	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	...	..	...	..	.	..	.	1	..	1	..	..	4	3	1	.	..	.	5	3	5	4	LVIII.
.	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	.	..	.	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	.	.	.	...	..	...	...	LIX.
...	.	...	...	...	.	...	..	.	..	.	..	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	.	...	..	1	..	..	..	...	..	1	..	..	3	1	.	.	.	3	1	3	1	LX.
.	..	.	...	.	.	.	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	...	..	.	2	1	3	2	LXVII.
.	.	..	...	.	.	.	..	..	...	.	.	.	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	LXVIII.
.	.	.	...	.	.	.	1	..	.	...	.	.	..	..	...	.	...	1	.	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	3	..	5	.	..	..	6	...	.	8	1	LXIX.				
.	1	7	2	9	1	1	4	4	1	1	..	2	1	...	...	5	2	3	...	1	...	1	3	10	28	55	30	63	11	7	84	37	19	1	2	1	116	46	17	171				
2	2	7	8	9	.	1	2	3	.	.	3	3	.	1	6	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	31	65	36	72	4	5	83	34	17	1	2	4	106	44	155	159				
.	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	...	..	...	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	LXXVII.			
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...	..	.	.	.	.	...	..	...	...	.	..	..	.	.	...	.	.	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	.	..	...	.	1	..	.	...	1	...	1	LXXXIII.			
...	..	.	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	1	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	..	5	..	5	..	..	...	1	..	.	.	1	...	2	...	7						
...	...	..	..	5	..	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	7	..	10	..	...	2	2	..	.	...	...	2	2	2	13							
1	12	20	9	18	1	3	7	21	1	8	3	13	7	1	19	26	7	7	1	3	12	7	10	23	112	207	116	245	22	9	243	98	99	4	6	7	370	118	557	570				
3	7	59	9	30	3	3	10	21	..	3	3	7	2	4	38	22	4	7	3	3	6	3	11	44	115	291	125	317	10	13	252	9	82	3	8	9	352	117	546	599				

... in each Class of accident.

STANDARD GAUGE.

	East Indian. (a)									Bengal-Nagpur.									Indian Midland. (b)									North Western (State) (c).									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 81 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 81 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 81 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 81 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Numbers of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	1	..	6	...	7	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	3	5	8	...	...	..	1	..	1	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	3.
4. Collisions between light engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	7	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	..	..	...	1	26	27	..	...	...	1	...	1	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	8	9	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	..	..	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	169	169	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	18	19	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	56	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	...	5	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	1(d)	..	1	..	2	10.
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	5	5	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	34	34	...	...	..	...	...	...	12a.
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	50	50	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14. The failure of tyres	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
23. Fire in trains	1	20	21	11	4	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25. Other accidents	3	14	17	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	1	...	1	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	12	313	325	11	4	...	3	11	7	8	37	45	...	..	...	1	...	1	1	76	77	...	...	...	...	..	...	7	384	391	...	(e)2	...	11	...	13	

(a) Including the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and the Tarkessur railways.

(b) Including the Bhopal-Itarsi, the Bina-Guna and the Bhopal-Ujjain railways.
(d) Not a passenger.
(e) Of these one was not a passenger.

(c) Including the Hyderabad-Shadipalli, the Rajpura-Bhatinda and the Jammu and Kashmir railways.

ABSTRACT NO. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending with the 30th September 1896, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

STANDARD GAUGE—*contd.*

	Oudh and Rohilkhand (state).									Eastern Bengal (state). (a)									East Coast (state).									Great Indian Peninsula. (b)									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	4	1.
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	23	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	32	...	...	...	32	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	8.
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	112	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	(c)1	..	...	1	...	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	2	3	(c)1	(c)1	...	1	1	2	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	(c)1	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	12	(c)1	...	...	1	...	...	10.
11 Trains running through gates at level-crossings	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	..	...	...	1.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	.	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	68	...	...	..	1	...	1	13.
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	1	2	1	2	22.
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	....	23.
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	1	...	(c)2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	(c)1	1	...	1	1	2	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	66	70	(c)1	(c)3	...	2	1	5	11	157	198	...	33	1	...	1	33	...	61	61	(c)1	...	...	...	1	...	6	344	350	(c)3	3	1	8	4	11	

(a) Including the Bengal Central railway.

(b) Including the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(c) Not (a) passenger(s).

	Bombay Baroda and Central India (a).									Madras. (b)									The Nizam's Guaranteed State. (c)									Metre Gauge — Bengal and North-Western (Tirhoot and Company's sections).									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	..	1	...	2	..	1	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	1.
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1	..	...	...	..	..	...	3.
4. Collisions between light engines	...	2	2	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	7	..	7	...	..	..	..	...	..	3	...	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	5	5	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	...	..	..	..	1	16	17	...	...	..	..	...	...	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	5	5	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	5	5	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	2	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2	...	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	8.
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	27	28	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	107	107	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	66	66	..	..	...	..	...	..	1	35	36	...	..	...	...	...	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	7	8	...	...	...	..	..	..	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	...	(d)1	...	...	...	1	10.
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	4	...	4	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	8	8	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	†	†	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	..	73	73	...	..	..	...	..	...	1	1	2	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	...	19	19	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	..	3	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	22.
23. Fire in trains	...	4	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	23.
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	24.
25. Other accidents	...	24	24	.	...	...	1	..	1	...	3	3	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	..	..	...	...	..	..	2	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	12	196	208	...	2	...	3	..	5	14	148	162	...	4	...	.	.	4	3	81	84	..	...	..	...	...	...	6	104	110	...	(d)1	...	...	...	1	

(a) Including the Godhra Ratlam-Nagda, the Gaekwar's Patlad and the Nagda-Ujjain railways.
(b) Including the Kolar Gold-fields railway and the Madras-Ennur section of the Bezwada-Madras railway.
(c) Including the East Coast (state) railway, Bezwada Extension.
(d) Not a passenger.
† Figures reported in the previous returns have been omitted by the line authorities owing to the accidents being trivial.

RAILWAYS.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending with the 30th September 1896, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

METRE GAUGE—*contd.*

	RAJPUTANA-MALWA. (a)									SOUTHERN MAHRATTA. (b)										SOUTH INDIAN. (c)										ASSAM-BENGAL.									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	1	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	3.
4. Collisions between light engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	9	...	9	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	.	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	10	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	4	6	..	..	...	.	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	12	14	12	21	1	...	13	21	2	2	4	..	...	...	.	...	..	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	3	..	3	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	2	129	131	..	..	..	...	...	...	5	271	276	..	...	...	...	..	..	3	264	267	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	28	28	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	10	12	(d)1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	15	(d)1	..	.	..	1	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	10.
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	3	3	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	11.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
(x). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	16	16	..	1	..	...	...	1	...	24	24	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	..	.	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12 (a).
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	21	21	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	32	32	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	13.
14. The failure of tyres	...	4	4	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	...	2	2	...	..	..	...	..	..	3	8	11	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	...	21	21	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	26	26	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	18.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	..	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	10	10	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	2	2	..	...	..	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	2	2	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	22.
23. Fire in trains	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25. Other accidents	1	19	20	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	10	269	279	13 (e)	22	1	1	14	23	27	398	425	...	...	...	4	...	4	13	322	335	(d)1	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	41	49	...	1	...	...	.	1	

(a) Including the Pálanpur-Deesa and the Jaukwar's Mehsana railways.
(b) Including the Guntakal-Mysore [illegible] (Mysore section), the Kolhapur, the Yesvantpur-Mysore [illegible] railways.
(c) Including the Mayavaram-Mutupet railway.
(d) Not a passenger.
(e) Of these one was not a passenger.

METRE GAUGE—*contd.*

	Eastern Bengal (State). (a)									Burma (State).							Deccan.								Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s Sec.). (b)								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	..	...		..	..	...	...	1	.	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	1.
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	2	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	..	.	..	...	...		...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
4. Collisions between light engines	...	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	6	6	..	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	...	24	24	...	..	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	..	..	...	...	...	...	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	4	7	11	..	4	..	.	...	4	2	14	16	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2		..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	67	67		..	.	...		..	..	41	41	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	16	...	...	...	...	..	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	3	3	...	..	...	..	..	..	1	4	5	(c)1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	..	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	.	.		...	...	..	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	..		...	...	..	.	...	2	2		..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12a.
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	1	5	6	..	1(c)	1	1	1	2	...	23	23	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14. The failure of tyres	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	.	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	...	2	2	..	.	...	..	..	.	2	4	6	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	...	..	.	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	...	2	2	...	..	..	..	.		..	5	5		...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	.	18.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	..	...	...	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	3	3	.	...	..			..	..	2	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	3	3	...	..	..	...	...		1	2	3	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	22.
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	10	10	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25. Other accidents	...	8	8	...	..	...	..	...	..	6	13	19	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	7	110	117	...	5(d)	1	1	1	6	16	153	169	(c)1	...	...	2	1	2	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	57	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Kaunia-Dharla (2'6") branch.

(b) Including the Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section).

(c) Not a passenger.

(d) Of these one was not a passenger.

RETURN No. 6.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending with the 30th September 1896, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

METRE GAUGE—*contd.*

	Bengal Doors									Dhuri-Sadiya.										Jodhpur-Bikaner (Jodhpur & Bikaner sections).										Oodeypore-Chitor.										
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1.
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	..	..	..	...	..	.	1	3	4	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	4	4	..	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	4	4	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	24	24	..	..	..	..	.	...	...	30	30	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	.	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	2	2	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	.	..	...	..	.	..	..	...	...	..	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12a.
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	.	..	.	..	..	.	..	7	7	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	1	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14. Ditto of wheels	...	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of axles	..	.	...	..	..	.	..	..	..	...	.	.	.	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	.	...	...	.	..	..	...	.	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	16.
17. Ditto of couplings	...	...	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	..	.	.	.	..	..	.	.	..	9	9	.	.	..	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
19. Broken rails	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	.	.	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Fire in trains	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
23. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	57	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	

...1898, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS ...OF PASSENGERS and OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	METRE GAUGE—*contd.*								SPECIAL GAUGES.													
	BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGARH-PORBANDAR. (a)								JODHPUR (2' 6").								DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN (2' 0").							
	Number.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	Number.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of heading.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	..	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	18	18	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1.	10.
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12a.
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	15	...	...	...	2	...	2	

(a) Including the Jetalsar-Rajkot railway.

TRAFFIC IN INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS and the NUMBER OF PASSENGERS and OTHERS and OF RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*concld.*

SPECIAL GAUGES—*contd.*

	THE GAEKWAR'S DABHOI (2' 6").								COOCH BEHAR (2' 6").								MORVI (2' 6").								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
Collisions between passenger or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	.	..	.	..	.	...	...	...	1.
Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	..	..	..	.	.	.	...	..	...	.	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	2.
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3.
Ditto light engines	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	.	..	.	.	..	...	..	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	4.
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	.	..	.	.	..	...	..	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	5.
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	.	..	.	.	..	...	..	...	1	1	...	.	...	...	..	...	6.
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	7.
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	...	8.
Ditto over cattle on the line	..	1	1	.	...	.	.	.	...	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	...	...	..	...	9.
Ditto over obstructions on the line	.	1	1	.	...	.	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	...	...	..	...	10.
Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	..	.	..	...	..	..	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	..	...	11
The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	12
a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	1	1	.	...	.	...	..	...	12a.
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	.	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	...	2	2	.	.	.	...	...	13.
Ditto of tyres	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	.	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	.	...	..	.	.	...	...	14.
Ditto of wheels	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	15.
Ditto of axles	.	1	1	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	1	1	.	.	.	...	...	16.
Ditto of brake apparatus	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	17.
Ditto of couplings	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	1	1	.	...	.	.	...	18.
Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	1	.	..	.	.	.	.	...	.	.	.	...	.	...	...	19.
Broken rails	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	..	...	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	20.
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	2	2	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	1	1	.	.	...	...	.	.	...	5	5	...	.	...	...	...	21.
Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	22.
Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	23.
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	

ABSTRACT

DENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending
distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS

STANDARD GAUGE LINES.

	Corresponding period of 1895			Nine months ending with the 30th September 1896.								
				Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
sions between passenger ins or parts of passenger ins	1	5	6	2	..	2	...	4	...	3	..	7
sions between passenger ns and goods or mineral ns, engines, and vehicles nding foul of the line	6	11	17	11	5	16	..	2	..	7	..	9
sions between goods ns or parts of goods ns	6	63	69	4	17	21	..	..	...	3	..	3
sions between light nes	...	15	15	1	8	9	..	..	..	1	..	1
nger trains or parts of senger trains leaving rails	7	23	30	13	12	25	1	..	..	..	1	..
s trains or parts of ds trains, engines, etc., ng the rails	14	123	137	2	82	8	..	..	1	...	1	..
s or engines travelling the wrong direction ugh points	2	38	40	4	87	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
s running into stations idings at too high a d	1	7	8	7	10	17	..	32	1	..	33	..
running over cattle he line	...	803	803	3	879	882	1	...	...	1	..	..
running over obstruc- on the line	9	86	95	8	50	58	(a) 3	(a) 2	..	3	3	..
running through at level-crossings	1	25	26	5	15	20	..	...	..	1	..	1
ursting of boilers of es	...	1	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
bursting of tubes, of engines	1	73	74	...	58	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
ilure of machinery, s, etc., of engines	...	225	225	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
ure of tyres	2	2	4	...	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
of wheels	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
of axles	..	6	6	1	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	1
of brake apparatus	...	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
of couplings	2	54	56	...	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...											
ails	...	26	26	1	21	22	..	3	..	..	3	..
ng of portions of k-way	16	21	37	6	16	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
uttings of tunnels	1	11	12	1	21	22	..	..	1	2	1	2
ains	3	56	59	3	91	95	11	3	..	11	1	..
ations, or involving to bridges or viaducts	...	21	21	1	28	29	..	(a) 2	..	..	..	2
ents	3	100	103	6	122	128	(a) 1	1	..	5	1	6
THE NINE MONTHS ING THE 30TH SEP- 896	...	...	..	78	1,893	1,571	(b) 16	(c) 61	2	28	18	79
ling period of				75	1,799	1,874	(d) 11	(b) 37	5	16	16	53

METRE GAUGE

	Corresponding period of 1895.			Nine months ending with the				
				Number.			Number of passengers and others.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.
sions between passenger ins or parts of passenger ins	2	1	3	2	3	5	...	..
sions between passenger ns and goods or mineral ns, engines, and vehicles nding foul of the line	4	10	14	8	7	15	...	1
sions between goods ns or parts of goods ns	4	22	26	...	5	5	..	
sions between light nes	...	3	3	...	6	6	..	...
nger trains or parts of senger trains leaving rails	11	30	41	17	16	33	..	..
s trains or parts of ds trains, engines, etc., ng the rails	2	75	77	3	66	69	...	...
s or engines travelling the wrong direction ugh points	6	35	41	11	41	52	12	2
s running into stations idings at too high a d	...	5	5	1	9	10	..	..
running over cattle he line	4	856	860	12	931	943	..	..
running over obstruc- on the line	6	52	58	13	40	53	(a) 3	(a) 1
running through at level-crossings	3	13	16	...	12	12	..	...
ursting of boilers of es	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
bursting of tubes, of engines	...	50	50	..	59	59	..	..
ilure of machinery, s, etc., of engines	..	111	111	1	132	133	(a) ..	1
ure of tyres	...	9	9	...	6	6	..	..
of wheels	...	..	..	...	1	1	...	..
of axles	1	32	33	5	26	31	..	...
of brake apparatus	..	2	2	...	1	1	..	..
of couplings	...	85	85	3	74	77	..	..
of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.								
ails	1	1	2	...	..	..	..	..
ng of portions of k-way	...	24	24	...	19	19	..	..
uttings of tunnels	..	33	33	3	16	19	...	..
ains	1	4	5	3	3	6	..	..
ations, or involving to bridges or viaducts	1	57	58	...	40	40	...	..
ents	..	10	10	2	17	19	...	..
THE NINE MONTHS ING THE 30TH SEP- 896	8	57	65	9	67	76	..	...
ling period of	...	...	...	93	1,597	1,690	(d) 15	(c) 29
	...	...	...	54	1,577	1,631	(d) 2	(c) 8

worked	11,451	7,996
ants employed	13,646	59,477
of all descriptions	34,136,015	15,222,265
engers carried	70,252,170	42,971,095
ge	3,212,581,172	1,602,291,163
of all descrip-	2,981	1,904
ssengers carried	6,135	5·374
age	283,170	200,887
illion of passen-	0·156	0·279
illion of passen-		

ith the 30th September 1896, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDI
id of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

...ES.			SPECIAL GAUGE LINES.												TOTAL ALL GAUGES.											
...r Sᴇᴘᴛᴇᴍʙᴇʀ ...6.			Corresponding period of 1895.			NINE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896									Corresponding period of 1895.			NINE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.								
						Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.					Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
Number of servants.	Total all classes.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Injured.	Killed.	Injured.																								Number of Sections.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	..	..	3	6	9	4	3	7	..	4	..	3	..	7	1
...	..	1	...	...	...	...	.			.	.	..	..	..	10	21	31	19	12	31	..	3	..	7		10	2
..	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	.		.	.	...	..		10	85	95	4	22	26	.	...	..	3	..	3	3
..	..		...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	.	..		...	18	18	1	14	15	..	...	1	...	1	...	4
1	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	4	..	..	...	..	.	.	18	54	72	31	31	62	..	1	..	1	..	2	5
.	..	..	...	20	20	5	6	11	...		..	1	.	1	16	218	234	10	154	164	...	..	...	2	..	2	6
..	13	25	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	..		...	.	8	73	81	15	128	143	12	25	1	..	13	25	7
8	..	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	.		..		1	12	13	8	19	27		32 (a)	...	4	...	36	8
.	..	..	...	7	7	1	7	8	.	..	..	..	.	...	4	1,666	1,670	16	1,817	1,833	1	.	..	..	1	...	9
1	3	2	...	4	4	1	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	15	142	157	22	93	115	(b) 6	3	..	5	6	8	10
.	...	..	...	..	...	...		...	..	..	...	...	..	.	4	38	42	5	27	32	...	...	...	1	..	1	11
.	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	.	...	...	.	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	.		...	...	12
	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	1	..	..	...	.	..	.		123	124	...	118	118	..	1	..		...	1	12
	1	2	...	5	5	1	4	5	...	..	..	...	..	.	...	341	341	3	398	401	..	1	1	2	1	3	(a) 13
	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..		2	11	13	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	..	..	14
	..	..	...	5	5	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	.	...	6	6	...	4	4	.	..	...	..	..	..	15
	..	..	...	6	6	2	3	5	..	.	..	..	..	.	1	44	45	8	40	48	...	...	..	1	...	1	16
	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..		..	.	...	5	5	...	3	3	..	..	..	..	...	...	17
	..	..	...	..	...	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	139	141	3	130	133	..	..	..		...	...	18
	..	...		2	2	...	1	1		..	..	..	.	...	3	1	4	...	1	1		..	...	..	..	...	19
	..	..	...		2	...	...	...	..	..		..			...	52	52	1	40	41	..	3	.	..	...	3	20
	..	...	...	3	3	2	7	9	..	..	..	.	..		16	57	73	11	69	80	..	...	...	..	...	...	21
	..	..	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	..	..	...	2	15	17	5	25	30	..	..	1	2	1	2	22
	..	..	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	4	113	117	1	135	136	11	4	...	...	11	4	23
	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	.	..		.	...	...	31	31	3	45	48	..	(a) 2	...	...	..	2	24
	...	2	...		1	...	1	1	..	.	..	..	...	..	11	158	169	15	190	205	(a) 1	1	...	7	1	8	25
	17	37	...	..	...	14	40	54	..	..	..	2	..	2	...	...	...	185	3,530	3,715	(f) 31	(g) 80	4	38	35	118	
	7	15	...		...	2	54	56	..	1 (a)	...	3	..	4	...	...	...	131	3,430	3,561	(b) 13	(c) 46	10	26	23	72	

	264
	1,583
	357,680
	754,597
	19,640,248
	1,375
	2,858
	74,395
	...
	...
	...

	19,711
	193,706
	49,715,960
	113,980,863
	4,864,512,683
	2,522
	5,783
	246,792
	0·202
	0·649
	0·005
	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT IN THE 2nd HALF OF

DISTRICTS.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley	Jawar.	Bajra.	Kagi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dal.	Ghi.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	15·3 to 20·4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Tavoy	15 3	40·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...
Moulmein and Amherst	17	59·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	17 85	68	85	..	...	...	...	...		54·4	...	...
Thôngwa	17	55·25	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	44·2	...	...
Bassein	17 85	42 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	15 47	54·4	...	...	..	...	...	..			..	...
Toungoo	14 96	01·2	...	...	..	..	...	..	.	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	19·72	60·86	60·69	...		...	...	...	...	46 07	...	...
Bamo	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Pakôkku	22·1	44·2	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	17	34	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	17·34	39·1	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpára	21·25	45	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	26 25	...	...
Gauhati	...	31·69	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	27·5	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	42·5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	360
Dacca	.	30·25	48·12	...	...	...	...	...	.	40·62	39·37	350
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	35·62	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	320
Calcutta	...	47·5	50	...	35	35	45	...	35	37 5	32·5	300
Central—												
Burdwan	..	40	47·5	...	.	...	...	..	.	36·25	45 62	266·25
Pabna	...	42 66	43·75	...	...	...	...		...	40	41·87	290
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	38·75	...	..	. .	..	.	..	30	37·5	53·75	290
Orissa—												
Cuttack		32·03	52·19	...	...	...	...	...	..	2 ·69	29·06	305
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	36·25	41·25	...	30	34·37	...	25	32·5	34·37	25	220
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	...	39·37	45	...	35	...	...	...	35	37·5	35	290
Muzaffarpur	...	44·37	50	...	33·28	...	...	30·78	40	38·12	47·03	228 59
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	30·52	50·73	50·73	57·5	41·87	39·11	41·25	...	38·59	40·16	46·46	266·67
Central—												
Cawnpore	29·63	44·43	42·08	47·08	37·29	36·35	40·99	...	36·35	39·06	45·73	237·03
Jhánsi	...	...	42·03	49 22	...	36·35	...	...	...	39·17	...	228·75
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	. .	...	250
Agra	...	48·59	46·25	51·56	41·87	39·37	44·53	...	35	41·25	45·62	246·87
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	27·6	47·08	47·81	...	...	39·06	...	...	37·19	42·08	...	230
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	30·62	48·59	51·72	56·87	43·90	37·6	45·42	...	38·54	43·96	47·08	240
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	48·44	...	...	...	...	...	39·06	...	...	241·25

JANUARY 1897 (*in rupees and decimals per ten maunds*).

Gur.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhoosa.	Sheep, per score	Goats, per score.	Plough-bullocks, per pair.	DISTRICTS.
											Burma—
											Tenasserim—
...	...	.	...	..	..	.	..		...		Mergui.
..	...	.	...	...	.		..	..	.	...	Tavoy.
..	...	...	.	..	.		...	.	.	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
											Pegu (deltaic)—
..	.	...	..	.	...	..			..	..	Rangoon.
..	...	...	.		...	.		...	.	.	Thongwa.
..	.	.	.	.	...		...	.		.	Bassein.
											Pegu (inland)—
.	.	.	..	.			...	.	..	.	Henzada.
..	.	.	...	.	..		..	...	.		Toungoo.
											Upper Burma—
.	...	...	...		..	...	...	..		...	Mandalay.
..	..	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	...	Bamo.
..	..	..	.	.	...	..	...	...	..	.	Pakôkku.
											Arakan—
..	..	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	Kyaukpyu.
.		...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
											Assam—
											Brahmaputra—
...		.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goalpara.
...	..	...	.	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	Gauhati.
											Bengal—
											Eastern—
...	50	120	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	Chittagong.
...	41 87	80	...	37·5	...	.	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
											Deltaic—
...	39·37 and 37 5	57·5 to 72·5	...		2(*a*)	...	...	..	...	...	Midnapur.
...	37·5	70	...	65	52 5	..	...	.	...	...	Calcutta.
											Central—
...	33·12		...	...	7(*a*)	...	..	..	...	..	Bardwan.
...	42·5	80	...	..	6·25	..	..	.	...	...	Pabna.
											Northern—
...	42·5	50	...	·1(*b*)	·1(*b*)	...	..	...	...	...	Rangpur.
											Orissa—
...	30	32·5	...	20(*a*)	2·62(*a*)	...	.	...	...	...	Cuttack.
											Bihár, south—
...	37·5	30	...	3·12	2·81	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
											Bihar, north—
...	40	70	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	36·25	114·37	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	Muzaffarpur.
											N.-W. Provinces—
											Eastern—
40·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
											Central—
33·33	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	5	...	2·5	..	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
											Western—
27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	70	Meerut.
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	...	...	Agra.
											Submontane, west—
37·19	...	...	70 & 80	...	...	...	...	40 to 90	...	15 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
											Oudh—
											Southern—
33·33	...	75	...	4·01	...	2·5	...	35	...	...	Lucknow.
											Northern—
38·08	...	...	...	3·44	...	...	...	...	...	28	Fyzabad.

(*a*) Per kaha (*b*) Per maund.

WHOLE SALE PRICES CURRENT IN THE 2nd HALF OF

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dal.	Ghi.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	...	50	...	40	37·19	44·43	...	36·87	40	...	266·67
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	28·59	80	34·79	44·43	28·59	28·59	33 33	...	28·59	28·59	57·13	290·88
Central—												
Lahore	28·23	47·03	36·35	·71	31·98	31·98	38·07	..	34·17	30·78	50·78	290·88
South-eastern—												
Delhi	30·78	44·43	42·08	47·08	36 35	36 35	36·35	...	33·33	35·57	44·43	278·33
Submontane—												
Amritsar	29·74	48·49	40	44·43	31·98	35·57	36·35	..	33·23	33·33	..	320
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	28·59	58·38	45·73	47·03	30	30·78	39 06		36 41	33·23	48·75	278·12
Western—												
Mooltan	27·6	57·13	44·43	50	34·06	34 84	40	...	38·12	38 12	...	290·94
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	40	53·75	...	.	.	36·87	...	.	42·5	...	...
Shikárpur	...		40	..	31·87	27·5	33 12	...	.	38 44	...	281·25
Quetta	...	...	44 37	65	29·37	34 37			35	...	...	330
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Sholapur	..		..	..	.			.		...	...	..
Poona	...	.	48·75	..	.	36 87	42·03	..	...	40·57	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	49·43	..		41·2	41·04	...	...	38·44	...	333·33
Dhulia	..	...	...	...		40 1	...	..	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	33 96	...	54·06	..	.	37·45	43·23	..	..	49·01	..	..
Ahmadabad	32·5	52·5	50	..		37·5	41·87	...	...	37·5	48·75	290
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nágpur	...	41	41	49	...	29	...	..	..	36	39	266·69
Central—												
Jubbulpore	44·44	...	44·44	50	...	.	...	...	..	39·44	44·44	225
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	38	40	.	...	...	...	..	.	40	36·37	250
Berar—												
Básim	...	..	42·59		..	32·69	...	..	.	..	35·58	...
Ellichpur	...	80	50	55·78	...	36·37	50		.	50	40	266·31
Amráoti	..	56·87	44·37	50·25	...	36·25	44·37	..	...	40	45	260
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	..			.		22·5	16·87	...	..	56·87	...	456 87
Salem	..	..		.	..	.	.	29·63	...	34·27	...	325·88
Central—												
Bellary	.	.	..	..	..	30·31	.	...	...	40	...	348·7
Cuddapah	30·52	44·58			.	27·19	30·57	...	...	...	.	300
Karnul	...	.	.	.	...	.	.	..	...	..	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	.	...		.	...	...	19·22	...	27·19	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	24·11	39·17	...			..	.		...	45·52	...	345·62
Tanjore	20·52	40·94				.	.	.	.	.	...	...
Trichinopoly		..	.	...	...	.	.	16·35	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	..	..	...	22·86	24·48	..	...	25·62	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	20·42	36·57	60·74	67·2	.	23·76	...	19·59	...	20·99	52·11	354
Bangalore	15	43·89	54·87	48·19	...	24·5	...	20·56	...	24·5	44	376·75

JANUARY 1897 ***(in rupees and decimals per ten maunds)—continued.***

Gúr.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhoosa	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Plough bullocks per pair.	Districts.
											Rajputana—
47·81	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	140	...	80	*Eastern—* Ajmere.
											Panjab—
...	...	55·42	80	5	11·41	...	...	32	.	60	*Southern—* Ferozpur.
...	...	53·33	72·71	13·28	7·97	5	. .	100	.	46	*Central—* Lahore.
...	...	80	80	5·73	8·91	6·67		45	...	120	*South eastern—* Delhi.
...	...	...	...	5·73	6·67	...	.	85	...	. .	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
...	...	40	59·37	11·41	12·5	11·41	.	55	...	60	*Northern—* Rawalpindi.
...	...	122·81	100	4·01	7·97	5		50	...	70	*Western—* Multan.
											Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	Karachi.
38·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	Shikarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	40 to 140	..	..	Quetta.
											Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..			..	..	*Deccan—* Dharwar.
46·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	Sholapur.
49·11	...	122·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Poona.
...	...	...	...	...	...	. .		...	...	.	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar.
46·67	...	. .	..	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	Dhulia.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		..	...	*Gujarat—* Surat.
...	...	...	...	5	...	8·12	...	...	...	.	Ahmedabad.
											Central Provinces—
..	...	...	...	4	...	5·5	...	60	...	70	*Western—* Nagpur.
..	38·19	110	80	3·31	...	...	..	40	...	40	*Central—* Jubbulpore.
...	40	160	52·12	...	...	..	...	.	...		*Eastern—* Raipur.
											Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Basim.
...	...	200	76·25	5	...	5·62	...	50	...	50	Ellichpur.
...	...	200	60	·37(*a*)	...	·25(*a*)	...	50	...	85	Amraoti.
											Madras—
65·62	...	...	57·5	..	2·5	...	...	82·5	82·5	60	*South, central—* Coimbatore.
...	...	102·76	42·4	...	6·56	...	...	80	80	...	Salem.
43·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	80	*Central—* Bellary.
...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	66·67	46·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
...	...	...	...	...	6·56	...	...	...	...	..	*East Coast, central—* Nellore.
53·44	...	131·67	57·6	...	...	...	...	55	55	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	118·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
...	...	89·74	...	...	5·36	...	...	...	...	50	*Southern—* Madura.
											Mysore—
46·62	...	374	70·75	10·71	7·14	2·96	...	100	...	50	Mysore.
47·02	...	419·98	67·45	9·62	25·72	...	...	100 to 140	...	50 to 80	Bangalore.

(*a*) Per head load.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1897. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	..	.	...	...	8 2	11 10	13 —	12 0	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	..	9 9	9 9	11 3	11 3	...	...	..	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	6 8	6 12	...	..	8 —	7 8	9 12	11 12	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	..	9 12	9 2	10 7	9 11	...	...	...	..
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 2	14 1	...	...	...	...
Henzada	..	...	...	...	11 8	11 15	11 8	11 15	...	...	..	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 15	*	11 1	11 1	...	...	.	..
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 8	16 8	...	...	..	...
Thayetmyo	8 6	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 12	15 5	19 9	19 9	.	..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	11 —	10 2	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 2	9 13	...	...	...	..
Bamo	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 3	13 13	10 10	...	...	..	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 9	11 9	37 —	37 —	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	12 13	10 12	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 14	13 8	18 12	19 10	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 10	12 —	12 9	...	...	..	..
Akyab	...	...	...	..	11 —	12 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	.	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	9 10	8 12	10 8	10 1	...	..	..	..
Cachar	5 11½	5 11½	...	...	6 14	6 0	9 6	8 14	...	...	..	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 11½	3 11½	5 9	5 12½	...	...		
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	10 —	10 —	..	...		..
Manipur	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 —	17 8	18 —	...	...	.	..
Brahmaputra—							*					...
Goálpára	9 —	10 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 —	9 —	...	...	..	...
Kámrúp	6 —	4 12	...	...	8 —	8 4	10 —	9 —	...	...	.	..
Darrang	6 —	6 —	..	...	5 —	6 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	..	.
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 11	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	..
Sibságar	...	...	...	..	5 5	5 11	12 —	10 —	...	...	..	..
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	8 —	9 —	..	..		
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 7	3 12	8 —	8 —	..	...	..	.
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	7 4	7 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 10	11 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 4	9 2	10 8	10 6	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 —	11 3	10 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 —	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	7 8	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 8 to 11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	..	...	..
Calcutta	7 10	8 —	10 —	10 —	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Hooghly	9 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 11	6 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 2	8 12	10 —	9 6	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	9 13	9 8	...	...	...	...

* Not procurable.

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CAJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	*Tenasserim—*
..	..			..	..	...		...		14 3	14 3	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	14 —	14 —	5 11	5 11	14 —	14 —	Tavoy.
												Moulmein and Amherst.
...	..	..	..	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	*Pegu (deltaic)—*
...	..	..	..	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 10	17 —	18 —	Pegu.
...	..	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	13 5	13 5	Rangoon.
...	..	..	...	..		...	...	...	..	13 5	13 5	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	..	9 13	8 10	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	..		10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	4 7	5 —	16 2	16 2	Henzada.
...	...	.	..	5 10	5 10	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 5	11 5	Prome.
...	...	..	..	9 1	9 1	...		..	...	14 3	14 3	Toungoo.
...	..			9 7	9 2	22 8	22 8	5 12	5 12	11 9	11 9	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
..	...	.		8 4	8 4	...	*	7 8	7 6	10 —	16 —	Mandalay.
...	...	...	.	8 13	9 6	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 7	6 7	Bamo.
...	...	...	..	10 —	11 —	.	...	6 —	6 —	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	..	12 8	11 1	15 7	14 7	5 14	7 2	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	..	...		.		...		...	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway.
..	...	..	.	6 —	6 —		†			24 8	24 8	Kyaukpyu.
		..		9 —	9 —	...	..	6 —	8 8	13 —	13 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	..	.	.	9 4	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	Sylhet.
...	..	.	...	7 14	6 10	...	...	...	..	8 —	7 9½	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
..	..	.	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	..	.	7 —	7 —	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
..	.			8 —	8 —	..	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	Garo Hills.
...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 —	3 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	..		.	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	..	9 —	9 —	Goálpara.
...	..	..	..	8 —	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 8	9 —	9 8	Kamrúp.
...	.	..	..	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	Darrang.
...	..	...	..	7 9	8 —	..	...	6 11	...	8 —	8 —	Nowgong.
...	..	...	..	8 —	8 6	...			...	8 14	8 14	Sibsagar.
.			...	7 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	...		7 8	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	..	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Nága Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...		8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	Backerganj.
...	...	...	.	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	..	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	..	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 —	9 2	9 —	9 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	..	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 — and 10 8	...	...	13 —	...	10 — and 10 8	10 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Howrah.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 12	10 —	10 —	8 14	8 14	Calcutta
...	...	8 —	...	8 —	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	10 13	10 10	...	...	15 4	16 —	10 5	10 5	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1897 —*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	8 14	8 14	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 8	...	..	...	...
Bardwan	8 4	8 4	...	...	7 8	8 4	9 12	10 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 6	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	7 6	7 4	...	...	8 —	7 8	10 —	10 4	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 4	8 10	15 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	9 6	9 7½	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 15½	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 2	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	8 12	8 4	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 12	9 6	...	...	...	...
Malda	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	12 —	11 —
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 12	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 3	10 —	9 9	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	7 8	7 6	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	6 9	6 9	..	...	7 14	7 14	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	..
Cuttack	7 4	7 4	..	...	8 9	8 9	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	8 —	9 8	8 —	8 — to 10 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	8 —	9 8	...	...	9 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lohardaga	6 — to 8 —	6 — to 8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Palamau	7 14	8 —	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 11	9 4	...	...	...	..
Hazaribagh	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	8 —	8 12	11 —	13 —	6 —	6 8	9 8	9 2	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	7 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	10 12	...	...	...
Patna	9 —	9 8	13 —	12 —	9 8	9 —	10 6	10 2	11 8	11 8	...	...
Shahabad	8 — and 8 12	8 8 to 9 —	...	11 —	9 — to 9 8	8 —	10 —	9 8 to 10 —	...	10 8	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	10 4	10 —	...	...	8 12	8 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	8 14	8 14	11 6	11 6	8 14	8 14	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 —	7 4	11 8	10 8	7 —	7 —	9 4	9 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Champaran	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	6 4	6 —	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 2	7 14	9 10	8 8	6 7	6 9	7 13	7 11	9 9	9 —	9 3	8 13
Benares	8 11½	7 11	9 12	9 3	7 1	6 12	8 1½	7 9	10 9	9 12	10 —	8 15
Ghazipur	8 5	7 —	10 8	8 12	6 4	6 —	9 8	8 4	11 8	10 —	10 8	9 4
Jaunpur	7 6	7 11	9 8	9 8	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	10 4	...	...	..
Allahabad	7 6	7 2	8 12	8 4	6 4	6 4	8 8	7 4	10 —	9 8	9 —	8 —
Central—												
Banda	8 8	8 —	8 8	8 8	7 —	5 8	9 —	8 —	10 8	9 12	...	...
Fatehpur	7 4	7 —	8 8	8 4	5 8	5 8	6 12	6 8	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —
Hamirpur	7 11	7 7	8 8	8 —	6 —	6 —	7 14	7 5	9 11	9 12	8 12	8 11
Jalaun	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	8 12	8 12
Cawnpore	9 8	8 12	10 —	9 8	6 —	6 —	8 12	8 8	11 —	10 4	9 8	9 —
Jhansi	9 4	8 8	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 8	9 8	...
Etawah	8 8	8 —	9 —	8 8	5 —	4 8	8 8	8 —	10 8	9 8	9 —	8 8
Farukhabad	8 8	7 14	9 3½	8 1½	5 2	5 1½	8 8	8 —	9 14	9 9	9 9	9 3½
Mainpuri	8 4	7 11	8 10	8 12	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 —	9 11	8 12	8 8	8 6
Etah	9 2	8 6	10 4	8 14	5 4	5 4	7 10	7 6	10 2	9 6	9 2	8 14
Western—												
Meerut	9 —	8 4	10 8	9 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	11 8	10 8	10 —	9 8
Agra	9 —	8 4	10 8	9 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 4	10 —	8 12
Muttra	8 12	8 8	9 12	9 6	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 12	10 2	10 8	9 4	9 —
Aligarh	8 12	8 8	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	9 12	9 8	9 4	9 —
Bulandshahr	9 —	8 12	10 8	9 8	5 —	6 —	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	7 12	7 8	10 —	10 —	6 4	6 —	9 —	8 8	13 —	...	10 —	10 —
Azamgarh	7 7	7 7	8 14	8 14	5 14	5 14	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	7 6	7 3	10 5	9 14	5 14	5 14	8 2	8 2	9 14	9 14	8 2	8 2
Basti	8 6	8 5	10 —	10 2	6 12	6 14	8 6	8 8	12 —	12 —	...	...

represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 8	9 8	*Central*— Bankura.
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 12	...	...	14 8	13 —	11 8	11 4	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	..	...	14 —	13 4	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	9 7	9 4	12 4	12 —	13 2	13 —	10 4	10 4	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 8	5 12	9 4	9 4	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 1	7 14	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	15 —	15 —	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 — and 9 8	9 — and 9 8	Malda.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	12 8	12 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	*Northern*— Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 9	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 4	Jalpaiguri.
12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	7 — and 8 —	7 — and 8 —	*Hills*— Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	*Orissa*— Puri.
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	13 2	13 2	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 6	10 —	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	*Chota-Nagpur*— Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	10 —	9 2	Manbhum.
13 —	13 —	...	...	8 — to 9 —	8 — to 9 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 8	Lohárdaga.
12 2	12 6	...	...	9 13	9 —	10 6	10 14	8 7	8 11	9 —	9 —	Palámau.
12 —	11 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Hazáribágh
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 4	10 12	11 4	10 8	11 2	9 —	9 12	*Bihár, south*— Monghyr.
...	12 8	11 8	11 4	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	13 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
15 —	14 8	15 —	14 —	11 8	11 8	11 12	11 8	16 —	13 —	10 —	9 —	Patna.
...	...	...	...	11 4 to 12 —	11 —	11 8	10 8	...	...	10 —	9 8	Shahabad.
10 —	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	*Bihár, north*— Purnea.
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 10	12 —	11 6	11 6	11 6	10 —	10 —	Bhagalpur.
12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 4	10 —	9 12	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	Darbhanga.
3 —	...	..	...	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 4	Muzaffarpur.
13 8	13 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 12	10 8	10 8	12 8	11 8	10 —	10 —	Saran.
...	...		...	10 8	11 —	10 8	10 —	12 12	12 —	10 —	10 —	Champaran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
11 8	11 —	9 12	10 —	9 —	8 13	10 1	10 —	8 —	7 6	9 9	9 11	*Eastern*— Mirzapur.
12 7	11 15	10 13½	10 13½	10 —	9 8	10 9	10 5	8 15	8 6	9 4½	9 4½	Benares.
13 8	11 4	12 —	12 4	10 8	10 —	11 4	10 12	10 —	8 8	9 —	9 —	Ghazipur.
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 3	10 4	9 14	10 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	Jaunpur.
11 8	11 —	7 —	7 —	9 10	9 6	10 12	10 —	10 —	9 —	10 2	10 2	Allahabad.
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	10 4	10 —	7 8	8 —	11 —	10 12	*Central*— Bánda.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	9 8	9 4	7 4	7 —	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 5	9 11	9 9	7 4	7 10	10 —	10 —	Hamírpur.
8 —	8 —†	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —†	9 8	9 8	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 12	Jalaun.
11 12	11 8	10 8	10 8	9 12	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 8	10 4	11 8	11 10	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 12	11 —	8 2	8 —	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	10 8	10 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Etáwah.
...	...	11 —	...	9 3½	9 —	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 9	11 12	11 9½	Farukhabad.
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 14	10 —	9 11	7 12	7 2	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
7 2	7 2	7 2	7 2	9 2	8 14	10 6	9 14	7 14	7 10	11 6	11 8	Etah.
...	...	...	...	10 12	9 8	11 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 —	*Western*— Meerut.
...	...	10 —	10 8	10 4	9 8	11 —	10 8	8 8	8 —	11 12	11 8	Agra.
...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	8 10	10 8	11 8	11 8	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	9 12	9 4	9 12	9 —	10 4	10 4	8 4	8 4	11 4	11 8	Aligarh.
9 —	...	11 —	...	10 4	9 6	10 4	10 —	8 4	8 —	12 —	11 10	Bulandshahr.
9 —	11 —	...	9 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	*Submontane, east*— Ballia.
8 6	11 6	.	...	8 14	9 10	10 —	10 6	8 2	7 12	9 13	9 13	Azamgarh.
11 11	11 11	9 14	9 14	9 11	9 11	9 14	9 14	8 —	8 —	9 10	9 10	Gorakhpur.
14 4	14 4	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Basti.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1897 —*continued* (*The figures represen*

Districts.	Wheat		Barley.		Rice.				Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half month
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 —	5 4	5 4	8 8	8 8	10 4	10 8	9 12	9 4
Budaun	8 7	8 2	9 —	8 10	5 13	5 8	7 9	7 9	9 10	9 13	9 4	9 2
Pilibít	8 2	8 2	9 2	9 2	4 8	4 8	8 12	8 7	10 0	10 6	9 2	9 2
Bareli	8 3	7 15	8 0	8 3	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 5½	9 15	10 1	9 11	8 13
Moradabad	8 3	7 14	9 0	9 —	5 —	5 —	8 0	7 12	10 4	11 2	9 8	9 8
Bijnor	9 —	8 2	...	...	7 5	7 5	7 14	7 14	10 11	9 4	10 11	9 —
Muzaffarnagar	9 10	8 8	9 14	8 13	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 2	11 —	10 4	9 14	9 1
Saharanpur	9 0	7 4	9 4	9 4	5 6	5 6	7 8	7 8	11 4	9 11	10 3	9 2
Dehra-Dun	8 9	7 12	7 8	7 —	6 8	7 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	9 10	9 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	6 8	7 —	8 2	7 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	7 8	10 15	11 4	9 11	9 11
Almora	8 4	8 4	9 8	9 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	6 8	6 —	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	8 4	8 —
Sultanpur	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 4	5 12	5 12	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 4	..	8 —
Rae-Bareli	7 12	7 12	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Unao	8 1	8 —	8 12	8 12	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 11	9 12	9 1	...
Lucknow	8 2½	7 14	9 0½	9 4	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 —	10 8	10 8	9 2	8 12
Hardoi	8 4	8 4	9 —	9 4	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 12	10 —	9 —	9 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	8 1	8 —	9 6	9 2	7 2	6 14	8 8	8 12	10 4	10 4	8 2	8 2
Barabanki	7 15	7 12	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	8 4	8 —
Gonda	8 10	8 10	9 —	9 —	7 12	7 12	8 6	8 6	10 4	10 12	8 8	9 8
Bahraich	8 12	8 12	11 8	11 12	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 8	11 8	12 4	10 —	10 —
Sitapur	8 12	8 —	11 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	9 12
Kheri	8 12	8 4	11 4	11 4	5 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	11 13	11 7	18 6	20 2	9 9	9 —	9 3	9 7	.	37 4	...	...
Banswara	16 4	10 14	18 2	18 12	7 3	7 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	..	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	9 6	8 15½	14 7½	14 1	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	8 15½	17 15½	16 9½	11 5½	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 —	12 —	23 —	22 —	...	...	12 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	8 —	7 8	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Erinpura	8 3	8 —	12 2½	11 1½	...	6 4½	7 10	6 —	12 7	11 15	12 4	11 6
Ajmere	8 11	6 8	10 6	10 7	6 —	6 —	9 —	7 3½	11 8	11 4	9 10½	9 8
Abu	7 10& 8 4	7 10& 8 4	10 4	10 —	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	..	...	9 8	9 8
Kishengarh	8 8	8 4	10 8	10 4	6 8	6 —	7 8	7 —	10 12	10 8	10 4	10 —
Bundi	11 12	12 —	15 —	16 4	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	16 —	17 8	..	...
Kotah	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	9 4	9 4
Jhalawar	10 1	10 4	10 10	10 10	7 1½	6 13	9 3	9 7½	13 6	13 13	8 14	10 10
Tonk	8 12	8 10	10 5	10 3	4 —	4 —	5 12	6 —	10 7	10 10	9 6	9 —
Jaipur	8 8	8 4	10 13	10 4	4 12	4 12	5 4	6 4	11 —	11 —	10 —	9 12
Karauli	8 2	7 13	9 6	10 —	7 8	7 8	8 2	8 2	10 10	10 10	9 8	9 6
Dholpur	8 2½	8 2½	9 —	9 —	6 12	6 12	7 —	7 —½	10 1	9 10½	9 4½	9 2½
Bhartpur	8 2½	8 —	9 8	9 8	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	9 14	9 11	9 2	9 —
Alwar	8 10	8 10	10 5½	10 5½	5 12	5 12	7 —	7 2	10 9½	10 9½	9 14	9 14
Deoli Cantonment	10 4	10 4	13 1½	13 1½	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	11 12	11 4
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 4	9 —	...	...	5 4	5 —	6 12	6 8	11 8	11 8	9 8	9 —
Balmer	7 12	7 5	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 12	11 6
Anadra	8 4 & 9 —	8 4 & 9 —		...	5 14	6 —	7 —	7 4	10 8	...	10 8	10 8
Shahpura	9 —	9 8	10 8	10 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	13 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	7 8 & 6 2	7 3& 7 8	9 6 & 10 —	8 12 ...	5 —	5 6	6 4	6 4	8 12	7 13	9 6	8 12
Jaisalmer	7 6	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 3	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 4
Bikaner	8 2	8 3½	9 4	9 4	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 13½	...	...	8 8	8 8
Central India—												
Indore	8 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	7 —	6 —	7 4	7 —	12 8	12 8	10 10	Pi 4
Nimach Cantonment	9 8	9 12		...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Gwalior	7 15½	8 6	9 —½	9 —½	5 11	5 11	6 6	6 6	9 13½	10 —½	8 3½	8 8
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 —	9 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	9 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	10 —	10 —
Ferozpur	11 4	9 —	13 8	10 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 12	10 12	11 12	10 —
Central—												
Lahore	10 4	9 8	12 4	10 —	...	...	8 4	7 9	12 4	10 8	10 4	10 —
Cujránwala	10 —	8 12	12 0	10 8	...	...	9 4	8 8	11 8	11 —	10 —	10 —
Gujrát	9 4	8 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	9 8
Jhelam	10 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	9 12

the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Mahua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadala) or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or thuk, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
...	...	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	10 8	11 —	7 4	7 8	10 12	11 —	*Submontane, west* —
10 —	10 —	9 12	9 12	9 —	9 —	10 2	10 2	7 6	7 2	10 6	10 8	Shahjahanpur.
...	...	...		9 2	9 2	10 6	10 6	7 13	7 13	11 —	11 —	Budaun.
...	...	10 —	10 —	9 6	9 1	10 5	10 3½	7 9	7 6	10 10	10 10	Pilibit.
...	...	10 —	10 —	9 10	9 8	10 10	10 8	6 4	6 4	11 —	11 —	Bareli.
...	...	...	...	10 6	8 12	10 11	9 9	7 14	7 14	11 4	11 —	Moradabad.
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 4	9 5	11 —	10 4	7 11	7 12	11 4	11 4	Bijnor.
10 12	10 12	9 11	9 11	10 7	8 15	11 4	10 4	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
10 —	10 —	...	...	9 8	8 4	10 4	9 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Saharanpur.
												Dehra-Dún.
...	...	...	...	9 6	8 12	10 5	10 10	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	*Hills*—
11 8	11 4	12 —	12 —	7 —*	7 —*	...	...	6 —†	6 —†	8 8	8 —	Naini Tal.
8 —	8 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	Almora.
												Garhwál.
												Oudh—
11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	*Southern* —
12 —	12 —	...	...	9 4	9 8	10 —	10 4	10 —	10 4	10 12	10 12	Partabgarh.
11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 —	10 4	10 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 —	Sultanpur.
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 —	10 —	10 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
11 4	11 4½	9 4	9 4	9 6½	9 4	10 6	10 7½	10 14	10 4	10 12	10 14	Unao
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	Lucknow.
												Hardoi
12 14	12 14	10 4	10 4	9 8	9 6	10 2	10 2	8 5	8 5	10 8	10 8	*Northern* —
11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Fyzabad.
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 4	10 12	10 12	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Barabanki.
14 —	14 8	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 12	11 —	12 —	11 8	11 8	10 4	10 4	Gonda.
11 —	11 —	10 —	...	9 8	9 8	11 —	10 8	8 4	8 —	11 —	11 —	Bahraich.
11 4	11 —	...	10 —	9 12	9 8	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
												Kheri.
												Rajputana —
...	...	...	...	15 12	14 12	18 6	30 8	...	...	13 4	13 —	*Eastern* —
..	...	...	...	18 8	20 —	32 —	35 —	...	...	9 6	9 11	Partábgarh.
...	...	13 4½	12 8	12 1½	11 11½	16 6½	16 6½	7 13	8 3½	10 8¾	10 5½	Banswara.
...	...	..	...	16 —	17 —	20 —	22 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	...	...	9 11½	9 14	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 —	...	..	12 8	12 8	Erinpura.
..	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Ajmere.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 12‡	10 —	10 8	10 8	‡	‡	12 8	12 8	Abu.
...	..	...	...	15 —	14 8	...	16 8	...	..	10 10	11 8	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	..	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	Bundi.
...	...	13 8	14 8	11 11	12 1	14 —½	14 9	10 4	10 4	9 5	9 7½	Kotan.
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 —	10 10	10 8	..	...	10 10	10 12	Jhalawar.
‡	‡	13 —	13 —	{8 12&8 8&} 10 — 9 12		10 8	10 12	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Tonk.
...	...	11 4	11 14	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 4	12 8	10 15	10 12	Jaipur.
...	...	9 —	9 9	9 4½	9 3½	..	...	10 11	10 11	11 13	11 13	Kerauli.
...	...	9 12	9 12	9 7	9 2	10 2	10 —	10 4	10 4	11 8	11 8	Dholpur.
...	...	9 12	9 12	10 10½	10 10½	11 —	11 —	12 8½	12 8	12 8	12 8	Bhartpur.
..	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	..	12 —	12 —	Alwar.
‡	‡	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	13 —	13 —	Deoli Cantonment.
...	..	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	..	...	14 —	14 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
												Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 3	15 —	15 8	...	...	11 —	11 8	Anadra
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 4	12 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	..	...	9 1	8 2	10 10	10 —	6 4	6 14	13 2	13 2	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	7 4	8 —	...	...	..		21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 5½		...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Bikaner.
												Central India —
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	13 —	13 12	13 —	12 8	10 4	10 4	Indore.
‡	‡	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	7 7	7 7	7 11½	7 7	9 13½	10 5½	7 11½	7 11½	10 12	10 2	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
§	§	§	§	11 8	11 —	§	§	§	§	11 —	11 —	*Southern*—
§	§	7 12	7 12	13 12	11 4	13 12	10 12	6 12	6 4	12 8	12 4	Hissar.
												Ferozpur.
|||	10 4	9 14	12 4	10 12	11 8	10 8	7 10	6 14	13 1	12 13	*Central*—
|||	10 0	10 —	11 10	10 2	11 8	10 —	§	§	13 —	13 —	Lahore.
|||	6 —	6 —	10 8	9 4	10 8	10 —	§	§	14 —	14 —	Gujránwála.
|||	‡	‡	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
												Jhelam.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum spicatum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	8 12	8 8	10 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	6 12	11 —	10 12	10 8	9 8
Delhi	9 2	8 6	10 8	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	10 8	9 8	10 8	9 8
Rohtak	9 8	8 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	9 12	10 —	9 4
Karnál	9 8	8 —	11 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	11 —	9 8	10 —	8 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	9 12	9 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 —
Ludhiána	10 8	8 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	10 8	9 —
Jalandhar	10 4	9 4	10 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	†	†	9 —	8 —
Hoshiárpur	10 4	8 12	12 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	8 —
Gurdáspur	10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	9 12	8 12	12 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 12	10 —	10 —	10 —	8 12
Siálkot	9 8	8 8	12 4	11 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	11 —	10 8	11 —	9 8
Hills—												
Simla	8 —	7 —	...	†	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	†	8 —	8 —
Kangra	10 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	8 8	8 —	13 4	10 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	12 12	12 12	10 —	9 —
Hazára	9 2	8 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 4	7 8	†	†	†	†
Pesháwar	9 —	8 6	14 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	14 —	14 —	9 12	9 4
Kohat	9 10	9 2	15 10	14 10	...	...	8 12	8 13	†	†	11 12	11 —
Bannu	11 8	10 4	18 8	15 —	...	...	8 7	8 7	15 —	15 —	12 8	11 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	9 —	8 4	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 8
Jhang	8 4	8 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	
Multan	8 12	8 12	11 8	11 3	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	9 12	9 12
Montgomery	10 —	8 12	†	†	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	†	9 4
Dera Ismael Khan	9 11	9 1	11 4	10 —	...	...	6 4	5 14	13 7	12 8	11 4	10 —
Muzaffargarh	10 —	9 10	11 —	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	9 6	8 15	10 —	9 6	...	...	7 —	7 3	11 4	11 14	11 4	10 10
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	10 —	12 —	9 —	10 —
Hyderabad	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 4	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 —	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	7 —	7 12	...	...	12 —	10 8	14 —	12 —	...	13 —	12 12	11 12
Shikarpur	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 3	8 3	14 6	13 5	12 5	11 15
Upper Sind Frontier	8 8	8 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	13 8	12 8	12 —
Quetta	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 2	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	11 8	10 12	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 7	8 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	8 1	8 1	9 8	9 8	...	...
Ratnágiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 9	8 9	...	...	7 15	7 15
Alibág	6 8	6 7	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 13	11 4	...	...	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	7 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 7	8 7	9 13	11 —	9 4	9 4
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 13	8 13			9 —	9 —
Deccan—												
Dharwar	9 10	7 13	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 8	10 1	13 3	13 3	13 1	11 3
Belgaum	8 10	9 2	...	...	9 11	9 2	10 8	9 7	12 15	12 7	11 11	11 11
Satara	8 2	8 5	...	...	6 10	6 8	8 5	8 8	9 —	9 —	8 2	8 2
Sholapur	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 12	9 12	12 8	11 10	9 13	9 13
Bijapur	9 12	8 14	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 8	9 8	12 16	10 13	9 11	9 11
Poona	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 6	8 6	10 9	10 9	9 3	9 3
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	8 11	8 11	...	...	6 10	6 11	7 9	7 9	10 5	10 5	9 8	9 8
Nasik	8 10	8 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 5	8 1	9 13	9 8	8 8	8 8
Dhulia	7 14	7 7	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 9	7 9	9 8	9 8	8 4	8 4
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 15	7 6	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 8	6 8	10 3	11 2	8 13	9 4
Broach	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	8 8	9 —
Kaira	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 6
Baroda Cantonment	6 8	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 4	8 4
Ahmadabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	8 —	8 6	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 8
Godhra	8 8	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 —	9 8
Disa Cantonment	9 8	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	15 —	14 —	12 8	12 —
Káthiawár—												
Rájkot	7 8	8 9	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 8	6 8	9 13	9 13	9 11	9 6
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 5	6 5	8 1	8 1	9 15	10 —	...	...
Khandwa	8 —	8 4	...	...	7 8	7 12	8 8	8 12	9 8	10 —	9 4	
Hoshangabad	9 3	8 13	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 8	10 5	10 13	...	...
Betul	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 3	7 3	10 7	10 7	...	...
Chhindwára	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	12 —	12 —	...	...
Nagpur	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 —	13 2	13 12	...	...
Wardha	9 7	9 7	...	...	5 13	5 13	8 —	8 —	11 7	11 7	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR BUTAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR, OR TUR, CAJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		SALT		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab —*continued.*
												South-eastern —
†	†	†	†	10 12	10 —	11 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	10 —	10 —	10 12	9 8	11 8	10 —	11 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	Rohtak.
11 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	9 —	12 —	9 8	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane —
‡	‡	9 —	8 —	11 —	9 8	11 14	10 10	‡	‡	12 12	12 12	Ambála.
†	†	11 —	10 —	12 —	9 12	13 —	10 8	7 4	8 —	13 —	13 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	13 —	13 —	12 —	11 —	13 —	11 12	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
10 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	12 —	10 8	12 4	11 —	12 —	10 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
16 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdaspur.
†	†	9 4	9 4	11 —	9 12	11 —	10 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 4	10 —	11 —	10 —	‡	‡	13 8	13 8	Sialkot.
												Hills —
...	‡	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Simla.
•	12 —	‡	‡	10 —	9 8	11 8	11 —	7 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kángra.
												Northern —
•	•	9 12	9 12	11 12	10 4	10 12	10 4	•	•	13 10	13 8	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	†	‡	9 12	9 —	11 4	11 4	†	†	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
†	†	10 —	11 —	10 —	8 11	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	19 —	18 —	Peshawar.
†	†	†	†	11 8	8 11	12 12	11 12	†	†	21 —	21 —	Kohát.
8 12	8 12	10 —	8 —	15 8	11 —	15 8	14 —	7 8	7 8	22 —	22 —	Bannu.
												Western —
12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	9 8	9 —	9 —	•	†	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
11 —	14 —	12 —	13 —	10 —	9 12	11 —	11 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 4	Jhang.
†	†	9 4	9 4	10 4	9 —	10 —	10 —	†	†	12 8	12 8	Multan.
‡	‡	†	†	11 —	9 12	‡	10 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Montgomery.
‡	‡	4 —	4 —	13 —	10 15	12 4	11 4	6 4	6 4	17 —	1 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 8	9 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 5	10 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 —	15 10	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan —
‡	‡	..	...	9 —	10 —	..	...	6 8	8 8	14 8	14 —	Karachi.
‡	‡	..	..	8 8	8 8	..	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	1 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	..	..	—	7 —	..	...			2 —	2 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	..	10 —	9 8	...		7 3	7 3	12 5	12 5	Shikárpur.
‡	‡	..	..	9 8	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 3	11 4	11 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay —
												Konkan —
14 6	14 6	..	...	7 11	7 11	.	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
11 12	11 12	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 —	13 —	Ratnágiri.
..	..	...	.	7 10	6 13	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 14	11 14	Alibag.
11 4	11 13	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 10	8 15	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
•	•	..	..	9 5	8 14	...	..	7 5	7 5	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan —
..	.	.	...	10 8	10 15	...	...	8 11	7 13	12 12	12 —	Dharwar.
10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	..	8 5	8 5	11 9	11 12	Belgaum.
•	•	...	..	9 4	8 8	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 11	10 3	Satára.
•	•	..	...	11 11	11 11	..	...	10 8	10 8	11 10	11 10	Sholápur.
...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 3	10 3	Bijápur.
11 14	11 14	.	.	9 8	9 3	..	..	9 4	9 4	11 13	11 13	Poona.
												Khándesh —
...	...	..	...	9 11	9 10	..	...	9 1	9 1	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
10 15	10 10	..	...	10 —	10 —	....	....	7 13	7 13	12 11	12 11	Nasik.
•	•	...	...	9 1	9 1	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 —	11 —	Dhulia.
												Gujarat —
•	•	...	..	7 14	9 4	...	...	7 6	9 4	12 —	12 —	Surat.
•	•	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	Broach.
11 8	11 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Kaira.
11 —	11 —	...	...	9 0	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
11 8	11 8	...	..	10 8	10 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
13 —	11 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
•	•	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	8 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	Disa Cantonment.
												Kathiawár —
•	•	...	...	8 14	8 5	..	...	7 —	6 8	60 —	60 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces —
												Western —
...	...	...	...	9 —	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 6	10 14	Nimar.
•	•	...	...	9 —	•	...	...	•	•	9 8	9 6	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	9 10	10 8	...	...	7 3	6 1	9 8	9 6	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 9	6 9	9 —	9 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	10 1	10 —	...	...	...	8 —	9 2	9 2	Chhindwára.
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 —	...	...	10 —	9 6	10 —	10 —	Nágpur.
												Wardha.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1897—*concluded.* (*The figures*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half month.	Half month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 8	9 2	..	...	5 13	6 6	6 6	8 —	10 5	10 11	...	...
Saugor	8 3	7 5	..	...	6 14	6 14	7 10	7 10	10 7	10 7	...	...
Damoh	7 5	7 8	..	...	7 5	7 8	8 —	8 —	10 12	13 8	...	...
Jubbulpore	8 8	8 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	...	...
Mandla	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	10 —	10 8	..	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	12 1	14 —	...	...
Balaghat	8 —	8 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	8 12	10 —	..	..	...	...	8 12	10 —	..	...	...	...
Chanda	10 8	11 —					9 —	8 12	11 6	11 6	..	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	10 11	10 11	..	..	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	..	..	...
Raipur	9 8	9 12	..	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	.	...	...	...
Sambalpur	9 —	9 —	..	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...		...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 8	8 8	..	...	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 8	11 —	10 12	9 8	8 8
Basim	8 12	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 8	...	...
Akola	8 4	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 6	7 —	6 —	10 —	10 12	...	...
Ellichpur	8 —	8 —	..	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	11 —	12 —	8 —	8 —
Amraoti	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 —	8 8	9 —
Wun	8 —	7 8	..	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 8	8 —	8 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 13	7 10	*	*	5 8	5 —	7 8	7 8	12 3	10 8	11 4	11 11
Bolaram	7 4	7 4	*	*	6 6	6 8	7 4	7 4	13 4	12 11	*	*
Chadarghat	8 4	8 8	*	*	8 12	8 4	9 4	10 4	13 8	12 —	15 —	12 —
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	...	...	..	...	..	...	9 11	10 8	...	..	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	..	..	...	..	10 10	12 —	...	...	...	...
South, Central—												
Coimbatore	...	..	..	.	...	...	6 14	11 13	17 6	19 2	20 11	23 14
Nilgiris	...	...	..	...	...	...	5 —	8 —	...	...	...	..
Salem	...	...	..	.	...	...	12 3	12 11	18 —	18 11	20 8	21 5
Central—												
Cellary	...	...	.	.	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 14	13 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	..	...	...	8 10	8 10	13 14	14 14	..	...
Cuddapah	...	...	..	..	...	...	8 11	8 11	14 3	15 —	12 5	13 13
Karnul	...	...	..	.	..	...	8 10	8 10	14 3	15 1	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	..	.	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	..	..	...	...	9 11	9 13	..	.	14 14	14 14
Godavari	...	...		..	...	...	9 11	10 —	13 0	13 0	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	..	.	..	...	...	8 13	10 6	10 13	10 13	*	*
Nellore	...	..	..	.	...	.	9 11	12 11	17 8	10 8	14 —	14 14
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	..	.	...	...	10 3	10 3	13 —	13 —	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	.	..	..	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	..	..	...	...	11 11	11 11	14 10	14 11	13 3	13 3
S. Arcot	...	..		..	...	...	14 14	14 —	...	...	21 10	20 —
Tanjore	..	..			...	.	14 3	14 3	...	...	23 3	27 10
Trichinopoly	...	...	.	..	...	..	10 14	11 3	17 3	17 3	21 10	21 10
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	..	...	...	...	12 2	11 13	*	*	*	*
Madura	...	...	..		..	...	11 3	10 1	17 13	10 3	17 10	17 10
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 4	6 4	...	..	7 8	7 12	10 —	10 4	15 —	20 —	24 —	24 —
Bangalore	6 11	6 12	7 —	6 13	7 —	6 12	8 —	8 4	14 —	14 —	...	...
Kolar	8 —	7 8	7 4	7 —	7 4	7 4	8 8	9 —	6 6	8 8	10 8	10 8
Tumkur	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	18 —	20 —	20 —
Hassan		...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Kadur	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	8 —	12 —	2 —	22 —	...	...
Shimoga	8 6	7 14	...	...	8 2	8 2	9	11 1	10 13	10 13	...	...
Chitaldrug	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	17 —	20 —	20 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	4 4	6 —	4 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	13 —	3 —	..		...	...
Aden	5 10	5 10	.	...	5 10	5 10	0 4	6 4	10 3	10	7 —	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Districts.	Maruá or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kadun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur.	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 5	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2
Saugor.	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	...	10 11	10 1
Damoh.	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —
Jubbulpore.	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	9 12
Mandla.	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8
Seoni.	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2
Balághát.	...	...	..	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Bhandára.	...	...	...	...	..	11 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8
Chánda.	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 8	...	...	10 10	12 1	10 4	9 6
Eastern—												
Bilaspur.	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 2	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2
Raipur.	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 8	...	...	9 12	10 8	9 —	10 —
Sambalpur.	...	...	..	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 4	9 4
Berar—												
Buldána.	...	..	.	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	9 —	8 8	10 —	10 —
Basim.	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Akola.	...	...	..	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	11 8	11 8
Ellichpur.	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	10 —	10 —
Amráoti.	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	11 —	11 —
Wun.	...	...	..	..	10 ...	9 8	...	...	12 —	9 —	9 8	9 8
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad.	14 7	15 15	•	•	12 3	12 3	•	•	10 8	9 4	8 12	8 4
Bolaram.	•	•	•	•	13 2	13 12	•	•	•	•	8 12	8 12
Chadarghat.	•	•	•	•	14 4	14 —	•	•	•	•	9 4	9 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar.	...	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	12 —	12 —
S. Canara.	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14
South, central—												
Coimbatore.	19 11	21 5	..	.	..	..	...	..	...	.	10 11	10 11
Nilgiris.	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	10 10	10 10
Salem.	20 8	22 11	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	11 5	11 5
Central—												
Bellary.	16 8	15 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	10 13&12-	10-13&12 2
Anantapur.	15 8	17 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	.	11 8	11 8
Cuddapah.	18 —	18 —	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	12 3	12 3
Karnul.	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	10-12&12 —	9-5&11-5
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam.	14 —	15 —	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	11 —	11 —
Vizagapatam.	15 3	15 3	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3
Godavari.	14 11	14 11	.	..	.	..	...	.	...	...	12 2	12 2
East Coast, central—												
Kistna.	17 14	17 14	..	..	...	..	.	...	.	.	13 3	13 3
Nellore.	19 3	19 3	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—												
Madras.	16 6	16 13		..	...	.	.	.	...	.	13 8	12 8
Chingleput.	15 2	15 2		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8
N. Arcot.	19 3	16 13		..	...	..	..	...	...	...	11 8	12 2
S. Arcot.	22 5	21 8		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13
Tanjore.	27 3	28 1		...	...	...	...	...	...		12 14	12 14
Tinchinopoly.	22 14	22 14		...	...	..					11 5	11 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly.	•	•		...	..	..	.	.	..	..	13 13	13 8
Madura.	23 5	21 11	.	...	.	.	..	.			12 11	12 11
Mysore—												
Mysore.	20 —	21 —	22 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 —	14 8	10 —	10 —
Bangalore.	19 11	19 14		...	8 8	8 8			14 —	14 —	9 8	9 8
Kolar.	20 —	20 —	10 4	10 4	7 8	7 4	8 8	8 8	12 8	13 —	9 8	9 8
Tumkur.	22 —	22 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —
Hassan	23 —	23 —	...	...	8 8	7 12	...	...	13 8	13 —	8 8	8 4
Kadur.	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	9 —	9 —
Shimoga.	19 15	19 15		...	11 9	9 7	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8
Chitaldrug.	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Coorg—												
Coorg.	20 8	19 8		.	10 —	15 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —
Aden.	•	•			5 10	5 10	..	...	6 4	6 4	32 —	32 —

• Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 6th March 1897.	1st November 1896 to 6th March 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports	297,046	3,394,074
	Exports	Not yet received.	2,280,686 (up to preceding week.)
RANGOON	Imports	5,798	193,011
	Exports	1,069,936	12,237,352
		−1,064,138	−12,044,341
MADRAS	Imports	43,900	251,400
	Exports	6,000	97,900
		+37,900	+153,500
BOMBAY	Imports	79,800	3,509,800
	Exports	113,700	2,007,200
		−33,900	+1,502,600
KARACHI	Imports	12,800	866,800
	Exports	41,300	5,319,000
		−28,500	−4,452,200
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 6th March 1897.
PATNA	Imports	30,300	163,400
	Exports	26,100	138 400
		+4,200	+25,000
GAYA	Imports	1,200	16,400
	Exports	500	83,000
		+700	−66,600
SHAHABAD	Imports	8,600	46 700
	Exports	8,300	24,500
		+300	+22,200
SÁRAN	Imports	39,700	204,200
	Exports	1,600	52,100
		+38,100	+152,100
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports	8,300	90,200
	Exports	300	6,600
		+8,000	+83,600
MUZAFFARPUR	Imports	25,000	45,900
	Exports	700	1,600
		+24,300	+44,300
DARBHANGA	Imports	8,700	68,400
	Exports	24 900	50 200
		−16,200	+18,200
Bhagalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (*incomplete*)	Imports	4,000	18,100
	Exports	26,800	428,100
		−22,800	−410,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 6th March 1897.	30th January to 6th March 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Bhagalpur Division—*contd.*			
BHÁGALPUR	Imports	12	22,452
	Exports	500	368,323
		−488	−345,871
PURNEA	Imports	2,100	11,147
	Exports	600	19,043
		+1,500	−7,896
MALDA	Imports	...	...
	Exports	...	700
		...	−700
SANTHAL PARGANAS (*incomplete*)	Imports	4,200	20,000
	Exports	49,200	186,200
		−45,000	−166,200
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (*incomplete*)	Imports	11,100	124,900
	Exports	1,800	12,500
		+9,300	+112,400
DINAJPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	400	700
	Exports	16,900	150,900
		−16,500	−150,200
JALPAIGURI	Imports	14,600	51,900
	Exports	300	972
		+14,300	+50,928
DARJEELING	Imports	5,100	26,500
	Exports	200	900
		+4,900	+25,600
RANGPUR	Imports	1,000	5,600
	Exports	2,100	16,800
		−1,100	−11,200
BOGRA	Imports	100	500
	Exports	14,400	97,200
		−14,300	−96,700
PABNA (*incomplete*)	Imports	10,900	85,700
	Exports	300	9,200
		+10,600	+76,500
Dacca Division—			
DACCA (*incomplete*)	Imports	500	1,800
	Exports	1,500	4,700
		−1,000	−2,900
NARAINGANJ	Imports	...	20,000
	Exports	...	149,900
		...	−129,900
MAIMENSINGH	Imports	1,147	65,146
	Exports	10	2,230
		+1,137	+62,916
FARIDPUR	Imports	5,600	18,400
	Exports	3,700	8,700
		+1,900	+9,700
BACKERGANJ	Imports	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
	Exports	200	11,900
		−200	−11,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 6th March 1897.	30th January to 6th March 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	400	4,000
	Exports	1,800	11,600
		−1,400	−7,600
NOAKHALI	Imports	...	100
	Exports	100	1,700
		−100	−1,600
CHITTAGONG	Imports	21,000	75,800
	Exports	28,000	35,500
		−7,000	+40,300
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	3,300	25,200
	Exports	77,100	367,800
		−73,800	−342,600
BIRBHUM	Imports	600	5,000
	Exports	43,100	858,200
		−42,500	−853,200
HOOGHLY (*incomplete*)	Imports	3,400	17,000
	Exports	1,100	5,900
		+2,300	+11,100
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	1,100	11,500
	Exports	100	13,300
		+1,000	−1,800
NADIA	Imports	19,800	181,500
	Exports	51,700	202,400
		−31,900	−20,900
MURSHIDABAD	Imports	1,700	4,500
	Exports	17,100	81,400
		−15,400	−76,900
JESSORE	Imports	19,500	59,700
	Exports	11,300	32,300
		+8,200	+27,400
KHULNA	Imports	...	...
	Exports	...	9,500
		...	−9,500
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH	Imports	6,400	42,800
	Exports	100	700
		+6,300	+42,100
LOHÁRDAGA (*preceding week*)	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		...	+500
MÁNBHUM	Imports	14,200	34,000
	Exports	100	1,000
		+14,100	+33,000
SINGHBHUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	200	1,300
	Exports	2,900	12,500
		−2,700	−11,200
RANCHI (*preceding week*)	Imports	196	196
	Exports	642	642
		−446	−446

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 6th March 1897.	30th January to 6th March 1897.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports	...	...
	Exports	...	81,500
		...	−81,500
BALASORE	Imports	500	3,800
	Exports	35,100	221,300
		−34,600	−217,500
PURI (*incomplete*)	Imports	...	240
	Exports	906	1,147
		−906	−907
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports	13,528	84,637
	Exports	2,646	18,951
		+10,882	+65,686
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	22,400	119,200
	Exports	700	11,900
		+21,700	+107,300
MEERUT	Imports	41,300	133 200
	Exports	3,800	9,900
		+37,500	+123,300
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	1,700	10,500
	Exports	1,900	24,300
		−200	−13,800
ALIGARH	Imports	18,000	33,100
	Exports	700	22,900
		+17,300	+10,200
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	7,557	23,102
	Exports	...	...
		+7,557	+23,102
AGRA	Imports	24,900	102,400
	Exports	6,500	60,000
		+18,400	+42,400
FARUKHABAD	Imports	7,000	50,500
	Exports	...	200
		+7,000	+50,300
MAINPURI	Imports	800	9,900
	Exports	...	300
		+800	+9,600
ETÁWAH	Imports	3,000	22,000
	Exports	1,300	4,000
		+1,700	+18,000
ETAH (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,600	9,900
	Exports	700	6,900
		+900	+3,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 6th March 1897.	30th January to 6th March 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd.*			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (*incomplete*)	Imports	19,900	63,600
	Exports	1,000	1,400
		+18,900	+62,200
Moradabad	Imports	23,200	110,500
	Exports	3,900	24,600
		+19,300	+85,900
Shahjahánpur	Imports	12,023	30,215
	Exports	801	1,198
		+11,222	+29,017
Budaun	Imports	300	2,100
	Exports	200	500
		+100	+1,600
Pilibít	Imports	5,900	33,300
	Exports	300	1,200
		+5,600	+32,100
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	24,100	331,000
	Exports	8,900	56,000
		+15,200	+275,000
Fatehpur	Imports	11,000	34,900
	Exports	9	609
		+10,991	+34,291
Bánda	Imports	7,700	55,700
	Exports	100	700
		+7,600	+55,000
Hamírpur	Imports	1,900	15,400
	Exports	200	400
		+1,700	+15,000
Allahabad	Imports	29,000	490,300
	Exports	600	2,900
		+28,400	+487,400
Jhánsi	Imports	7,200	40,200
	Exports	1,100	3,600
		+6,100	+36,600
Jalaun	Imports	700	15,100
	Exports	*Nil*	500
		+700	+14,600
Benares Division—			
Benares	Imports	16,500	92,900
	Exports	1,900	6,900
		+14,600	+86,000
Mirzapur	Imports	9,400	22,000
	Exports	700	2,300
		+8,700	+19,700
Jaunpur	Imports	9,300	70,400
	Exports	...	1,800
		+9,300	+68,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 6th March 1897.	30th January to 6th March 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd.*			
Benares Division—*concld.*			
GHAZIPUR	Imports	2,000	33,400
	Exports	2,900	5,600
		—900	+27,800
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports	1,000	17,800
	Exports	3,100	11,200
		—2,100	+6,600
GORAKHPUR	Imports	4,000	...
	Exports	2,700	...
		+1,300	...
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWÁL	Imports	100	500
	Exports	*Nil*	...
		+100	+500
NAINI TAL	Imports	1,000	...
	Exports	800	...
		+200	—
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports	36,300	87,400
	Exports	1,900	4,000
		+34,400	+83,400
UNAO	Imports	300	51,700
	Exports	*Nil*	—
		+300	+51,700
RAE-BARELI	Imports	10,500	122,000
	Exports	200	2,000
		+10,300	+120,000
SITAPUR	Imports	1,500	3,300
	Exports	1,300	10,700
		+200	—7,400
KHERI	Imports	5,000	5,700
	Exports	2,800	29,900
		+2,200	—24,200
HARDOI	Imports	17,800	81,700
	Exports	1,000	2,300
		+16,800	+79,400
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports	12,100	80,800
	Exports	4,000	9,500
		+8,100	+71,300
GONDA	Imports	16,100	61,900
	Exports	1,800	11,200
		+14,300	+50,700
BAHRAICH	Imports	200	1,200
	Exports	1,200	10,700
		—1,000	—9,500
BARABANKI	Imports	8,100	14,300
	Exports	6,400	7,400
		+1,700	+6,900
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	6,700	15,500
	Exports	6,400	15,500
		+300	*Nil*

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 6th March 1897.	30th January to 6th March 1897.
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
Hissar	Imports	55,700	157,200
	Exports	1,800	5,500
		+53,900	+151,700
Rohtak	Imports	100	2,000
	Exports	600	2,800
		−500	−800
Gurgáon	Imports	8,800	34,200
	Exports	1,400	20,000
		+7,400	+14,200
Delhi	Imports	42,000	223,300
	Exports	8,400	39,300
		+33,600	+184,000
Karnál	Imports	2,200	26,900
	Exports	400	4,000
		+1,800	+22,900
Ambala	Imports	17,000	116,500
	Exports	1,100	19,000
		+15,900	+97,500
Simla	Imports	1,000	8,600
	Exports	...	200
		+1,000	+8,400
Jalandhar Division—			
Jalandhar	Imports	700	6,600
	Exports	8,800	77,700
		−8,100	−71,100
Ludhiana	Imports	5,200	29,600
	Exports	25,500	164,600
		−20,300	−135,000
Ferozpur	Imports	7,900	36,800
	Exports	23,400	171,700
		−15,500	−134,900
Lahore Division—			
Multan	Imports	10,300	48,700
	Exports	4,300	21,600
		+6,000	+27,100
Jhang	Imports	200	4,600
	Exports	600	1,100
		−400	+3,500
Montgomery	Imports	9,600	36,800
	Exports	300	3,900
		+9,300	+32,900
Lahore	Imports	21,089	120,661
	Exports	872	18,875
		+20,217	+101,786
Amritsar	Imports	7,000	40,400
	Exports	3,700	50,500
		+3,300	−10,100
Gurdáspur	Imports	700	6,700
	Exports	8,700	46,700
		−8,000	−40,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 6th March 1897.	30th January to 6th March 1897.
PANJAB—*concld.*			
Ráwal Pindi Division—			
Siálkot	Imports	1,200	9,100
	Exports	2,900	24,000
		−1,700	−14,900
Gujrát	Imports	9,500	50,200
	Exports	100	2,000
		+9,400	+48,200
Gujránwála	Imports	6,400	21,700
	Exports	1,200	17,300
		+5,200	+4,400
Shahpur	Imports	4,200	15,100
	Exports	900	2,800
		+3,300	+12,300
Jhelam	Imports	13,444	78,939
	Exports	842	3,460
		+12,602	+75,479
Ráwalpindi	Imports	21,100	126,151
	Exports	4,900	13,200
		+16,200	+112,951
Pesháwar Division—			
Pesháwar	Imports	10,200	43,300
	Exports	15,000	76,200
		−4,800	−32,900
Derajat Division—			
Bannu	Imports	*Nil*	300
	Exports	5,400	20,200
		−5,400	−19,900
Dera Ismail Khan (*incomplete*)	Imports	900	3,600
	Exports	8,200	30,400
		−7,300	−26,800
Muzaffargarh	Imports	16	3,116
	Exports	3,500	18,300
		−3,484	−15,184
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
Ahmadabad	Imports	11,600	44,800
	Exports	3,800	16,400
		+7,800	+28,400
Kaira	Imports	10,000	25,400
	Exports	10,700	31,300
		−700	−5,900
Panch Maháls	Imports	250	2,656
	Exports	39,018	137,443
		−38,768	−134,787

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 6th March 1897.	30th January to 6th March 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd.*			
BROACH	Imports	10,100	36,800
	Exports	1,600	37,500
		+8,500	—700
SURAT	Imports	11,800	73,300
	Exports	3,900	26,400
		+7,900	+46,900
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (*incomplete*)	Imports	11,700	79,300
	Exports	*Nil*	300
		+11,700	+79,000
NASIK	Imports	13,500	45,000
	Exports	3,200	11,600
		+10,300	+33,400
AHMADNAGAR (*preceding week*)	Imports	16,200	23,200
	Exports	2,800	9,200
		+13,400	+14,000
POONA	Imports	32,800	71,821
	Exports	400	1,700
		+32,400	+70,121
SHOLAPUR	Imports	4,800	10,100
	Exports	3,500	17,200
		+1,300	—7,100
SATARA (*preceding week*)	Imports	9,547	21,947
	Exports	403	1,803
		+9,144	+20,144
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM	Imports	13,700	38,500
	Exports	1,900	114,100
		+11,800	—75,600
BIJÁPUR	Imports	13,300	52,700
	Exports	500	1,500
		+12,800	+51,200
DHARWAR	Imports	6,200	9,533
	Exports	18,100	36,421
		—11,900	—26,888
THANA	Imports	1,000	6,600
	Exports	2,200	56,100
		—1,200	—49,500
KOLABA	Imports	3,312	29,312
	Exports	15,560	41,760
		—12,248	—12,448
KOLHAPUR	Imports	13,724	79,332
	Exports	3,228	18,439
		+10,496	+60,893
KANARA	Imports	1,500	3,100
	Exports	13,500	29,100
		—12,000	—26,000
RATNAGIRI (*preceding week*)	Imports	28,800	...
	Exports	1,400	...
		+27,400	...

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 6th March 1897.	30th January to 6th March 1897.
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports	4,086	16,993
	Exports	58,346	314,736
		−54,260	−297,743
THAR-PÁRKAR	Imports	10,000	30,000
	Exports	6,000	44,700
		+4,000	−14,700
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	900	2,700
	Exports	13,200	54,300
		−12,300	−51,600
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	1,400	1,800
	Exports	2,000	10,500
		−600	−8,700
JUBBULPORE	Imports	14,600	56,100
	Exports	16,600	36,800
		−2,000	+19,300
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	1,400	7,000
	Exports	7,700	23,300
		−6,300	−16,300
HOSHANGABAD	Imports	4,100	9,600
	Exports	3,400	13,500
		+700	−3,900
NIMAR	Imports	5,100	26,600
	Exports	2,600	9,400
		+2,500	+17,200
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports	4,800	12,300
	Exports	800	3,500
		+4,000	+8,800
NÁGPUR	Imports	24,800	77,500
	Exports	7,100	22,700
		+17,700	+54,800
CHÁNDA	Imports	900	6,300
	Exports	2,000	13,700
		−1,100	−7,400
BHANDÁRA	Imports	800	15,900
	Exports	1,400	7,400
		−600	+8,500
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	*Nil.*	100
	Exports	44,200	157,900
		−44,200	−157,800
BILÁSPUR	Imports	4,800	13,900
	Exports	2,100	16,300
		+2,700	−2,400
SAMBALPUR	Imports	900	1,500
	Exports	31,500	149,800
		−30,600	−148,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 6th March 1897.	30th January to 6th March 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	9,200	31,900
	Exports	100	500
		+9,100	+31,400
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	9,500	18,300
	Exports	500	2,000
		+9,000	+16,300
BULDÁNA	Imports	3,400	5,300
	Exports	300	300
		+3,100	+5,000
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	800	11,400
	Exports	3,100	22,000
		−2,300	−10,600
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	11,700	74,400
	Exports	100	6,000
		+11,600	+68,400
GODÁVARI	Imports	2,300	3,200
	Exports	32,900	89,500
		−30,600	−86,300
KISTNA	Imports	400	2,100
	Exports	31,300	89,700
		−30,900	−87,600
NELLORE	Imports	5,700	17,200
	Exports	5,000	18,200
		+700	−1,000
KARNÚL	Imports	3,400	16,500
	Exports	300	1,700
		+3,100	+14,800
BELLARY	Imports	7,200	20,300
	Exports	900	13,600
		+6,300	+15,700
ANANTAPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,200	8,100
	Exports	1,600	5,200
		+600	+2,900
CUDDAPAH	Imports	8,000	28,000
	Exports	1,500	14,300
		+6,500	+13,700
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	11,500	48,400
	Exports	16,200	60,100
		−4,700	−11,700
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	1,700	4,200
	Exports	8,100	19,400
		−6,400	−15,200
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	1,400	10,700
	Exports	16,100	94,000
		−14,700	−83,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 6th March 1897.	30th January to 6th March 1897.
MADRAS—*contd.*			
SALEM	Imports	1,800	3,200
	Exports	14,200	40,400
		—12,400	—37,200
COIMBATORE	Imports	6,100	39,300
	Exports	25,100	104,600
		—19,000	—65,300
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	1,041	5,913
	Exports	7,849	25,784
		—6,808	—19,871
TANJORE	Imports	3,500	15,600
	Exports	115,600	354,700
		—112,100	—339,100
MADURA	Imports	1,600	13,000
	Exports	15,700	51,900
		—14,100	—38,900
TINNEVELLY	Imports	13,300	71,800
	Exports	21,500	106,600
		—8,200	—34,800
MALABAR	Imports	65,600	218,700
	Exports	13,000	45,600
		+52,600	—173,100
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	7,600	66,620
	Exports	66,200	204,590
		—58,600	—137,970

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and ather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from sons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 13th February 1897.			For the week ending the 20th February 1897.			For the week ending the 27th February 1897.			For the week ending the 6th March 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total
Madras.												
Cuddapah	2 239	7,106	9 345	2,124	7,311	9,435	7,647	419	8.066	2,735	7,488	10,22
Kurnool	5.064	370	5 434	6,296	364	6,660	32,744	3,179	35,923	10,484	...	10,48
Bellary	26 276	2.897	29.173	30,068	3,085	33,153	4,432	339	4,771	36,787	751	37,53
Anantapur	2 712	274	2 986	3.681	337	4,018	2,093	6,335	8.428	4,705	...	4,70
Ganjam	1,098	127	1,225	1,339	498	1,837	1,629	909	2,538	1,494	1,391	2,88
TOTAL MADRAS	37,389	10,774	48,163	43,508	11,595	55,103	48,545	11,181	59,726	56,205	9,630	65,83
Bombay.												
Bijapur	79 669	5.565	85 234	83,679	6,216	89.895	80 496	6.408	86.904	75,580	8,162	83,74
Sholapur	86 3 2	4.784	91 096	94.662	6,138	100,800	95 305	6.559	101.864	105,047	6,885	111,43
Ahmednagar	75,.53	353	75 506	72,732	796	73,528	84 964	1.120	86,084	89,011	1,829	90,84
Poona	22 879	1,975	24.854	9,035	2,776	11,811	22,109	2.623	24,732	20,598	3,644	24,24
Nasik	30 53	93	30 624	20,970	112	21,082	33.793	106	33.899	34,547	115	34,66
Satara	23 604	11	23 615	25,613	13	25,626	30 238	14	30,252	29,638	14	29,65
Khandesh	2..663	...	27 663	32,378	.	32.378	34.458	..	34.458	33,235	...	33,25
Belgaum	2,828	347	3,175	2,967	351	3,318	3,753	487	4,240	3,935	477	4,41
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2
TOTAL BOMBAY	348,639	13,128	361,767	342,036	16,402	358,438	385,116	17 317	4.2 433	391,611	20,648	412,25
Bengal.												
Champaran	100 501	15,932	116.433	117,539	30,173	147,712	107.502	27.880	135 382	...	...	170,25
Shahabad	1 255	833	2 088	1,177	2,050	3.227	1.175	5.782	6,957	...	...	9,96
Nadia	6,364	1,073	7 437	4,713	1,872	6,585	6,499	1,456	7,955	...	...	10,57
Patna	184	125	309	...	80	80	...	40	40	...	...	8
Khulna	355	40	395	156	216	372	351	727	1.078	...	...	1,86
Saran	14.723	14 680	28 803	14,099	14,198	28,297	15,343	15,772	31.115	...	...	32,09
Darbhanga	122 276	66 496	188 772	133,981	52,108	186.089	139 064	51.273	190 337	...	...	140,09
Muzaffarpur	19,741	2,041	21.782	23,042	2 549	25.591	21 355	4,823	26.178	...	...	27,87
Rajshahi	548	...	548	897	...	897	580		580	...	...	58
Bhagulpur	...	...	...	2.232	11	2,243	6.208	286	6.494	...	...	8,16
Palamau	...	...	...	1,727	381	2.108	2,602	409	3 011	...	...	4,20
Manbhum	...	...	...	1,200	632	1,832	..	2,403	2 403	...	...	3 4
Pabna	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
TOTAL BENGAL	265 347	101,220	366 567	300,763	104,270	405,033	300,679	110.851	411,530	271,994	138,008	410,00
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
Agra	20.926	5 809	26,735	24,942	5,366	30,308	25,311	8,194	33 505	25,571	6,753	32.35
Etawah	14,296	2 905	17,201	17,688	2,562	20,250	17.774	2.675	20.449	17.379	2,960	20,33
Banda	152,812	17 481	170,293	164.876	21,877	1 6,753	164.864	28.117	192 981	172,549	28,439	201,03
Cawnpur	60.803	26.219	87 022	74 214	29 913	104,127	76.981	29.029	106,010	99,478	19,847	119,32
Hamirpur	50,497	13 583	64 080	55,650	14,174	69,824	54.365	16 634	70.999	44,855	15,627	60,48
Allahabad	153 593	21.106	174 699	156,761	21,815	178,576	158 019	27,422	185 541	151,760	29,034	180,79
Jhansi	57,725	4 561	62 346	31,830	6,411	38,241	49.318	2,383	51.601	57,939	9,447	67,38
Jalaun	66 907	29,794	95.701	78,804	14,692	93 496	85,785	10,676	96.461	91,862	10,259	102,12
Jaunpur	49.946	6 056	56.002	57 958	8,719	66,677	60,971	10,790	71,761	59,903	11,8.0	71,2.3
Gorakhpur	21.724	6 924	28 648	33,514	4,943	38,457	32,.61	8.640	41,.01	38,478	6,164	44,64
Lucknow	50 989	16.310	67 299	65 078	16,089	81.767	78.103	19,051	97,154	86,434	21.047	107.48
Unao	35 606	8 907	44 513	46,519	10,420	56.939	47,865	9,.35	57,300	48,917	11,174	60,09
Rai Bareli	66 533	11 678	78 211	72,110	14 363	86 473	77.051	13,339	9. ,390	78,753	12.105	90,.58
Sitapur	41,684	8,9.3	50 657	45,796	15 192	60 988	49,022	19,802	68,824	46,.37	21,170	67,707
Hardoi	106,794	45,259	152 053	125 598	32,361	57,959	121,827	28.9.6	150,2.3	118,867	25.947	144,814
Bara Banki	39 657	2.752	42 409	32.351	4,2 3	36 564	29.880	3,414	33.294	17,136	4,468	21,59
Muirapore												

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 13th February 1897.			For the week ending the 20th February 1897.			For the week ending the 27th February 1897.			For the week ending the 6th March 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.												
Dehra Dun	2 980	...	2 980	340	...	340	264	...	264	360	...	360
Bijnor	3,079	910	3 989	4,265	1,079	5,344	5,214	1,419	6,633	2,728	1,423	4,151
Moradabad	3,385	540	3 925	5,034	729	5,763	4,721	1,238	5,959	5,481	1,557	7,038
Bareilly	6 121	1,029	7,150	8,416	1,653	10,069	7,879	1,942	9,821	3,565	2,115	5,680
Muttra	13,870	2 306	16,176	20,488	2,526	23,014	25,725	240	25,965	22,451	4,562	27,013
Etah	897	3,932	4 829	1,0 8	1,810	2,828	806	2,814	3,620	960	1,834	2,794
Mainpuri	219	986	1 205	230	582	812	146	1,581	1.727	132	585	717
Farukhabad	277	2 269	2 46	1,368	1,140	2 508	684	1.053	1.737	546	10,904	11,450
Budaun	2 128	187	2.315	1,558	217	1,775	1.356	264	1,620	960	294	1,254
Shahjahanpur	2,397	1 634	4,031	2, 50	2,067	4.9 7	2.589	2.870	5 459	3,317	2,694	6,011
Pilibhit	9,584	651	10 235	12 433	710	13.143	6.946	798	7.744	6,563	1,220	7,783
Kheri	3 320	684	4,004	5 364	5×6	5,950	3.113	674	3,787	830	4.3	1,303
Sultanpur	13,201	2 444	15 645	25.971	3.286	29 257	24.029	4 204	28.233	12.748	3,200	15.948
Pertabgarh	13 523	2 547	16,070	17,563	4 334	21 897	18.581	5,082	23 663	15,253	5.657	20,910
Fyzabad	12 043	3 846	15,889	8.14	3 797	11 943	8 287	3,823	12 110	7.274	4.521	11,795
Fatehpur	6 207	6 858	13 065	2 371	7.5 6	9 887	25 237	9 355	34.592	23,762	10,006	33,768
Azamgarh	3,8.0	4 215	8 105	6.401	9 445	15 846	8 820	11 112	19.932	8.559	7.795	16,354
Benares	720	3 767	4 487	538	4.746	5,284	339	559	898	243	561	804
Gonda	8,071	5 555	13 626	6.280	4.267	10 54	5.746	3,099	8.845	4,801	3,203	8,004
Basti	5,142	2.104	7,246	5,463	1,990	7 453	3 608	1,818	5,426	4,708	1,770	6,478
TOTAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.	1,126.469	278.247	1,404.716	1.250,258	280.103	1,530 36.	1,324.427	297.015	1,621,442	1,337,878	309.651	1,647.529
Punjab.												
Hissar	32 062	7 510	39 572	32.527	8 043	40 570	43 328	2 356	45.684	47,100	2.928	50,028
Rohtak	4 207	2,571	6.778	3,698	3,027	6 725	3 563	2.950	6.513	3,423	2,992	6,415
Gurgaon	554	38	592	571	43	614	1,602	61	1,663	2 402	81	2,483
Delhi	3 268	874	4,142	2.294	948	3 242	2.457	994	3.451	2,603	959	3,562
Karnal	2 075	24	2,099	2.728	18	2 746	1 6 9	6	1.615	2,152	4	2,156
Umballa	752	..	752	2,329	...	2..29	4,063	110	4 173	4,030	618	4,648
Ferozpur	1 357	222	1 579	699	145	844	2 92	...	232	2,215	...	2,245
Multan	295	.	295	258	...	258	238	..	238	135	.	135
Lahore	2 674	...	2 674	2.137	..	2 137	2,027	..	2.027	2,173		2.173
Gujrat	32 016	16,174	48,190	31..53	18,658	50 011	49.3 8	1.292	50.69	31,036	18,000	49,636
Gujranwala	237	...	237	292	...	292		...			...	...
Rawalpindi	27	...	27	...	..		69	...	69	43	.	43
Ludhiana	146		146	126	...	126	119	53	172	137	77	214
TOTAL PUNJAB	79,670	27.413	107,083	79,012	30 882	109,894	108.705	7,822	116 527	98,079	25,659	123,738
Central Provinces.												
Nagpur	29,015	13.188	42 203	29 492	8 965	38.457	28.761	9 315	38,076	27,576	9.754	37,330
Chanda	22 278	3 562	25,840	23 372	1 431	21 803	21 21	1,574	22 819	16,593	1,147	18,040
Jubbulpur	84 763	14 075	9 ,838	65 725	16,929	82 654	80 936	9.802	90 738	76,365	10,020	86,385
Mandla	16 194	1.200	17 394	17 563	2 422	19 985	19.66	3,073	22.738	20,639	4..88	25,427
Seoni	6 711	1,533	8 244	6 223	897	7,120	7 90	960	8,800	6,51	2,003	8,516
Singrauli	19,480	3,608	23 088	20 793	2 882	23 675	20 276	3 3.5	23 591	17,4.5	3,013	20, 38
Bhandara	29 211	6 570	35.781	25.753	7.541	33.294	21 271	7,339	28.6.0	20,209	6,926	27,135
Damar	714	239	953	648	1 6	764	583	119	702	271	114	385
Betul	12,392	235	12.627	13.220	261	13 481	14.236	603	14,839	15,736	864	16,600
Narsinghpur	5 742	2 209	7.951	7 053	2 328	9 381	7.393	1,283	8.676	7,408	1,393	8,801
Hoshangabad	1 110	723	1,833	1 038	980	2 018	1.492	832	2 324	1,548	958	2,506
Nimar	2 691	52	2 743	2 615	355	2,970	3 034	63	3 097	3,082		3,082
Chhindwara	11.359	676	12.035	10,..09	3.100	13,809	14,142	749	14,891	18,514	1,326	19,840
Raighat	4 169	1,955	6.124	8,812	1 303	10.115	13 250	1.422	14 672	13.348	1,466	14,814
Raipur	9 226	1,791	11.017	10 822	2...38	13.160	15.610	1 808	17.418	37,757	6, 73	43,930
Bilaspur	7,569	1,317	8,906	8,9.4	1,517	10,43.	10,653	1,816	12,469	13,777	4,257	18,034
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	262 644	52,933	315,577	252.752	53,365	306,117	280,447	44.013	324 460	296,761	54,502	351,263
Burma.												
Akyab	17 561	2.953	20,514	14.714	2 578	17,292	13,379	2,450	15.829	13,642	2,290	15,932
Bassein	9,664	2 613	12.277	9,201	2 598	11,799	9,111	2,085	11,196	8,075	1,..85	9 860
Henzada	...	291	291	..	287	287	...	338	338	...	336	336
TOTAL BURMA	27.225	5,857	33,082	23,915	5,163	29,378	22,490	4,873	27,363	21,717	4,41.	26,128

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 13th February 1897.			For the week ending the 20th February 1897.			For the week ending the 27th February 1897.			For the week ending the 6th March 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Berar.												
kola	..	...	...	3,528	...	3,528	10,318	...	10,318	11,111	...	11,111
asim	...	...	..	400	...	400						
ichpur	2,152	...	2,152	1,955	...	1,955						
TOTAL BERAR	2,152	...	2,152	5,883	...	5,883	10,318	...	10,318	11,111	...	11,111
Hyderabad.												
lburga	...	...		.	...	..	2,547	...	2,547	4,509	...	4,509
ichur	..	...	..	..	.	...						
ldroog	...	...	.	...		...						
TOTAL HYDERABAD	.	...		...	...	.	2,547	...	2,547	4,509	...	4,509
Central India.												
ndelkhand	2,240	1,610	3,850	8,161	1,547	9,708	19,694	4,674	24,368	23,473	5,657	29,130
ghelkhand	60,113	2,.34	62,877	68,492	3,350	71,842	70,391	3,937	74,328	69,309	4,032	73,341
alior	6,938	...	6,938	14,277	..	14,277	27,735	7,459	35,194	27,571	6,998	34,569
TAL CENTRAL INDIA	69,321	4,344	73,665	90,930	4,897	95,827	117,820	16,070	133,890	120,353	16,687	137,040
Rajputana.												
rwar	4,646	1,004	5,650	5,427	1,010	6,437	5,319	1,168	6,487	5,281	1,180	6,461
olpur	6,033	..	6,033	7,052	...	7,052	5,364	...	5,364	5,305	..	5,305
kanir	11,742	1,802	13,544	4,742	621	5,363	4,378	581	4,959	4,095	558	4,653
salmir	839	13	852	918	13	931	845	13	858	901	81	982
tah	1,067	..	1,067	1,112		1,112	1,113	...	1,113	1,173	...	1,173
rtpur	...	.	...	241	704	945	121	651	772	...	593	593
k	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	30	272	302
TOTAL RAJPUTANA	24,327	2,819	27,146	19,492	2,318	21,840	17,140	2,413	19,553	16,785	2,684	19,469
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	2,243,183	496,735	2,739,918	2,408,549	509,325	2,917,874	2,618,234	511,555	3,129,789	2,627,003	581,880	3,208,883

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 12th March 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 29TH FEBRUARY 1896, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 27TH FEBRUARY 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first-half of 1896.	Week ending 29th February 1896.			Week ending 27th February 1897.			Earnings from 1st January to 29th February 1896.	Earnings from 1st January to 27th February 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,733	11,47,067	662	1,734	12,36,000	713	1,00,32,524	97,67,000	...	2,65,524
Bengal Central (*a*)	129	125	18,702	150	125	16,900	135	1,38,803	1,44,000	5,197	...
Bengal-Nagpur	160	802	1,60,589	180	802	1,27,000	147	14,12,918	11,97,000	...	2,15,918
Indian Midland (*b*)	141	752	1,04,704	139	752	1,13,000	150	9,47,620	9,52,000	4,380	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	160	21	2,934	140	21	3,400	162	30,200	28,200	...	8,066
Bezwada-Madras (Mad.-Kunur sec.)	157	9	3,328	370	9	800	89	(*c*) 3,477	11,800	8,323	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*d*)	257	1,789	4,69,483	262	1,815	4,36,000	240	41,91,236	33,63,000	...	8,28,236
Palanpur-Deesa	70	17	708	42	17	1,100	65	6,461	7,100	639	...
South Indian	170	1,042	1,59,288	153	1,044	1,91,000	183	14,14,634	14,09,000	...	5,634
Mayavaram-Mutupet	87	54	3,400	64	54	4,300	80	33,095	39,200	6,105	...
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	129	1,165	1,40,231	126	1,165	1,25,000	107	11,51,121	9,90,000	...	1,61,121
Bengal and North Western (*f*)	165	750	1,27,547	169	819	1,12,000	137	10,51,441	9,25,000	...	1,26,441
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	84	231	21,119	91	231	15,500	67	1,72,563	1,35,000	...	37,563
Assam-Bengal	86	159	17,238	108	300	22,700	63	1,44,296	1,73,000	28,704	...
TOTAL	362	8,715	23,82,697	273	9,000	24,04,700	267	2,01,30,475	1,91,41,300	...	15,95,175
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*g*)	235	2,644	6,44,135	244	2,797	6,26,000	224	52,38,797	47,37,000	...	5,01,797
Oudh and Rohilkund (state) including the metre gauge link	238	797	2,22,033	279	820	1,57,000	191	17,17,268	13,57,000	...	3,60,268
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	290	813	2,92,490	360	814	2,53,000	311	21,40,723	19,50,000	...	1,90,723
East Coast (state)	108	427	71,994	169	535	62,800	117	3,68,622	3,87,000	18,378	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state) (*h*)	191	834	1,93,868	232	886	2,18,000	246	17,51,026	19,01,000	1,49,974	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	44	28	1,282	46	28	2,600	93	7,263	14,900	7,637	...
Cheria-Companygunj (state provl.)	60	8	605	76	8	500	62	4,440	4,200	...	246
TOTAL	225	5,551	14,27,007	257	5,888	13,19,900	224	1,12,28,145	1,03,51,100	...	8,77,045
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	541	1,490	9,04,407	607	1,491	6,47,000	434	75,10,279	54,45,000	...	20,65,279
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	510	401	3,04,332	834	401	2,70,000	599	30,20,082	23,13,000	...	7,11,082
Madras	251	840	2,10,907	251	840	2,29,000	273	17,30,010	10,95,000	...	35,010
TOTAL	498	2,791	14,99,000	537	2,792	11,52,000	413	1,22,60,377	94,53,000	...	28,11,977
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	289	17,057	53,09,370	311	17,680	48,70,600	270	4,42,31,597	3,89,47,400	...	52,84,197
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	159	161	26,600	165	161	29,600	184	1,93,480	1,84,000	...	9,480
Tarkessur	300	42	5,214	237	22	7,000	318	55,153	51,300	...	3,853
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	129	66	4,592	70	66	6,000	91	40,886	40,300	...	586
Bengal Doors	112	30	4,501	127	30	4,200	117	33,187	29,100	...	4,087
Dibru-Sadiya	160	78	12,044	162	78	10,400	210	99,150	1,20,000	20,844	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	301	51	12,684	249	51	10,000	196	97,365	90,000	...	7,365
TOTAL	175	414	66,295	160	414	73,800	178	5,19,227	5,14,700	...	4,527
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Guona	22	73	1,216	17	74	2,000	27	10,889	18,700	7,811	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	4	114	1,155	10	114	14,100	124	10,404	1,01,000	90,516	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,600	47	...	13,900	13,900	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	200	333	67,754	203	333	77,800	234	6,15,442	5,84,000	...	31,442
The Gackwar's Petlad	220	13	1,383	106	13	800	62	12,054	8,200	...	3,854
Rajpura-Bhatinda	220	100	23,907	221	108	10,100	149	2,15,434	1,24,000	...	91,434
Kolar Gold-fields	270	10	2,130	213	10	3,900	390	23,904	30,200	6,296	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*j*)	96	362	35,448	98	362	39,000	108	2,95,462	2,86,000	...	9,462
The Gackwar's Mehsana	111	93	6,830	73	93	6,000	71	55,403	55,000	137	...
Kolhapur	87	29	2,443	84	29	2,200	76	21,014	20,000	...	1,014
Special gauges—											
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	90	72	7,220	100	72	4,700	65	48,379	37,600	...	10,779
Cooch Behar	60	42	2,354	107	22	1,700	77	11,795	11,500	...	298
TOTAL	130	1,229	1,51,876	124	1,264	1,70,500	135	13,40,323	12,90,700	...	29,623
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	145	334	47,411	142	334	50,700	152	4,04,417	3,20,000	...	84,417
Jetalsar-Rajkot	58	40	3,994	87	40	3,900	85	33,191	30,300	...	4,891
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	75	304	25,239	69	304	20,300	72	2,40,936	2,14,000	...	26,936
Oodeypore-Chitor (*k*)	43	61	3,100	52	60	2,500	42	22,020	18,000	...	4,020
Special gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	6,509	69	94	6,800	72	64,028	58,100	...	5,928
TOTAL	101	899	86,313	99	898	90,200	100	7,07,192	6,40,400	...	1,26,792
GRAND TOTAL	268	39,509	50,15,754	286	40,262	52,11,100	257	4,68,38,359	4,13,93,200	...	54,45,139

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken in hand by the company from the 1st January 1897.

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(*c*) Total earnings from 22nd to 29th February 1896.

(*d*) Includes the Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda railway.

(*e*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(*f*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience

(*g*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(*h*) This line has been transferred to a company from the 1st September 1896, but until arrangements are made for the line to be formally taken over, it will be worked by the state on behalf of the company.

(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

No. XLV of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 29th February 1896 — Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 29th February 1896 — Earnings. Total.	Week ending 29th February 1896 — Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 27th February 1897 — Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 27th February 1897 — Earnings. Total.	Week ending 27th February 1897 — Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April 1895 to 29th February 1896.	Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 27th February 1897.	Increase.	Decrease
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	₹	Miles.	₹	₹	Miles.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
East Indian	669	1,733	11,47,007	662	1,734	12,36,000	713	4,97,99,715	4,89,13,000	...	8,86,715
Bengal Central (*a*)	144	125	18,702	150	125	10,900	135	8,03,457	8,06,000	2,543	...
Bengal-Nagpur	140	862	1,00,589	180	862	1,27,000	147	58,09,957	53,87,000	...	4,22,957
Indian Midland (*b*)	120	752	1,04,704	139	752	1,13,000	150	44,68,448	48,83,000	4,14,552	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	2,934	140	21	3,400	162	1,91,180	1,31,000	...	60,220
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	158	9	3,540	370	9	600	89	(*c*) 3,177	64,000	60,523	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*d*)	253	1,769	4,69,482	262	1,815	4,30,000	240	2,15,75,422	1,80,31,000	...	35,44,422
Palanpur-Deesa	42	17	705	42	17	1,100	65	33,440	47,900	14,460	...
South Indian	167	1,042	1,59,248	153	1,042	1,91,000	183	82,82,601	81,69,000	...	1,13,601
Mayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	3,400	63	54	4,300	80	2,27,518	2,33,000	5,482	...
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	117	1,103	1,40,531	126	1,103	1,25,000	107	63,63,171	62,82,000	..	1,01,171
Bengal and North-Western (*f*)	144	750	1,27,547	169	819	1,12,000	137	50,94,720	50,62,000	...	32,720
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	231	21,119	91	231	15,500	67	7,26,488	7,03,000	..	23,488
Assam-Bengal	70	159	17,258	109	300	22,700	63	(*g*)3,58,722	5,88,000	2,29,278	...
TOTAL	251	8,715	23,82,697	273	9,066	24,04,700	267	10,38,18,350	9,93,59,900	...	44,58,450
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*h*)	255	2,644	6,44,135	244	2,797	6,26,000	224	3,06,34,460	2,60,56,000	...	55,78,460
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) including the metre gauge link	234	797	2,24,033	279	820	1,57,000	191	88,28,530	74,76,000	...	13,52,530
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	337	813	3,92,490	366	814	2,53,000	311	1,31,48,553	1,38,08,000	6,59,447	...
East Coast (state)	94	447	41,994	109	503	62,500	117	18,20,903	21,71,000	3,50,097	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state) (*i*)	167	834	1,93,805	232	880	2,18,000	246	92,55,477	70,72,000	8,19,593	...
Special gauges—											
Jodhpur (state provincial)	58	26	1,282	49	28	2,000	93	75,694	84,600	8,906	...
Cutch Mandvigarh (state provl.)	57	8	869	70	8	500	62	20,888	23,300	2,412	...
TOTAL	238	5,551	14,97,007	257	5,588	13,19,900	224	6,17,90,406	5,66,95,900	...	50,93,563
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	448	1,490	9,04,497	607	1,491	6,47,000	434	3,10,60,880	2,87,02,000	...	23,58,880
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	401	5,84,332	534	401	2,70,000	599	1,60,47,527	1,37,37,000	...	22,90,527
Madras	253	840	2,10,927	251	840	2,29,000	273	1,01,33,385	99,00,000	...	2,27,385
TOTAL	437	2,791	14,99,760	537	2,792	11,52,000	413	5,72,21,792	5,23,45,000	...	48,76,792
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	279	17,057	53,09,370	311	17,926	48,76,600	270	22,28,30,611	20,84,01,800	...	1,44,28,811
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	109	101	20,000	195	101	29,600	184	12,77,790	11,68,000	...	1,09,790
Tarkessur	205	22	5,214	237	22	7,000	345	2,70,837	2,80,000	3,163	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	117	66	4,594	70	66	6,000	91	3,66,061	3,91,000	24,939	...
Bengal Doors	139	30	4,301	147	30	4,200	117	2,46,362	2,55,000	8,638	...
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	12,044	162	78	10,400	210	5,42,362	6,01,000	58,038	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	12,684	249	51	10,000	196	6,80,531	7,07,000	26,469	...
TOTAL	173	414	66,295	160	414	73,800	178	33,89,963	34,02,000	12,037	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	1,216	17	74	2,000	27	(*k*) 59,590	93,700	34,110	...
Bhopal Ujjain	7	114	1,153	10	114	14,100	124	(*l*) 1,5442	4,47,000	4,64,558	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	..	...	34	1,000	47	...	(*m*)54,000	54,000	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	67,754	203	333	77,800	234	29,05,504	29,77,000	71,496	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	110	13	1,303	100	13	800	62	68,371	1,06,000	37,629	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	193	105	23,937	222	105	16,100	149	10,28,008	8,39,000	...	1,89,008
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	2,130	213	10	3,900	390	1,44,054	1,49,000	4,346	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*n*)	98	362	35,448	98	362	39,000	108	10,88,172	15,65,000	...	1,23,172
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	68	93	6,830	73	93	6,600	71	2,94,051	3,87,000	92,349	...
Kolhapur	82	29	2,449	84	29	2,400	70	1,12,090	1,08,000	...	4,090
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	7,220	100	72	4,700	65	2,30,664	2,09,000	...	21,664
Cooch Behar	48	22	2,354	107	22	1,700	77	47,012	62,100	14,488	...
TOTAL	121	1,229	1,51,870	124	1,264	1,70,300	135	65,92,358	69,90,800	4,04,442	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	121	334	47,411	142	334	50,700	152	18,45,678	16,53,000	...	1,92,678
Jetalsar-Rajkot	80	40	3,994	87	40	3,900	85	1,73,421	1,73,000	...	421
Jodhpore-Bekaneer	60	304	25,239	69	304	20,000	72	10,01,002	11,10,000	1,10,998	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*o*)	42	61	3,100	52	60	2,500	42	(*p*)77,322	1,10,000	40,678	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	6,569	67	94	6,800	72	3,49,192	3,49,000	...	192
TOTAL	85	899	86,313	90	898	90,200	100	34,46,615	34,11,000	...	35,615
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,599	56,13,894	286	20,462	52,11,100	257	23,02,59,547	22,22,11,600	...	1,40,47,947

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of the line has been taken in hand by the company from the 1st January 1897.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(*c*) Total earnings from 22nd to 29th February 1896.
(*d*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*e*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*f*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*g*) Total earnings from 1st July 1895 to 29th February 1896.
(*h*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli
(*i*) This line has been transferred to a company from the 1st September 1896, but until arrangements are made for the line to be formally taken over, it will be worked by the state on behalf of the company.
(*j*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*k*) Total earnings from 1st May 1895 to 29th February 1896.
(*l*) Total earnings from 11th November 1895 to 29th February 1896.
(*m*) Total earnings from 15th July 1896 to 27th February 1897.
(*n*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yeswantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*o*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 27th, 1897.

The most important feature of the meteorology of the week under review was the cold weather storm which appeared in Upper Sind on the 23rd. It advanced rather rapidly north-eastwards and passed into the West Punjab on the 24th where it filled up quickly during the day. It was an unusually deep depression, the barometer at the centre being about four-tenths of an inch below the normal. Notwithstanding the great intensity, its influence on the weather was slight and was confined almost solely to the North Punjab and the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas. Weather was very feebly unsettled with a few thundershowers in the southern half of the Peninsula during the first three days of the week, but over the remainder of India the conditions were very quiet and settled throughout the period.

As usually happens during the cold weather, the storm was preceded by a well-defined warm wave and followed by a very intense cold wave. The reduction of temperature due to the cold wave was most rapid in Baluchistan where at Quetta the mean temperature fell from 57°·6 on the 23rd to 28°·2 on the 25th.

The advance of the cool wave and of the westerly winds across Northern and Central India was accompanied by a very large decrease in the amount of relative humidity and some remarkably low humidities were recorded in these areas at 8 A.M. of the 26th. The most noteworthy were 7 per cent. at Chanda, 10 per cent. at Neemuch and 11 per cent. at Simla.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 21st February.*—Pressure had increased slightly to briskly throughout the Indian area, and was practically normal in Western and Central India and Burma, and more or less below the average elsewhere. The deficiency was greatest in Sind where it slightly exceeded a twentieth of an inch in amount. Feeble depressions existed over the Madras Deccan and Sind. Fresh northerly winds prevailed in the coast districts of Bombay, southerly to south-easterly winds on the Coromandel Coast and moderate westerly winds down the Gangetic Plain. Elsewhere the directions were very variable. Skies were more or less clouded in Madras and a few thundershowers had occurred in that area. Temperature was normal in Burma, the Central Provinces and Central India, and exceeded the normal in the remainder of the country.

Monday, 22nd February.—Pressure had increased over nearly the whole area. The changes were generally small in amount and the general distribution remained unchanged except in Bengal where a slight depression had formed. Winds were irregularly cyclonic around the Bengal depression and very variable in the remainder of India. Calms were numerous in the Punjab. A fresh southerly wind was blowing at Chaman. Skies were more or less clouded in Kashmir, the extreme south of the Peninsula and Baluchistan and clear elsewhere. Practically no rain had fallen anywhere. Temperature had increased in Upper and Central India and was above the average in all districts by amounts ranging from ½° in Bengal and Burma to 5° in the Punjab and Madras and 10° in Baluchistan.

Tuesday, 23rd February.—The barometric changes of the previous 24 hours were large and important. Pressure had given way throughout the Indian area. The fall was brisk to rapid over a large part of the country and very rapid in the West Punjab, Upper Sind and Baluchistan where it ranged from a fifth to a fourth of an inch in amount and was due to the appearance of a cold weather

storm of considerable intensity. Pressure was below the average everywhere, the deficiency being most marked in Upper Sind and the South-West Punjab where it equalled ·27". Winds were cyclonic in direction over the whole of North-Western India and were blowing freshly in Rajputana, Baluchistan and the Punjab Himalayas. Winds were unchanged elsewhere. Humidity had risen fast in West Rajputana. Skies were heavily clouded in Kashmir and the North-West Punjab. Snow was falling in Kashmir. Temperature was normal in Burma and North-Eastern India and more or less largely above the average in the remainder of India and Baluchistan. The district variations ranged from 2½° in Bombay to 7° in the Punjab and 12° in Baluchistan.

Wednesday, 24th February.—The storm had advanced north-eastwards during the previous 24 hours and was at 8 A.M., central near Khushab. Pressure had decreased very rapidly in Kashmir and briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and was in unusually large defect in these areas. The deficiency was greatest in the North-West Punjab where at Peshawar it equalled ·38." Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly in the rear of the storm in Sind and Baluchistan and the deficiency in these areas was hence less marked than on the previous day. The barometer had risen slightly to briskly in North-Eastern India and the shallow low pressure area over that region had hence filled up to some extent. Over the remainder of India the barometric changes were of no significance. A vigorous cyclonic circulation prevailed over the whole of North-Western India and a feeble cyclonic circulation in Bengal. Elsewhere the air movement had not changed much. Skies were densely clouded in the North-West Himalayas and the greater part of the Punjab and light snow had fallen in Kashmir and a few showers of rain in the extreme north-west of the Punjab. A cold wave was affecting Baluchistan where temperature had fallen with unusual rapidity. Temperature had, on the other hand, increased rapidly in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces and was, as on the previous day, above the average over the whole of India. The excess ranged from 2° in Bengal, Assam and Bombay to 9½° in the Punjab. Temperature was practically normal in Burma.

Thursday, 25th February.—Pressure had increased with unusual rapidity in North-Western India and Kashmir, and the deep depression in the Punjab on the previous day had filled up completely. The rise exceeded four-tenths of an inch over the whole of the West and North-West Punjab, and was absolutely greatest at Peshawar, where it was slightly more than half an inch. Pressure was practically unchanged over the remainder of India and in Burma. Pressure was now normal in the Peninsula, in slight to moderate defect in Burma and North-Eastern India, and slightly to considerably above the average in North-Western and Central India. Well marked high pressure conditions were re-established in North-Western India. The shallow low pressure area over Bengal was still in existence, but the general distribution of pressure was less abnormal than during the preceding three days. Winds were anti-cyclonic in North-Western and Central India, feebly cyclonic around the low pressure area in Bengal and variable elsewhere. Rain and snow had fallen in the North-West Himalayas and a few drops of rain in the Submontane Punjab. Temperature had diminished rapidly in North-Western India and Baluchistan, the decrease at several stations ranging from 12° to 18°. The mean temperature of the previous twenty-four hours was 18° below the average in Baluchistan (Quetta), 13° below in Kathiawar, 12° below in Sind, 4° below in Rajputana and 1° below in the Punjab. Temperature was on the other hand, 3° above the average in Bengal Assam and Madras, 6° above in the Central Provinces and 7½° above in the North-Western Provinces.

Friday, 26th February.—With a few unimportant exceptions pressure had decreased everywhere. The fall was slight in the Peninsula, Sind and West Rajputana and brisk to rapid elsewhere. The general distribution had not altered to any important extent, pressure remaining highest in the north-west and lowest in the north-east. The westerly winds down the Gangetic Valley had extended into West Bengal, while easterly winds had set in over the Central Provinces. Elsewhere the winds blow from about the same directions as on the previous day. Humidity had decreased very rapidly in Baluchistan and the greater part of Northern and Central India, and remarkably low humidities

were recorded at several stations in these areas. The most noteworthy were 7 per cent. at Chanda, 10 per cent. at Neemuch and 11 per cent. at Simla. The only rainfall during the previous twenty-four hours was light showers at Silchar and Sibsagar. Temperature had increased rapidly in Baluchistan and was now only in considerable defect in that area. Temperature had on the other hand fallen very rapidly in North-Western and Central India and was in considerable to large defect in these areas.

Saturday, 27th February.—Pressure was steady in Burma and the Konkan and had increased slightly to briskly in Bengal and Assam. Over the remainder of the country, the barometer had continued to fall, briskly to rapidly in North-Western and Central India. Pressure was in defect of the normal almost everywhere, the deficiency being greatest in the West Punjab where it slightly exceeded a seventh of an inch. Several low pressure areas were shown, but they were exercising no influence on the weather, and were hence of no significance. Winds were exceedingly variable. Skies were clear at the great majority of stations and no rain whatever had fallen during the previous twenty-four hours. Temperature had decreased very rapidly in Bengal and Assam and was now in moderate to large defect over the whole of Northern and Central India. Temperature was on the other hand more or less above the average in the Peninsula and Burma.

Temperature.—There were large and rapid changes of temperature during the week over Northern and Central India and Baluchistan due to the passage eastwards across these areas of two waves of opposite character. Temperature was on the whole in moderate to large excess over the whole of India during the first four days of the week. An unusually large reduction of temperature occurred in Baluchistan on the 24th and a cold wave of great severity crossed the frontier during the next twenty-four hours and extended rapidly to the whole of Northern and Central India on the 26th and 27th. The mean temperature was hence more or less largely in defect in these areas on these two days. The mean temperature of the whole week was normal in Sind, Rajputana, and Burma, in moderate defect in Central India and Gujarat and in slight to considerable excess in the remainder of India.

The following data are given in illustration :—

Province.	February 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	21st.	22nd.	23rd	24th.	25th	26th	27th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·5	+0·6	—0·1	—1·0	—0·8	+0·7	+1·8	+0·1
Bengal and Assam	+1·1	+0·5	+0·5	+1·8	+3·4	+4·9	—1·7	+1·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2·5	+1·6	+3·1	+5·9	+7·5	—3·6	—4·4	+1·8
Punjab	+3·9	+5·0	+0·9	+9·4	—1·2	—4·1	—3·7	+2·3
Bombay	+2·0	+2·5	+2·3	+2·0	—0·4	—1·1	+0·5	+1·1
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·4	+1·6	+2·4	+4·4	+0·3	—1·8	—0·5	+1·7
Central India and Gujarat	—0·7	+1·0	+3·0	+3·8	—4·0	—5·9	—7·0	—2·0
Sind and Rajputana	+3·2	+4·7	+6·3	+5·5	—7·0	—6·9	—7·5	—0·5
Madras	+5·6	+5·0	+4·1	+5·0	+3·2	+2·1	+3·0	+4·0
Mean for whole of India	+2·0	+2·5	+3·2	+4·1	+0·8	—2·4	—2·2	+1·1

Rain.—A cold weather storm of great intensity appeared in Upper Sind on the 23rd and drifting north-eastwards passed into the West Punjab on the 24th where it broke up rapidly during the day. Although a fairly deep depression it gave only light thundershowers to the North Punjab, the Punjab Hills and the Kumaon and Garhwal Himalayas and moderate rain and snow to Kashmir on the 24th and 25th. Conditions were feebly disturbed in the southern half of the Peninsula during the first three days of the week, and some local showers were received in Mysore, Ganjam, South Madras and Malabar, but over the remainder of the country the weather was fine and settled throughout the week.

The rainfall of the week was hence small in amount and was limited to a very small area. A reference to the accompanying rainfall statement will show that more or less rain fell in seventeen of the rainfall divisions. Of these only five obtained an actual average fall exceeding a tenth of an inch in amount. These divisions which received effective rain were the Punjab Hills, the North Punjab, Malabar, East Coast, North and South Madras. In three out of these five divisions the total fall of the week was in excess of the normal, but the amount of excess was very insignificant.

With the present return ends the period of the cold weather rains. The chief features of the rainfall distribution of the period may be summed up as follows:—

(1) The rainfall of the period was in moderate to large defect in Lower Burma, over the whole of Bengal, North Bihar, Assam, the western districts of the North-Western Provinces, the South and South-East Punjab, Rajputana and parts of the Bombay Presidency.

(2) It was in moderate to large excess in Arakan, Chota Nagpur, the central districts of the North-Western Provinces, the North Punjab, Malabar, Mysore, the Central Provinces and Madras (excepting the Circars).

Over the remainder of the country the rainfall of the period was practically normal.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 27th February, 1897.			Rainfall data from 3rd January to 27th February, 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 3rd Jan to 27th Feb.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0·10	0	+0·10	0·10	0·07	+ 43
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·28	— 100
	3 Central do.	0	0	0	0·06	0·17	— 65
	4. Upper do.	0	?	?	0·05	?	?
	5. Arakan	0	0·07	—0·07	0·55	0·18	+ 206
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·12	—0·12	0·48	1·40	— 68
	7. Assam (Surma)	0·07	0·28	—0·21	1·20	2·13	— 44
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	0	0·20	—0·20	0·00	1·04	— 60
	9 Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·04	0·20	—0·16	0·89	1·98	— 55
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·12	—0·12	0·75	1·51	— 50
	11. Central do.	0	0·18	—0·18	0·33	1·15	— 68
	12 North do.	0	0·00	—0·00	0·25	0·94	— 73
	13. Bengal Hills	0·01	0·19	—0·18	0·00	1·[illegible]	— 66
	14. Orissa	0	0·17	—0·17	1·72	1·24	+ 39
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·08	—0·08	2·10	1·41	+ 49
	16. Bihar (South)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·08	1·0[illegible]	— 9
	17. Do. (North)	0	0·04	—0·04	0·39	1·05	— 60
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·97	1·00	— 3
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·05	—0·05	1·33	0·95	+ 34
	20. Do. (North)	0	0·04	—0·04	1·10	1·14	— 4
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·04	—0·04	1·20	0·78	+ 62
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·09	—0·09	0·18	0·66	— 73
	23. North-Western Provinces (Sub-Montane East)	0	0·07	—0·07	0·87	0·95	— 8
	24. North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane West)	0·05	0·18	—0·13	1·30	2·37	— 45
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	0·02	0·42	—0·40	3·61	4·61	— 17
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·1[illegible]	—0·[illegible]	0·94	1·41	— 67
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·13	—0·13	0·51	1·1[illegible]	— 54
	28. Do. (Central)	0·1[illegible]	0·16	+0·12[illegible]	2·[illegible]	2·07	+ 21[illegible]
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·11	0·25	—0·14	2·37	2·63	— 10
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·17	0·32	—0·15	6·[illegible]	5·71	+ 5
	31 Do. (North)	0·15	0·[illegible]	—0·14	5·78	3·49	+ 66
	32. Do. (West)	0·01	0·[illegible]	—0·[illegible]	1·01	0·91	+ 11
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar Coast	0·22	0·94	+0·18	1·21	0·49	+ 148
	34. Madras (South Central)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	35. Coorg	0·05	0·03	+0·02	1·37	0·39	+ 523
	36 Mysore	0·10	0·02	+0·08	0·46	0·36	+ 28
	37 Bombay Deccan	0·02	0·02	0	0·39	0·13	+ 200
	38 Hyderabad (North)	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
	39 Berar	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·08	— 100
	40 Konkan	..	...	...	...	..	..
Central Provinces and Berar	41 Berar	0	0·04	—0·04	0·01	0·17	— 94
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·06	—0·06	0·55	0·51	+ 8
	43. Central Provinces (Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	1·20	0·70	+ 71
	44. Central Provinces (East)	0	0·09	—0·09	1·65	0·80	+ 92
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·07	—0·07	1·82	0·83	+ 119
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·09	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0	0	0·01	0·10	— 90
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·05	—0·05	0·20	0·61	— 67
Rajputana and Central India.	49 Central India (East)	0	0·01	—0·01	1·70	3·91	+ 7
	50 Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·55	0·63	— 13
	51 Rajputana (West)	0	0·12	—0·12	0·00	0·37	— 84
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0	0·10	—0·10	0·21	0·46	— 54
	53. A. Do. (do.) (a)	0·14	0·06	+0·08	0·97	0·47	+ 106
	54 Hyderabad (South)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·[illegible]	— 100
	55 Madura (Central)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·20	— 100
	56. East Coast (Central)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·00	0·03	+ 13
	56. Do. (South)	0·04	0·03	+0·01	0·[illegible]	0·[illegible]	+ 98
	57. Madras (South)	0	0·04	—0·04	2·33	0·83	+ 183
		0·15	0·14	+0·01	3·54	1·[illegible]	+ 208

HEM RAJ,
Offg. Asst Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 3rd March 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 6th March.*—There was no rain during the week. The water-supplies are decreasing and difficulties as to supply for people and cattle are felt in parts of the Circars and Deccan, elsewhere the supply is normal to season. The tilling of land for the next season has commenced on the West Coast and to some extent under wells and irrigation works in other parts. The standing crop is in fair condition in the Southern, Central and Carnatic districts, elsewhere it is poor, bad or lost. The harvest is proceeding in the first-named districts with a fair to middling outturn. Harvest of second crop on West Coast is average. Pasture is disappearing rapidly and none remains in parts of the Deccan; it has been improved in parts of the Circars by the late rainfall. Fodder is scarce and dear in parts of the Deccan and Circars, elsewhere it is sufficient. Cattle are generally in good condition but in parts of the Deccan they are suffering severely for want of food and water. Prices are easier in Ganjam and in parts of the Deccan, elsewhere they are almost stationary though rather dearer in the Carnatic and parts of the Central districts. The numbers on relief are:—Workers:—14,092 men, 29,892 women, 12,580 children, besides weavers:—1,417 men and 3,605 women. Dependants:—86 men, 218 women and 3,301 children relieved gratuitously at kitchens. There were also 35 men, 56 women and 53 children fed at poor houses. On one test work in Ganjam the numbers were:—Workers:—390 men, 930 women and 381 children: no dependants: others:—27 men, 59 women and 256 children relieved at kitchens, and 4 men, 6 women and 11 children otherwise relieved. Total number relieved 70,409.

Bombay.—*For week ending 9th March.*—The standing crops have been slightly damaged by drought in four, by locusts in two talukas of Karachi, by frost in Shikarpur, and one taluka of Karachi, four of Hyderabad, and two of Upper Sind frontier, and by blight in one of Karachi and two of Ahmednagar. Otherwise they are thriving in Sind and Gujarat, but indifferent elsewhere. Crops recently sown have withered in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. The autumn harvesting is completed, except in Karachi and Khandesh, and reaping of late crops is in progress in parts of Guzerat, Deccan, Karnatak, Thana, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Kathiawar and Baroda. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Belgaum, and parts of Karachi and Baroda. Grain supply is generally sufficient in affected districts. Cotton picking continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Dharwar. The condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur; healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Sind, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Ratnagiri and Kanara. Prices are rising in parts of Ratnagiri, Poona and Sholapur, falling in parts of Surat, Ratnagiri and Sholapur, stationary in Panch Mahals and parts of Surat and Poona. Prices in affected districts are:—Dharwar 12¼, Belgaum 11, Bijapur 10⅞, Sholapur 10¼, Ahmednagar and Nasik 9⅞, Satara 9½, Khandesh 9, and Kolaba 7⅞ seers per rupee. The average daily numbers on relief works including dependants are:—Bijapur 70,400, Sholapur 107,199, Ahmednagar 91,889, Poona 19,190, Nasik 35,512, Satara 20,394, Khandesh 29,754, and Belgaum 4,116. Total 306,014, of which 279,855 are relief workers and 116,759 dependants. Of relief workers 88,973 are men, 122,426 women and 68,456 children. The numbers on gratuitous relief are:—Bijapur 8,875 including 56 persons in one poor house, Sholapur 5,641, Ahmednagar 1,558 including 36 persons in two poor houses, Poona 3,867, Nasik 141, Satara 10, Belgaum 495 and Dharwar 263. Total 20,856, of which, excluding Ahmednagar, details for which are not reported, 10,464 are men, 5,268 women and 3,602 children. Total number relieved, 417,470.

Bengal.—*For week ending 8th March.*—There was rain in parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal during the week. More and general rain is required for the cultivation of autumn rice and jute in Bengal Proper. In Orissa the ploughing of lands is in progress. Spring rice is doing well. The harvesting of the spring crops is in progress, and the collection of opium is going on. The *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) crop in Chota Nagpur is promising, but in Palamau it is said to be very backward. Sugarcane-pressing continues. Prices show but little change during the week. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple grains on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 9½ to 10 seers, Shahabad (common rice) 9⅝ seers, Saran (Indian corn) 10 seers 9 chittacks, Champaran (Indian corn) 10¼ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (Indian corn) 9¾ seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 9½ seers per rupee. These figures show a slight fall in Saran and Champaran, and a slight rise in Darbhanga and Bhagalpur: elsewhere prices remained unchanged. The numbers on relief on Saturday, 6th March, were—Nadia 10,329, Murshidabad 375, Khulna 2,502, Rajshahi 435, Pabna 107, Patna 599, Shahabad 12,910, Saran 32,976, Champaran 175,569, Muzaffarpur 41,255, Darbhanga 147,469, Bhagalpur 14,327, Hazaribagh 1,200, Palamau 4,471, Manbhum 7,851; Puri 1,090; total 454,365 against 410,002 in the previous week. This total is distributed as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief workers . . .	125,119	99,583	51,403	274,405
Dependants . . .	721	1,413	11,144	13,328 (+ 328 in Manbhum) = 13,656.
Relieved in poor-houses .	458	225	280	963 (+ 107 in Bettiah sub-division) = 1,070.
Otherwise relieved . .	31,775	77,311	45,052	155,138 (+ 4,500 in Manbhum) = 159,638.
Test-workers . . .	2,749	1,279	377	4,405 (+ 1,200 in Hazaribagh) = 5,590
Private relief—				
Relief-works—				
Darbhanga Raj . . .	15,000	4,998	1,792	21,790
Hatwa	2,107	1,889	1,585	5,583
Gratuitous relief—				
Darbhanga Raj . . .	1,983	4,709	3,860	10,552
Hatwa	190	261	207	658
Manjha	28	20	33	81

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 10th March.*—Save for a very light shower in Almora there was no rain during the week. The crops are reported to be in a good condition except in unirrigated tracts of some districts, where they have been damaged by high west winds. Harvesting is in progress in several districts. Poppy is doing well and opium is being collected in a few districts. Cane is being sown and irrigation is being carried on in places. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 6th March, in 19 districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 35,101; Etawah 18,924; Cawnpore 106,767; Fatehpur 37,900; Banda 210,127; Hamirpur 59,699; Allahabad 191,512; Jhansi 81,254; Jalaun 94,442; Mirzapur 61,866; Jaunpur 54,067; Gorakhpur 38,481; Azamgarh 12,328; Lucknow 101,022; Unao 49,968, Rae Bareli 85,780; Sitapur 57,934; Hardoi 12-,988; Bara Banki 12,891; total 1,434,111. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—Employed on relief works 931,318; relieved as dependants 225,168; relieved in poor-houses 34,556; relieved under other provisions of the Code 243,069. The numbers relieved in eighteen districts which are under observation, but not yet officially recognised as distressed, were on the same date as follows:—Relieved on test-works 64,690; relieved in poor-houses 10,492; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 41,929; total 117,111. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was 1,551,222. The decrease in numbers on relief which is common to all except the Bundelkhand districts is due to the commencement of the harvest which gives congenial field employment. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is some-

what scarce in places. Prices are fluctuating but tending to fall. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9¼ to 12 seers per rupee in the districts officially recognised as distressed.

Punjab.—*For week ending 9th March.*—Rain averaging about ⅖ of an inch has fallen in Hissar, ¼ in Peshawar, and ⅛ in Ferozepore, Sialkot, and Gujrat. There has been a slight drizzle in parts of Rohtak and Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings of the extra spring crops are still going on. The rapeseed crop is already being cut in Gurgaon. Ploughing for the autumn crops is in progress. Sugarcane is being sown on canal land in Gurgaon. Canal and well crops are generally in fair condition. Crops on inundated and dry land are suffering from want of rain and the high parching winds which recently prevailed. Crops sown on brackish wells in Rohtak and those sown late on canal-irrigated areas are not good. Recent rain has improved the condition of the standing crops in Peshawar. More rain is still wanted in all districts for the unirrigated crops. High westerly winds have also damaged the crop slightly in some districts and they are still blowing. Stocks of food-grains are insufficient with the cultivators of Gujranwala and Lahore, and have been exhausted in Hissar and parts of Gurgaon, where imports are meeting requirements. Slight hail fell in parts of Gujranwala, but no damage is reported. Cattle are generally in poor condition for insufficiency of fodder; they are dying of starvation in Hissar and Rohtak; their condition is reported good in Umballa, Jullundur, Amritsar, and Peshawar; fair in Ferozepore and average in Sialkot. Fodder is generally scarce; it is reported sufficient in Peshawar only, the standing crop is being largely cut for fodder. The average number of relief workers and dependants are as follows: relief workers:—31,450 men; 30,694 women; 15,456 children; dependants:—806 men; 1,244 women; 24,327 children: relieved in poor-houses:—717 men; 688 women; 378 children; otherwise relieved:—2,601 men; 3,325 women; 1,758 children: test-workers:—223 men; 129 women; 106 children. The total number of workers, dependants, etc., in the Punjab was 118,809 against 125,738 last week for all other districts. There has been a decrease of about nine thousand in Gujrat and an increase in nearly all other affected districts. The numbers on test-works have generally fallen, and works have been closed in Gujranwala and Sialkot. Prices are generally high, and they are still rising in Karnal, Umballa, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan; generally stationary in other districts. Wheat is selling from 8 to 10 seers, gram 9 to 11, bulrush millet 9 to 11 11/16, great millet 9¾ to 11, and maize 9 9/16 to 11½, seers per rupee. Imports from Sindh and Trans-border Territory are still continuing. Price of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are:—Rohtak gram 10 barley 11; Delhi bulrush millet 8½; Karnal maize 10 and gram 9; Umballa maize 10; Ferozepore great millet and gram 10½; Gujrat maize flour 9 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th March.*—The weather is hot and occasionally cloudy. Harvesting of the spring crops is approaching completion. The following estimates of outturn are reported:—Jubbulpore wheat and gram 12, linseed and pulse 9; Mandla wheat and gram 16, pulse 14; Betul wheat and gram 10; Bhandara wheat and gram 9, juari (*Sorghum vulgare*) 14; Raipur wheat 10 annas. Sugarcane pressing and planting are in progress. The Mohwa (*Bassia latifolia*) crop is reported to be good in Saugor, and up to the average in Damoh, Chhindwara, and Bhandara. No reports received from other districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Seoni, Hoshangabad and Sambalpur. Prices are generally steady with a slight rise in Saugor and falls in Damoh and Narsinghpur. The numbers on relief works are fairly stationary with fluctuation; resulting in a net decrease for the province of 14,000. The numbers on relief works are:—Saugor 22,329; Damoh 12,445; Jubbulpore 54,503; Mandla 20,300; Seoni 6,772; Narsinghpur 15,258; Hoshangabad 23,243; Nimar 52; Betul 14,767; Chhindwara 6,520; Nagpur 1,510; Chanda 2,317; Bhandara 11,177; Balaghât 16,818; Raipur 23,011; Bilaspur 13,581. Total 244,633. The numbers receiving gratuitous relief are:—Saugor 14,173; Damoh 4,050; Jubbulpore 24,633; Mandla 6,004; Seoni 2,098; Narsinghpur 4,550; Hoshangabad 6,721; Nimar 262; Betul 2,757; Chhindwara 1,679; Nagpur 1,239; Chanda 777; Bhandara 3,974; Balaghât 5,932; Raipur 5,911; Bilaspur 6,376. Total 91,336. Total number in receipt of relief 335,969. There were also 8,618 persons on railway and private works in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Chhindwara, Bhandara, Balaghât, Raipur, and Bilaspur. Details of sexes are still incomplete, but for 13

out of the 16 distressed districts there are on relief works—67,800 men, 81,600 women and 4,800 children ; dependants, 700 men, 900 women, and 19,100 children ; poor houses—3,000 men, 5,000 women, and 6,700 children ; otherwise relieved—4,200 men, 6,000 women, and 6,200 children. The prices of the staple food-grains on which the famine wages are based are :—Saugor, Betul, and Bhandara 9½ ; Damoh, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Chanda, and Bilaspur 10 ; Jubbulpore 10¾ ; Mandla 8½ ; Seoni 9¾ ; Hoshangabad 10½ ; Chhindwara and Raipur 10¼ ; Balaghât 8 seers per rupee

Burma.—*For week ending 6th March.*—In Lower Burma the harvesting of the wet weather paddy is completed In Upper Burma reaping of miscellaneous crops continues. Cultivation of the dry weather paddy is progressing in most districts. Ploughing and sowing of the early wet weather paddy has commenced in Mandalay and Kyaukse. In Thayetmyo the cotton crop has partly failed and rain is wanted for the dry weather paddy in Bhamo, otherwise standing crops are reported to be generally good. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Pegu and Henzada and fallen slightly in Akyab, Tharrawaddy, Prome and Mandalay, elsewhere they are stationary. The numbers on relief works are : Meiktila 12,674 ; Myingyan 7,230 and on gratuitous relief—Meiktila 1,821 , Myingyan 1,710 ; Yamethin 346. The total numbers on relief are 23,796. The price of rice was :—Meiktila 8 seers 12 chittacks ; Myingyan 10 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 9th March.*—Rain has fallen in almost all districts specially benefitting low land rice in Sylhet. Rain is badly needed in Goalpara and also in Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong and the Naga Hills Ploughing for early rice, pressing of sugarcane and pruning of tea continue. Gathering of mustard is nearly finished. Prices :—common rice, Silchar 9, Sylhet 9 seers 5 chittacks, Gauhati, Tezpur and Sibsagar 10 seers per rupee. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, Goalpara, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Naga Hills Khasi Hills and parts of the Kamrup district. Water is scanty in Goalpara, Nowgong and Sibsagar.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 10th March.*—MYSORE :—The standing crops are in fair condition. Prices have risen slightly in Tumkur, Hussan and Chitaldroog ; fallen in Mysore, Kolar and Kadur.

COORG :—Rain is required to open remaining coffee blossoms. No crops are standing. Prices are normal. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 9th March.*—BERAR :—The weather is warm with midday winds indicating the approach of summer. Harvesting and threshing of the winter crops are in progress. Breaking up of land for the next monsoon crop continues Scarcity of fodder and water prevails in all districts. No material change in high prices for food grains reported last week. 12,818 persons were employed on relief works exclusive of numbers employed in Amraoti and Buldana districts, which have not been reported. Prices :—Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*), Akola 10½ ; Basim 9¾ ; and Melghat 9 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD :—Rainfall during week ended 6th March was ·49 cents. Harvesting of spring crops continues. Scarcity of fodder and pasture and of water supply prevails. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in the Bir, Gulburga and Lingsagar was 4,383. Prices—wheat 6, coarse rice 7 and juari 12 seers per rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 9th March* :—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are completed in Bundelkhand and are in progress in other Agencies. The spring crops are in good condition in Baghelkhand, Malwa one district of Gwalior, and some districts in Bundelkhand ; fair in Bhopal, Bhopawar, five districts of Gwalior, and six districts of Bundelkhand ; indifferent in remaining districts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock is in good condition in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Malwa, Bhopawar, and five districts of Gwalior ; fair in Bhopal ; bad in three districts of Gwalior ; and indifferent in remaining districts. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal and Malwa ; good in Baghelkhand, Bhopawar, and two districts of Gwalior ; bad in four districts of Gwalior ; and indifferent in Bundelkhand and remaining districts of Gwalior.

Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and Malwa; they are rising in Bhopawar; and are steady elsewhere. Opium crops are fair in Bhopal, Bhopawar, and one district of Gwalior; good in Malwa and two districts of Gwalior; indifferent in remaining districts. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were Gwalior 29,856; Bundelkhand 10,408; and Baghelkhand 65,295. On gratuitous relief 7,440 in Gwalior; 2,918 in Bundelkhand; and 3,744 in Baghelkhand. Total number relieved 119,661. Prices 10 to 10½ in Gwalior, 11 seers per rupee in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 10th March.*—No rainfall throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations are fair in Kherwara; poor in Dholepore; and satisfactory elsewhere. Standing crops are fair in one State; thriving in four; poor in one; and good elsewhere; but are drying in two tehsils of Ulwar. The harvest is very good in Kherwara; good in Bhurtpur and Jhallawar; favourable in Jeypore; average in Ajmere-Merwara; and below average in Haraoti. Gram and wheat have been damaged by blight in Jaisulmere. Cattle are lean in Bhurtpore; in fair condition in four States; good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is fair in Haraoti; failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore; scarce in some tehsils of Jeypore and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are high in one State; falling in three; and rising in three; and steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works was:—Marwar 4,942, Kotah 919; Tonk 50; Dholepore 4,925; Bikanir 11,418; Jaisulmere 983; and gratuitous relief:—Marwar 1,062; Tonk 1,302, Bhurtpore 517; Bikanir 2,973; Jaisulmere 63. Total number in receipt of relief 29,184. The prices of the staple food-grains on which famine wages are based are:—Marwar 9; Kotah 14½; Tonk 11½; Dholepore 11 seers 4 chittacks; Bhurtpore 9 seers 5 chittacks; Bikaneer 9 seers 2 chittacks to 8 seers 6 chittacks; Jaisulmere 8 seers 9 chittacks per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 9th March.*—Rain is falling. Prices continue little below normal. Price 24 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 6th March.*—The weather has been changeable but no rain has fallen. Land is still being broken up for early rice and Indian corn. Prospects continue good. Prices 7½ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	61,162	4,887	66,049	58,244	12,165	70,409	+ 4,360
Bombay . .	391,611	20,648	412,259	396,614	20,856	417,470	+ 5,211
Bengal . .	271,994	138,008	410,002	293,657	160,708	454,365	+ 44,363
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	1,344,966	309,651	1,654,617	1,221,170	330,040	1,551,210	— 103,395
Punjab . .	98,079	25,659	123,738	104,441	9,458	113,899	— 9,839
Central Provinces	268,001	82,718	351,379	244,633	91,339	335,969	—15,410
Burma . .	21,717	4,411	26,128	19,913	3,083	23,996	— 2,132
Berar . .	11,111	...	11,111	12,818	...	*12,818	+ 1,707
Hyderabad . .	4,509	...	4,509	4,385	...	4,385	— 124
Central India .	120,353	16,687	137,040	105,559	14,102	119,661	—17,379
Rajputana . .	16,785	2,084	19,469	23,237	5,947	29,184	+ 9,715
Total .	2,610,948	605,353	3,216,301	2,484,677	648,561	3,133,178	—83,123

* Exclusive of figures for two Districts

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

CONVEYS THE ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE MEMORIALS OF OFFICERS OF THE JUNIOR DIVISION OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

No. $\frac{3}{127-4}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. $\frac{3}{127-4}$ *(Land-Surveys), dated Calcutta, the 6th March 1897.*

LAND SURVEYS.

READ AGAIN—

(1) Resolution No. 6—64-1, dated 27th March 1895.

READ ALSO—

(2) Letter from the Surveyor-General of India, No. 2128 S., dated 2nd August 1895.

(3) Letter from the Surveyor-General of India, No 3391 S., dated 21st November 1895, and ten Memorials.

(4) Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 253, dated 8th September 1896.

(5) Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 139 (Revenue), dated 29th October 1896.

RESOLUTION.

WITH his letter No. 3391S., dated the 21st November 1895, and referred to above, the Surveyor-General forwarded memorials from officers of the Provincial Service of the Survey of India Department in which they bring to the notice of Government certain points which they regard as Departmental grievances. The sanction of the Secretary of State having been received to the proposals made to him in connection with these memorials, the Government of India are now in a position to pass orders upon the prayers of the memorialists.

2. These prayers are summarised as follows by the Surveyor-General :—

"(*a*) That the old *régime* by which deserving officers were promoted from the Junior "to the Senior Division should still be allowed from the Provincial to the "Imperial Service; or if that cannot be granted, that an increased number of "appointments be transferred into the Provincial list.

"(*b*) That the three posts already transferred into the 4th grade of Extra-Assistant "Superintendents be placed at the top of the list.

"(*c*) That the post of Superintendent, 2nd grade, instead of being abolished, be "transferred to the Provincial list.

"(*d*) That intergradal officiating appointments be allowed in the Provincial Service "as is the case in the Imperial Service.

"(*e*) That the prefix of Extra in the upper grades for the Provincial Service be "abolished.

"(*f*) That a higher rate of travelling allowance by rail, road, or steamer be allowed.

"(*g*) That all salaries be increased generally on account of the depreciation of the "rupee.

"(*h*) That gazetted rank be given to all Provincial officers, and not merely to those "drawing R300 a month and upwards.

"(*i*) That higher rank for military precedence be given to Provincial officers when "serving with the army in the field."

3. It will be convenient to deal first with the minor points thus raised.

The claim to intergradal promotion has already been made on more than one occasion, and has been refused for the reasons given in letter No. 256,

dated the 10th June 1879, and repeated in paragraph 5 of letter No. 318—46-8, dated the 16th July 1884, to the address of the Surveyor-General. The reasons against granting such a privilege are now even stronger than they then were; and the Government of India adhere to their decision that a system under which temporary additions are made to an officer's salary on the departure of a senior upon leave or duty, although his duties are not changed nor his responsibility increased, and which therefore involves a breach in the correlation which should exist between remuneration and duty, cannot now be extended to any Department; though where previous custom of long standing has already sanctioned it, it may be inexpedient to abolish it.

4. The request for the abolition of the prefix "Extra" in the upper grades of the Provincial Service is based upon grounds of sentiment. The title is used in the Forest Service througout India, and also in the Punjab and other non-regulation Provinces to distinguish the Provincial from the Imperial branches of the local Commissions. It would be inconvenient to have no distinction between the titles of the two services; there have already been many alterations in the nomenclature of the Department; and the Government of India are unable to sanction any further change.

5. The petition for higher rates of travelling allowance is supported by the Surveyor-General on the ground that transfers are frequent and journeys long and expensive, and he therefore recommends that all gazetted officers in the Provincial Service should rank as officers of the first class under the travelling allowance rules. His argument does not show, however, that the present rates are not sufficient to cover the actual expenses of the journeys, and cannot override the general rule regarding the rate of travelling allowance laid down in the Civil Service Regulations. Gazetted rank was conferred upon Extra-Assistant Superintendents on special grounds, and cannot be made the basis of a claim for increased emoluments. There are, moreover, many gazetted officers in other Departments who are only entitled to second class rates of travelling allowance. The Survey Department already enjoys substantial privileges in the matter of travelling allowance, and the Government of India are unable to add to them by permitting all Provincial officers who are of gazetted rank to draw first class rates.

6. The Government of India cannot entertain the request for a general increase of pay on account of the depreciation of the rupee. Exchange compensation allowance has already been granted to meet this grievance.

7. As regards the petition that gazetted rank may be given to all Provincial officers, it is to be observed that the line of demarcation between gazetted and non-gazetted officers is in most Departments that which separates the Provincial from the Subordinate service. In the Survey Department, however, that line has been drawn lower down the scale than in any other Department, Sub-Assistant Superintendents being included in the Provincial service for special reasons; and the Government of India are unable to grant them gazetted rank. They agree also with the Surveyor-General that it would not be to the pecuniary interests of the officers concerned to make the concession.

8. The request that higher military precedence may be given to Provincial Service officers when serving with an army in the field has been carefully considered in consultation with the Military authorities; and the Government of India are pleased to decide that Extra Deputy Superintendents of the 1st and 2nd grades, and Extra-Assistant Superintendents of the 1st grade, should take rank according to the Staff Corps scale, calculated by length of service after appointment by selection to the lowest of these grades. An amended Army Circular will be issued accordingly.

9. There remains for consideration what is really the principal grievance of the petitioners, namely, the alleged injury done to the prospects of existing officers of the Junior Division by the reorganization scheme of 27th March 1895. The Government of India consider that this grievance is to some extent a real one, and that some remedial measures are necessary; and their proposals in this matter, which are explained below, have been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

10. The Resolution of the 27th March 1895, following the lines laid down by the Public Service Commission, provided for the complete separation of

the Survey Department, then comprising a Senior and Junior Division, into an Imperial and a Provincial Service, and for the gradual transfer on reduced pay of ten appointments from the former to the latter. So far as regards the ultimate constitution of the Department, there is no reason to modify the scheme. There were, however, certain special conditions obtaining in the Department previously to the reorganisation which distinguished it from others similarly treated; and the effect of these special conditions as affecting officers already in the Department was not fully realised or allowed for in the scheme for reorganisation. In most other departments in which a separate Provincial Service has been constituted, promotions from the lower to the higher branches of the service were rare exceptions, and when made, were ordinarily subject, in the case of natives of India (a term which, in the statutory sense in which it is here employed, includes most of the officers in the Junior Division of the Survey Department), to a reduction of one third in the scale of pay. In the Survey Department, however, before the reorganization, selected officers of the Junior Division were eligible for promotion to the Senior Division on the same scale of pay as officers directly appointed to that division. These promotions were entirely dependent on fitness, and were made on the recommendation of the Surveyor-General; and though neither their number nor the conditions on which they were made were defined by rule, yet it was understood that a certain number of appointments, which has in practice approximated to one out of every four vacancies, would be filled by promotion of deserving men from the Junior Division. Thus, although the reorganisation may be said to have benefited the Junior Division by securing to it a fixed, in place of an uncertain, number of higher appointments, yet the reduction of the pay of the transferred appointments was, to those officers of the Division who already enjoyed what was practically a certainty of promotion to the higher branch, a disadvantage without any advantage to counterbalance it.

11. The transfers which are to be made and their effect on the constitution of the Junior Division will be apparent from the following figures:—

Appointments reduced in Senior Division		Appointments added to Junior Division		Former grading of Junior Division.	
No.	Monthly pay. ₹	No.	Monthly pay. ₹	No.	Monthly pay. ₹
1	1,300	2	800	3	550
2	1,000	3	650	5	500
2	850	1	500	7	150
3	600	1	150	10	400
2	500	3	100	15	350
				20	300
Monthly cost	7,800		5,700	22	200—10—250
				24	100—8—200
				26	1 0—8—160

Officers of the Junior Division promoted to the Senior Division under the old system have hitherto officiated almost immediately as Assistant Superintendents, 1st grade, on a pay of ₹600, and might fairly look forward to attaining before retirement to the position of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, on a pay of ₹1,000. Thus the reorganisation has practically had the effect of substituting ten appointments on pay ranging from ₹400 to ₹800, for an equal number on salaries rising from ₹600 to ₹1,000 a month. Moreover, pending the reorganisation, promotions to the Senior Division were discontinued; the last promotion made was in November 1892; and the Surveyor-General calculates that had the old organisation continued, two more promotions would have fallen to the Junior Division up to the present time. There has, therefore, been an immediate loss of two steps to the most deserving officers of the division, in addition to a reduction in the salary of the higher appointments to which they might expect to attain. It is true that three appointments have recently been transferred from the Senior to the Junior Division, but as these were all on a pay of ₹400 a month, they have benefited only the lower grades.

12. Under the circumstances explained above, the Government of India agree that the reorganisation has had an unforeseen and injurious effect on the prospects of those officers who entered the Junior Division before the year 1888, on

the old understanding that promotion to the higher branch of the service was open to them, and that the matter requires some remedy. The same claim does not arise in the case of those who entered the Department after the publication of the Public Service Commission Report at the end of 1887, since when it has been known that the separation of a Provincial Service and the transfer to it of appointments from the Imperial Service, but with reduced emoluments, was only a matter of time.

13. Some of the memorialists ask that the former organisation should be restored, or that an increased number of appointments should be transferred to the Provincial list, or that the transfers should be made at once in the higher grades. The Government of India are unable to accept any one of these suggestions. The separation of a Provincial Service is a measure of administrative reform which must be maintained, though it is recognised that it should be carried out with the least possible detriment to the reasonable expectations of existing incumbents. In regard to the number of appointments transferred, the memorialists have no ground of complaint. As already explained, they have never been guaranteed any fixed number of appointments in the Senior Division; and as a matter of fact the number of appointments allotted for transfer is slightly in excess of the number actually held in the Senior Division by Junior Division officers when the Provincial Service was created, or that had been so held for many years past. To make the transfers from any but the lowest grade would be unfair to the officers of the Imperial Service, while it would not prove an effective remedy for the grievance complained of.

14. In his letter of the 2nd August 1895, the Surveyor-General suggested the creation of two supernumerary appointments in the 2nd grade of Extra Deputy Superintendents; but further personal discussion with him has shown that this measure would be insufficient, while it is open to objection on other grounds also. Any compensation granted should, as far as practicable, be so adjusted as to benefit only those officers who under the former practice would have been selected for promotion to the Senior Division; it should not exceed what is necessary to make up the difference between the old and new scale of salaries; and while restoring the old range of pay, it should not accelerate promotion. These conditions, if secured, will practically equalise the prospects under the old and new schemes of those officers in the Provincial Service who have suffered by the reorganisation, without giving them any advantage over contemporaries already promoted to the Senior Division. And they may best be secured by a system of personal allowances combined with promotion by selection.

15. The measures proposed by the Government of India and sanctioned by the Secretary of State are:—

(1) that all men recruited prior to 1888 shall, while filling the appointments shown below, be granted a personal allowance not exceeding the following scale:—

		Provincial pay	Personal allowance.	Total
2	Extra Deputy Superintendents, 1st grade	800	200	1,000
3	Do. do. 2nd „	650	200	850
3	Assistant do. 1st „	550	50	600

(2) that two supernumerary appointments shall be temporarily created in the first grade of Extra Assistant Superintendents, with a personal allowance of R50 each in addition to grade pay;

(3) that the ten appointments to which personal allowances will thus be attached shall be filled strictly by selection.

The maximum cost of the ten personal allowances will be R1,250 per mensem. They will stand as shown above when the Provincial Service is fully constituted by the transfer of ten appointments from the Imperial to the Provincial Service. Till then they will be given, only as the gradual transfer of appointments on reduced pay makes savings available for the purpose, and the Surveyor-General should grant them, only when the salary of the officer concerned falls below what it would have been under the old *régime*. He will, for this purpose, have discretion to vary from time to time, within the limits

of the prescribed scale, the allowance to be drawn by each officer; on the condition, however, that the allowance granted must at no time exceed ten in number, or the available savings in amount. No personal allowance will be granted under the present scheme so as to cause any officer to enjoy higher emoluments than he would have done if he had been promoted under the old system.

16. The two supernumerary appointments which are sanctioned may be filled immediately: they are intended to compensate the higher grades of the Junior Division for the loss of two appointments in the Senior Division during the past few years, and for the consequent delay in promotion. They will be absorbed as soon as the cadre of the Provincial Service is complete. Meantime their cost will be met, partly by keeping two Extra Assistant Superintendentships of the 4th grade (pay ₹400) vacant, and partly from the saving of ₹300 a month already effected by the transfer on a reduced pay of ₹400 to the Provincial Service of three Imperial appointments of ₹500 a month. These latter savings, being thus absorbed, will not be considered available for the grant of personal allowances. As the officers below the grade of ₹400 have already benefited by these transfers, promotion in consequence of the creation of the two supernumerary appointments will not be given below that grade.

17. The effect of these proposals is to temporarily postpone a portion of the savings which will ultimately result from the separation of the Provincial Service, in favour of officers who entered the Junior Division before the reorganisation was contemplated, and whose prospects it has materially injured, and they will meet the legitimate grievances of picked men from among a deserving body of officers. Their promotion has already been suspended for some years, and the introduction of the proposals is therefore sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1896.

18. The Government of India believe that these concessions will remove all the legitimate grievances of the Provincial Service of the Survey Department; and in granting them they desire to endorse the opinion of the Surveyor-General as to the excellent work done by these officers in positions of considerable responsibility, and often under circumstances of difficulty.

ORDER:—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Surveyor-General of India for information and communication to the officers concerned, and to the Military and Finance Departments for information, and the issue of further necessary orders; and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

By order,

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 11th March, 1897.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.
His Honour Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Alan Cadell, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble G. P. Glendinning.
The Hon'ble Nawab Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, C.I.E., Bahadur, Fakhar-uddoulah, Chief of Loharu.
The Hon'ble Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskute.
The Hon'ble P. Playfair, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep Kt.
The Hon'ble H. E. M. James.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble RAO SAHIB BALWANT RAO BHUSKUTE asked:—

"(1) Is it true that a circular has been issued by the Comptroller General of India to his nine subordinate provincial Comptrollers regarding

the recruitment of European and Eurasian young men in the Account Offices?

"(2) If true, has it been issued with the sanction of the Government of India? Will they be pleased to reconsider it, as it tends to give rise to racial distinctions and not to efficiency?"

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND replied:—

"The Comptroller General has recently addressed his account officers on the subject mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. The Comptroller General does not require the sanction of the Government in issuing instructions on such matters when they are in conformity with the orders of Government.

"The Hon'ble Member will find all information about the Subordinate Account Service and the manner of its recruitment in the papers relating to the Public Service Commission. The orders of the Government for the recruitment, for that service, of the better educated classes of Natives of India, both of Asiatic and of European race, had been somewhat overlooked, and I considered it necessary to draw the attention of the Comptroller General to the fact that, if the account officers did not exercise their power of bringing young men into the office on higher salaries than those intended for the less educated classes, they would not obtain efficient men for their higher posts. The Comptroller General's instructions contained in this letter to his account officers deal with only a part of the matter, namely, that relating to young men of European or of mixed race; but it was distinctly the intention of the Government of India, in recruiting for the service in question, to provide for the appointment to it of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians and Muhammadans, as well as of Bengalis; and it seems to the Government that the correction of a system of recruitment which was not authorized by Government, and which has the practical effect of confining appointments in Calcutta to one class only, is the abolition and not the institution of a racial distinction."

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Reformatory Schools and to make further provision for dealing with youthful offenders be taken into consideration. He said:—"It is unnecessary that I should detain the Council at any length in explaining the proposals of the Select Committee. The Committee designedly framed their Report in some detail so that Hon'ble Members might have an opportunity, if they were interested in the matter, during the three weeks that it has been before them, to examine and consider the recommendations. They are not numerous and for the most part are minor. The minor proposals have, I trust, been sufficiently explained in the Report, and there are only two or three of them to which I desire to direct at present the attention of the Council. The first of these is the alteration of the definition of 'youthful offender.' The age at which a lad is to be sent to a Reformatory School has been reduced from 16 to 15, and this gives the opportunity which has been urged by several Local Governments of extending the minimum period of detention in a Reformatory School from two to three years. If you want to reform a lad, it is certainly advisable to catch him early, and all our experience has shown that a detention of only two years is generally insufficient to carry out the purpose intended. The object of reforming the character of the lads under our care will be better fulfilled by the arrangements made under this present amendment than under the expiring Act. In clause 12 we have, on the suggestion of the North-Western Provinces and the Oudh Government, recast the proviso to this clause so as to make it impossible to keep a boy who has been sent to jail to wait there until he can be removed to a reformatory for a longer term in the jail than that of his substantive sentence. In clause 16 we have, in accordance with the criticisms offered to us, amended it so as to leave the jurisdiction of the superior Courts under the Code of Criminal Procedure, that is to say, their ordinary jurisdiction, altogether unrestricted, except in respect of two matters—the age of the youthful offender and the propriety of sending him to a Reformatory School instead of sending

him to jail. On these two matters we think the local decisions ought to be maintained as final. In clauses 18 and 22 we have made what I consider a useful amendment, in requiring the sanction of the Committee which governs the affairs of Reformatory Schools to any arrangements made by the Superintendent of the School for the employment of the lads who finish their term there.

"These are the most important of the minor changes. The major changes are two: the first of these has been made at the instance of the High Court of Bengal. They represented to us strongly, and I think reasonably, that there ought to be in the Bill some provision by which the Courts should be guided as to the class of boys who ought to be sent to a Reformatory School and the character of the offences for which they should be committed to it. The old Act contained no such provision. The Bill which the Select Committee had before it had no such provision, but we thought that it was best to leave the definition of the offences for which boys should be sent to a Reformatory School to rules made by the respective Local Governments rather than by a definite differentiation of those classes of offences in the Criminal Procedure Code which might seem generally the most fit for purposes of the kind. Obviously cases of theft and burglary are the sort of cases in which a convicted boy would most ordinarily be sent to a Reformatory School, but there are in some Provinces other kinds of offences such as fire raising and others which will occur to the Members of this Council in which the prevalence of that kind of crime may make it expedient that they should be included in the list of offences for which Magistrates should be advised to send lads to a Reformatory School. The Government of the North-Western Provinces in consultation with the Provincial High Court have drawn up excellent rules, practical and sensible, which guide the Magistrates of those Provinces, and I think that there can be very little doubt that the Governments of other Provinces, in concert with their own High Courts, may draw up similar rules suitable to their own territory. Accordingly in the section we have merely said that the Magistrate before whom a case of the kind occurs will be guided by the executive rules which will be issued from time to time by the Government to which he is subordinate. The other major matter is a provision by which the Magistrates of Districts or the Magistrates having jurisdiction are authorised, instead of passing a sentence of imprisonment or instead of sending a boy to a Reformatory School, to dismiss him either with an admonition or under a suitable guarantee that he will be properly looked after by his relatives. This is a suggestion that was made by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers on the experience that he has gained in England, and I think that this is a very important innovation in our Indian legal practice. The power of dismissing a juvenile offender with a mere admonition is new to our Indian Legislation and is new to magisterial practice, and the Select Committee, in accordance with the opinions of many of the Local Governments, have thought that this power should be exercised only by Magistrates specially selected for the purpose by the Local Governments; but, if a lad comes before a Magistrate who has not got these powers, it is open to him to send up the case with his recommendations to the Magistrate of the District, who in all such cases will have all those powers.

"There remains only one other matter to which I should draw the attention of the Council. It was very strongly pressed upon us by the Government of Madras that Reformatory Schools for girls should be opened as well as Reformatory Schools for boys. On this suggestion we have consulted all the other Local Governments, and they are unanimous that a plan of Reformatory Schools for girls is inexpedient in the present state of Indian society. The radical objection to the proposal is this: that a girl in a Reformatory School would ordinarily be confined between the ages of 12 and 18, in the very period in which, according to the custom of her race, the marriage arrangements for her future will be made. Those marriage arrangements would be impossible in a Reformatory School, and there is therefore imminent risk that the girl might remain altogether unmarried, that she would return to her parents or guardians at a stage in life in which they would find it very difficult if not impossible to make marriage arrangements for her and that it might end in leading the girl to a condition of prostitution. This is a fatal objection, I think, and on this point I agree with all the rest of the members of the Committee. But it may be otherwise in Madras where there

are large Christian communities I should be extremely sorry to think that Christian communities should contribute in any considerable numbers to the criminal classes, but, if the Madras Government is satisfied that among these Christian communities a system of this kind of girl reformatories is necessary, is expedient, and is consistent with the customs of the community, it will be open for the Madras Government to pass a local law for themselves. Then there is a further point: that according to the information before us in other parts of India, exclusive of Madras, there is certainly no occasion for an arrangement of the kind and there would be extreme difficulty in carrying it out. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces made a census on a particular day as to the number of female juvenile criminals in jail in those Provinces. On that date there were only ten girls in jail who could be classed as juvenile criminals. Of these two were under sentences for less than a month, and of the remainder there were four who were very doubtful subjects indeed for a Reformatory School. There were thus only six girls in the whole of the North-Western Provinces who could be sent to a Reformatory School, and arrangements for properly educating, teaching and training a class of only six girls would be obviously extremely difficult and very expensive to carry out. In the same way we were advised that in the whole of the Bombay Presidency convictions of female juvenile criminals did not exceed 30 in the year and in Burma only 13. These are reasons in addition to the radical one which I have mentioned which render the extension of the Reformatory Act to girls for the present unnecessary as well as inexpedient. We have, however, made a provision which goes some distance towards meeting the proposals of the Madras Government, and that is that we have included girls with boys in the section which allows a Magistrate to dismiss a juvenile criminal on conviction with only an admonition, or on the security of parents and guardians that she will be properly looked after.

"I think that these are all the observations that I have to make on the subject of this Bill. We are greatly indebted to the Judges of the High Court of Bengal for the practical and useful suggestions that they have made to us, and we are also indebted to Sir Henry Prinsep, who assisted us on the Committee with his counsel. I think the Bill will still further commend itself to my hon'ble friend opposite (Sir Henry Prinsep) inasmuch as it is altogether a new Bill and not an amending Act."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHIB BALWANT RAO BHUSKUTE said:—"My Lord,—Being on the Select Committee to which the present Bill was referred, I would certainly have contented myself with giving a silent vote for it, had it not been for the fact that it is one of the few important Bills of this session which had, to some extent, exercised the public mind. The important nature of the Bill was, no doubt, recognized by the hon'ble mover, Sir John Woodburn, when he introduced it last year in March, and allowed it to be taken up after such a long time, by which he was able to feel the pulse of the public with reference to it.

"The Bill had a twofold opposition, namely, that a youthful offender is intended to be detained in a sort of custody even after the expiration of the time the law determines to be sufficient for his correction, and that he is to be detained there even after an appellate Court commutes his sentence to a nominal imprisonment. The Bill thus deprives the youthful offender of a good deal of his liberty.

"In connection with these objections the proviso in section 8, clause 3, requires a special note. The period for which a youthful offender is to be sent to a reformatory, as well as the general desire for a classification of offences directing offenders to be sent there, have been, like most of the measures of Your Excellency's Government, left to the discretion of Local Governments. This is a very desirable proviso. It at once curtails the far too wide discretionary power given to the Magistrate in the original Bill without defeating any of its objects. I would fain countenance any legislation which could confer powers upon the executive officers to prevent disturbance tending to molest society. But such powers should in no case be more than are absolutely necessary. They must, moreover, be not purely discretionary, but should be so circumscribed as to be beyond the suspicion of being abused. The discretionary power in the original Bill given to a Magistrate, competent to do it, of directing offenders to be sent to reformatories, was regarded with distrust and

diffidence. The proviso will thus be looked upon as a material safeguard against all vexation. It softens the seeming objections to section 16.

"The whole of Chapter III, and sections 5, 6 and 7 clearly show that not only does the Bill aim at correcting a juvenile offender, but it aims at taking exquisite care of a fallen human being and a depraved nature prone to perpetrate grosser offences. The industrial training, the grant of licenses, the guardianship superintendents of reformatories are all matters conducing to the material interests of an offender, and will certainly tend to do him immense good.

"There is no doubt a considerable force in the desire expressed by several persons that juvenile female offenders should be exempted from the operation of the provisions of this Bill. But do what I can, I could not persuade myself to countenance such an exemption. If the provisions embodied in the present Bill are calculated to exercise a salutary influence on boys, I cannot see any reason why they should not do the same on girls. No great hardship can be imposed on them. Nor can they be deprived of a chance of being settled in marriage. A sort of practical training to be imparted in reformatories will improve their condition and will far more than make up for the grievances alleged Besides such cases are very rare."

The Hon'ble MR. REES said:—"My Lord, all Local Governments, I understand, were agreed in thinking that no Reformatory Schools need be provided for female juvenile offenders at present, but the Madras Government thinks that the opportunity should not be lost of providing for possible future requirements, and the North-Western Provinces Government concurs with Madras in holding that such provision could be made without exciting distrust and suspicion.

"The Hon'ble Member, in moving that the report be taken into consideration, has suggested that the difference of opinion expressed as regards the attitude of the people towards female reformatories may be due to the existence of a large Christian community in the Southern Presidency. I have no figures at hand, but, if I am right in thinking that Christians are about 2½ per cent. of the population, it is possible that this does not explain the matter. I should be tempted to find an explanation in the fact that Madras has not come so much under Muhammadan influence, were it not that the Government of the North-Western Provinces, which is emphatically the province of Hindustan, and the only one in India which has only one language, and that language Hindustani, has expressed the same opinion Probably the fact that Madras is an old settled province and that the people thereof, much to their credit, are generally inclined to think that Government means well by them, has something to say to the question.

"The Select Committee has, however, introduced a most important change in the desired direction, into the Bill, by amending section 31 so as to make its provisions applicable to female offenders who, if under the age of 15 years, may in future be discharged by Courts empowered with a reprimand, or delivered to their parents or guardians upon their becoming responsible for a limited period for their good behaviour.

"The Government of the North-Western Provinces and the Howard Association agreed in thinking that the case of juvenile female offenders could best be met by provisions similar to those of the Conditional Release of First Offenders Statute, from which this humane provision is taken.

"The change that has been made will also, I think, be very acceptable to Hindu opinion in Southern India, in proof of which I would venture to quote a short passage from the writings of an admittedly eminent exponent thereof, the late Professor Runganatham :—

"'Imprisonment in the case of a woman does a great deal more harm than in the case of a man. A woman may come out of jail as pure as when she went into it; but such is the general feeling against the demoralizing influences of jail life that her relations and friends will, if they do not disown and repudiate her, show an evident dislike to her society. Left to herself, shunned by those nearest and dearest to her, looked down upon by those who were wont to show her respect and destitute perhaps of the means of livelihood, she will be sorely tempted to fall.'

"Now, all that can be said against the imprisonment of adult women, which is unfortunately often unavoidable, applies with additional force in the case of female juvenile offenders. But if, as may be hoped and expected, Magistrates are freely empowered to act under the amended section 31, it will rarely happen in future that female juveniles will be thrown into jail in the company of adult female convicts of bad character."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"On a point which the hon'ble mover (Sir John Woodburn) referred to as a minor one, but which I consider is a great deal more than a minor point, I wish to make a few remarks. It is with reference to section 16 of the Act. My objection is particularly to the saving clause of it. Nothing contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall be construed to authorise any Court or Magistrate to alter or reverse in appeal or revision any order passed with respect to the age of a youthful offender or the substitution of an order for detention in a Reformatory School for transportation or imprisonment. Here I find a complete ousting of the jurisdiction of the superior Courts, and the explanation that I find is in paragraph 12 of the Report of the Select Committee. There they say, 'we agree generally with the criticisms which have been passed on this clause and they accordingly amended it so as to leave the jurisdiction of the superior Courts under the Code of Criminal Procedure unrestricted.' If it stopped there I should be perfectly content. There are the further words, 'Save in so far as it relates to orders passed with reference to the age of youthful offenders or the substitution of an order for detention in a reformatory for transportation or imprisonment.' As the section stood originally, it provided for this order falling to the ground as soon as that sentence was reversed or set aside, but, unless I am seriously mistaken, this section takes away even that exception. It seems to make the power of the Magistrate absolute and to make the power of the superior Courts to have no force whatsoever. My Lord, on this point I have only to call attention to the fact that so far as the Madras Government is concerned, that Government was strongly opposed to the interference with the powers of the Appellate and Original Courts. I believe the grounds for that are set forth in a paper submitted by Mr. Dumergne and the paragraph 8 contains, I believe, the arguments very strongly. Paragraph 8 is as follows: 'This clause is in my opinion open to serious objection. In some cases an Appellate or Revisional Court may alter a conviction and reduce the sentence of imprisonment, but will nevertheless be powerless to alter the order for detention in a reformatory for a period calculated probably with reference to the original conviction and sentence. Judges and Magistrates are liable to err. No distinction is drawn in clause 8 under the Code of Criminal Procedure and the power given to Magistrates, some of whom on being first appointed to the charge of a sub-division, are comparatively inexperienced' and he goes on further: 'I make this remark which I consider very cogent and sound.' Youths require the ordinary protection of the law against error and indiscretion even more than adults, and I am strongly of opinion that orders affecting the liberty of youths should be subject to appeal and revision quite as much as orders affecting the liberty of adults.' I do not think it is necessary to make this self-evident statement, that the superior Courts are generally ordinarily superior to the Courts to which they are superior. To say that the superior Courts shall not have the power to modify an order made by an inferior Court is to say something that amounts to this, that Magistrates will do something which the superior Courts might set their faces against, and therefore the superior Courts ought not to be given the power to do so. In the interests of liberty and for the reasons that have been mentioned by Mr. Dumergne in very clear terms, reasons in which the Madras Government has fully concurred, I think it is a matter of regret that the Select Committee have not thought fit to remove that objectionable portion. If in the Select Committee's Report there were any grounds stated, particularly pointing to the necessity for ousting the jurisdiction of the superior Courts and accumulating power in the hands of Magistracy only in that respect, I should probably not have troubled my learned colleagues, but I do not find the explanation in section 12 sufficient, and under these circumstances I have thought fit to make these remarks in the hope that in case the majority of you agreed with me, that difficulty would be got over. It struck me at one time that I might send in an amendment, but at the same time it struck me that, if many of you are against me, I shall be in no worse position by not sending in the amendment. If you are

with me, I do not think I shall have failed to gain my object in merely making the suggestion at the present moment."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN said :—"I confess I was somewhat surprised at finding the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute taking up the position that sending girls to a Reformatory School would not be taken amiss by the people of the Hindu and Muhammadan communities. He was a member of the Select Committee, and I understood that he joined with the rest of the Committee in coming to the conclusion which is expressed in the Report. As to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Rees, it is true that Sir Antony Macdonnell expressed himself of the opinion that the establishment of a female juvenile reformatory in India was not likely to be regarded with distrust or suspicion, but the other Local Governments were definitely of opinion that it would be, and his own conclusion in the matter was this, that, as far as his Provinces were concerned, the small list of female juvenile offenders in jail showed the matter to be of little importance, and that he himself would certainly not incur the expense of establishing a Reformatory School for this class, were the proposed modification made in the law. The remarks of Mr. Charlu were, I think, answered by what I said in my opening speech. I said that the Select Committee had decided in section 16 to leave the jurisdiction of the superior Courts untrammelled except in two matters, and that it excluded the jurisdiction of the superior and lower Courts in these two matters because they were of opinion that the local officers who tried these juvenile criminals were in a better position to decide than an appellate Court could be, before whom the criminal was not brought, the question whether the character of the offender and the character of his relations led justly and properly to the opinion that boys should be sent to the Reformatory School, was a question which was in our judgment better decided on the spot than it could be in an appellate Court. The powers of the appellate Court are left otherwise entirely unaltered. If they are of opinion that the offence was not committed, they can acquit the prisoner ; if they are of opinion that the offence could be best met by a sentence of admonition, it is open to them to substitute the sentence of admonition for the sentence to send to a Reformatory School; but where it is simply a question whether a boy should be sent for a long period to jail or perhaps for a still longer period with the hope of reform to a reformatory, the Committee was of opinion that the decision of the local officers ought to be left untouched. The Hon'ble Mr. Charlu spoke of the absence of all differentiation in the Bill between petty and grievous offences. I have already explained that under rules which the Local Governments will be asked to pass in concert with the High Courts, guides will be given to the Magistrates as to the class of offences and the class of offenders in which the order of detention in a reformatory ought most properly to be passed. My hon'ble friend Sir Henry Prinsep drew my attention to an omission in my opening remarks. There is a new section in the Bill, which is section 32. The Judges of the High Court drew our attention to a case of this kind. A boy of 12 years of age on being sent to a Reformatory School for six years causes soon after admission grievous hurt to another boy, for which offence he is sentenced to two years' imprisonment. This sentence, under the law as it at present stands, is kept hanging over him all the time he is in school, and must exercise a very depressing effect throughout the reforming process. It might possibly prevent his being reformed at all. But suppose this boy is discharged from the school with an excellent character. It would seem to be barbarous, if he is only to be discharged from school to be sent to jail for an offence committed six years before. In these remarks the whole Committee concurred with the Bengal High Court. It would be cruelty to send a boy to jail at the expiry of his term of detention in the reformatory in a case such as that suggested by the High Court, and in order to give effect to the suggestion of the Judges we added section 32 to the Bill. I hope that the cases will be very few in which a boy in a Reformatory School will be sent to a Magistrate and convicted and sentenced in Court. There are almost no conceivable cases short of the gravest crime, such as murder or incendiarism, in which a boy cannot be adequately punished under the ordinary rules, but should such a case arise in which the disciplinary rules are not

adequate and the Superintendent and his committee consider it essential that the boy should be sent for formal trial before a Magistrate, then it was the opinion of the Committee that the sentence of the Magistrate should take immediate effect and that the boy should be sent at once to the prison of the District, there to receive at once the punishment judged necessary by the Magistrate. If the term of imprisonment in the jail expires before the period for which he was to be detained in the reformatory, the boy after having finished his term of imprisonment will return to the reformatory to complete his term of imprisonment, but under no circumstances will a sentence of imprisonment be kept hanging over him until he is discharged from the reformatory."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PROVIDENT FUNDS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHALMERS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds be taken into consideration. He said :—' The Report of the Committee has been in the hands of Hon'ble Members and it explains, I think, pretty fully every amendment and every change that has been made in the Bill. These amendments are for the most part of a formal character, and it is unnecessary for me to say more now. If any Hon'ble Member desires any further explanation, I shall be glad to give it on behalf of the Committee."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHIB BALWANT RAO BHUSKUTE said :—" My Lord,—Cases do not unfrequently occur in which respectable public servants with decent incomes often die through some untoward accident or another leaving behind them a large family which is only a slur on their memory. This is an indeed painful thing, but in so far as it is painful it is unavoidable. The circumstances of their penury are not associated with any improvidence on their part. They are merely accidental and therefore wholly beyond anyone's control. Nothing therefore can afford a more convincing proof of the humanity of Your Excellency's Government than the measure now placed before the Legislature. That it was expedient and necessary is beyond any doubt. Again the line of demarcation where attachment is to begin and its operation to cease has been very considerately laid down. The sum of Rs. 2,000 is a barely sufficient amount for starting business with, or for following a tolerably productive employment. Only this the Bill contemplates protecting from attachment.

" I would, however, wish that the present application of a ' Provident Fund constituted by the authority of the Government of India for the benefit of any class or classes of its employers' be extended to a far wider extent.

" My friend the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu and myself were requested by the Honorary Secretary, ' Sind Mutual Family Relief Fund' and several other similar officers of similar organisations to move for the extension of the proposed Act to their institutions. Neither my friend nor I was on the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred. Yet some of the members constituting it were consulted. They told us of the cogent difficulties in the way of legislation, such funds being more or less uncertain in their nature and dependent on the voluntary contributions of their organisers and subsequent members. Satisfying myself that sufficient attention was given to their request, I did not think of moving any amendment to the Bill as recommended by the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said :—" My hon'ble friend Mr. Bhuskute has referred to a number of funds the case of which was under the

consideration of the Select Committee upon representations made by their Secretaries. Latterly there have sprung up all over India a number of small societies of persons who combine together under some provision of this kind. They enrol themselves in a society, very often under the Limited Liability Act, and they make a promise mutually that when any one of them dies the other subscribers to the fund shall pay a certain amount, to be handed over to the representatives of the deceased or to the persons who have suffered loss by the death of the deceased. Now, these funds, so far as they go, are very laudable institutions, but the difficulty which we meet in striving to apply the rules of the proposed Act to these funds is this, that it is obviously impossible for us to lay down rules which would have the effect of enabling any person to defraud his creditors by the mere act of using part of his money for a voluntary insurance on his life. If we were to meet the request of all these petty funds to prevent their mutual subscriptions from being attached by the Courts, we do not know where a principle of that sort would stop. The result would be that we will have to apply the same measures to the voluntary insurance in big insurance companies, and we would thus enable persons who may be in debt to remove the money they possess from the control of creditors by the simple operation of insuring their lives or passing the money into some insurance company's possession. It was for this reason that we drew the sharp distinction between compulsory deposits, which are taken from a man as part of the considerations of his service of employment, and the merely voluntary deposits which a man may pay into a fund whether he pleases or not.

"It seems to us that a great distinction can be drawn in respect to the protection which we are to give to monies subscribed under these two circumstances. A man who subscribes compulsorily to a Provident Fund as part of the condition of his receiving his income, may reasonably obtain protection in respect of the monies he subscribes; but a man who has got into debt, and who voluntarily taking his money from any possible control of his creditors passes it into one of these Provident Funds, should not and does not thereby get any protection.

"It is part of that same distinction between compulsory depositors and voluntary depositors that we think applies also to the case of these petty funds in respect to which Mr. Bhuskute has made his representation, and this prevents us applying the principle of the present Bill to those societies to which he alludes."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said.—"I would only add one word to what the Hon'ble Sir James Westland has said. Before the Bill was originally drafted, as well as in Select Committee, we did carefully consider whether we could extend the benefits of this measure to other societies, and after careful and anxious consideration, we came to the same conclusion that the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute has himself come to, namely, not to extend it to purely voluntary societies. The essence of this Bill is that special provisions are applied to payments taken under special terms from men who joined the service and under the terms of their service subscribed to those funds. If we were to attempt to apply them to voluntary societies, we must also regulate these societies, and we could only do that by introducing the whole of the elaborate machinery of what are commonly known in England as the Friendly Societies Acts. Whether these Acts are applicable to the circumstances of India I do not know. At any rate we could not introduce them with all their elaborate machinery into a Bill of this kind. That would be a matter for separate and very serious consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

GENERAL CLAUSES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the General Clauses Acts, 1868 and 1887, be taken into consideration. He said:—"May I say again in moving that this Report be taken into consideration, as I think I said in presenting the Report, that this is not a Bill for altering the law but simply a Bill which deals with questions of language. It leaves the Legislature with a perfectly free hand for any provision it may hereafter choose to enact. The only object of the Bill is to define the meaning of the expressions used where the Act itself does not put a different interpretation upon them. I think I may again describe the Bill as I ventured to describe it originally, namely, as a measure to prevent slips and accidents in the Legislative Department."

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES said:—"My Lord, I made some criticisms at our last meeting on one definition and one omission in this Bill, but following the laudable and prudent examples of the Hon'ble Rao Sahibs Bhuskute and Ananda Charlu, I do not propose to move an amendment on the definition of good faith. Personally I still prefer the old definition, yet as an authority like the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep sees his way to accept the new one, and the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans thinks that the point raised by me is not of very great importance, the Council will feel inclined, as no doubt it is right to do when there is a difference of opinion, to follow the responsible person, the Hon'ble Legal Member, in the matter. I should like to say, however, that there seems a difficulty in accepting the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers' view, that because concrete terms such as bills of exchange, moveable and immoveable property, can be defined differently for the purpose of different Acts, therefore the definition of the cardinal virtues may vary. Good faith, honesty, truth,—surely the Government of India should never change its conception of these. I only hope that when the consolidated Penal Code sees the light of day, we shall find that the words 'due care and attention' qualify all those sections where 'good faith' is used. Nor, my Lord, shall I waste time in asking the Council for an opinion on the omission to recite in the General Clauses Act the artificial interpretation of the word 'may,' though I may, that is I must, thank the Hon'ble Legal Member for his courtesy in explaining its origin. It is to be regretted, I think, that our draftsmen here did not keep it out of Indian Law. But we have got it now, and apparently the labour of eliminating it is not considered worth the trouble. So let it remain, but only as a signpost of what to avoid in future legislation. My Lord, I should like to add one word more about the Bill as a whole, considering it as a specimen or instalment of our Legislative work. The making of careful and absolutely accurate definitions is, we all know, a most difficult and laborious task, and clear and comprehensive as is this bill, all those who have to interpret or administer the law will owe a debt of gratitude to the Hon'ble Legal Member for the pains which he has bestowed upon it. At the same time I would venture to point out that in itself, a mere interpreting Act is a small, I might even say a trivial, thing compared with the reforms in our substantive law that are needed. I am acquainted with some of the difficulties which hamper the Government of India in dealing with the subject I referred to last week: the arduous fight they are waging against plague, pestilence and famine would alone tax all their energies and occupy all their time just now. And of course one recognises that, whether great questions are hanging in the air or not, ordinary legislative reform must go on as usual. All I say is that, except to those who can get a peep behind the scenes, the spectacle of the Government of India passing a General Clauses Act or even an Act for reforming young gentlemen who misbehave, while the indebtedness question is not touched, presents something of the appearance of Nero fiddling while Rome is burning, and it would be well to bear this in mind. I will say nothing more except that I rejoice that the Hon'ble Legal Member is going to cease trying to dragoon the agriculturists of India into common sense by legislation, from the vain endeavour to turn by law the zemindars and raiyats into a nation of canny Scotch elders. That perilous policy has been tried long enough and has failed utterly. My Lord, only yesterday, opposite your lordship's own gate,

attached to the walls of the Home Office, I saw a somewhat suggestive notice—'Rubbish for the filling of tanks can be obtained here *gratis*.' If only the Hon'ble Legal Member would tear a few pages or a few sections out of the Civil Procedure Code, and add them to the pile!"

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said:—"I had on the last occasion assured the Hon'ble Member that the objections that he had to this particular definition of good faith would receive attention at the discussion of the measure. I have since looked still further into it and I find that my former ideas are confirmed. First of all, it must be remembered, as has been observed by the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, that this is merely a drafting Act. It is an Act for making definitions to avoid all discussion as to what particular words are to mean when they are employed in future Acts. It is not retrospective. It is only intended to stop all discussion and make clear what is the meaning of particular words in all new Acts made from this time except when the context or something in the Act provides differently or renders it necessary to put another meaning upon it. Under those circumstances the question really is whether there is any need at all for the definition of the words 'good faith' and whether this is a proper definition. First of all as regards the propriety of that definition. That can be disposed of very shortly. It is the definition which accords with the ordinary meaning of the English language, and it accords, as I understand, with the meaning which would be placed upon it from the point of view of the cardinal virtues spoken of by the Hon'ble Member, because a man is certainly not in ordinary life to be considered to have done a thing in bad faith because he has done it negligently. We know very well from the records of the Post Office that a certain number of letters are sent without any address. That is considerable negligence no doubt, but one would certainly not say that it was bad faith or anything of that kind. Good faith in plain English and according to the moralists and according to the ordinary understanding of men is opposed to bad faith—*bonâ fides* to *mala fides*—and the question of negligence does not come in at all in the proper definition of the words, except in so far as very gross negligence might be considered to be some evidence of *mala fides*. Very gross negligence may bring you to what one Judge called the border line between the grossest negligence and criminal intention. But when you come to deal with the expression good faith, which there is no difficulty in dealing with in the ordinary English language, and which bears a clear meaning, you find that in various Acts and for various purposes it was necessary to tack on some other meaning to the original meaning and to add some other matter which gave it a different kind of complexion. Now the question that we have before us is this: We find that the latest House of Lords decisions have practically recalled these words to their proper use. They have said that good faith means good faith as opposed to bad faith, and that it is consistent with honest negligence that what good faith means is honesty of intention and what bad faith means is dishonesty of intention. Now under those circumstances the only question we have to consider is how has this word been used in our past legislation, and is there any reason for making the definition at all in the General Clauses Act. In order to consider this I have been at the pains of considering the various Acts in which it has been used. One of the first instances in which we come across it is in the reported cases on the Act for the Protection of Judicial Officers in 1850. There they were protected for acts done in 'good faith' in their judicial capacity, but it was laid down in the judicial decisions that these words did not protect them unless they had acted with due care and attention, or, as some of the cases put it, that if there was very gross negligence shown, that would deprive them of the protection. There were a good many cases. Some of them went into very curious questions. They went into the question of how much learning or how much care and attention could be expected from an ordinary average judicial officer, and how much carelessness he might be allowed to exercise in the interpretation of the Act, supposing his interpretation was opposed to the plain meaning of an Act, the question being whether he was to be protected where he had acted without jurisdiction. Well, this proviso to the words 'good faith' became established by a series of decisions, and accordingly in the Penal Code there is a provision that nothing shall be considered to be done in good faith which is not done with due care and attention, practically embodying in the

Penal Code the result of those decisions which had been come to on the Act of 1850. Then there was another class of Acts altogether dealing with transfer of property, and there the words 'transferee in good faith and for value' was constantly to be found. There again the question of good faith was a different one. There it really came to be held that good faith really meant very much the same as in good faith and without notice. Notice, as the Council are probably aware, in law covers a number of things. It covers not merely actual knowledge of a fact, but the existence of facts which ought to have put a person who is going to buy property on enquiry, which enquiry would have led to the knowledge of the facts and many other refinements of equity. So the result is that where the words 'good faith' have been used in cases of transfer of property in connection with those words 'in good faith and for value', there have been numerous cases decided upon it turning mainly on the question of what would constitute notice, what would put a man on enquiry, and so on; but in this case, of course, good faith has a somewhat different meaning from what it has in the Penal Code and other Acts. Then again we find that the words have been used in various Acts in conjunction with other words, and I will give the Council some instances. First of all we find that it was used in the Indian Limitation Act—a transferee in good faith and for value. It was found so difficult to find out what a transferee in good faith was that they struck it out in the last Act and only kept the words 'transferee for value'; but the words still survive in several of the other Acts. In the Transfer of Property Act you find that a man who makes improvements on property which is not his own is entitled to the value of those improvements when he is turned out, if he made them believing in 'good faith' that he was the owner. In another section you will find with regard to fraudulent transfers, that nothing in this section shall affect a transferee in 'good faith' and for consideration. Then we come to another Act, the Specific Relief Act. There you find the words 'a transferee who has paid his money in good faith and without notice.' There the draftsman thought it necessary to bring in the words 'in good faith and without notice,' but it makes a great deal of confusion, because in the Transfer of Property Act there can be no doubt that the words 'any transferee in good faith and for consideration' will be held to mean a transferee in good faith and without notice, but in the other Act you find the words 'and without notice' added to the words good faith. Therefore the words 'good faith' must be differently construed in the one Act and in the other. Then we come to the Negotiable Instruments Act. There you have that a payment in due course is a payment in good faith and without negligence. There good faith must mean one thing and negligence another. They are two separate things, and yet in the decisions on the Act of 1850, 'good faith' is treated as importing absence of negligence or the presence of due care and attention. Under these circumstances I think the Hon'ble Member will see that it is desirable that in future we should have a clear meaning for 'good faith,' and that it is desirable that it should be in harmony with our views of the 'cardinal virtues' and that it is desirable that it should be a clear and distinct definition, and that when we wish to add something to that definition it should be done by additional words or by a special definition for a special Act. In our present Acts I am sorry to say there is a good deal of room for discussion as regards the meaning of the words. I have ventured to take up the time of the Council because the Hon'ble Member having gone into this matter, I thought that it was not only due to him to show that the matter had been fully considered, but that it was necessary that the Council also should be aware that we had not done this without full consideration."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN said:—"My hon'ble friend Mr. James introduced much liveliness into the debates on this Bill and has now dragged myself into the lists. He has called attention to a question of very great importance which deeply interests him. The question of the indebtedness of the agriculturists in India is a matter which has had the very earnest attention of Your Excellency and myself. It is not the fault of the Government of India

that this matter has not been brought forward more prominently in the course of the present Session. It was my particular hope that before this Session closed, I should be able to place before the Council some of the conclusions at which the Government of India had, in this matter arrived, but, as the Hon'ble Mr. James has himself suggested, the enormous task of battling with plague and famine has completely engrossed the energies of the Local Governments, and it has been impossible to obtain from them in time for the purpose of the present Session their final conclusions on the great issues, which have been committed to their opinion."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said :—"I am much obliged to my hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans for the interesting historical sketch he has given us of this term 'good faith,' and I can only say that I heartily agree with all that he has said. I was not aware myself of the history of the definition in the Indian Penal Code; but it seems to be this, that the Indian Courts have worked out by a series of decisions a somewhat artificial definition differing from the ordinary meaning of the term in the English language, and differing from the line of decision in the English Courts and that the catena of Indian decisions has been followed in the Indian Penal Code. I think most Hon'ble Members will agree with me that it is well to get away as far as we can from an artificial and unnatural definition of terms. We have to use sometimes terms relating to what the Hon'ble Mr. James calls 'the cardinal virtues.' In ordinary language we all understand what is meant by the term good faith. We mean to say that a man has acted honestly, and we mean to say that he has not acted dishonestly. The term is used in all kinds of acts and is continually cropping up. I think it is far better for the future that when we use that term its ordinary natural English meaning should be restored to it. There are many cases where a man ought to be made liable for negligence, but when you are going to make a man so liable, I think you ought to say so in terms and not cast on him the slur of bad faith because he acted negligently. There are certain forms of conduct where it is wholly a question of inference whether a man acted in good faith or negligently, that is always a question of fact, but where a question of fact is to be determined, I think it would be a monstrous thing to brand him as having acted in bad faith because he has not come up to a high standard of diligence. Of course there are cases where a man properly is held liable for negligence, and in these cases for the future we shall express the law in these terms, namely, that a man is not protected unless he has acted in good faith and with due care and caution.

"My hon'ble friend Mr. James has travelled somewhat beyond the immediate scope of this Bill. He points out—and of course I agree with him—that this is a measure which only deals with questions of form—it is a mere draftsman's measure—and he calls our attention to what we cannot but all feel that we are now in times of great stress and danger. I do not think, however, that because we happen now to be in times of peril and danger and stress, that that is any reason for neglecting the ordinary work of the day. We must go on with our ordinary work, doing it as best we can. We shall not diminish the dangers which beset us by neglecting our ordinary daily tasks and sitting looking at others with open mouths and eyes. What can we do in the Legislative Council? I think we have done all we can. We have invested the Governments who have to carry out administrative measures with full powers and by legislation we can do nothing more. The stress of the work must fall upon the administrative officers and no legislation can help them in that.

"As regards the other subject which, like King Charles' head cropped up in my friend's speech—the question of debtor and creditor—that is a subject which we have often considered long and anxiously. We may be able to do something: I do not know; I am not very sanguine myself. I have seen various experiments tried, and, sitting as a Judge at home, I have tried various plans, and I am sorry to say that the result of the various arbitrary measures which I have endeavoured to adopt to help debtors has simply been to encourage them to run more deeply into debt. I remember when first I sat as a County Court Judge, I was very much horrified to find that working men ordinarily borrowed money at a rate of interest of 250 per cent. That was the ordinary rate at which working men got small loans. Having the

matter in my own hands, and the case not being appealable, I thought that monstrous, and that I would not allow such interest, and I either stayed execution of the judgment, or I said I would only give judgment if the creditor would consent to a reduction to a fair amount of interest. What was the result? That as soon as this decision became known, there was a rush of men seeking to borrow at any price, and day after day in Court debtors used to come up cheerfully before me and say, 'You made such and such an order in the case of so and so, please make a similar order in my case.' I tried various other plans, and so have other Judges, and I think nearly all of us came to the conclusion that all we could do was to enforce the law; but it was no use trying to make a special law to protect the people against themselves. However, one is always willing to learn and if any feasible plan—any plan which will hold water—is brought forward, I for one will give it the most anxious and careful consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (EMERGENCY) LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill to enable local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble JOY GOBIND LAW said:—"I wish to say a few words in respect to the amendment of which I have given notice. So far as I have been able to learn this Bill had its origin in an application from the Karachi Municipality for a loan to be granted to them by the Government in order to meet the expenditure in connection with the plague. I confess, my Lord, that sub-clause 1 of clause 2 came to me as somewhat of a surprise. Hon'ble Members are aware that after the famine in 1856, Lord Lawrence boldly declared that the Government of India is to be responsible for famine relief, and this authority ought to be held sacred. Since then, my Lord, that has been the settled policy of the Government of India, confirmed by the Secretary of State, and more than one Viceroy and more than one Secretary of State have carried that policy into practice. Therefore it appeared to me that the clause I have referred to seemed to me to be a new departure from the settled practice and settled policy in such cases. Is the Government of India going to share its grave responsibilities with municipalities and District Boards? I happen to have some knowledge of these municipalities and a few of the District Boards. I know, my Lord, that they are not able fully to carry out the purposes for which those bodies were brought into existence; that they had the greatest difficulty in making both ends meet; that they were not able to put their roads in proper repair, to make new roads when necessary, to provide tolerably good drinking water, to provide drainage and sanitary improvements in regard to which we know that the Government of India and the Secretary of State are taking every opportunity of pressing upon their attention. Such, my Lord, being the condition of these bodies, it appears to me to be utterly infructuous to attempt to throw such a heavy burden as the Bill contemplates upon them when, as we know, they are not able to perform the primary duties which local enactments have cast upon them. These are the reasons, my Lord, for my submitting this amendment to this Council. If the Hon'ble Sir James Westland would refer the matter to a Select Committee, I should be quite satisfied, but in the meantime I would move that sub clause 1 of clause 2 of this Bill be omitted and that the numbering of the following clauses be altered accordingly."

The Hon'ble PUNDIT BISHAMBAR NATH said:—"The omission of sub-clause 1 of section 2 from the Bill is, I submit, desirable, and it is not expedient, for the reasons given by the Hon'ble Member on my right (Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law),

that more elasticity should be given to the borrowing powers of public bodies, such as municipalities and District Boards. It is a pity, indeed, and it is deplorable that famine and pestilence are stalking in the land hand in hand; and I know that we must have the sinews of war at hand to cope with the enemy. Your Excellency's Government, I am aware, has left no stone unturned to meet the calamity. I know also that the emergency is a temporary one; and it is a consummation devoutly to be wished for, that the emergency were soon over. My Lord, I understand that the Famine Code already provides that whenever any such expenditure, such as we now have to meet, has to be incurred, that it is the duty of the Municipal bodies and the District Boards to provide for any extraordinary expenditure that might be entailed thereby, but I also understand that their liability to such expenditure is limited to their present and existing resources. It would not, therefore, be advisable to enable them by legislation to borrow money for the purposes of meeting the relief in the event of a dreadful famine. Their means for ordinary purposes are already hampered; and for these reasons, I submit, that the clause which has just been referred to be omitted from the Bill."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I did not wish to interrupt the Hon'ble Member while he was speaking, but the Rules of Business provide that, when an amendment is moved, the member in charge of the Bill is entitled to speak next after the mover of the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said:—"I think that the motion which has been made to omit the first clause of section 2 is to a certain extent based upon a misunderstanding, and I have to acknowledge, therefore, the tone in which the mover of the amendment spoke, in saying that he was not particularly committed to the precise terms of his amendment, and would, under certain circumstances, not press it. I do not wish to enter with him into any discussion as to what local bodies may be expected to do or not to do within their ordinary municipal functions; but I am afraid that I am obliged to challenge altogether his views on the question as to whether the affording of famine relief comes within the purposes of municipal and local bodies. I quite admit that the law in India is not uniform on this subject, but I shall presently state what the various sections in the various laws on this matter prescribe, and I think if I can show that Municipal Boards and District Boards have authority to spend money on famine relief, there can be no harm in giving them power, if they find their balances are not sufficient to meet their objects, to go into the market or to borrow temporarily. I wish to draw special attention to the wording of the sub-section. I can quite understand the strong objection to a law prescribing that the local authority, as defined in the Act, must, under the directions of the Governor General in Council, borrow money on the security of its funds and apply it to any purpose. That is not the object of the present law. It is not to saddle Municipal or District Boards with any expenditure which they are not competent at present to incur. It is meant purely to apply to the cases in which they are competent to incur the expenditure, or in which they are under an obligation to incur the expenditure, and its object is merely to enable them to borrow money for carrying out purposes for which they may find their existing means are not altogether adequate. Now, on a question of principle, might I be permitted to refer for a moment to what has been laid down on this matter in the Famine Commission Report. The mover of the amendment referred to certain instructions and undertakings which had been given by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. He went back as far as 1866. What he said is perfectly true. The Government of India have undertaken a certain responsibility in respect of famine relief, and that responsibility, I am sure, the two Hon'ble Members who have just spoken will admit the Government are doing their best to meet. But the Government is entitled, and ought to be entitled, to call to its aid Municipal and District Boards, and, as a matter of fact, it does so. The section of the Famine Commission's Report, which refers to this matter, is this:—

"'It was observed by the Secretary of State, and we think with perfect justice, that "however plain may be the primary obligation of the State to do all that is possible toward

preserving the lives of the people, it would be most unwise to overlook the great danger of tacitly accepting, if not the doctrine, at least the practice of making the general revenues bear the whole burden of meeting all local difficulties, or of relieving all local distress, and of supplying the needful funds by borrowing in a shape that establishes a permanent charge for all future time. . . . The question which is thus raised of how to make local resources aid in meeting local wants is no doubt one of great difficulty and complexity especially in a country like India . . . The duty of the State does not extend further than to see that the needful means are supplied for giving effect to this principle and for distributing the local burdens arising from its practical application in the manner in which shall be most equitable and least onerous to those who have to bear them.'"

"So far this is a quotation from the Secretary of State. After this the Commission go on to say on their own part.—'This sense of responsibility would, of course, be most effectually quickened by meeting famine expenditure out of the proceeds of local taxation, and by administering the relief through representative members of the tax-paying body, themselves responsible for providing all needful funds. There are, however, insurmountable difficulties in the way of any but a very partial development of such a system in India at the present time.'

"Then they go on to discuss other matters; but that is the principle laid down and accepted by the Government of India. It is a principle also which has been accepted by the Legislature both of the Government of India and by the local Legislatures. In all cases there are distinct directions to the local authorities. The directions are not altogether uniform, but still I shall be able to show that in every province where there is famine at present there is a distinct direction that the local bodies must bear their share in meeting the expenditure that arises out of it. Bombay, for example, is the most hardly stricken province in India. The Bombay District Municipalities Act, VI of 1873, puts this principle in a much stronger form than any Municipal Act in the rest of India. Section 24 says:—'It shall be the duty of every municipality to make adequate provision, out of the municipal property and funds, for the following matters within the Municipal District under its authority.' Then follow a number of duties among which is 'the establishment and maintenance of relief and relief works in time of famine or scarcity.'

"In three other Provinces also which are at present severely stricken by famine—the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Burma—it is laid down in Act XVIII of 1889 for the Central Provinces, section 37, in Act XX of 1891 for the Punjab, section 72, and in Act XVII of 1884 for Burma, section 61—that is, Lower Burma—that municipal funds are applicable to purposes of famine relief. Then we go on to the case of the District Boards. I find in the Bengal Act III of 1885, section 99, that, 'It shall be lawful for a District Board, subject to such limit of expenditure as may be prescribed by the Commissioner, to take such measures as it thinks fit for the relief of the famine within its district and for that purpose to—..... open and maintain such relief works as may be necessary.'

"Then I take up the Act relating to District Boards in the Punjab (XX of 1883) and I find (section 20) that the 'Local Government may direct that any of the following matters shall, subject to such exceptions and condition as it may make and impose, be under the control and administration of a District Board within the area subject to its authority.' Then follow certain matters among which are 'the construction, repair and maintenance of famine preventive works and the establishment and maintenance of such relief works, relief houses and other measures in time of famine or scarcity as may be entrusted to the charge of the Board by the Local Government.'

"I take up the Local Boards Act of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (XIV of 1883) where (section 24) it is stated that 'every District Board shall, so far as the funds at its disposal will permit, but subject to such exceptions and conditions as the Local Government may, from time to time, make and impose, provide for the control and administration of the following matters within the area, subject to its authority' and among these matters are the 'the establishment and maintenance of such relief works in time of famine or scarcity as may be entrusted to the charge of the Board by the Local Government.'

"I need not quote the Famine Codes of the various Provinces, because all these Famine Codes are based on the law current in the several Provinces, and all lay down that for certain purposes the district officers are to call in the aid of Municipal and District Boards in the administration of their famine duties. I am glad also to be able to say that this obligation has been so far recognised that expenditure has been already incurred to no inconsiderable extent by the District Boards in various parts of India in meeting the existing famine. Now I do not wish to enter into any question as to how far Municipal and District Boards may be expected to undertake these duties. The principle upon which we go in that respect is that, although the first duty in time of scarcity falls upon those local Boards, still it is not intended that they should exhaust their means, and the Government at present undertakes the main duty of famine relief. The Municipal Committee or District Board aids in all these matters when it is within its legal power to do so, and may reasonably be expected to do so. I admit that in the case of municipalities in Bengal there is no such provision, but I say that provision exists even in Bengal in the case of the district authorities.

"I have shown, therefore, that the principle adopted by the law is that the local authorities have a responsibility in the matter of meeting famine relief. I admit that the ultimate responsibility rests with the Government, and that the Government having more ample funds at its disposal, having long been prepared for these calamities, may reasonably be expected to come forward and bear by far the larger burden of famine relief. But the District Boards do bear part of the charge, and where they do bear part of the charge and where the law imposes upon them an obligation to bear part of it, it is quite consistent with the existing law to provide that, if they desire to borrow money on the security of their funds for meeting their obligation, they should have legal power to do so, and that is all the present law which is now proposed to the Council proposes to do. It imposes upon them no obligation. It is not intended to give the Government the power of saying that they must run into debt in order to discharge their duties. Their duties are defined quite irrespective of this particular Act, but I think it is perfectly legitimate to say to local Boards and Municipalities that the mere fact of their having overspent their balances, or having found themselves as one or two municipalities at present do find themselves, devoid of the actual cash balances necessary to meet their obligations, they shall not for that reason be excused altogether from fulfilling them. I do not think that on the other side of India the Municipal Boards are unwilling to bear a share in the burden of famine relief; they are at the present moment doing so. But this Bill is not meant to confer upon them powers which they do not possess; nor to impose upon them any new expenditure which at present they may not be called upon to discharge."

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI said:—"What I intended to say after my friend the Hon'ble Pundit Bishambar Nath had made his statement, is now explained by the Hon'ble the Financial Member. As I have understood the Bill from the first it was not brought forward before this Council for the purpose of deciding as to whether this expenditure is to be met from the general reverues of the country or from the moneys assigned to the Provincial Governments, or out of local funds, or to throw any burden on the Local Governments or on the municipalities, or on the District Boards, but that it was simply intended as a temporary measure to enable Local Governments, Municipalities and District Boards to tide over the difficulty for the present, because the Bill states 'that whereas it is expedient to enable local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies,' and it goes on to give a list of the temporary emergencies which are at present requiring additional funds,—the giving of relief and establishment and maintenance of relief works in time of famine or scarcity, being the first in such list; and what I understood from this was an intention to enable Local Governments at their discretion to do everything in their power to relieve the distress. For instance, they might advance moneys to certain classes of people in order to enable them to go to work, spin yarn, weave cloth and so on, so as not to allow them to fall into distress. The big question as to who is finally to bear the expenditure or the loss or both as the case may be, must yet be an open question, as, notwithstanding what the Hon'ble Financial Member has

said, I do not think the Government can have already decided it, because before Government decides that question, the representations of the Local Governments and the representations of the municipalities and District Boards through the Local Governments, will have to be very carefully considered, and then and then only a final decision come to, and that as this is only a temporary measure in order to enable the local authorities to tide over temporary difficulties which are very exceptional, it is desirable to give the power which is intended to be given by this Bill leaving the question of responsibility to be determined hereafter, when a full and proper consideration can be given to it."

The Hon'ble MR. PLAYFAIR said :—" My Lord, I think it is very probable that in establishing urban relief works, one difficulty will be to prevent calls being made upon the municipality by those inhabiting the agricultural area outside of its limits. Artisans or operatives following a special trade are, generally speaking, drawn from the country to the town. These do not as a rule sever their connection with their native villages and not unfrequently keep this up by leaving their families there to follow agricultural pursuits. If income failed them in the towns they would most probably return home to assist in doing what could be done in the preparation of land for future crops. On the other hand those who do not follow a special trade and are of the landless class will be obliged to accept such other employment in the town or elsewhere as may be obtainable, and in this way they will in all probability eke out a living. If not, they would have to seek charitable relief either from private individuals or from the State, but it does not seem clear why the owners of property in a municipal area, who in their own interests may in times of scarcity do much for the preservation of their tenants or operatives, should be called upon by special taxation to provide also for the other members of the urban community. This leads to the question, my Lord, whether municipalities have not fair grounds for a claim upon the Famine Insurance Fund on behalf of citizens as well as the District Magistrate who, as a matter of course, prefers a claim upon the Government on behalf of the rural population. The Famine Insurance Fund was started for the preservation of life against a failure of crops, and direct calls are only made upon it under emergency.

" I would proceed a step further, my Lord, and ask whether communities suffering from or jeopardised by the outbreak of such a dangerous epidemic disease as the plague should not also be considered as worthy of relief under this Insurance Fund. It is very evident that municipalities and other corporations have not thought it necessary in the past to contemplate a heavy expenditure on account of the probable appearance of such a dangerous disease as the plague, just as they have not considered it necessary to lay up a reserve fund for the damage that may follow upon a cyclone, and it would appear that much may be said in favour of expenditure for the stamping out of plague being met by the Provincial if not by the Imperial revenues. Omitting reference to Calcutta, which has special powers under its Municipal Act, and looking to the financial position of the municipalities throughout Bengal, it is very evident that the assessment has reached what has been considered by the general public to be the limit of taxation. So much is this the case that it is not apparent what security in the nature of increased taxation would be forthcoming for large borrowings.

" The present Bill will evidently not become applicable to these municipalities, for in addition to their having reached the maximum of taxation, the Bengal Municipal Act does not seem to provide for any new form of taxation, although Acts of other provinces do allow for ' the levying of any other taxation ' with the sanction of Government. The position seems to be that the Bengal municipalities can only offer indifferent security for payment of interest demands and instalments of sinking funds on capital borrowed for the purposes of the Bill before the Council, and it is very certain that whatever risk the Government might take in giving loans to municipalities, the general public would not be very ready to provide capital without security. It seems to me therefore that the outlay contemplated by the Bill on the occurrence of famine and plague in the municipalities of Bengal at least will fall upon the shoulders of the Government, and to this I do not object."

The Hon'ble MR. CADELL said:—"My Lord, I did not intend to take up the time of the Council with respect to this Bill, but as so many Members have spoken against the clause under discussion, I am anxious to state the conviction derived from considerable experience of local authorities in the North-Western Provinces, that there are many such local authorities which will not thank the hon'ble mover of the amendment for wishing to deprive them of the safe, and in my opinion, suitable discretion allowed to them by the Bill. Surely if there is any reality in self-government, these authorities should be permitted to decide for themselves whether they shall raise money for the help of their fellow-citizens in times of scarcity and famine. In some parts of the country there are old decayed towns the impoverished inhabitants of which are the first to feel the effect of high prices, and which may need relief long before relief works are undertaken by Government, and even where such relief works are never likely to be undertaken, and in all cases it seems to me right and proper that local authorities (and here I am thinking chiefly of municipalities) should do what they can to alleviate distress in their neighbourhood. As to the practice hitherto, there can, I think, be no doubt; in times of scarcity, if a municipality has funds, it devotes them to works which are useful to the town and the construction of which will be helpful to its population. It would, I think, be very undesirable that, while one Board was doing its duty readily and effectively, having funds to do so, another Board having temporarily exhausted its funds, should sit idly by and do nothing for its distressed inhabitants.

"I am glad to notice that there is no suggestion that there is any danger that local authorities will be harshly treated by Government, and we may, I think, rest assured that, even if local authorities wished to ruin themselves, 'the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council' will not be given to loans which are likely to injure or permanently cramp the local authorities applying for such loans."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said:—"As far as I have been able to follow the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, it appeared that the bodies which this Bill will affect are divisible into two classes—one a class who are at present empowered to spend money on the establishment of relief works, and the other a class who are not so empowered, and I understood him to say that the Bengal Municipalities are not empowered to do anything of the kind under the present state of the law."

SIR JAMES WESTLAND:—"I believe that is the case."

SIR GRIFFITH EVANS:—"If so, we see at once that the position of the Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law who has moved the amendment is a perfectly different one from the position of the Members who represent the North-Western Provinces. They might fairly say we hail an Act which enables us, in cases where it is hard to discharge obligations which we are ordinarily called upon to discharge, to borrow money for the purpose, but it is quite a different thing here in Bengal, and I gather in Madras, too, where this duty has never been placed upon the municipalities and is not cast upon them now. The position of these municipalities is, I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law, in many respects rather deplorable. They are short of funds. They are constituted primarily to see to the roads, to the water-supply, and to the conservancy. These are their necessary duties. Those duties they find it difficult to discharge, and I am sorry to see there is a tendency to throw on them other duties that they cannot perform.

"They have been charged to some extent with education. If they have not got money enough for roads, water and their conservancy, what is the use of talking about education? There is I believe a further proposal that they should pay for a Veterinary Department and for improving the breed of mules, horses and asses. Now on the top of all this they find that they are by a side wind apparently let in in many cases for loans for famine relief, although that is no part of their substantial Act. They are driven, as in some cases they complain, to undertake expenses with regard to education and with regard to other things which they have no sufficient funds for. How far those complaints are well founded or not is not for me to say, but it is probable that when the Bengal

Council comes to deal with the matter a good deal will be heard of these complaints, and now this Bill apparently gives the Bengal Municipalities the power of raising these loans; if they have no power to spend money on famine works, why give them the power to borrow money for this purpose? The Act, at any rate, should be restricted to those parts of India in which the municipalities are charged with these duties, and, if it is wise to allow them to mortgage, give them a discretionary power to raise loans for these purposes, but to give other municipalities power for purposes which are not within the Acts which constitute them at all is a strange kind of legislation."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said :—"This Act has been described as merely permissive and not one that throws any additional burden upon the municipalities and other bodies. I know that in terms it does not, but once an Act makes it the duty, that duty is easily forced upon them. We have, in our Presidency at least, a section of the Municipal Act which has received the historic name of the 'bludgeon section' by means of which where a municipality would not carry out any duties imposed upon them by the Act, by means of that section, the authority took it into its own hands to have it done by appointing an officer for the purpose of carrying that purpose out. Therefore, the permissiveness is only the first step towards making the ground prepared for the application of a stringent section, and I may also say that the duty of making a fund against famine is not cast upon, I think at present, the municipalities of Madras. All that has been said against the application of this Act to Bengal must be said with equal force, if not with greater force, in regard to the Madras Presidency. If anything, Bengal is much more rich than Madras, and if rich Bengal complains to have this task thrown upon it, I am sure the poor and benighted Madras ought to. My Lord, the various duties cast upon the municipalities have been referred to by the mover of this amendment. There are certain duties which on the face of them do not belong to a municipality, but have been cast upon it in Madras, and that is, perhaps, one of the grounds why further care ought to be taken that municipalties ought to be exempted from further obligations of this kind. For instance, the municipality in Madras has to contribute a pretty good sum towards the maintenance of the Police in the management of which they have not the slightest power. They have to give away a large sum of money towards hospitals—not hospitals that they maintain—but towards medical education itself to the management of which they have no right whatsoever. They have also to give away large sums of money for purposes of education, in the management of which they have no hand. It is well known that the water system in Madras, though good I think to-day, requires a good deal to be modified, and the drainage is one the very thought of which makes people frightened as to the amount it would cost. Under these circumstances it seems to me that, although the Act as it at present exists does not lay this duty upon the municipalities of Madras and such municipalities, it strikes me that the passing of this Act would cast upon them, if not the duty of spending its current income for the purposes of famine, but possibly the duty of borrowing money for the purpose of helping in the alleviation of famine. The Famine Commission Report has been referred to, but the Famine Commission Report is not law, and when I read the Bengal Municipal Act and the Bengal Famine Code sometime back I was not a little surprised that the Famine Code throws the duty of relieving people in the earlier stages of distress upon the municipalities and the District Boards, though there was no foundation in law for that duty to be cast upon them. But, my Lord, I go further and say that not only is the law objectionable in so far as where those municipalities are concerned upon whom the duty is not laid at present, but I go further and say it is a law which ought not to be passed even in regard to bodies upon which at present the duty lies. The duty that lies under the Act is the duty of employing the current income of the municipality for the purpose of relieving distress, but the power that this will give is to convert that duty, not only to a duty of supplying the current income, but also to pledge the future income for the purposes of the present generation. In that view I think that even in regard to those municipalities upon which the duty is cast at present to render relief it is a duty which is limited to the current income and not to pledge future income by borrowing loans for the purpose."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said :—"I merely wished to point out that Hon'ble Members seem to labour under some misapprehension as to this measure. This is not a Bill for compelling municipalities or local authorities to run into debt, but to enable them in certain cases, where they desire it, to obtain money on the security of their rates which they could not otherwise obtain. Of course, a Municipality or Local Board by the terms of the Local Loans Act is prevented from borrowing money except for certain definite purposes, and all that this clause does is to give an optional power to local authorities to borrow money in certain cases outside the general purposes for which they are empowered to borrow. Perhaps it is an administrative question, but there are surely many cases in which a local authority might properly wish to borrow money for the purposes mentioned here. Some of the authorities, as Sir Griffith Evans has pointed out, are under the duty of providing for their inhabitants in times of scarcity. It is clearly advisable that they should have power, if necessary, to borrow money to carry out that duty Other municipalities are under no such duty at all. That being so, I do not suppose they would borrow the money, but it is very easy to imagine cases where a municipality, which is under no direct duty, might nevertheless wish, for the sake of preserving a particular trade, to incur expenditure which might not be authorised by its ordinary borrowing powers. One instance occurs to me. Take the case of the lace-workers of Delhi. I believe at present there is great distress among them. It is an important trade to the city of Delhi. It is important that the trade should not be allowed to die out. It is quite possible that Delhi might wish to borrow money to help the lace-workers who are now in great distress, and it is quite clear that the ordinary famine rules could not be applied to trade of that kind. Where you have skilled workers whose work depends upon the delicacy of touch of their fingers, you could not apply the ordinary famine relief tests to them. You have to make special provision for cases of that kind. It might very well be that ordinary famine funds would not be available under the famine rules requiring test works in a case like the Delhi lace-workers, but yet the city wishing to help these people might desire to borrow money to help them through this period of scarcity. As regards epidemic diseases I do not understand that any question has been raised. Of course, similar considerations apply there."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN said :—It might, perhaps, reassure the Hon'ble Mr. Joy Gobind Law if I interpose with a single word of explanation. As Sir James Westland and the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers have pointed out, the Bill is a purely permissive Bill, and applies entirely to voluntary applications for loans from municipalities or other local authorities, and the case originated out of two voluntary applications which were actually made. One was made by the Kurrachee Municipality for a loan from Government of 1½ lakhs of rupees to assist them in the extirpation of plague from among its community. The other application—I have not the papers to refer to at this moment, and I am not absolutely clear about the facts—was from the Bombay Government on behalf of the Sholapur Municipality. In that Municipality there is a large body of weavers whose occupation has come to a standstill for the time being. In addition to the difficulties of the time, and the hardships from high prices, the Pundits of that region have declared that this is an unlucky year for marriages, and there is, therefore an exceptionally small demand for their commodities, but the relief which the Government was prepared to give these weavers was a relief upon relief works upon which they must toil with their hands and in a manner to which they were not accustomed. The Sholapur Municipality, if it could get money from Government, would willingly employ these weavers themselves, take their goods when they are woven and sell them at a more convenient season and pay the weavers in the meantime the prices of their products. On both these occasions we were advised that the municipalities under the present Act had no valid powers of raising loans from Government but these were two genuine cases in which municipalities of their own accord had asked for money to expend in a manner which they thought proper and convenient, and it was to enable such applications where they were voluntarily made that this proposal has been brought before the Council."

VII

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said :—"*Might I ask Your Excellency's* permission to make a remark. My objection does not seem to have been quite understood. As I understand these Bengal Municipalities have no power to spend money for famine relief works and therefore to spend the money they are enabled to borrow would be *ultra vires* except so far as they get implied power under this Act. This is an Act which has the effect incidentally of giving them permissive power in borrowing for purposes beyond the scope of the Act by which they are constituted and that is a fatal objection to the measure as it stands. As regards what the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn has just said, no doubt the Sholapur case is one in point, but it could be dealt with by a special Act, but it is no excuse for giving Bengal Municipalities permissive power to borrow money to do acts *ultra vires* of the Act under which they are constituted."

SIR JOHN WOODBURN :—"I think it was explained by the Hon'ble Sir James Westland that this Act imposes upon no local authorities any new duty."

SIR GRIFFITH EVANS :—"It gives them the right to borrow in order to do something which they have no power to do and that is I think very curious legislation—the more so as the framers of the Bill seem to disclaim all intention of producing this result."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said :—"The Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans has anticipated to a great extent the remarks I was about to make with reference to this Bill. When it was first brought in, I ventured to suggest to the Hon'ble Mover that it should be published in the local Gazettes in the local languages, in order that it might be carefully considered. I have been away on tour myself, and it has not come before me officially. All the consideration I have been able to give to it has been in the course of this debate. So far as the Bill empowers local authorities who are under their existing Acts able to spend money upon these objects, it appears superfluous. As the Statement of Objects and Reasons explains, the Local Authorities Loans Act enables a local authority to raise a loan for the carrying out of any works which it is legally authorised to carry out; and it is only where a doubt arises as to whether a particular work falls within the legal powers of this local authority that any question of the necessity for this Act can arise. In the case of the Bengal Municipalities it has already been stated that they have no power at present to spend money upon famine relief. They do, as a matter of fact, spend certain sums upon that object, because it is possible under the executive orders of Government to direct ordinary municipal operations in such a way as to practically afford relief for famine. Strictly speaking, they have no power to spend their funds on relief works, and the logical form of the section would be to insert in section 2 after the words 'borrow money on the security of its funds' the words—'and may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and with the approval of the Local Governments, expend its funds for any of the following purposes.' I should have been glad if we had more time—I see it is proposed to pass the Act to-day—to consider whether we should not make some proposal of that kind and take power to expand our general Municipal Law in Bengal on those lines. I do not myself hold that famine relief is an object on which a municipality should not be enabled to spend funds, and as I say indirectly in Bengal we do spend funds in that way. The municipalities have not, however, at present much surplus income. As regards District Boards in Bengal, there is no doubt whatever that they have full power to spend money upon famine relief. Necessarily so, because we make over to them the road cess, and it is a perfectly legitimate and proper thing to spend that money on works for the relief of distress. It is true that the Act is a permissive Act, but as it stands will be perfectly infructuous in Bengal. If the necessities of other parts of India require it, I shall throw no obstacle in the way, but it must be clearly recognised that with regard to Bengal municipalities it does not meet their case."

The Hon'ble BABU JOY GOBIND LAW said :—"I desire to make a remark with reference to what was said as regards this being an enabling Act. We

know what an enabling Act is. As soon as local authorities get powers to raise loans, I am quite sure pressure will be brought upon them to exercise that power. They will have no option in the matter. How can they be opposed to authorities to whom they owe their very existence. So far as regards that clause which I do not think of much importance. But questions have cropped up in the course of this discussion to which it is necessary that more attention and consideration should be given than can be given at the present moment. I would, therefore, take this opportunity of suggesting to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill whether it would not be the best thing under all the circumstances to refer the Bill to a Select Committee before it is finally passed. If the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is willing so to refer it, I shall withdraw the amendment that I made, but if he is not willing, of course the amendment must stand.

The Hon'ble Sir JAMES WESTLAND said :—"I understand that the objections which have been taken to the Bill are that the Bill enables the Government to do certain things which, as I have explained, it has no intention of doing, and to exercise certain powers over Municipal and Local Boards which it is expressly declared it has no intention of exercising. The Bill is intended purely to enable local bodies to borrow funds for the purpose for which they already have legal power to apply their funds, and to fulfil obligations which for want of actual cash balances they are unable to fulfil. If there is any doubt as to the meaning of the words of the Bill, it will be better that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee in order that its language may be made perfectly clear. I would, therefore, propose, if the Hon'ble Mover of this amendment will accept of my motion, that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn, the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu, the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair, the Hon'ble Babu Joy Gobind Law and myself, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Council."

The Hon'ble BABU JOY GOBIND LAW withdrew his amendment.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr Chalmers, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu, the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani, the Hon'ble Mr. Jones and the mover, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Council. He said :—"It is desirable if the Select Committee approve of the Bill that it should be passed this Session. I may mention what I did not mention when asking for leave to introduce the Bill that the questions involved in this Bill have been under discussion with Local Governments for a long time. They have been approved of by the Local Governments, and there is, therefore, no necessity to refer the Bill separately to the Local Governments and to get their opinion on it as it stands, because I shall be able to lay before the Select Committee sufficient evidence of the opinions of Local Governments on the matter generally."

The Hon'ble BABU JOY GOBIND LAW said :—"It strikes me that there will be some injustice done by this Bill. It is in regard to the transfer of a lease. Why should the transfer of a lease cost more money in stamps than a lease land? That is the objection which occurs to me. Why should it be charged with a conveyance stamp? There are some leases which are charged as conveyances, but there are others which are charged with a five-rupee stamp. That is the only objection I have to make."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said :—"As a matter of fact, in this country a lease does not always bear the same meaning in India as it does in England. In the Transfer of Property Act a perpetual lease, as they call it, that is a right to hold land for ever subject to an invariable rent, such as putnee, is

called a lease. In England that would be called a conveyance of real property. It would not be considered a lease at all, and it would be charged with a duty on the perpetual rent. These things are now dealt with as leases because they are called leases in this country, and it is, therefore, necessary to take some steps for the protection of the revenue in regard to this class of property. I understand the matter is going into Select Committee and will be considered there."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said:—"The Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans has correctly expressed the intention of the law which we propose. It is really to make what in any other country is called a conveyance of real property subject to the duty with which a conveyance is properly chargeable. In this country leases have a different meaning to what they have in other countries. A large quantity of property is held under leases given by Government and there are other leasehold properties such as putnees and the like in Bengal. These properties are very valuable. The value is not in any way represented by the annual payment made, and the transfer of these properties, when made, is often made for a very valuable consideration. The point which has been brought before the Council by the Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law will, no doubt, be considered by the Select Committee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday the 19th March, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th March, 1897.

Summary of Financial Statement, 1897-98.

The accounts of 1895-96 closed with a surplus of Rx. 1,534,000, being Rx. 583,000 better than estimated last year. Of this improvement, Rx. 163,000 is in Railway Revenue and Rx. 213,000 in Army Expenditure.

The main feature of the Revised Estimate for 1896-97 is the loss of Revenue and the Expenditure due to famine. Expenditure on Famine Relief is estimated at Rx. 1,891,000, in addition to Rx. 75,000 provided in Budget on account of Bundelkhand famine in the earlier part of the year. Loss of Revenue is estimated as follows: Land Revenue, Rx. 2,304,000; Salt, Rx. 262,000; Other Principal Heads, Rx. 374,000; Railway Net Earnings, Rx. 1,234,000; total, Rx. 4,264,000. Army Expenditure is increased, Rx. 196,000, by high prices due to scarcity. There is gain in Irrigation of Rx. 270,000. Total of figures directly attributable to famine and scarcity, Rx 6,081,000, of which Rx. 574,000 is charged on Provincial Balances and Rx. 5,507,000 falls on Imperial Account. The Revised Estimate accordingly closes with deficit Rx. 1,987,000, being Rx. 2,450,000 worse than Budget, being the Rx. 5,507,000 just mentioned and Rx. 419,000 loss on Opium account *less* Rx. 1,329,000 improvement on Exchange due to better rates, Rx. 474,000 Protective Railways transferred to Capital Account, Rx. 608,000 Savings on Army Estimates (excluding the Rx. 196,000 excess expenditure already mentioned), and Rx. 1,065,000 improvements under other numerous heads.

The exchange realised during the year has been 14·46*d.* against 13·75*d.* taken in last year's Estimates and in framing the Budget Estimates of 1897-98 the same rate of 14·46*d.* has been taken without alteration.

The Budget Estimates, 1897-98, work out to a deficit of Rx. 2,464,000. Compared with Budget, 1896-97, Exchange is better by Rx. 1,360,000; Land Revenue worse, Rx. 447,000, and Railway Earnings worse, Rx. 917,000,– both due to Famine; Opium worse, Rx. 1,139,000, owing to low prices; Army Expenditure in India less by Rx. 511,000, as last year included a special mobilisation expenditure.

The Famine Relief Expenditure provided for in Budget is Rx. 3,641,000. Total Famine Relief Expenditure, both years, Rx. 5,607,000, but much depends on future prospects as to weather and crops. This is independent of about Rx. 800,000 advances to ryots.

The Statement announces continuation of programme of Railway Expenditure in accordance with policy explained last March. Rx. 8,758,000 have been spent in 1896-97, and Rx. 10,130,000 will be spent in 1897-98, besides Rx. 2,470,000 and Rx. 3,284,000 spent by Branch Line and other Companies not under direct guarantee.

This necessitates Government loans of four crores in India and three-and-a-half millions sterling in England, besides one million sterling Temporary Debt.

The Secretary of State's drawings on India will amount to £13,000,000.

The Statement contains a full review of Provincial Finance and of the new quinquennial Settlements with Local Governments. In conclusion, it refers to the cost of famine being so much greater than the declared deficits, and bases upon this the hope that when famine and plague have passed away financial progress will be resumed.

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1897.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1897-98.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1897-98.

PART I.

GENERAL REVIEW.

1. I have the honour to present to the Council the Financial Statement for the year 1897-98; including in it, as usual, the closed Accounts for 1895-96, the Revised Estimates for 1896-97, and the Budget Estimates for 1897-98.

Accounts of 1895-96.

2. The Revised Estimates for 1895-96 closed last year with a surplus of Rx. 951,400. In the accounts this result has been improved by Rx. 582,598, the actual surplus of the year being Rx. 1,533,998.

The main differences were (1) that the principal heads of Revenue produced Rx. 240,641 more, (2) Railways produced a better net result by Rx. 163,432, (3) the Army net Expenditure was Rx. 213,054 less. The other differences are too small to require separate mention.

3. It has not been customary in the Financial Statements to give any detailed explanations with regard to the closed accounts of the previous year, for the simple reason that they are usually published in the fullest detail in the Annual Volume of Finance and Revenue Accounts long before the date of the Statement. In the present year they were published earlier than usual, namely, on January 9th, and it is sufficient to lay a copy on the table, and to refer Honourable Members to the analysis of them published in the *Gazette of India* last Saturday, as the Comptroller General's Appropriation Report.

Famine Charges.

4. Passing to the Revised Estimates for 1896-97 and the Budget Estimates for 1897-98, I call to remembrance what Sir E. Baring said in his Financial Statement for 1882-83, paragraph 92, when he referred to the Famine Insurance Policy: "We do not profess to finance for a surplus in a year of famine. When a serious famine occurs, it is inevitable that the Expenditure of the year should be greater than the Revenue." In commencing my Financial Statement of last year, I summed up the actual figures, up to date, of the Famine Insurance Account, but I little thought then that we were on the brink of the disaster for which, during so many years, we had been financially preparing, and that I would so soon have to announce the actual occurrence of the deficits, against which that account is the financial set-off.

5. I may repeat here the figures of 15 years' Famine Insurance, substituting the actual figures of 1895-96 for those which were shewn in last year's Statement:—

	Rx.
1. Spent upon actual Famine Relief	320,664
2. Spent upon construction of Protective Irrigation Works	1,813,841
3 Spent upon construction of Protective Railways	6,550,931
4. Spent in meeting interest upon the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways	3,631,450
5. Charged as reduction and avoidance of debt, that is, as famine surplus	5,327,299
	17,644,185

6. The effect of the Expenditure under headings 2, 3 and 4 is that for the present and all future famines we are so much better equipped with the means of meeting the demands arising out of scarcity, that we may reasonably hope to pass through the period of distress with far less expenditure than otherwise would have fallen upon us. In the two years 1876-77 and 1877-78 of the last great famine the Government of India spent under the head of Famine Relief Rx. 7,493,151; it will be seen that our present estimate for two years of a calamity, which is at any rate much more widely spread, is Rx. 5,606,900: and this difference is due to our far more adequate organization, of which no small part is the better equipment in the form of Railways and Canals, with which, as the Honourable Sir J. Woodburn pointed out in his speech in Council on October 15 last, we start The figures I give of course very far from exhaust, in either case, the cost of the famine to the State; for the loss of Revenue—both ordinary Revenue and Railway Revenue—is very large indeed, and in a hundred different and smaller ways do famine and scarcity cause increases of State expenditure in all Departments.

7. The amount under head (5), Rx. 5,327,299, though charged in our past accounts as expenditure, has really been utilized either in purchase of our own debt, or in reduction of new loans and in the construction of Productive Works. If State Book-keeping as affecting our Revenue Account, were a continuous operation like the carrying forward of a Profit and Loss Account, instead of one meant to shew the results of each twelve months' operations taken by themselves, we would have to write off the cost of the present famine against this past charge of Rx. 5,327,299 before taking any part of it as a charge against the Revenues of the current year. It is necessary to bear this in mind, because one consequence of this method of stating our accounts is that in any total of surpluses and deficits, taken over a series of years which include a famine year, the total surplus so stated is less than the actual facts by the amount of the charge for reduction and avoidance of debt.

8. I shall have to deal separately with the effect of the famine and scarcity upon our ordinary Revenues and Expenditure; I state here only the totals of the estimated Expenditure upon direct famine relief. They amount to Rx. 1,965,700 in 1896-97 and Rx. 3,641,200 in 1897-98, total Rx. 5,606,900. The first of these figures is largely based on consideration of known actuals for part of the year, but in neither case can I put forward the figures as estimates in the sense in which we ordinarily use that term. Famine relief is administered upon certain definite principles, and on a system of test carefully laid down, and all I can say about the estimates of famine expenditure in the future, is that the figures are a summary of the best opinions which the Local Governments can give, as to the chances of the approaching spring crop, and of the crop due next autumn, and of the manner in which these crops, deficient, normal or abundant, will affect the multitudes, reckoned now by millions, who are at present compelled to seek relief at the hands of the State. In some parts of the distressed tracts the favourable prospects of the spring crop give ground for hope, that the necessities for famine relief will in a short while shew a marked diminution. In others, there is no hope of diminution till the autumn crop is harvested, and there may be any amount of increase. No past experience can serve as a guide in the solution of these difficulties of estimating. The figures must be taken for what they are worth; in some possible circumstances they may be found to be largely in excess of the actual expenditure; in other possible circumstances they may be found far short of it.

9. Up to the end of January the actual expenditure was 66 lakhs, of which about 13 were spent upon the Bandelkhand famine in the earlier part of the year, a famine of very great intensity for its small area, and so quietly and

effectively managed by the Local Government that hardly anything was heard of it outside official circles. It is forgotten now in the presence of the greater calamity with which that same Government, as well as others, have to deal.

10. The amounts charged as famine relief are independent of very large advances under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Acts. But they include advances of another kind which have also been largely made by Government, namely, advances to Landholders for works to be conducted by them on Famine Relief principles for the employment of their famine-stricken tenants, in respect of which they undertake to reimburse something approaching to the actual value of the work.

The measure of the Land Improvement and Agricultural advances due to the famine may be judged from the following figures :—

	Land Improvement and Agricultural advances.			
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97, Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Central Provinces . .	81,100	36,800	103,000	110,000
Bengal	9,300	9,700	55,000	50,000
North-Western Provinces .	65,000	57,600	420,000	140,400
Punjab	18,700	28,400	89,000	50,000
Madras	28,000	20,400	50,000	25,000
Bombay	88,700	99,300	351,800	117,700
TOTAL .	290,800	252,200	1,068,800	493,100

11. The operations of the Opium Department, that is to say, its usual advances for wells and for cultivation, helped very largely towards the relief of the peasantry in the distressed tracts of the North-Western Provinces and of Bengal.

12. While speaking of the finances of famine, it is necessary to note an arrangement in which the Government of India takes part for enabling the Native Bandelkhand States to undertake the necessary expenditure for famine relief of their subjects They have been hard hit by not one but two or three successive bad seasons, and find themselves in some cases without adequate funds to meet the expenditure. The arrangement made in these cases is that His Highness the Maharaja Sindia has agreed to lend funds to the Native States in question, the Government of India becoming guarantee for the loan and taking measures to ensure its ultimate repayment.

Revised Estimate of 1896-97.

13. The Budget Estimates of 1896-97 worked out to a surplus of Rx. 463,100. The Revised Estimates work out to a deficit of Rx. 1,986,900, but between these two figures there are so many differences of detail that it is better to set them out in a tabular form.

Estimates of 1896-97.

	Budget.	Revised.	Revised Better.	Revised Worse.
STERLING IN ENGLAND—				
Revenue . . . . . £	174,100	319,400	145,300	...
Expenditure . . . . . £	15,000,400	15,880,000	28,800	...
NET EXCHANGE ON ABOVE . . . . Rx.	11,720,000	10,270,400	1,459,500	...
	27,465,200	25,831,600	1,633,600	...
REVENUES IN INDIA—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue	20,003,300	23,000,200	...	2,394,100
Opium	6,895,300	6,380,700	...	508,000
Salt	8,700,000	8,438,200	...	261,800
Other Principal Heads of Revenue . .	23,525,000	23,413,400	...	112,200
Departmental Receipts, including Interest and Civil Works	6,782,900	7,078,400	295,500	...
Railways	21,582,800	20,159,600	...	1,423,200
Irrigation	3,883,300	3,200,700	317,400	...
Military Works	50,000	61,100	11,100	...
Army	803,000	836,300	33,700	..
	97,396,800	93,273,600	..	4,043,200
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA—				
Direct Demands on Revenues—				
Opium	2,503,000	2,503,000	000,000	...
Other	8,470,700	8,318,700	152,000	...
Interest	—911,300	—911,300	...	40,000
Civil Departments	19,000,100	19,080,500	6,000	...
Famine Relief	3,000,000	1,951,200	...	1,870,200
Protective Works	3[illegible],500	47,200	470,300	...
Railways	13,781,500	13,357,400	424,100	..
Irrigation	3,201,700	3,248,900	..	47,200
Military Works and Special Defences . .	1,254,900	1,138,100	116,800	...
Civil Works	4,757,800	4,708,100	49,700	...
Army	17,480,100	17,205,700	274,400	...
	79,274,000	76,657,400	...	382,500
PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—				
Deduction made for charges taken to Provincial and Local Balances	—1,227,400	—1,228,500	342,100	...
Surplus (+) Deficit (—) .	+403,100	—1,986,900	...	2,450,000

14. Of the better receipts in the English account, £68,000 represent premium obtained on issue of India 2½ per cent stock, and £27,500, interest on investment of cash balance. In the account of expenditure in England there are no differences of sufficient importance to require special mention.

15. The large difference under Exchange is due to the fact that the Budget Estimates were taken at 13·75*d.*, whereas the rate realized has been about 14·46*d.*

16. Under Land Revenue there is a very great falling-off, due to the fact that in the districts where the crops failed it was necessary to give large suspensions of revenue. The following figures shew in what provinces the falling-off has occurred, and in the first column of the statement I have shewn the figure which, upon the examination made for the purpose of the Provincial settlements, was established, in our opinion, as the existing standard of Land Revenue receipts, apart from circumstances of famine and distress:—

	Standard.* Rx.	Budget. Rx.	Revised. Rx.	Difference Rx.
India	150,000	150,000	151,800	+1,800
Central Provinces . .	844,800	864,600	660,000	—204,600
Burma—Upper . .	812,000	797,000	635,000	—162,000
,, Lower . .	1,759,300	1,760,000	1,780,000	+20,000
Assam	614,200	614,200	609,000	— 5,200
Bengal	3,902,100	3,894,700	3,920,000	+25,300
North-Western Provinces	6,110,900	6,113,900	4,914,200	—1,199,700
Punjab . . .	2,464,000	2,457,100	2,362,200	—94 900
Madras . . .	5,380 000	5,601,700	5,207,700	—394,000
Bombay . . .	4,801,400	4,770,000	4,351,200	—418,800
	26,838,700	27,023,200	24,591,100	—2,432,100
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	...	929,900	891,900	—38,000
	...	26,093,300	23,699,200	—2,394,100

* These standard figures exclude "Local"; of which the only important figures are Rx 220,000 in Madras and Rx. 15,000 in Bombay.

The losses, it will be seen, occur in the Central Provinces, in Upper Burma, very largely in North-Western Provinces, to a small extent in Punjab, and a considerable amount in Madras and Bombay. The whole loss of Rx. 2,394,100 may be put down as caused by the scarcity.

17. Opium shews in the above statement a falling-off of Rx. 508,600, both the Bengal prices and the export from Bombay being unfavourably affected by low prices in China. There is a slight saving on the Expenditure side in Opium, as the Budget Estimates provided for a better crop than was actually housed.

18. The loss on Salt, Rx. 261,800, may for the most part be put down as one of the consequences of scarcity. It is chiefly during the second-half of the year that the falling-off has taken place; the receipts of the twelve months ending September 30th, 1896, were equal to the full Budget Estimate of Rx. 8,700,000.

19. Under other Revenue heads we almost always have to report a considerable advance in the Revised Estimates over the Budget figure. They would have shewn the same progress this year were it not for the falling-off in the North-Western Provinces and in Bombay, where the following losses are recorded:—

	North-Western Provinces.	Bombay.
Stamps	22,000	34,000
Excise	125,000	60,000
Provincial Rates	104,000	33,200
Forests	16,700	34,700
TOTAL	267,700	161,900
	Rx. 429,600	

These losses again are due to the effects of famine, and in the case of the Stamp Revenue of Bombay, still more to the stoppage of trade in consequence of the plague. The Customs Revenue is on the whole slightly better than Budget.

20. Of the improvement under Departmental Receipts, Rx. 124,700 represents the premium received on the last loan (against which, under the same head of "Interest," there was a loss of Rx. 40,000 due by the Calcutta Port Commissioners and remitted), and Rx. 102,000 represents the increased gain on copper coinage, due to the very large issues of that coin in connection with Famine Relief Works. The gain on this coin is brought to credit as the coin passes into circulation.

21. The next great difference requiring explanation is in the Railway Receipts. Confining ourselves to consideration of the earnings of Railways only, we have the following figures:—

	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
State Railways—			
Accounts, 1895-96	18,558,294	9,040,836	9,517,458
Budget, 1896-97	18,321,700	9,010,800	9,310,900
Revised, 1896-97	17,524,700	8,825,000	8,699,700
Guaranteed Railways—			
Accounts, 1895-96	6,255,131	2,979,893	3,275,238
Budget, 1896-97	6,330,000	3,097,000	3,233,000
Revised, 1896-97	5,670,000	3,060,000	2,610,000

These figures give a falling-off of Rx. 611,200 on State Railways and Rx. 623,000 on Guaranteed, total Rx. 1,234,200, an amount which accounts for the differences shewn in the above statements of Rx. 1,423,200 worse on the Revenue side, and Rx. 424,100 better on the Expenditure side ; net Rx. 999,100. The lower receipts have saved us Rx. 142,000 in the payment of surplus profits, and the other Railway charges have also been less than the Budget Estimate. The principal contributors to the above losses are —

	Rx.
North-Western	140,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	117,500
Rajputana-Malwa	252,500
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	260,000
Great Indian Peninsula	310,000

22. The Eastern Bengal Railway, on the other hand, has gross receipts Rx. 180,000 better than Budget, owing largely to a favourable jute season.

23. Irrigation is the only head which in a year of drought shews an improvement. The net receipts are better than Budget by Rx. 269,500, the improvement being shared between the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

24. Passing to the figures on the Expenditure side, the heads Direct Demands on Revenues (other than Opium) and Civil Departments represent mostly charges regulated by sanctioned scale, and they shew the usual savings as compared with Budget. The excess expenditure under Interest is mostly a question of the distribution of this charge between ordinary debt and Railway debt. The heavy excess expenditure on Famine Relief requires no further explanation beyond what is given above. The saving on Protective Works is not a real one,—it merely means that the East Coast, including the Bezwada-Madras Railway, which is both a productive and a protective line, and which is charged to the Famine Grant when that grant is not otherwise appropriated, has this year to be transferred to the Capital Account of Railway Construction.

25. There is a considerable saving of Rx. 274,400 under Army Expenditure. The principal items included in this are—

	Rx.
Unspent out of the special grant of Rx. 494,900 for mobilization purposes, included in Budget	120,000
Savings in Exchange Compensation Allowances in consequence of better exchange	80,800
Savings in ordnance manufactures	75,000
Other very numerous savings on the grants (net)	240,600
TOTAL	516,400

Against this the rise in prices which set in in September has caused extra expenditure of Rx. 196,000, and excesses over established or estimated strength have caused excess charges of Rx. 46,000.

26. The "Provincial adjustment" is better by Rx. 342,100 ; translated into non-technical language, this means that the Provincial balances bear a share of the loss of Revenue and of the Expenditure (chiefly Famine Expenditure) included in the General Account, which is larger by Rx. 342,100 than they estimated, a year ago, they would have to bear. The total Provincial and Local Balances of 31st March 1897 stand as follows :—

	Budget, 1896-97. Rx.	Revised, 1896-97. Rx.
Provincial Balance	1,437,022	1,222,549
Local Balance	1,276,221	1,144,703
TOTAL	2,713,243	2,367,252

27. It may be well here to collect together the various items in these explanations which we have attributed to the effects of famine and scarcity—

	Rx.
Direct cost of Famine Relief	1,876,200*
Rise in prices in Army Expenditure	196,000
Loss of Revenue—	
Land Revenue	2,394,100
Salt Revenue	261,800
Other Revenues in North-Western Provinces and Bombay (excluding Stamp Revenue)	372,600
Loss of Railway Revenue (net)	1,234,200
TOTAL	6,335,900
Gain under Irrigation Revenue	269,500
NET RESULT	6,066,400

* Be ides Rx. 14,500 for English Expenditure and Exchange thereon.

Of the above amount, Rx. 574,700 falls upon Provincial and Local Balances, leaving Rx. 5,491,700 to be borne by Imperial.

Loan Operations in 1896-97.

28. As announced in the last Financial Statement, a 3 per cent loan of four crores of rupees was offered for public tender upon June 22, and the tenders were received upon July 22. Money throughout the earlier part of the financial year was extremely cheap, the Bank rate in England being 2 per cent and in Calcutta 4 per cent from May 28 and 3 per cent from July 2. The price of paper ruled high, our 3½ per cent guaranteed loans being in April about R108-7, in May about R110-4, and June about R110-2. The loan was very largely tendered for and was placed at an average of R103-1-10½, the lowest accepted tender being R102-7, and the allotments were practically all paid up by the end of August.

29. It will be remembered that in our conversions of 1894 we offered to those holders of paper who accepted conversion, an equivalent amount of promissory notes on which 3½ per cent interest was guaranteed up till August 1904. Those who did not accept were afterwards offered, and most of them accepted, ordinary 3½ per cent paper without any guarantee. We considered ourselves therefore in a manner bound, if favourable opportunity offered, to convert the unguaranteed 3½ per cent paper, as otherwise it would necessarily be quite as good as the guaranteed. The amount of this ordinary 3½ per cent paper was—

(1) Outstanding of 1853-54	46,760
(2) ,, 1893-94	3,500,000
(3) Accepted in conversions of 1894-95	2,138,190
TOTAL	5,684,950

30. Accordingly, after ascertaining that the operation of converting the outstanding unguaranteed 3½ per cent paper into the new loan would not be regarded by the holders of the new paper as in any way interfering with them, but would indeed rather help them by increasing the amount and the marketableness of the new loan, we notified this conversion upon September 4. The success of the new loan had established for the time a high price for securities of the Government of India, and the prospects of the conversion were favourable.

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31. Rates held up, both in England and India, just long enough to enable the operation to be successfully closed. The Bank of England rate, which had stood at 2 per cent, from February 1894 was increased to 2½ per cent on September 10, 1896, and to 3 per cent upon September 24, and the rise was the signal for a depression in the value of our securities. When the final day came of tendering for conversion the amount that had been tendered came to Rx. 4,887,160, and Rx. 797,790 was left outstanding for discharge. Of this amount, Rx 296,600 has been presented for payment up to the beginning of March.

32. Since money hardened in Calcutta in November, the price of the new 3 per cent paper has ruled below par, but this is partly due to the comparative absence of a market, as compared with the larger bulk of the 3½ per cent paper. Our present intention at least is to persevere with the 3 per cent rate, and by our future loans to increase its amount. We have now practically only two kinds of paper on the market, *viz.*, the 3½ per cent guaranteed till August 1, 1904, and the 3 per cent guaranteed until December 31, 1916. The amounts of these two kinds of debt are at present as follow: 3½ per cent Rx. 82,754,840, besides Rx. 8,159,500 held in the Currency Reserve; 3 per cent Rx. 8,887,160, besides Rx. 2,048,050 created during the year for issue to Currency as mentioned in the next section.

Rate of Exchange.

33. Last year closed with a re-action from a somewhat sudden rise in the rate of exchange to 14$\frac{7}{16}$*d.* During April and May the rate fell from 14$\frac{3}{8}$*d.* to 13$\frac{15}{16}$*d.* In June it recovered to 14$\frac{3}{32}$*d.*, and from then till the middle of October the rate was very steady at about 14$\frac{1}{8}$*d.* and 14$\frac{3}{16}$*d.*, the Secretary of State being very successful in selling his Bills. By the middle of October we had realized that a famine was upon us, and that it would be necessary, as a first step in meeting it, to make large suspensions of revenue and large agricultural advances. We were obliged, therefore, at very short notice to ask the Secretary of State to greatly reduce his drawings. And the result was that the rate of exchange and the Bank rate of interest both very sharply rose. The second week's drawing of October was at 14$\frac{7}{32}$*d.*; the second week's drawing of November was at 15$\frac{27}{32}$*d.*

34. This action on our part caused, I am afraid, grave inconvenience to mercantile circles in India; but it was not avoidable. It was only when the first ten days of October passed without bringing the desired rain, that famine was converted from a mere possibility into an almost certainty, and the area affected was so widespread that the case demanded the reservation of all our financial means. These we took the opportunity of strengthening by carrying out on December 17 a measure which had been under public discussion for over a year, *viz.*, the addition of two crores to our cash balances by the investment of part of the Currency Reserve. The exact figures of this operation were the issue of R2,04,86,500 stock of the 3 per cent Loan of 1896-97, at the rate of the day, R97-10 per cent, being R54-6 less than the full two crores. With this transaction the tenseness of the situation passed away; but the rate of exchange on the drawings never fell below 15 pence, as the Famine expenditure and prospects compelled the Secretary of State to reduce his drawings, and there came a heavy demand for remittance in connection with the Burma rice crop.

Budget Estimates, 1897-98.

35. Following my previous practice of abstaining from any speculation in exchange, I have taken the rate for the Budget Estimate at the same figure which has been realized in the year 1896-97, namely, 14·46 pence. It is impossible to say how trade and exchange may be affected by the very peculiar circumstances of the coming year. Made up upon this basis, the estimates of Revenue and Expenditure work out to a deficit of Rx. 2,464,000. It will be most convenient

in explaining the details to compare them with the Budget figures of 1896-97, rather than with the altogether peculiar figures of the Revised Estimates.

36. This comparison, made in the same form as adopted in paragraph 13 above, is as follows :—

Budget Estimates of 1897-98 compared with those of 1896-97.

	Budget, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1897-98 Better.	1897-98 Worse.
STERLING IN ENGLAND—				
Revenue . . . . . £	174,100	173,000	...	1,100
Expenditure . . . . . £	15,909,400	16,088,500	...	179,100
NET EXCHANGE ON ABOVE . . . . Rx.	11,729,900	10,504,200	1,225,700	...
	27,465,200	26,419,700	1,045,500	...
REVENUES IN INDIA—	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx
Land Revenue	26,003,300	25,046,200	...	447,100
Opium	6,805,300	5,816,200	...	1,079,100
Salt	8,700,000	8,734,000	34,000	...
Other Principal Heads of Revenue . . .	23,525,000	23,578,200	52,600	...
Departmental Receipts, including Interest and Civil Works	6,782,900	6,945,800	162,900	...
Railways	21,582,800	20,682,100	...	900,700
Irrigation	2,883,300	3,122,500	239,200	...
Military Works	50,000	50,000	...	...
Army	803,600	814,600	11,000	...
	97,316,800	95,389,600	...	1,927,200
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA—				
Direct Demands on Revenues—				
Opium	2,593,900	2,654,000	...	60,100
Other	8,470,700	8,520,400	...	49,700
Interest	—960,300	—961,900	1,600	...
Civil Departments	19,096,100	19,308,800	...	212,700
Famine Relief	75,000	3,041,200	...	3,566,200
Protective Works	523,500	25,000	498,500	...
Railways	13,781,500	13,752,000	29,500	...
Irrigation	3,201,700	3,110,000	91,700	...
Military Works and Special Defences . .	1,254,900	1,207,300	47,600	...
Civil Works	4,757,800	4,398,200	359,600	...
Army	17,480,100	16,968,900	511,200	...
	70,274,900	72,623,900	..	2,349,000
PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT	—886,400	—1,190,000	303,600	...
Surplus (+) Deficit (—) .	+463,100	—2,404,000	...	2,927,100

37. The main increases of Expenditure in the English Account are—

(1) Increasing Interest payments which account for differences of £61,400 under Interest, and £99,100 under Railways.

(2) Increase of £37,700 under Superannuation Charges.

(3) There is an increase of £65,600 under Army Non-Effective Charges, but it is more than counterbalanced by a saving of £120,700 under Army Effective Charges, chiefly on account of Military Stores for India.

38. The deficiency under Land Revenue is heavy, namely, Rx. 447,100, and may be explained by saying that in Upper Burma, in the Central and the North-West Provinces, and in the Punjab, we do not at present expect to receive, during the coming year, nearly the full measure of Land Revenue. The deficiency comes in the beginning of the year, and is due entirely to the failure of crops. If a prosperous harvest should ensue next October and November, we may reasonably hope for much better results than those shewn in our Estimates.

39. Under Opium we are now suffering from the re-action which two years ago I pointed out to be inevitable. Scanty crops, and the high prices that follow

them for a time, give favourable financial results while they last, but the high prices kill the demand, and both the exports of Malwa opium fall off and smaller prices are realized upon the Bengal drug. The prospects of the coming season, looked at from the point of view of the Opium Department, are extremely favourable, but to our Budget Estimates they mean low prices realized upon the still scanty sales, and heavy outgoings in payment for the raw produce. The result is a falling-off which may be thus distributed:—

	Rx.
By lower prices realized on the Bengal sales . . .	877,500
By smaller export and lower duty in Bombay . . .	190,000

and on the Expenditure side—

By heavier payment to cultivators	60,100

40. Under other Revenue heads there are on the whole better results, though the influence of the famine is still shewn in a falling-off, under Excise, of Rx. 65,600, and under Provincial Rates, of Rx. 48,100.

41. The Departmental Receipts are expected to be somewhat better on the whole than in the Estimates of 1896-97. Post Office shews an advance of Rx. 56,600, more than covered, however, by an increased expenditure, and Telegraph shews worse results on both sides, partly because the advance in revenue has been less than expected, and partly because the rents charged to Railways for the use of wires and instruments have been reduced and it is intended to introduce certain improvements in respect of delivery of deferred messages.

42. Railways shew a great falling-off, as the traffic on them will be greatly affected as long as the effects of the present scarcity last. The following figures may be taken as a continuation of those stated in paragraph 21 above (Indian Accounts only):—

Budget, 1897-98.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
State Railways . . .	18,023,400	9,027,300	8,996,100
Guaranteed Railways . .	5,740,000	3,110,000	2,630,000

43. On the Expenditure side the figures which require special explanation, in addition to the above remarks, are the following:—

Direct Demands on the Revenues.—Increase Rx. 49,700. The principal item is Rx. 36,000 under Forests, which is of the nature of commercial outlay intended to bring in a good return. The Forest Department are carrying out a scheme, long planned and elaborated, which involves considerable additions to the subordinate establishments engaged in conserving and working the Forests.

44. Civil Departments.—Increase Rx. 212,700. Of this, the principal items are Post Office Rx. 78,400 and Telegraph Rx. 44,700, due to normal expansion of the Departments; Jails Rx. 68,400, being the estimates which the Provincial Governments make of the consequence of increase of prices of food, and of the probable temporary increase of jail population in the distressed tracts; Police Rx. 70,500, due to continued pursuance of the plans for the reform of this Department, but also in some places the result of scarcity and distress; Superannuations, Rx. 28,200, an inevitable annual increase.

45. The heads of Famine and Railways have already been dealt with, and as explained in dealing with the Revised Estimates, the entry of Rx. 498,500, less expenditure on protective works, merely means that we shall not, in 1897-98, obtain from the Famine Grant the aid it usually gives towards expenditure on Capital Account. In view of the amounts provided for Famine Relief, it has not been considered necessary to make special provision for any expenditure which may be entailed on the Imperial Account by the plague.

46. Civil Works.—The less expenditure Rx. 359,600 is due to the restriction of programme by the various Local Governments enforced by the great reductions that Famine expenditure has made in their available balances.

47. Under Army, there is on the whole a less expenditure in India by Rx. 511,200. A fuller statement of the comparison between the Estimates of 1896-97 and 1897-98 would be the following :—

		1896-97.	1897-98.	1897-98 Better.
Mobilization Grant—				
England	£	51,200	*Nil.*	51,200
India	Rx.	494,900	100,900	394,000
Ordinary Grant—				
England	£	4,357,300	4,353,400	3,900
India	Rx.	16,985,200	16,868,000	117,200

The Mobilization Grant was a special one for 1896-97, and a comparatively small amount of expenditure under this head is admitted into the Estimates of 1897-98.

The principal features in the differences in the ordinary portion of the Estimates are : (1) the higher prices of food necessitate an increase of Rx. 399,300 in the Estimates of 1897-98 ; and (2) there will be a saving of Rx. 326,000 in consequence of the application of more favourable rates of exchange to the calculation of the allowances of officers and of British soldiers. There are further numerous savings and a few increases of charge for which I refer to Part II of the Statement.

Quinquennial Settlements of Provincial Finance.

48. The usual quinquennial investigations and settlements of Provincial finance were made in the course of the year. Our proposals on the subject were made to the Provincial Governments at the beginning of October, before the appearance of famine ; and afterwards, when famine supervened, we considered that, as the arrangements depend, not upon the figures of any one year, but upon the general standard of Revenue and Expenditure, it would be sufficient to reserve the final settlement so far as it regarded Land Revenue and Excise and one or two other heads, in the Provinces severely affected by famine, but it was better to settle all other matters than to leave them in a condition of suspense. The settlement of these standards of existing Revenue and Expenditure is the necessary condition for the exercise by Local Governments of the financial authority entrusted to them, in the same sense as the settlement of the Budget Estimates determines the plan upon which our own financial administration is to be pursued for the next twelve months.

49. The first process in these settlements is the enquiry what is to be accepted as the proper amount of expenditure for which an assignment of Revenue is to be made. The expenditure may be stated in general language as that incurred in each province upon Civil Administration ; the revenue and expenditure on account of Irrigation are also provincialized in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Madras, but this part of the arrangements need not be more specially referred to at present.

50. In two tabular Statements A and B appended to this part of the Financial Statement, I set forth in detail the estimates accepted for the expenditure in 1897, and compare them with the estimates of the same kind upon which the similar settlement was made in 1892. I may mention that we have not, or we practically have not, rejected any of the existing expenditure of the Provincial

Governments as requiring to be disallowed, as we find that the increases of scale of expenditure are sufficiently moderate. The details of the comparison are as follow:—

	Net Expenditure. 1892.	1897.	Increase per cent.
	Rx.	Rx.	
Central Provinces . .	653,300	710,700	8·8
Lower Burma . . .	1,064,600	1,206,100	13·3
Assam	467,600	564,900	20·8
Bengal	2,816 700	3,125,500	10·9
North-Western Provinces .	2,215,400	2,428,700	9·6
Punjab	1,384,600	1,537,300	11·0
Madras	2,054,800	2,238,600	8·9
Bombay	2,409,500	2,544,100	5·6
TOTAL .	13,066,500	14,355,900	9·9

It is fair to the Local Governments to notice that part of the above increase of expenditure was that which was entailed upon them by the allowances given in compensation for fall of exchange.

51. An examination of the Revenue side of the account shewed the following results:

The Central Provinces have been hard hit by two or three bad seasons, and they have been disappointed in the increase of revenue which they might reasonably have expected. We found it necessary to assign them a slightly higher amount than they would have got had the 1892 settlement continued in force. Their balance has been absorbed by their necessary expenditure somewhat exceeding their revenue, and their misfortunes of the current year have quite apart from famine, entirely swept away their available resources. We reckon that we enhance their assignment by Rx. 20,200 a year; and we have also to make up a small deficit in their balance.

52. Assam shows a fairly progressive revenue, but it is, as Sir E. Baring said in 1882, "a poor province with many wants." We find that we might, upon the present revision, reduce its assignment of Revenue by a small amount, say Rx. 11,400. But we have adjudged it better to leave the Province this amount of surplus.

53. Burma (that is, in the present connection, Lower Burma only) is a young and rapidly progressive province. Its revenue (mainly its Land Revenue) increased during the past quinquennium by 13·9 per cent., and its expenditure has increased as above shown by 13·3 per cent. The above figures are independent of its Railway revenue, the Burma Railways having been, with a slight reservation, Provincial up till now. The Railway part of the 1892 settlement has been very profitable to the Local Government, which has maintained very high, though decreasing, balances throughout the five years. It finishes the present contract with a balance of Rx. 294,300. We have thought it desirable for the present to deprovincialize the Railways as they have now been made over to a Company, and some questions remain to be settled regarding their future administration; but otherwise Burma is only a little worse off (say Rx. 9,000 a year) than if the 1892 settlement had continued in force.

54. The Chief Commissioner—or in future, Lieutenant-Governor—takes over now provincial responsibility for Upper Burma in the same way as for Lower. The Estimate of Expenditure is shewn in the penultimate column of Table B, and sufficient Revenue has been assigned to meet it. I am afraid that the first effect

of this will be to use up part of the high balance with which the Chief Commissioner starts under his new settlement, in paying for famine relief in his new province, and also possibly in meeting some temporary loss of Revenue in it.

55. The Punjab is a politically important province, and it has shown during the last quinquennium only a moderate expansion of Revenue. The consequence is that its resources under the 1892 settlement have been found rather too narrow for the demands of its expenditure, and it has been obliged to reduce its Public Works grants somewhat below the needs of the province. Further, the failure of Revenue in the current year has reduced its balance below the authorized minimum. We find that we place it in a fair financial position if we concede to it, in addition to the Revenue assigned in 1892, an allowance about equal to the expenditure imposed on it by exchange compensation; and, when the famine account is closed, we shall have to make to it also, as to the Central Provinces, a grant in recoupment of its exhausted balances.

56. In the provinces with which I have as yet been dealing, we did not expect and we did not wish, to make a profit to the general account by reducing the amount of Revenue assigned to the Local Governments. Our examination satisfied us that their expenditure was already on a sufficiently limited scale, and that the whole, or nearly the whole, of the revenues assigned to them could be properly left at their disposal.

57. But we have also in the case of these provinces made another arrangement to their advantage. The revenues assigned for Provincial use are, as is well known, certain shares of the various heads of Revenue. These shares in the larger Provinces of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Madras are about equal, on the whole, to their net expenditure; but in the smaller ones, where the expenditure naturally bears a larger proportion to the revenue, they require to be supplemented by a grant which under present arrangements is a fixed amount. While the revenues increase, this fixed amount does not, and it thus results that, whereas in the big provinces, if the revenue increases by five per cent, the Local Governments have the power (temporarily or permanently, as the case may be) of increasing their expenditure by five per cent, yet in the smaller provinces an increase of revenue by five per cent only permits an increase of expenditure by, say, three per cent. This is the reverse of what ought to be, for the irresistible demands in the new provinces are proportionally greater than in the old ones. We have therefore in the newer provinces enhanced the shares of some of the assigned revenues, by reducing *per contra* the fixed amounts granted in addition to the variable shares. In this way we have given the Punjab ·4 and the Central Provinces ·5, of its Land Revenue, instead of ·25 only. In Burma, which, with Upper Burma now added, has a very large expenditure as compared with its revenue, and also probably considerable demands, and from which we have for the present withdrawn the Railway Revenue, we have found it necessary, in pursuance of this purpose, to raise the share of Land Revenue as high as two-thirds, and we have given it also half its Excise instead of one-quarter only.

58. The state of Provincial finance in the North-Western Provinces had begun to give us anxiety, even before the outbreak of famine. Sir E. Baring in 1882 pronounced (Financial Statement of 1882, paragraph 58), as the result of an enquiry made under his orders, that nowhere in India is a reduction of taxation more required than in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and he took certain measures for that reduction which, for reasons fully explained in this Council at the time, were partly reversed in 1889. It is therefore perhaps not unnatural that the Revenue of these Provinces has shewn very little expansiveness. There is a certain advance in its Land Revenue as districts come under

resettlement, but it is rather backward, or at any rate non-progressive, in respect of Excise and other Revenue. At all events its revenue from 1892 to 1897 has advanced only about 2 per cent,—much less than that of any other Province.

59. Now, the settlement of 1892 left the North-Western Provinces with less of revenue than was necessary for its standard of expenditure. The reasons for this I need not mention, but it was intended that five lakhs of its admitted expenditure should be met by reduction of balance.

60. There is also one feature peculiar to the North-Western Provinces Provincial account. It is dependent to the extent of 30 or 35 lakhs of rupees a year upon the net revenue of irrigation canals. Now, one year, very recently, there were unusually good cold weather rains, and the people did not want water from the canals; the result was that the Government of the North-Western Provinces lost 20 lakhs upon its Irrigation account, and I need not say that no Provincial account can stand a loss of that magnitude. True, in this last year of drought, the 20 lakhs have come back to it in the Irrigation account, but the losses under Land Revenue and other heads are so enormous as to swamp this particular gain, and the North-Western Provinces account finishes this year, without reckoning any famine charges, with a debtor balance of Rx. 200,800 which of course we have to make up by a grant out of Imperial. Grants like this, I may remark, are not shown on the face of our accounts: they are made by redistributing the Land Revenue between the Imperial and Provincial columns.

61. We have carefully reviewed the requirements of the Province in the way of expenditure, and we have come to the conclusion that we must enhance its assignment by nearly as much again as the five lakhs by which the assignment of 1892 fell short of the admitted standard of expenditure.

62. We have, in addition to this, made it a grant of four lakhs for the year 1897-98 to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to establish his District Funds on a financially independent basis; this step, which has been long ago accomplished in every other Province in India, not having yet been carried out in the North-Western Provinces.

63. We come now to the important and wealthy maritime Provinces of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, towards which the commercial wealth and the industrial progress of India tend to accumulate. To them we naturally look for obtaining the means for that redistribution of resources which, to again quote Sir E. Baring's Financial Statement of 1882, is one of the objects of the quinquennial revisions, "It is indeed obvious," he said, "that in view of the manifold demands on the Imperial treasury, and the necessity for affording relief to provinces whose means are straitened, the Government of India cannot forego all its claims on the increments of revenue which arise from the growing wealth and prosperity of the country." The mention of the balances of the Provincial Account in these three great provinces, from 31st March 1892 onwards, will show that they may reasonably expect, with a slightly smaller assignment of revenue than at present, to continue their past career of financial prosperity. The Balances in Bengal were, in lakhs of rupees, 23½, 22½, 26, 43, 58, in Madras 42, 26, 29, 38½, 43; in Bombay 41, 38, 40, 30, 40; and since in each case the Local Government was at liberty to estimate for the expenditure of all excess over 20 lakhs, it may be taken that their present scale of expenditure is not the result of any specially enforced economy.

64. We have carefully examined both the revenue and the expenditure of each of these Provinces, and we propose to allow in the present assignment for

the actually existing scale of expenditure. The following figures compare the rate of growth of revenue with that of growth of expenditure:—

	Increase of Revenue from 1892 to 1897.	Increase of Expenditure now allowed.
Bengal	9·6 per cent	10·9 per cent
Madras	14·9 per cent	8·9 per cent
Bombay	10·0 per cent	5·6 per cent

In stating the increase of Revenue for Bengal, the Railway Revenue, alluded to below, is left out of account; and the figures for Madras and Bombay are based on the estimates made by the Government of India before the diminution caused by famine and plague.

65. To a small extent in Madras, namely, in respect of its Land Revenue, the assignment of revenue is provisional and will be settled next cold weather. In the case of Bombay, we have had to postpone the final settlement also of Excise, Stamps, and Forests. But even with these heads remaining open for final determination next year, the settlement is sufficiently complete to be the basis of the exercise by the Local Governments of Provincial financial powers.

66. As regards the effect on the Provincial accounts as compared with that of a continuation of the present assignments, the facts are—

(1) In Bengal we resume a special grant which fluctuated with the earnings of the Eastern Bengal Railway (which is not under Provincial Administration), and we give Rx. 269,400 in lieu of it. The Railway grant was given in 1892 as the equivalent of Rx. 320,000, though, if renewed now on the same terms, it would be worth to the Lieutenant-Governor very much more.

(2) In Madras the assignment is less than that of the 1892 settlement by Rx. 98,200 or Rx. 138,200, according as the Local Government's estimate of Land Revenue or that of the Government of India is ultimately adopted.

(3) In Bombay it is quite impossible to say what the difference is. If the Revenue in the future is to be as seriously reduced as the Government of Bombay estimates, the new settlement is practically a continuation of the old one. But we hope, when present troubles are over, to find the standard of Revenue much higher than the Government of Bombay puts it.

67. It is necessary to add a few words as to the manner in which the Provincial accounts are affected by the famine expenditure. The established policy in such cases is that Local Funds must first be called upon to bear all the expenditure they reasonably can bear, and to "direct their whole resources, subject only to the maintenance of absolutely necessary works in non-affected tracts, to afford relief;" thereafter the Local Governments must meet the demands upon them out of their Provincial balances. At the point where these are reduced below the standard required as working balances for the Provincial financial administrations, the Imperial Government has to step in, and bear the rest of the burden which, in the case of a great famine, is necessarily by far the largest share of it.

68. In the Central and North-Western Provinces the Provincial balances, as already explained, are more than exhausted by reason of failure of revenue. In these cases not only will Imperial have to bear all the charges of famine, but it will have to make up, in addition, the deficit in the Provincial balance.

69. Bombay is nearly as bad—its Provincial account has been hard hit by loss of revenue. It can bear, in Provincial and in Local account, only a few lakhs out of its famine expenditure, and all the rest has to be borne by Imperial.

70. Madras is fortunately only slightly affected by famine, and its revenues have suffered very little. Between its Provincial and its Local balances it will be able to bear the whole, or nearly the whole, of its famine expenditure.

71. In Upper Burma the famine expenditure, which is only 6 or 7 lakhs in each year, will be charged to Imperial this year and to Provincial next.

72. In Bengal only a small area is affected, and the general condition of the Province, as reflected in its Revenue Account, is one of prosperity. Its high balance which, if it had no famine expenditure to bear, would, on 31st March 1897, stand at Rx. 505,700, will be largely dispersed during this and next year by heavy famine expenditure. This sounds a little harder upon Bengal than it really is, for, as a matter of fact, this high balance is the produce, not of any Provincial revenues in the ordinary sense, but of the Imperial grant out of Railway Revenues, not under Bengal administration, which three successive good jute seasons have so enhanced as to give the province a profit, in the three last years, of Rx. 353,500. But I am afraid that this consideration will afford little consolation to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the financial misfortune which has overtaken both his finance and mine.

73. As the Estimates stand, after all the charges for famine are thus distributed, the Provincial balances are shewn upon 31st March 1898 as follows :—

	Rx. *Viz.*		Rx. *Viz.*
Central Provinces . .	*Nil.*	North-Western Provinces	*Nil.*
Burma . .	140,000	Punjab . . .	36,100
Assam	65,800	Madras . . .	100,000
Bengal . . .	100,000	Bombay . . .	49,500

These will require some adjustment to the necessities of the several provinces, when we come to the end of the year, for the provinces cannot be left without a safe working balance at the very least. What this adjustment will be it is unnecessary now to discuss, for, as already explained, the estimates of famine outlay though the best we can make, are very far from trustworthy, and the actual expenditure is determined by circumstances quite outside any control of ours. We therefore must wait until we can approximately close the account of the famine, and of the immediate disasters to Revenue which it brings in its train.

Railway Construction.

74. In the last Financial Statement I mentioned that the question of Railway Extension was under the general consideration of the Government. A programme involving considerable outlay was explained to the Council by His Excellency the Viceroy on the Budget discussion on March 26th; and the question had been carefully considered in correspondence with the Secretary of State, how to raise the necessary money for the outlay, as the amount required went beyond the capacity of the Indian Money Market.

75. At the beginning of the year the Secretary of State gave formal approval to a programme of Railway Construction, either direct by Government or by Companies acting under guarantee of the Government, which covered about Rx. 28,000,000 of Railway expenditure to be spread over three years, of which 1896-97 was the first. For this 28 crores of expenditure we were to raise in India as much money as we thought we could conveniently borrow, and the rest was to be raised in England, either directly by the Secretary of State or by Companies acting under agreements with him. But the amount of 28 crores thus arranged for does not include the transactions of certain Companies whose relations with Government do not involve a direct guarantee by the latter, and which work under special terms (like the Bengal and North-Western Railway) or under what are

known as Branch Line terms. Nor does it include certain small transactions on Provincial account which are charged to Revenue.

76. The operations thus fall into three categories, namely,—

I.—State Railway Construction, for which money is found by Government aided by capital or debentures raised by two Companies,—the East Indian Railway Company and the Assam-Bengal Railway Company.

II.—Construction by Companies, under contract with Government, out of funds raised by the Companies, but supplemented in two cases by funds advanced at interest by the Government.

III.—Construction by Companies out of their own funds and outside the Government Accounts, and also construction by Branch Line Companies.

There is a fourth category, *viz.*, the old Guaranteed Companies, and though some negotiations are pending in respect of new capital construction by them, they are not further alluded to in these figures.

77. These three categories account respectively for the following expenditure:—

	Revised, 1896-97	Budget, 1897-98.
	Rx.	Rx.
First Category . . .	5,767,700	6,700,000
Second Category	2,990,600	3,430,000
Total on Government Account .	8,758,300	10,130,000
Third Category . . .	2,470,200	3,283,800
TOTAL .	11,228,500	13,413,800

These figures, it should be remembered, include expenditure in England as well as expenditure in India.

(a) First Category.

78. The estimated expenditure of the two years, falling under the first category, is as follows:—

	Revised, 1896-97	Budget 1897-98.
Money available by—	Rx.	Rx.
Grant under 48.—State Railway Construction .	3,819,900	5,838,600
East Indian Railway Company's Debentures .	1,437,000	662,100
Assam-Bengal Company's Capital and Debentures	510,800	199,300
TOTAL .	5,767,700	6,700,000

The East Indian and Assam-Bengal are State Railways in the hands of Companies who have power to raise debentures, and in the case of the Assam-Bengal Company share capital also, in sterling, for construction purposes. The capital and debentures raised by these Companies are of course appropriated to their particular lines, but to the extent to which the raising of the money is in advance of its expenditure, the capital so raised diminishes for the time the total amount of construction for which money has to be charged direct on the Government Account of Capital Construction.

79. The above money has been appropriated to the following construction, in which I have omitted separate specification of the smaller items :—

	Rx.	Rx.
State Agency—Open Lines—		
North-Western	435,000	37,700
Eastern Bengal	448,900	322,500
Other Lines	76,000	73,200
State Agency—Construction—		
Burma	166,000	...
East Coast	292,800	65,000
Godaveri Bridge	...	185,000
Rae Bareli-Benares	257,100	432,500
Mari-Attock	373,700	300,000
Mushkaf-Bolan	210,200	...
Kotri-Rohri	420,100	211,000
Bezwada-Madras	841,800	800,000
Southern Punjab	...	222,300
Other Lines	92,500	220,100
Companies' Agency—Open Lines—		
East Indian	680,000	1,200,000
Tirhoot	24,100	110,000
Other Lines	59,400	135,500
Companies' Agency—Construction—		
Assam-Bengal	1,170,600	1,330,000
Tirhoot Extensions	220,000	600,000
Other Lines	—500	...
Unappropriated	...	455,200
TOTAL	5,707,700	6,700,000

80. The following is a statement of the principal items of expenditure included in this list —

Eastern Bengal.—1896-97; Doubling of the line north of Ranaghat 1897-98, Additional rolling-stock.

Burma.—This line was transferred to a Company, that is, to the second category, from September 1, 1896, and the further expenditure after that date is shewn there.

East Coast.—Is open for traffic from Bezwada to Cuttack, except the Godaveri Bridge.

Godaveri Bridge.—A commencement is being made of this work, which is to cost about 55 lakhs and will take two years to construct.

Rae Bareli-Benares.—The expenditure shewn will complete the line and open it for traffic.

Mari-Attock.—Will be approaching completion at end of 1897-98.

Mushkaf-Bolan.—Finished, including double line on the 1 in 25 gradients.

Kotri-Rohri. 1896-97; Open for traffic, excluding the Indus Bridge at Kotri. 1897-98; The Bridge will be completed.

Bezwada-Madras.—Will be approaching completion at the end of 1897-98.

Southern Punjab.—The expenditure is for the provision of rolling-stock, which falls upon the Government.

East Indian.—The expenditure is upon the Mogul-Sarai to Gya Branch, and for additional rolling-stock.

Assam-Bengal.—Open from Chittagong to Badarpore, and for 75 miles from Gauhati. The expenditure is chiefly on the hill section and on the northern section.

(b) Second Category.

81. The expenditure by Companies under contract with Government, other than the two above specified, are—

Companies' expenditure on the Government Accounts—	Revised, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.
	Rx.	Rx.
Burma	535,400	771,000
Bengal-Nagpur	715,200	1,190,400
Ditto (*a*)	842,500	938,000
Indian Midland	438,500	21,600
Ditto (*a*)	239,900	236,500
Bengal Central, Lucknow-Bareilly, Mysore, Southern Mahratta	219,100	272,500
TOTAL	2,990,600	3,430,000

(*a*) These are advances by the Government; the present arrangement in respect of the extensions of these two Railways being that the funds for expenditure in India are advanced by the Government.

82. The following is a statement of the principal items —

Burma.—The Mandalay-Kunlón extension, of which 80 miles will be nearly ready at end of 1897-98. also additional rolling-stock.

Bengal-Nagpur.—Construction is proceeding on the three branches, Sini to Midnapur, Midnapur to Cuttack, and Midnapur to Howrah. The bridging is very heavy.

Indian Midland.—The Sagar-Katni branch, to be opened by end of 1897-98.

(c) Third Category.

83. The expenditure under the third category is as follows :—

Companies' expenditure outside the Government Accounts and Branch Line Companies—	Revised, 1896-97	Budget, 1897-98.
	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal and North-Western	612,700	806,000
South Behar	110,000	326,500
Southern Punjab	1,295,200	724,600
Tapti Valley	94,000	850,000
Smaller Branch Lines	358,300	576,700
TOTAL	2,470,200	3,283,800

84. The following are the principal items of expenditure :—

Bengal and North-Western.—The Ganges-Gogra Doab branch lines, and other minor extensions, of which 250 miles will be opened by end of 1897-98. The Gogra Bridge at Bahramghát, also to be opened by end of 1897-98. The Gogra Bridge at Tartipur only commenced.

South Behar.—Approaching completion by end of 1897-98

Southern Punjab.—Expected to be opened about October or November 1897.

Tapti Valley.—Commenced.

Remittance and Debt.

85. The following account shews in a shortened form the requirements of the Secretary of State; the figures are drawn up so as to shew separately the transactions on account of Government, and the transactions arising out of the operations of Railway Companies:—

	Revised, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.
Requirements on Government Account—	£	£
Excess of expenditure on Revenue Account	15,561,200	15,915,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue	1,095,500	1,083,100
Net payments on Remittance Accounts, etc.	44,100	226,000
Total Requirements	16,700,800	17,225,200
Transactions of Railway Companies—		
Net receipts on account of Capital	3,877,200	2,155,500
Payments for Stores, etc.	2,136,700	3,273,700
Net Receipts	1,740,500	...
Net Outgoings	...	818,200
Net Funds required	14,960,300	18,043,400

86. The following figures shew the manner in which the above requirements have been or are to be financed:—

	Revised, 1896-97	Budget, 1897-98
	£	£
By Council Bills	15,300,000	13,000,000
By addition to Permanent Debt	81,200	3,500,000
Temporary Debt—		
Reduction	—1,000,000	...
Addition	...	1,000,000
By reduction of Cash Balance	579,100	543,400
	14,960,300	18,043,400

87. It will be seen that Railway Companies took advantage of cheap money to raise a large amount of capital during 1896-97, and the amount provided for in the Budget was enhanced by a new arrangement made in the course of the year for the transfer of the Burma Railways to a Company: these receipts on Capital Account enabled the Secretary of State not only to meet with ease the reduction imposed on his drawings and alluded to in paragraph 33 above, but also to pay off a million of temporary debt without renewing it.

The transaction in permanent debt in 1896-97 was the raising of a new loan, India 2½ per cent stock £2,400,000, which was used to pay off debentures nearly equal in amount.

88. For next year the requirements of the Secretary of State are considerably enhanced, as he has now to meet [illegible] charges of the Railway Companies

against the capital accumulated in 1896-97. On the other hand, our means of meeting his drawings in India are greatly limited, both by reason of the adverse circumstances of the year in respect of famine expenditure and by reason of the heavy Railway programme of expenditure. This last, as already fully explained, includes not only an unusually large amount of Railway construction on Government account, but also heavy outlay of Railway Companies, partly against these same receipts of Capital in last year's account.

89. We intend to supplement our resources in India by borrowing four crores of rupees; but as will be seen from the Ways and Means Account in India in Part II of this Statement, we estimate that we will not be able, even with this, to meet more than £13,000,000 of drawings during the year.

90. The Secretary of State is therefore obliged to have recourse to borrowing, and his present intention is to raise £3,500,000 of permanent debt, besides restoring the £1,000,000 by which in the current year he has diminished the temporary debt.

91. These announcements of the amounts of Council Bill drawings and of debt to be raised are made with the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to vary the amounts as he may find occasion.

92. Before passing from this subject I note that the year 1896-97 is remarkable as being the first in which the Government of India have secured for themselves the full benefit of the general reduction in the rate of interest. For the first time India sterling stock has been raised in England at 2½ per cent, and Indian rupee debt has been raised at 3 per cent, a premium having been obtained in each case. Moreover, we have also, in the contract for the transfer of the Burma Railways to a Company, been able for the first time to make the arrangements on the basis of a 2½ per cent guarantee.

Conclusion.

93. I concluded my statement last year with expressing the view that our financial prospects were "now very much more hopeful;" although I "refrained from any prophecies as to the future." Our prospects are for the present marred by the occurrence of widespread famine, and of pestilence which is as yet confined within a narrow area. I can only now express the hope that a year hence these disasters will have passed away, and that as the deficits I am now obliged to declare are certainly much smaller than the losses due to famine and scarcity, we shall, when relieved from these misfortunes, resume that financial progress which they have interrupted.

Table A.

PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1892.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Heads of Expenditure.	Central Provinces.	Lower Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
3.—Land Revenue	11,62	20,20	9,22	33,39	44,56	23,24	45,71	54,38	2,42,32
9.—Customs	.	1,66	...	5,48	...	...	1,62	...	8,76
15.—Post Office	59	50	1	...	...	1,02	1,07	1,05	4,24
18.—General Administration	3,90	6,80	2,57	15,42	12,56	9,78	9,44	13,61	74,08
19A.—Courts of Law	8,41	12,47	5,50	84,27	44,63	29,05	44,03	44,02	2,72,38
19B.—Jails	6,02	8,40	1,10	21,50	13,00	8,92	8,60	6,29	73,92
20.—Police	13,93	28,07	11,94	57,92	39,04	37,08	40,26	50,01	2,78,25
21.—Marine	...	2,72	1,03	8,08	..	...	19	41	13,02
22.—Education	4,67	3,09	1,87	25,25	4,24	7,75	14,29	16,50	77,06
24.—Medical	2,73	2,29	1,80	15,78	6,39	5,55	10,77	13,25	58,56
25.—Political	18	...	81	22	7	...	75	3,43	5,49
29.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	49	76	7	3,07	1,60	83	3,32	1,08	12,21
29.—Superannuation, etc.	2,30	2,44	72	15,75	17,00	8,55	14,00	15,55	76,31
30.—Stationery and Printing	1,78	4,39	61	9,06	5,26	4,13	7,48	6,44	30,15
32.—Miscellaneous	45	38	44	2,12	1,28	44	1,35	2,27	8,73
45.—Civil Works	15,06	20,87	11,03	31,44	29,50	20,78	20,10	30,78	1,80,40
Contributions from Provincial to Local	63	1	1,00	6,45	24,40	—4,33	74	4,65	34,48
Miscellaneous Adjustments	—19	—78	—41	82	70	11	32	27	04
Lump Additions		2,00	.	50	3,00	..	1,00	2,00	8,50
Total	73,44	1,16,36	50,20	3,37,12	2,47,44	1,53,00	2,25,04	2,60,89	14,75,30
Receipts under Expenditure Heads.									
VII.—Customs	...	25	...	56	.	...	30	...	1,11
XIII.—Post Office	10	...	...	.	.	2	. .		12
XVIA.—Courts of Law	1,32	2,74	79	8,50	5,15	4,70	5,70	4,00	32,00
XVIB.—Jails	3,52	2,82	58	10,05	3,93	2,18	1,00	2,15	27,03
XVII.—Police	27	14	68	4,66	3,09	0,38	4,20	3,55	23,57
XVIII.—Marine		2,44	...	8,93			3	05	12,05
XIX.—Education	1,38	14	44	5,70	70	14	1,37	2,73	12,60
XX.—Medical	3	17	1	1,50	7	23	73	1,12	3,86
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	11	2	...	1,54	1 02	37	1,39	34	4,89
XXII.—Superannuation, etc.	8	2	2	68	31	61	33	2,34	4,39
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	22	15	2	1,30	56	75	1,06	62	4,74
XXV.—Miscellaneous	45	35	43	7,97	2,36	1,38	1,38	50	14,01
XXXII.—Civil Works	63	66	47	4,00	8,11	3,68	1,07	7,85	26,47
Total	8,11	9,90	3,44	55,15	25,90	20,44	19,50	25,94	1,68,74
Net Expenditure	65,33	1,06,46	46,76	2,81,97	2,21,54	1,38,40	2,05,48	2,40,95	13,06,65

Table B.

PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1897.

(In thousands of rupees.)

	Central Provinces.	Lower Burma	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total, excluding Upper Burma.	Upper Burma.	Total, including Upper Burma.
HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.											
3.—Land Revenue	11,81	22,97	9,59	38,31	42,67	26,78	48,40	54,62	2,55,15	20,36	2,75,51
5.—Customs	...	2,41	...	8,07	...	...	2,46	...	12,94	...	12,94
15.—Post Office	73	50	2	10	...	1,63	1,02	1,03	5,03	...	5,03
18.—General Administration	5,01	7,55	2,89	17,22	13,60	10,47	9,93	14,61	81,28	2,18	83,46
19A.—Courts of Law	9,99	15,28	6,15	89,31	52,56	32,95	46,97	46,68	2,99,85	8,91	3,08,76
19B.—Jails	5,70	9,69	1,02	22,06	15,70	9,54	10,51	6,73	80,95	3,05	84,00
20.—Police	14,63	31,24	15,47	61,00	50,07	39,48	46,04	53,20	3,11,13	58,45	3,69,58
21.—Marine	...	3,22	80	8,86	...	...	40	41	13,69	4,00	17,69
22.—Education	3,90	4,47	1,99	26,76	7,01	7,71	16,79	18,21	86,84	1,93	88,77
24.—Medical	3,24	2,66	2,36	18,66	7,64	6,25	13,07	16,00	69,88	2,00	71,88
25.—Political	44	...	1,73	22	6	...	84	3,65	6,94	...	6,94
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	60	55	11	4,51	1,83	1,15	4,20	2,25	15,20	48	15,68
29.—Superannuation, etc.	2,90	3,35	1,00	19,74	20,70	9,99	15,52	18,44	91,64	75	92,39
30.—Stationery and Printing	1,93	5,60	1,00	11,22	6,63	4,85	9,00	8,10	48,33	25	48,58
32.—Miscellaneous	74	62	62	2,52	1,14	65	1,52	2,08	9,89	23	10,12
45.—Civil Works	15,00	23,47	14 35	32,44	27,80	27,30	22,00	31,61	1,94,02	30,00	2,24,02
Contributions from Provincial to Local	1,00	—1,59	1,90	6,45	24,65	—6,30	79	4,65	31,55	...	31,55
Miscellaneous Adjustments	...	...	...	20	16	33	...		69	—71	—2
Lump Addition	...		1,14	...	...	1,27	1,50		3,91	...	3,91
TOTAL	77,62	1,31,09	62,14	3,67,65	2,72,22	1,74,06	2,50,91	2,82,32	16,18,91	1,31,88	17,50,79
RECEIPTS UNDER EXPENDITURE HEADS.											
VII.—Customs	...	20	...	91	...	...	73	...	1,84	...	1,84
XIII.—Post Office	14	..	...	5	...	11	...	...	30	...	30
XVIA.—Courts of Law	1,40	3,22	96	8,80	5,66	4,00	7,40	4,19	35,63	1,43	37,06
XVIB.—Jails	2,66	2,50	65	8,58	5,05	1,91	4 26	1,86	27,49	90	28,39
XVII.—Police	17	55	1,96	1,97	4,43	6,53	4,41	4,19	24,21	1,56	25,77
XVIII.—Marine	...	2,80	...	9.35	...	.9	...	64	12,79	2	12,81
XIX.—Education	34	15	46	5,09	99	33	1,93	3,15	13,04	2	13,06
XX.—Medical	5	16	2	2,05	29	28	1,22	1,34	5,41	1	5,42
XXI.—Scientific Departments	12	1	...	2,45	1,16	40	2,13	24	6,51	4	6,55
XXII.—Superannuation, etc.	12	12	4	68	55	41	47	2,31	4.70	0	4.70
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	28	21	2	1,32	1,09	77	1,38	70	5,77	...	5,77
XXV.—Miscellaneous	71	56	87	9,25	2,22	1,39	1,54	56	17,10	8	17,18
XXXII.—Civil Works	54	90	67	4,00	7,01	4.20	1,58	8,73	28,53	46	28,99
TOTAL	6,55	11,38	5,65	55,10	29.35	20,33	27,05	27,91	1,83,32	4.58	1,87,90
NET EXPENDITURE	71,07	1,20,61	56,49	3,12,55	2,42,87	1,53,73	2,23,86	2,54,41	14,35,59	1,27,30	15,62,89

PART II

DETAILS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Section I.—The Accounts of 1895-96.

94. The Revised Estimates of 1895-96 anticipated a surplus of Rx. 951,400: the actual surplus of the year in the closed Accounts is considerably higher, being Rx. 1,533,998. *Accounts of 1895-96.*

Explanations of the variations under the several heads of the Account figures from those of the Budget and Revised Estimates will be found in the Appropriation Report published in the *Gazette of India* of the 13th instant. The following is a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year:—

		Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	97,509,000	97,977,005	468,005	...
England	£	210,300	223,417	13,117	...
Exchange	Rx.	158,600	169,745	11,145	...
TOTAL	Rx.	97,877,900	98,370,167	492,267	...
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	69,003,900	68,998,722	5,178	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	+383,000	+379,109	3,891	...
NET	Rx.	69,386,900	69,377,831	9,069	...
England	£	15,701,000	15,603,370	97,630	...
Exchange	Rx.	11,838,600	11,854,968	...	16,368
TOTAL	Rx.	96,926,500	96,836,169	90,331	...
SURPLUS	Rx.	951,400	1,533,998	582,598	...

95. The Expenditure in India fell short of the amount taken in the Revised Estimate by Rx. 5,178, and the Revenue in India exceeded that taken in the Revised Estimate by Rx. 468,005. The division of these two improvements between Imperial and Provincial was— *1895-96. General Results.*

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	Rx.
Increase in Revenue	422,307	45,698
Saving in Expenditure	54,767	...
Excess in Expenditure	...	49,589

the improvement in the Imperial section being Rx. 477,074. The average rate of exchange for the year, 13·638*d.* the rupee, was slightly lower than that taken in the Revised Estimates, 13·68*d.* the rupee, the sales of Council Bills in the latter part of March—when the selling rates were above the average of the year—having been less than expected. The Revenue in England, including Exchange, exceeded the Revised Estimate by Rx. 24,262, while there was a saving in Expenditure in England, including Exchange, of Rx. 81,262. The two last-

mentioned amounts, being both on the Imperial section of the Account, added to the improvement in India, Rx. 477,074, make up the total improvement of Rx. 582,598 in the Accounts as compared with the Revised Estimate.

1895-96. Revenue in India.

96. The most important items of the increase in Revenue in India were—

	Rx.
State Railways	183,594

The Railway traffic was heavy in March last.

	Rx.
Customs	127,078

The exports of rice and the imports of silver and cotton goods were large in March.

	Rx.
Salt	66,845

This occurred chiefly in Madras, the preference for payment of the duty in cash instead of taking credit on security having continued throughout March.

	Rx.
Opium	66,822

There was a slight revival in the Malwa Opium export trade in March last.

'95-96. Expenditure in India.

97. The variations in the Expenditure in India are unimportant, except increases of Rx. 113,264 under 14.—Interest (due to two years' interest instead of one year's only on one of the Service Funds having been charged in 1895-96: there will consequently be no charge in 1896-97) and of Rx. 54,778 under Military Works, and an overestimate of Rx. 88,088 under Army. Under other heads the Expenditure was, as a rule, less than in the Revised Estimate.

'5-96. Revenue and Expenditure in England.

98. The Revenue in England exceeded the Revised Estimate by £13,117, the increase being in Army Receipts. The Expenditure in England fell short of the Revised Estimate by £97,630, the decrease occurring mainly in the purchase of stores.

'-96. Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

99. The Expenditure not charged to Revenue amounted to Rx. 4,087,194, as compared with Rx. 4,327,200 entered in the Revised Estimate: the progress of expenditure in March last was not so great as was expected.

Section II.—The Revised Estimates of 1896-97.

-97. Statement of the figures.

100. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimates with the Revised Estimates of 1896-97:—

		Budget.	Revised.	Revised, better.	Revised, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	97,316,800	93,273,600	...	4,043,200
England	£	174,100	319,400	145,300	...
Exchange	Rx.	129,800	210,800	81,000	...
TOTAL	Rx	97,620,700	93,803,800	...	3,816,900
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	70,274,900	70,657,400	...	382,500
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	—886,400	—1,228,500	342,100	...
NET	Rx.	69,388,500	69,428,900	...	40,400
England	£	15,900,400	15,880,600	28,800	...
Exchange	Rx.	11,859,700	10,481,200	1,378,500	...
TOTAL	Rx.	97,157,600	95,790,700	1,366,900	...
SURPLUS + DEFICIT —	Rx.	+463,100	—1,986,900	...	2,450,000

1896-97. Main features.

101. Famine in nearly all Provinces and plague in one Province are the governing factors of the year. The south-west monsoon rains ceased much earlier than usual, and a widespread failure of crops resulted. Though the winter rains have since been generally favourable, the distress is such that expenditure on Famine Relief has been necessary on a very heavy scale in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Bombay, and Bengal, and to a smaller extent in the Punjab, Madras, and Upper Burma; and in all the Provinces named, except Bengal (in which the Land Revenue, being permanently settled and levied at a lower rate than in other Provinces, is hardly affected by scarcity), large remissions or suspensions of Land Revenue and Provincial Rates have been made. The Railway Revenue has also been much reduced, a result largely due to the failure of crops; and Salt and other heads of Revenue have also been affected by the scarcity. In Bombay the plague has been added to the famine, and has seriously damaged both the trade and the Government Revenues. Fortunately it has not yet spread to other Provinces. There has, moreover, been a heavy loss of Revenue under Opium. On the other hand, the rate of exchange has risen during the year, the average rate being expected to be nearly 14·46*d.* the rupee, as compared with the rate of 13¾*d.* taken in the Budget Estimate: this has somewhat mitigated the effect, on the finances of the Government, of the calamities of the year. The final result is a deficit of about two crores.

1896-97. General Result

102. The total Revenue in India is expected to fall short of the Budget Estimate by no less than Rx. 4,043,200 and the total Expenditure in India to exceed the Budget Estimate by Rx. 382,500. In England the Expenditure is slightly less than the Budget Estimate, and the Receipts are higher, but the important feature in connection with the sterling figures is again, as it was last year, the large saving secured by the rise in the rate of exchange.

1896-97. Decreases of Revenue in Ind Land Revenue.

103. The falling-off in Land Revenue, including that due to Irrigation, is Rx. 2,432,100, and in Provincial Rates Rx. 131,800. The losses in the Provinces affected by famine are—

	Land Revenue.	Provincial Rates.
	Rx	Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	1,109,700	104,000
Bombay	418,800	33,200
Madras	394,000	...
Central Provinces	204,600	5,000
Upper Burma	162,000	...
Punjab	94,900	16,300

In Assam also, the Revenue under these heads is expected to be slightly less than the Budget Estimate, but that reduction is not in any way connected with famine. In Bengal and Lower Burma the Budget Estimates will be more than realised.

Railway Reven

104. The loss in Railway Revenue is—

	Rx.
State Railways, Gross Receipts	797,000
Guaranteed Railways, Net Receipts	623,000

It is probably not incorrect to attribute the whole of this loss also to the plague in Bombay and Karachi, which has paralysed business in those cities, and to the scarcity, which being very widespread does not lead to traffic from one part of India to another as scarcity in one Province combined with plenty in another does. Indeed the loss due to these causes is probably greater, as the traffic receipts would probably, had these calamities not come upon the country, have exceeded the Budget Estimates, which were cautiously framed, the improvement in Railway earnings in 1895-96 having been specially great.

The following list of the principal diminutions in gross receipts will show that the loss in Railway Revenue has been nearly as widespread as that in Land Revenue :—

	Rx.
North-Western Railway	310,000
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	380,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	170,000
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	80,000
East Indian Railway	20,100
South Indian Railway	15,000
Southern Mahratta Railway	10,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	350,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	260,000
Madras Railway	50,000

As an exception to the general rule of the year, there have been increases on some Railways, the only ones of importance being—

	Rx.
Eastern Bengal Railway	180,000
Burma Railway	65,000

These are due to specially good crops, in the first case, of jute, and in the second, of rice.

n Revenue.

105. The loss in Opium Revenue amounts to Rx. 508,600.

The quantity of Bengal Opium sold is the same as was taken in the Budget Estimate. But the average price realised has been only R1,243-10-10 instead of R1,300 a chest. This has reduced the receipts in Bengal by Rx. 216,300.

The quantity of Malwa Opium exported has declined very seriously, with the result that the receipts in Bombay have fallen by Rx. 282,800.

venue.

106. The reduction in Salt Revenue amounts to Rx. 261,800 : it is distributed over all the Provinces in which Salt Revenue is realised, except Bengal. In Burma the loss is Rx. 24,200 : the Salt administration in that Province is not yet satisfactory. The diminution in Madras of Rx. 110,100 is believed to represent mainly a postponement of payment of the duty from this year to next, the low price of Government paper having induced the dealers to avail themselves of the six months' credit which is allowed if security is pledged, but may also be partly due to the scarcity. In Bombay the loss of Rx. 105,000 is attributed to the scarcity and the paralysis of business caused by the plague. The smaller reduction of Rx. 30,000 in the Northern India Salt Department is probably also due in large part to the scarcity.

Revenue.

107. The Excise Revenue will fall short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 131,500. This loss also is attributable to the famine. The loss in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is Rx. 125,000, in Bombay Rx. 60,000, in the Central Provinces Rx. 40,000, and in the Punjab Rx. 1,700. On the other hand, there are increases of Rx. 35,000 in Madras, Rx. 32,300 in Burma, and Rx. 25,000 in Bengal.

108. In partial reduction of the heavy losses above set forth there have been increases under a few heads.

of in India.

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109. The most important of these is an increase of Rx. 352,500 in the direct receipts of Major Irrigation Works : of this, Rx. 190,300 occur in the Punjab and Rx. 145,500 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This small set-off against the effects of the famine on other Revenues is due to the same cause as the famine : the failure of rain has induced the cultivators to make greater use of irrigation. In paragraph 118 of the Financial Statement for 1896-97 it was explained that the Budget Estimate under this head was abnormally high, and had been subjected to careful scrutiny before being accepted. The further failure of the rains which was not anticipated in the Budget Estimate has raised the receipts still higher. In Bengal also the receipts from the water-rate on the Orissa and Sone Canals and from the navigation dues on the Orissa and Hidgellee

Tidal Canals have increased, and the Revised Estimate in Bengal exceeds the Budget Estimate by Rx. 19,000.

Mint Receipts.

110. The receipts under Mint exceed the Budget Estimate by Rx. 103,800. This is indirectly connected with the scarcity: the famine relief works lead to a very large absorption of copper coin: there is a gain on all copper coins issued, the nominal value of the pieces being greater than the cost of the copper and of manufacture. This gain is expected this year to reach the unprecedented amount of Rx. 122,000. The Calcutta Mint has been unusually busy in supplying the demand for copper, and both Mints are manufacturing in addition a specially large quantity of small silver coins, which are also required at the relief works.

Customs Revenue.

111. The Customs Revenue is expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by Rx. 34,800. There is an increase of Rx. 100,200 in the duty on silver, the imports of which have been higher than it was thought safe to take in the Estimate. On the other hand, the export duty on rice is expected to yield less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 80,700, as much of the rice which would have been exported has been sent to the famine-stricken districts. On other articles there is no difference of importance between the Budget and Revised Estimates.

Interest Receipts.

112. In the Interest Receipts there was a solid gain of Rx. 124,700 from the premium at which the 3 per cent loan of four crores was issued. The increase under the head is, however, reduced to Rx. 79,300, mainly by the remission of Rx. 40,000 of interest due by the Calcutta Port Trust.

XXIV.—Exchange.

113. There is an increase of Rx. 61,400 under the head XXIV.—Exchange. The difficulties in the way of making accurate estimates under this head have been explained in previous Financial Statements.

1896-97.

Increases of Expenditure in India.

Famine Relief.

114. The Expenditure in India like the Revenue has been overshadowed by the famine. When the Financial Statement issued, there was fear of scarcity only in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to meet which a provision of Rx. 70,000 was expected to be sufficient. The failure of the monsoon has, however, necessitated expenditure in every Province, except Lower Burma and Assam. The amounts required for this expenditure up to the end of this month according to the estimates of the Local Governments are—

	Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,100,000
Bengal	359,200
Central Provinces	335,000
Bombay	348,000
Punjab	115,900
Madras	80,700
Upper Burma	58,100
TOTAL	2,396,900

The Government of India have given the Local Governments full liberty to spend up to those amounts, or even beyond them, if necessary, for the relief of distress. But there is no doubt that the Local Governments (except those of the North-Western Provinces and Burma) have overestimated the probable expenditure. We know the total expenditure and the number of persons relieved up to the end of January, and also the number of persons relieved in February. On consideration of these data we believe that the total expenditure this year will not exceed Rx. 1,950,000, and we have therefore entered that amount in the Revised Estimate, distributing it as follows:—

	Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,100,000
Bengal	230,000
Central Provinces	215,000
Bombay	251,000
Punjab	55,900
Madras	40,000
Upper Burma	58,100
TOTAL	1,950,000

Of course, this reduction of the figures entered in the Revised Estimate will have no effect on the actual expenditure. In addition to the amounts above stated for the several Provinces, there is a small expenditure of Rx. 1,200 on the salaries of officers supervising relief operations in Native States, and of £8,700 in England on the purchase of seeds.

tribution of mine Relief penditure in 6-97.

115. Under the Provincial Settlements all expenditure on Famine Relief, which is not borne by Local Funds, is in the first place charged in the Provincial column. But when the expenditure is of the magnitude which it has reached this year and is expected to reach next year, it is much more than Provincial Balances can meet and the charge is necessarily borne by Imperial also. The principle to be followed is stated in paragraph 67 above, and applying that principle the Government of India have, after consideration of the financial position of each Province, distributed the expenditure on Famine Relief in 1896-97 as follows:—

	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Central Provinces . . .	205,000	...	10 000
Upper Burma	57,300	...	800
Bengal	...	185,000	45,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	1,100,000	...	...
Punjab	...	23,100	32,800
Madras	...	32 500	7,500
Bombay	189,900	61,100	..
	1,552,200	301,700	96,100

-97.
r Increases of nditure in t.

116. In addition to the direct expenditure on Famine Relief, the scarcity has unavoidably caused increases under a large number of the ordinary heads: Government servants on low pay have had to receive compensation for the dearness of food, and the rise in prices has increased the cost of supplies purchased by various Departments. But when it was seen in October last that a large famine expenditure would be necessary, orders were issued to restrict as much as possible all ordinary expenditure. The result has been that, notwithstanding the increased expenditure caused by the rise in prices under nearly all the ordinary heads of Expenditure, there have been savings from the Budget Estimates. The only heads under which there will be excesses of importance over the Budget Estimates are—

	Rx.
Jails	99,100
Interest on Debt	100,400
Major Irrigation Works: Working Expenses . . .	55,400

Expenditure

117. The increase in Jail expenditure is due entirely to the great cost of rations for the prison population. In Burma the expenditure this year is increased, to the relief of next year, by the purchase of considerable stocks of provisions in anticipation of a further rise in prices.

st Charges.

118. Of the excess under Interest, the fact that the Railway Capital Expenditure has not been so high as expected in March last, and that consequently the transfer from Ordinary to Railway Interest is reduced, accounts for Rx. 61,700. The remainder is due to the excess interest payments in connection with the conversion of the 3½ per cent loan of 1893-94 to 3 per cent, and to the payments of arrears of interest on expired loans having been greater than expected.

ion iture.

119. The excess in the Working Expenses of Major Irrigation Works has been caused by the necessity of repairing damages caused by floods to the Kistna, the Godavery and Cauvery Delta systems and the Srivaikuntam Anicut system in Madras at a cost of Rx. 29,000, and of repairs costing Rx. 22,300, to the Western Jumna, Bari Doab, and Sidnai Canals in the Punjab rendered necessary by increased irrigation

120. The important decreases of expenditure in India are— *1896-97. Decreases of Expenditure in India.*

	Rx.
Land Revenue	81,600
Opium	90,000
Forest	50,300
Interest on Other Obligations	51,400
Education	87,200
State Railways	185,800
Guaranteed Railways—Surplus Profits, etc.	145,000
Military Works	93,300
Army	274,400

121. The Punjab is the only Province in which the Land Revenue expenditure will exceed the Budget Estimate: the excess is Rx. 12,200, and is due to payment of compensation for dearness of provision, to additional expenditure on the survey and demarcation of holdings irrigated by the new Chenab Canal, and to the savings usually secured in the salaries of the officers present on duty in the Province in connection with leave having been somewhat overestimated in the Budget Estimates. *Land Revenue Expenditure.*

In all other Provinces there are considerable savings from the Budget Estimates. The Provincial Governments usually make more liberal provision than is found to be necessary.

122. The Local Governments usually estimate for a larger expenditure on Forests than is required. *Forest Expenditure.*

123. In paragraph 122 of the Financial Statement for 1896-97 it was explained that the estimate of Opium expenditure was taken somewhat lower than usual in consequence of the information as to the crop then in the ground. The crop proved to be still smaller, and the payments to cultivators for opium will accordingly be less by Rx. 90,000. *Opium Expenditure.*

124. The decrease in the Interest on Other Obligations is due to the payment in 1895-96 of interest payable in 1896-97 mentioned in paragraph 97, in consequence of which there will be no payment this year. *Interest on Other Obligations.*

125. The decrease under Education is due to the Local Governments having, as usual, made more liberal provision in the Budget Estimates than was required. *Education Expenditure.*

126. The working expenses of State Railways were reduced by the falling-off in traffic, which caused the larger loss in receipts. *Railway Expenditure.*

127. The decrease in the payments of Surplus Profits to Guaranteed Railways is a consequence of the decrease in the earnings of the Railways. *Surplus Profits.*

128. The Military Works Department was unable to spend the whole of the grant placed at its disposal. *Military Works Expenditure.*

129. Under the head Army the rise in the price of food for men and animals is expected to cause in the current year an excess over the Budget Estimate of Rx. 196,000: and the higher strength of the army, officers and men an excess of Rx. 46,000. On the other hand, the rise in the rate of exchange has caused a saving of Rx. 80,800 in Exchange Compensation Allowance, and of Rx. 24,000 in the cost of Australian remounts: the expenditure on mobilisation arrangements will be less than the Estimate by Rx. 120,000, about half of which is due to the expenditure being incurred in England, so that the provision in the India Estimates was unnecessary, and the other half to its having been found impossible to carry out the intended work; and savings under ordinary expenditure to the extent of Rx. 291,600 have been secured,—in some cases by postponing expenditure which it was intended to incur, but in most simply because the Budget Grants had been fixed on a more liberal scale than was required. *Army Expenditure.*

130. One cause of saving which affects almost all the Expenditure heads in India is the rise in the rate of exchange above that assumed for the calculation of the cost of Exchange Compensation Allowances. The average rate taken for this purpose in the Budget Estimate was $13\frac{3}{4}d.$ the rupee: the four *Exchange Compensation Allowances.*

quarterly rates with reference to which the Exchange Compensation Allowances have been paid are $14\frac{7}{32}d.$, $14\frac{3}{32}d.$, $14\frac{5}{32}d.$, and $14\frac{25}{32}d.$, yielding an average for the whole year of $14\frac{5}{16}d.$ The consequent saving amounts to Rx. 207,700.

1896-97. Revenue in England.

131. The Sterling Receipts are expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by £145,300. The three important items composing this increase are: the premium of £68,900 realised on the issue of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent India Stock; £27,500 interest on temporary investments of the cash balance, the rates of interest realised being higher; and £34,100 under Army Receipts mainly in connection with the Indian Troop Service.

1896-97. Expenditure in England

132. The Sterling Expenditure is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by £28,800. There is a saving of £137,500 under Army (of which £40,600 is a transfer to the head Special Defences and the remainder occurs chiefly under Stores and Troop Service) and of £25,600 under Interest (the Secretary of State having made good progress with the sale of Council Bills in the early part of the year was able to postpone the replacement of £1,000,000 India Bills discharged in May and to refrain from temporary borrowing from the Bank of England). These savings were largely counterbalanced by a number of excesses under other heads.

1896-97. Exchange.

133. The charge for Exchange on net Sterling Expenditure is less than in the Budget Estimate by Rx. 1,459,500. The net Sterling Expenditure is less by £174,100, and the exchange on this difference at $13\frac{3}{4}d.$ the rupee, the rate of the Budget Estimate, is Rx. 129,800 which is the saving in exchange due to the decrease in the sterling payments. The direct saving in exchange on sterling transactions from the rise in the rate of exchange from $13\frac{3}{4}d.$ to 14·46*d.* the rupee is therefore Rx. 1,329,700.

Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1897-98.

1897-98. Statement of the gross figures.

134. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimates of 1897-98 with those of 1896-97:—

		1896-97.	1897-98.	1897-98, better.	1897-98, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	97,316,800	95,389,600	...	1,927,200
England	£	174,100	173,000	...	1,100
Exchange	Rx.	129,800	114,200	...	15,600
TOTAL	Rx.	97,620,700	95,676,800	...	1,943,900
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	70,274,000	72,623,000	...	2,349,000
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	−806,400	−1,190,000	383,600	...
NET	Rx.	69,383,500	71,433,000	...	2,045,400
England	£	15,009,400	16,088,500	...	179,100
Exchange	Rx.	11,850,700	10,618,400	1,241,300	...
TOTAL	Rx.	97,157,600	98,140,800	...	983,200
SURPLUS	Rx.	+463,100	−2,464,000	...	2,927,100

1897-98. Main features.

135. The famine continues in 1897-98 also to exert its malignant influence and to dominate the finances of India.

The expenditure on Famine Relief will be higher than in 1896-97: the loss of Land Revenue and of Railway Revenue, though diminished, will still be considerable; the revenue under some other heads will be diminished, and the expenditure under many ordinary heads will be increased, as indirect results of the scarcity.

The present low price of Bengal Opium and the stagnation of the export trade in Malwa Opium involve a heavy loss of Opium Revenue.

On the other hand, the rise in the rate of exchange secures a large saving, and there is a considerable reduction in Military expenditure.

The final result is a deficit of nearly two-and-a-half crores of rupees.

1897-98. Decreases of Revenue in India.

136. The Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, and Burma all consider that remissions or suspensions of Land Revenue will be necessary next year because of the famine, and the Estimates are less than the Budget Estimates of 1896-97 by the following amounts:—

Land Revenue and Provincial Rates

	Land Revenue, including that due to Irrigation.	Provincial Rates.
	Rx.	Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	186,400	32,600
Central Provinces	264,600	...
Upper Burma	169,600	...
Punjab	95,200	17,700

In the other Provinces increases are expected to accrue in ordinary course, and will counterbalance to some extent the above losses: the net reduction in Land Revenue, including that due to Irrigation, is Rx. 436,500, and in Provincial Rates Rx. 48,100.

Railway Revenue

137. As the effects of the famine and plague on Railway traffic are expected to continue next year, though not to so damaging an extent as this year, the Railway Receipts are taken lower than in the Budget Estimate for 1896-97 by—

	Rx.
State Railways—Gross Receipts	98,300
Guaranteed Railways—Net Receipts	603,000

Excise Revenue.

138. The Excise Revenue is taken at an amount less by Rx. 65,600 than the Budget Estimate of 1896-97. The reductions are—

	Rx.
Central Provinces	83,800
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	65,000
Bombay	60,000
Punjab	700

They are all attributable to the famine, or in Bombay to the famine and plague combined. Other Provinces estimate for the usual increases in Excise Revenue, that is to say, as a rule, estimate that the Revenue next year will be at least as high as the Revised Estimate of this year, and the increases in other Provinces (the highest being in Madras of Rx. 85,000) counterbalance a very large part of the loss above shown.

Opium Revenue.

139. The only other head of Revenue in India under which there is an important decrease is Opium; and there the loss is very heavy, amounting to Rx. 1,079,100, as compared with the Budget Estimate of 1896-97.

The price of Bengal Opium was taken at R1,300 a chest last March: the prices have since declined heavily, and we cannot assume that we shall receive so high a price next year. The average price at the sale of this month was R1,071 a chest, and the price for the Budget Estimate has been taken at that amount approximately, namely, R1,075 a chest. This lower price results in a loss of Rx. 877,500.

As explained in paragraph 105 above, the export trade in Malwa Opium is in a very depressed condition, and until there are clear signs of a revival, we are not justified in estimating for so high a revenue from the export duty as we did last March. The rate of duty was also reduced in July last by R50 a chest. The Bombay receipts have accordingly been taken Rx. 190,400 lower than last year.

1897-98. Increases of Revenue in India

140. The increases of revenue which it has been found possible to include in the Budget Estimate for next year are few. The only ones of importance are—

	Rx.
Irrigation—Direct Receipts	224,400
Stamps	103,800
Post Office	56,600

Irrigation Revenue

141. The increase in Irrigation revenue occurs in the Punjab Rx. 112,900, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Rx. 99,700, and Bengal Rx. 15,000. A large part of the increase secured in Bengal this year (see paragraph 109 above) is expected to be continued. The opening up of new channels from the Chenab Canal will secure new revenue, and the conditions of the season warrant us in expecting a high revenue generally in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, though not so high as in the currrent year.

Stamp Revenue

142. The increase under Stamps occurs in Bengal Rx. 64,500, and in the Punjab Rx. 35,000. The Stamp revenue has improved very much in those two Provinces in the current year, and it is assumed that the improvement will be maintained next year. In Bombay owing to the plague, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh probably because of the famine, the Stamp revenue this year has declined considerably—by Rx. 34,000 in the former and Rx. 22,000 in the latter—, but it is hoped that the decrease may be made good next year.

Post Office Receipts.

143. The increase in Post Office receipts represents the normal annual increase in revenue.

1897-98. Increases of Expenditure in India.

Famine Relief

144. The expenditure on Famine Relief entered in the Budget Estimates of 1897-98 amounts to the very large sum of Rx. 3,641,200. The amounts for the several Provinces are—

	Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	850,000
Bengal	1,004,800
Central Provinces	680,000
Bombay	670,300
Punjab	167,800
Madras	200,400
Upper Burma	66,600
TOTAL	3,639,900

These are the sums estimated as likely to be required by the several Local Governments, and as the Government of India are unwilling to take any step which would have even the appearance of putting any check on expenditure on this object other than the recognised checks prescribed in the Famine Codes, the estimates of the Local Governments have been accepted. The difficulty of any accurate forecast is very great, and experience alone can show whether the estimates are excessive or insufficient. We have good hope that the expenditure may be considerably less, if the monsoon is favourable.

In addition to the amounts above stated, there is an expenditure of Rx. 1,300 for the supervision of relief operations in Native States.

145. The following table gives for 1897-98 the information regarding the distribution of the expenditure on Famine Relief between Imperial, Provincial, and Local, which is given for 1896-97 in paragraph 115 above:— *Distribution of famine relief expenditure in 1897-98*

	Imperial. Rx.	Provincial. Rx.	Local. Rx.
Central Provinces	677,900	...	2,100
Upper Burma	...	65,100	1,500
Bengal	701,300	221,800	81,700
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	850,000	...	...
Punjab	126,000	...	41,800
Madras	19,300	131,100	50,000
Bombay	570,300	...	100,000
	2,944,800	418,000	277,100

146. The other heads under which the Budget Estimates for Expenditure in India of 1897-98 exceed those of 1896-97 by important amounts are— *1897-98. Other Increases of Expenditure in India.*

	Rx.
Opium	60,100
Post Office	78,400
Jails	68,400
Police	70,500
Railway and Irrigation Interest	202,800
Land for Subsidised Railway Companies	128,000

147. In March last we had information that the yield of the poppy crop then in the ground was likely to be below the normal, and we therefore reduced the provision in the Budget Estimate for 1896-97 under Opium slightly below the amount required to pay for an average yield. This year the reports of the crop are not unfavourable, and we have therefore provided the sum required to pay for the normal amount of 100,000 maunds of opium. *Opium Expenditure.*

148. The increase under Post Office is rather higher than the normal annual increase of expenditure of the Department. *Post Office Expenditure.*

149. The increase under Jails is distributed over all the Provinces except Burma (where there is a large decrease of Rx. 19,200 for the reason explained in paragraph 117), Bengal, and Assam, and is due to the high price of rations and to the fear that the famine may have the effect of adding to the Jail population: it is quite possible that it may be found that too great allowance has been made for these two causes, and that the expenditure may be considerably lower than the Estimate. *Jail Expenditure.*

150. The increase under Police occurs mainly in the following Provinces:— *Police Expenditure*

	Rx
Bombay	20,300
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	31,400
Bengal	12,800

The cost of compensation for dearness of provisions accounts for much of these increases: it may prove to have been overestimated. Schemes of improvement in the organisation of the Police costing money are in progress in several Provinces, and the expenditure involved cannot be altogether stopped even in a year of straitened means like the present.

151. The increase under Railway and Irrigation Interest is the interest on the new Capital Expenditure. *Railway and Irrigation Interest.*

152. The increase under Subsidised Railways is caused by the rapidly increasing number of new branch lines and extensions of Railways belonging to Companies, all of which receive the Railway land from the Government free of cost. The more important payments for land in 1897-98 are— *Subsidised Railways.*

	Rx.
Mymensingh-Jamalpur Railway	11,500
South Behar Railway	20,000
Brahmaputra-Sultanpore Railway	30,000
Bhagulpur Bausi-Baidyanath Railway	52,500
Branches of the Bengal and North-Western Railway	70,000
Tinnevelly Quilon Railway	15,000
Tapti Valley Railway	17,200

1897-98. Decreases of Expenditure in India.

153. Under the following heads the expenditure in India is expected to be less than in the Budget Estimates of 1896-97 :—

	Rx.
Interest	31,600
Marine	52,200
Guaranteed Railways—Surplus Profits, Land, etc.	322,500
Minor Irrigation Works	161,700
Civil Works	359,600
Army	511,200
Special Defences	49,100

Interest Charges.

154. The reduction in the Interest charge is caused by the transfer to Railway and Irrigation Interest, Rx. 202,800 (see paragraph 151 above), and by the conversion of the bulk of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent loan of 1893-94 to 3 per cent and the discharge of the remainder, Rx 52,400, counterbalanced by the interest at 3 per cent on the public loan of Rx. 4,000,000 and on the special loan for the currency investment of Rx. 2,048,700 raised this year. The Estimate includes provision for the interest for part of the year on the new loan of Rx. 4,000,000 which is to be raised in the year.

Marine Expenditure.

155. The reduction in Marine expenditure occurs mainly as under :—

	Rx.
Royal Indian Marine	16,100
Lower Burma Marine Department	21,700
Upper „ „ „	10,000

In the Royal Indian Marine the loss of the *Warren Hastings* will cause some increase of expenditure, as the hire of transport will cost more than the savings in the salaries and victualling charges of establishments afloat. This increase is, however, more than counterbalanced by reductions in the purchase of marine stores and coal: a larger part of the expenditure on those purchases is taken as recoverable from other Departments on the basis of past actuals, and the supplies for the repair of Her Majesty's ships in the Persian Gulf are for the future to be deducted from expenditure instead of being treated as receipts.

In Lower Burma, the heavy expenditure of 1896-97 was required for the construction of new light ships and lights, and is not necessary next year.

In Upper Burma, two steamers, the *Tamma* and the *Patrick* have been reduced.

Guaranteed Railways.

156. Under the head Guaranteed Railways—Surplus Profits, Land, etc., there is a reduction of Rx. 431,800 in the payments to the three old Guaranteed Railway Companies on account of their moiety of surplus profits: the decline in the traffic reduces the surplus profits, and on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the profits will be further reduced by heavy outlay on the renewal of girders. On the other hand, the provision of land for branches of the Companies' Railways will involve the following outlay in 1897-98 :—

	Rx.
Calicut-Cannanore Railway	98,600
Amalner-Jalgaon Railway and Chalisgaon-Dhulia Railway	20,000

Minor Irrigation Expenditure.

157. The decrease in the expenditure on Minor Irrigation Works occurs chiefly in Madras Rx. 96,900: some large irrigation projects have been completed in Madras, and work has not yet been begun on the new schemes in contemplation in the future. In Bengal, Lower Burma, and Bombay also, the expenditure will be decreased by Rx. 27,400, Rx. 19,000, and Rx. 14,800.

Civil Works Expenditure.

158. The reduction under Civil Works is due to the fact that the large Famine outlay and the reduction of Provincial balances necessitate the postponement of all expenditure which it is possible to postpone, both Imperial and Provincial.

159. In accounting for the decrease under Army Expenditure in India the first item to be mentioned is the large one of Rx. 394,000, being the initial expenditure on the completion of mobilisation arrangements which was specially provided this year. The provision for expeditions and special services is less by Rx. 61,600 than that in the Budget Estimate of 1896-97. There are reductions of Rx. 130,700 in Exchange Compensation Allowance, Rx. 195,300 in the pay of the British Troops, and Rx. 8,400 in the cost of Australian remounts, all due to the rise in the rate of exchange. Lastly, considerable reductions of the grants of the Commissariat, Clothing, and Ordnance Supply Departments have been enforced. *Army Expenditure*

On the other hand, the high prices caused by the scarcity have necessitated increased provision, to the extent of Rx. 399,300, for the cost of food for men and animals and for compensation for dearness of provisions. We hope that this, like other provisions of a similar kind under other heads, may prove to be excessive.

160. As explained in paragraph 162 of the Financial Statement of March last, the expenditure on Special Defences has now been practically completed. Any expenditure of this nature in India which may be required in future will be incurred from the grant for Military Works. *Special Defences*

161. The rate assumed in the Budget Estimate as the average rate, with reference to which Exchange Compensation Allowance will be paid, is 1*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* As the rate for this purpose in the Budget Estimate of 1896-97 was 1*s.* 1$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, there is a considerable saving under most heads on this item of expenditure, amounting in all to Rx. 315,700. *1897-98. Exchange Compensation Allowances.*

162. The estimate of sterling receipts in England does not differ appreciably from that for 1896-97. *1897-98. Revenue in England.*

163. The sterling expenditure will exceed the amount taken in the Budget Estimates of 1896-97 by £179,100. *1897-98. Expenditure in England.*

The heavy expenditure on the construction of Railways and on Famine Relief has seriously diminished the amount of money available in India to meet the drawings of the Secretary of State: it has therefore become necessary to reduce the sales of Council Bills from £16,500,000 to £13,000,000, and for the Secretary of State, in order that he may be able to meet his disbursements, to borrow £3,500,000 in London, in addition to replacing the India Bills for £1,000,000 which he was able to discharge without replacement this year. The sterling interest payments are consequently increased by £61,400. There is an increase of £45,000 in the purchase of stores for the Telegraph Department: it was mentioned in paragraph 124 of the Financial Statement of March last that the stock of stores requires replenishing. There is an increase of £100,500 in the charge for interest on Capital deposited by Railway Companies: the programme of Railway construction sanctioned by the Secretary of State, in addition to the direct borrowing of £3,500,000 by him, necessitates the raising of guaranteed loans by Railway Companies to the extent of £2,050,000, and the interest on them has to be met and charged in the Railway Revenue Account. Under Army, the payments to the War Office are in excess of the Budget Estimate of 1896-97 by £30,000 for Effective Services, and £21,500 for Non-Effective Service: the other Non-Effective Sterling charges are in excess by £44,100; but, on the other hand, the other Effective charges are less by £150,700, the larger part of the reduction being under Stores.

164. In 1897-98 the charge for Exchange on the net Sterling Expenditure is less than in the Budget Estimate of 1896-97 by Rx. 1,225,700. The net Sterling Expenditure is more than in the Estimate of 1896-97 by £180,200, and the exchange on this difference at 13$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* the rupee is Rx. 134,300. The direct saving from the rise in the rate of exchange from 13$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to 14·46*d.* the rupee is therefore Rx. 1,360,000. *1897-98. Exchange.*

Section IV.—Examination of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure.

LAND REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
REVENUE—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Including that due to Irrigation—						
India, General	175,044	143,350	145,711	150,000	151,800	153,100
Central Provinces	692,222	658,389	767,332	864,600	600,000	600,000
Upper Burma	722,809	798,181	757,019	797,000	635,000	627,400
Lower Burma	1,609,106	1,658,524	1,727,985	1,760,000	1,780,000	1,795,500
Assam	561,728	602,190	597,671	614,200	600,000	614,000
Bengal	3,871,432	3,890,094	3,905,221	3,894,700	3,925,000	3,925,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,054,373	5,872,603	6,134,442	6,113,900	4,914,200	5,927,500
Punjab	2,445,535	2,410,721	2,440,115	2,457,100	2,362,200	2,361,900
Madras	5,488,492	5,594,498	5,592,141	5,601,700	5,207,700	5,770,000
Bombay	4,715,794	4,555,037	4,954,082	4,770,000	4,351,200	4,805,700
TOTAL	26,336,535	26,184,411	27,022,619	27,023,200	24,501,100	26,586,700
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation	740,026	776,139	821,664	920,000	891,900	940,500
Shown under I.—Land Revenue	25,596,509	25,408,272	26,200,955	26,003,300	23,609,200	25,646,200
EXPENDITURE—						
District Administration	1,836,660	1,843,700	1,873,709	1,900,200	1,875,000	1,898,700
Other Charges	2,184,953	2,202,372	2,221,348	2,275,600	2,218,800	2,268,000
TOTAL	4,021,613	4,048,132	4,097,117	4,175,800	4,093,800	4,166,700

165. The above figures of Revenue reveal with vivid distinctness the effects of the famine. In paragraph 138 of the last Financial Statement the fact was noticed that the progress of Land Revenue had received a check in consequence of the failure of the cold-weather rains in Northern India. The failure of the monsoon of 1896 has now caused wholesale retrogression, and the total Land Revenue this year is reduced to an amount lower than any year since 1891-92. A partial recovery is hoped for next year, but we cannot expect to collect a Land Revenue of the full present normal standard until another year has passed. The amounts of the loss of Land Revenue in each Province are stated in paragraphs 103 and 136.

OPIUM.

		Accounts, 1893-94	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
Revenue—		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal—Sale of Opium		4,808,376	5,321,390	5,240,349	5,070,000	4,850,400	4,192,500
Bombay—Pass Fees		1,600,530	1,801,258	1,655,907	1,590,000	1,308,100	1,400,000
Excise Opium and other Revenue		218,665	201,109	227,666	235,300	228,200	223,700
TOTAL	Rx.	6,627,571	7,323,757	7,123,922	6,895,300	6,386,700	5,816,200
Expenditure—							
Payments to Cultivators including purchase of Opium	Rx.	1,679,776	1,417,713	1,867,400	2,340,000	2,295,700	2,400,000
Other Charges	Rx.	194,722	195,792	200,573	253,900	208,200	254,000
England	£	1,278	1,419	550	800	900	400
Exchange	Rx.	831	1,181	418	600	600	300
TOTAL	Rx.	1,876,607	1,616,105	2,068,941	2,595,300	2,505,400	2,654,700
Statistics—							
Bengal—							
Chests sold		43,353	39,780	37,695	39,000	39,000	39,000
Average price	R	1,109	1,338	1,390	1,300	1,243	1,075
Chests produced		40,506	33,329	35,053	...	45,041	..
Chests in Balance, March 31st		31,745	25,293	23,551	...	29,502	...
Reserve, December 31st		1,814	1,279	—2,052	...	342	...
Bombay—							
Chests passed for export		26,675½	20,577½	25,475½	24,401	21,250½	23,333⅓
Rate of Duty	R	600	600 & 650	650	650	650 & 600	600

166. Falling prices for Bengal Opium and a languishing export trade in Malwa Opium account for the diminished Opium Revenue shown above. What the reasons for those conditions are we do not venture to say with any confidence, but what information we have leads us to fear that increased production of Opium in China and more successful competition of the Chinese with the Indian drug are mainly responsible. Detailed explanations regarding Revenue will be found in paragraphs 105 and 139, and regarding Expenditure in paragraphs 123 and 147.

SALT.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Northern India (*a*)	1,838,656	1,894,320	1,905,325	1,930,000	1,900,000	1,947,800
Burma (*b*)	167,590	118,989	156,032	105,000	140,800	150,000
Bengal (*b*)	2,374,133	2,458,219	2,488,620	2,470,000	2,477,500	2,505,400
Madras (*a*)	1,620,776	1,795,354	1,997,480	1,820,000	1,709,900	1,840,200
Bombay (*a*)	2,218,721	2,398,867	2,314,379	2,315,000	2,210,000	2,290,600
TOTAL	8,228,870	8,665,749	8,861,845	8,700,000	8,438,200	8,734,000
Charges	474,405	498,415	521,044	566,900	529,100	570,200

(*a*) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. | (*b*) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

167. The failure of Revenue this year may be ascribed, except in Burma and Madras, to the scarcity and the plague (see paragraph 106). Next year a recovery is expected, and there will also be an increase of about Rx. 50,000 from the enhancement of the duty on Kohat Salt from 8 annas to R2-8 a Lahoti

maund. That increase was ordered from the 15th of July last, the main object being to enable the Government to abolish—it is hoped at an early date—the troublesome Indus protective line, the maintenance of which is necessary so long as there is a material difference in the rates of duty on Cis-Indus and Trans-Indus Salt. The measure has produced no increase of Revenue this year, because ample notice was intentionally given of the change and very considerable clearances were effected before the enhancement took effect; but those stocks must now be nearing exhaustion, and an increase of Revenue will certainly be realised next year.

The saving in Expenditure in 1896-97 occurs chiefly in Madras Rx. 26,400: the Madras Government usually overestimates the amount required for expenditure under this head. The charges of the Northern India Salt Department are also less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 8,000, the manufacturing charges at Sambhar having been lower than expected. In Bengal Rx. 5,000 was provided for a preventive establishment in the salt-bearing districts other than Orissa, but the measure is not yet matured. A provision of Rx. 20,000 is made for the same purpose in 1897-98. After long and careful inquiry the Government of Bengal has been convinced that extensive illicit dealings in Salt are prevalent in some of the coast districts, and it is hoped that a scheme to protect this important branch of the Revenue in Bengal may be matured and sanctioned in time to be brought into operation in 1897-98.

STAMPS.

		Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98. Budget.
REVENUE.							
Court Fees and Plain Paper		3,063,463	3,102,521	3,224,216	3,228,800	3,232,600	3,277,500
Commercial and other Stamps		1,368,399	1,383,285	1,418,875	1,422,900	1,451,100	1,476,600
Other Revenue		77,489	79,874	83,964	81,000	87,800	82,400
TOTAL	Rx.	4,509,351	4,625,680	4,727,055	4,732,700	4,771,500	4,836,500
Charges—							
India	Rx.	92,424	93,211	95,158	96,600	95,400	97,300
England (Stores)	£	38,875	45,103	43,402	46,000	41,000	29,800
Exchange	Rx.	25,263	37,525	33,044	34,300	27,100	19,700
TOTAL	Rx	156,562	175,839	171,694	176,900	163,500	146,800

168. The only explanations required under this head will be found in paragraph 142 above.

EXCISE.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98. Budget.
REVENUE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal	1,214 817	1,256,235	1,337,850	1,330,000	1,355,000	1,345,000
North-Western Provinces	572,202	574,554	540,459	565,000	440,000	500,000
Madras	1,287,466	1,367,157	1,438,405	1,445,000	1,480,000	1,530,000
Bombay	1,071,765	1,100,897	1,164,147	1,160,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Other Provinces	1,242,323	1,228,833	1,232,556	1,244,700	1,238,200	1,204,100
TOTAL	5,388,573	5,527,676	5,722,417	5,744,700	5,613,200	5,679,100
Charges	193,375	192,809	207,957	221,500	212,800	211,400

169. The usual development of Excise Revenue has been checked by the famine. Reference for details may be made to paragraphs 107 and 138.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
REVENUE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
District Local Funds	2,080,643	2,074,933	2,184,443	2,151,800	2,096,200	2,200,300
Provincial Cesses, including Famine Insurance	690,918	692,610	664,081	692,600	654,800	599,200
Village Service and Patwaris	608,886	643,059	734,443	693,200	669,400	681,600
Other Cesses	134,124	129,652	124,038	132,200	117,600	134,600
TOTAL	3,514,571	3,541,154	3,707,005	3,669,800	3,538,000	3,621,700
Charges	53,809	56,438	52,675	56,600	52,800	54,000

170. This Revenue has suffered, with Land Revenue, from the famine.

CUSTOMS.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98. Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.
IMPORT DUTIES—						
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	35,133	32,238	33,807	32,400	33,400	33,000
Liquors—Spirits	520,505	540,052	591,603	546,700	584,500	581,300
Other sorts	60,046	61,657	71,583	63,800	68,000	60,500
Articles of Food and Drink	18,871	290,515	311,108	312,300	303,700	310,700
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, etc.	3,498	92,740	102,307	97,200	101,000	98,500
Silver Bullion and Coin	3,097	340,192	355,869	370,000	350,200	245,200
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals	30,230	206,723	257,871	224,900	234,100	239,800
Oils	263,868	323,727	408,600	307,700	309,300	391,800
Manufactured Articles	30,987	586,135	541,046	648,200	611,000	600,700
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles			113,027			
Cotton Goods	...	385,268	1,183,443	904,700	905,300	904,000
TOTAL IMPORT DUTIES	987,835	2,887,147	3,970,804	3,477,000	3,590,500	3,532,400
Excise Duty on Cotton Goods	...	10,392	63,915	115,000	111,500	109,100
EXPORT DUTIES—						
Rice	663,026	906,538	930,616	838,700	758,000	800,000
Land Customs and Miscellaneous	31,512	50,878	51,943	50,300	50,700	50,400
GRAND TOTAL	1,682,373	3,854,955	5,017,278	4,481,000	4,516,700	4,491,900
Charges	143,736	174,547	202,048	207,300	202,000	210,700

171. The two important variations under this head are the continued high imports of silver and the falling-off in the exports of rice which has been largely diverted to India in consequence of the scarcity. The other heads will realise this year fairly closely the amounts estimated last March. For next year the imports of silver are taken lower than the actuals of the last three years, as it is not yet considered safe to estimate that these represent the normal annual imports,

and the rice exports are taken about Rx. 50,000 higher than in the Revised Estimate for 1896-97. The duties on cotton goods are also taken approximately at the same amount as in 1896-97: it is quite possible that one effect of the scarcity and distress in India may be to cause a considerable reduction in the imports of cotton goods, but it is not considered necessary to assume this for the estimate, especially as the estimate as a whole is moderate and cautious.

ASSESSED TAXES.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Deduction by Government from Salaries, Pensions, and Interest payments	435,138	450,557	447,688	456,000	442,400	445,000
Other Collections	1,304,033	1,348,503	1,387,501	1,387,200	1,413,100	1,405,300
TOTAL	1,739,171	1,808,060	1,835,189	1,843,200	1,855,500	1,850,300
Charges	31,060	29,771	29,868	31,400	30,300	32,700

172. This Revenue also has suffered from the famine and plague. In Bombay the receipts are expected to fall short of the Budget Estimate of 1896-97 by Rx. 12,700 this year and Rx. 30,200 next year; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by Rx. 7,500 and Rx. 5,000; and in the Punjab, by Rx. 2,000 this year. The other Provinces show moderate progress.

FOREST.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,723,022	1,631,548	1,660,504	1,732,300	1,768,500	1,756,200
Expenditure	906,407	913,449	911,161	1,045,800	999,900	1,076,100
NET	816,615	718,099	749,343	686,500	768,600	680,100

173. This is another head which is suffering from the effects of the famine and from measures taken to relieve the famine-stricken population. The Revenue this year will fall short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 34,700 in Bombay, Rx. 35,800 in the Central Provinces, and Rx. 16,700 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. On the other hand, there are increases of Rx. 74,500 in Burma, Rx. 32,600 in Madras, and Rx. 12,600 in the Punjab. The results for next year are slightly better, and similar in distribution to those for this, except that the very high Revenue in Burma is not assumed to be likely to recur.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

		Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
India	Rx.	858,921	808,121	801,267	830,600	918,900	833,000
England	£	10,041	3,789	13,516	5,000	101,400	5,000
Exchange	Rx.	6,525	3,152	10,269	3,700	67,000	3,300
TOTAL	Rx.	875,487	815,062	825,052	848,300	1,087,300	841,300

174. The increases in 1896-97 are explained in paragraphs 112 and 131. It is not considered safe to count on receiving similar special receipts next year.

INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
Interest on Debt—						
India . . .	4,273,814	4,573,871	3,731,433	3,707,000	3,745,000	3,878,200
Deduct charged to—						
Irrigation .	1,165,558	1,194,115	1,222,409	1,254,100	1,253,400	1,285,000
Railways .	3,346,574	3,517,197	3,686,287	3,926,900	3,865,200	4,098,800
Balance charged to Interest Rx.	—238,318	—137,441	—1,177,263	—1,474,000	—1,373,600	—1,505,600
England . £	2,505,280	2,611,021	2,622,695	2,656,400	2,630,800	2,717,800
Exchange Rx.	1,628,094	2,173,077	1,992,644	1,980,200	1,736,300	1,793,800
Interest on other Obligations—						
On Savings Bank Balances . Rx.	367,966	296,968	338,497	328,800	318,500	350,000
Other items — including Exchange . „	183,347	179,492	268,226	185,300	114,100	194,000
TOTAL . Rx.	4,446,369	5,124,017	4,044,799	3,676,700	3,456,100	3,550,000
Debt outstanding, March 31st—						
Sterling . £	114,113,792	116,005,826	115,903,732	116,090,526	114,984,032	119,484,932
Rupee Debt—						
4 per cent . Rx.	100,706,332	5,556,046	5,436,298	107,507,640	5,100,228	5,079,128
3½ per cent „	3,551,280	95,492,040	96,462,450		96,914,340	96,914,340
3 per cent „	...	...	...		10,035,860	14,035,860
Other Debt „	1,288,466	3,324,754	1,850,180		2,071,200	1,616,200
Savings Bank Balances . „	10,322,541	10,535,018	11,121,252	11,862,618	10,880,152	11,368,152

175. The figures for 1896-97 have been explained in paragraphs 118, 124, and 132. The heavy borrowing to which it has been necessary to resort both in India and in England explains the increase of the total charges for Interest on Debt: that involves a permanent annual addition to the expenditure. The distribution of the total between Ordinary and Public Works Debt is explained in paragraphs 118 and 154.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
POST OFFICE—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx
Revenue	1,561,263	1,631,815	1,713,495	1,770,700	1,772,800	1,827,300
Expenditure	1,557,457	1,606,281	1,643,798	1,692,600	1,714,100	1,749,300
NET .	+3,806	+25,534	+69,697	+78,100	+ 58,700	+78,000
TELEGRAPH—						
Revenue Accounts—						
Revenue	959,096	978,697	1,085,040	1,106,400	1,078,200	1,088,000
Expenditure	684,782	732,044	737,907	795,200	775,000	782,200
NET .	+274,314	+246,653	+348,033	+311,200	+302,300	+305,800
Capital Expenditure . . .	217,351	75,904	159,946	192,800	179,000	306,500
MINT—						
Revenue	227,355	35,106	40,918	37,200	141,000	67,500
Expenditure	91,080	51,946	53,229	52,900	59,400	53,200
NET .	+136,275	—16,840	—12,311	—15,700	+81,600	+14,300

176. The Post Office receipts continue to increase satisfactorily. But both this year and next the increase of expenditure is specially heavy: this is due to the famine, the high prices necessitating payment of compensation for dearness of provisions to postal servants on low pay and larger expenditure on the feed of ponies and bullocks employed on the Passenger and Bullock Train Services.

177. The progress of Telegraph receipts has undergone a temporary check. The traffic has not been brisk this year: both this year and next there is a loss of revenue owing to its having been deemed right to reduce the rent charged to Railways for the use of wires and instruments; and next year it is expected that certain arrangements which are in contemplation for the quicker delivery of messages classed as "deferred" may reduce the receipts by causing a larger use of "deferred" instead of "ordinary" messages.

178. The figures of Telegraph expenditure on Revenue Account are normal. The large increase of Telegraph Capital Expenditure is necessitated by the rapid rate of the construction of Railways, as Telegraph lines must be constructed on all new Railways.

179. The increase in the Mint receipts in 1896-97 has been explained in paragraph 110; the expenditure is slightly increased by the large amount of work in the coinage of copper and small silver: the receipts under Gain on copper coinage will be higher than usual next year also, as the demand for copper will continue until it is possible to close the Famine Relief Works: this gain is taken at Rx. 50,000 in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 as compared with Rx. 122,000 this year.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

		Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
General Administration	India	1,519,132	1,586,216	1,594,089	1,575,800	1,581,300	1,573,000
	England	265,812	273,303	243,955	251,600	261,000	256,400
	Exchange	172,742	227,384	185,350	187,500	172,600	169,200
Law and Justice	Courts	2,906,160	3,070,575	3,090,807	3,112,400	3,092,100	3,119,300
	Jails	924,053	605,140	956,762	972,300	1,071,400	1,040,700
Police		3,919,785	3,980,003	4,040,817	4,113,000	4,138,300	4,184,300
Marine	Imperial (a)	595,675	531,281	597,702	578,400	557,800	515,500
	Provincial	158,581	141,301	145,410	167,100	165,000	176,100
Education		1,471,761	1,511,223	1,530,489	1,648,100	1,501,300	1,626,200
Ecclesiastical		176,602	185,521	192,410	195,700	180,800	193,700
Medical		979,122	1,015,230	1,030,915	1,073,000	1,005,800	1,070,800
Political		965,828	807,584	1,062,183	980,600	990,000	983,000
Scientific and Minor Departments		492,287	501,388	495,971	542,200	525,800	532,100
TOTAL Rx.		14,637,840	14,835,209	15,172,860	15,399,500	15,383,300	15,467,800

(a) Includes Upper Burma charges up to 1896-97.

180. The rise in the rate of exchange will diminish the expenditure under most of these heads by reducing the charges for Exchange Compensation Allowance and for exchange on sterling transactions. On the other hand, the charges under nearly all of them are increased by the rise of prices caused by the scarcity.

181. It will be noticed that, with the exception of Jails and Police, the increase of expenditure under the several heads is at a much lower rate than the usual annual increase: indeed, excluding those two heads (and on the other side the Exchange on sterling expenditure), the total expenditure is less than the Budget Estimate of 1896-97. The severe strain thrown on the Revenues, both Imperial and Provincial, by the famine has rendered necessary the exercise of rigid economy wherever economy is possible.

182. The expenditure on Jails is specially high both this year and next: the rise in prices, besides causing expenditure on compensations for dearness of provisions, as under the other heads of the group, increases the cost of the prisoners' rations. Under Police the expenditure on compensation for dearness of provisions is higher than under any other head; and it is also necessary to continue the progress already begun in costly schemes of improvement in Police administration.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
Territorial and Political Pensions	508,443	471,077	454,082	455,500	443,400	435,900
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances—						
India	1,548	1,771	793	1,100	700	900
England	107,521	220,051	223,537	226,000	228,000	226,000
Exchange	128,362	183,578	169,837	168,500	150,500	149,200
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—						
India	910,547	944,865	969,146	997,000	1,001,100	1,026,100
England	1,784,051	1,788,008	1,817,604	1,846,500	1,873,000	1,884,200
Exchange	1,159,303	1,488,343	1,381,629	1,376,500	1,236,200	1,243,600
Stationery and Printing	683,181	695,189	685,187	715,500	693,100	704,700
Miscellaneous	273,831	271,823	232,027	242,800	230,900	242,400
TOTAL Rx.	5,646,877	6,065,705	5,933,332	6,030,300	5,862,900	5,913,000

183. The characteristics of the expenditure under this group continue the same as explained in previous Financial Statements.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1893-94	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised	1897-98, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Famine Relief	496	10,258	18,301	75,000	1,905,700	3,041,200
Construction of Protective Railways	1,060,954	556,867	529,867	473,500	...	...
Ditto ditto Irrigation Works	56,351	43,110	38,317	50,000	47,200	25,000
TOTAL	1,117,801	610,235	586,485	598,500	2,012,900	3,066,200
Net Charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways shown in the Railway Revenue Account	371,768	389,765	413,515	401,500	435,600	456,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO THE FAMINE GRANT	1,489,569	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,448,500	4,122,700

184. This expenditure is the main feature of the finances of both years, and has been so fully discussed in preceding paragraphs of this Statement that it is unnecessary to add anything here, except to notice that as the direct charges for Famine Relief largely exceed the limit fixed in normal years for the Famine Insurance Grant, it has been necessary to remove the charges for the construction of Protective Railways from the head: the expenditure on them, however, is being continued, the charges being shown under Head 48 of Expenditure not charged to Revenue, a course which is permissible as the Railways are expected to yield a return of 4 per cent when completed.

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

		Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
STATE RAILWAYS—							
Gross Receipts	Rx	16,879,107	18,152,155	18,558,699	18,322,100	17,525,000	18,023,700
Working Expenses	Rx.	8,263,975	8,791,031	9,040,836	9,010,800	8,825,000	9,027,300
Interest and other Charges—							
India	Rx.	3,358,968	3,532,222	3,700,813	3,943,100	3,880,000	4,118,300
England	£	3,580,503	3,584,284	3,586,219	3,612,000	3,629,000	3,702,400
Exchange	Rx.	2,332,751	2,082,068	2,724,699	2,692,600	2,395,700	2,443,600
Net Result	„	—666,180	—737,450	—493,868	—936,100	—1,205,000	—1,267,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—							
Net Traffic Receipts	Rx.	3,383,812	3,050,311	3,275,238	3,233,000	2,610,000	2,030,000
Surplus Profits, Interest and other Charges—							
India	„	607,753	638,588	533,137	632,400	488,000	310,200
England	£	2,154,720	2,154,714	2,161,563	2,160,700	2,160,000	2,169,400
Exchange	Rx.	1,400,277	1,792,688	1,642,299	1,610,700	1,426,200	1,431,800
Net Result	„	—778,938	—1,535,079	—1,061,752	—1,170,800	—1,465,700	—1,281,400
Other Receipts	„	34,054	41,604	25,252	28,100	24,000	28,700
Other Charges	„	124,430	117,054	89,609	105,200	103,800	200,200
STATISTICS—							
State Railways—							
Capital Expenditure to March 31—							
Expenditure by Government		114,277,052	118,718,037	122,701,781	128,870,437	126,535,081	132,381,581
Ditto by Companies		24,261,335	24,937,833	25,741,568	28,980,133	27,854,108	30,000,908
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from debentures raised by the Company		...	...	271,698	...	1,708,098	2,370,708
TOTAL		138,538,387	143,655,870	148,005,047	157,850,570	156,097,547	164,810,347
Miles open on April 1		13,461	13,806	14,146	14,872	14,721	15,385
Guaranteed Railways—							
Miles open on April 1		2,587	2,587	2,587	2,587	2,588	2,588

185. The variations in the Estimates of the Receipts, Working Expenses, Interest, and Surplus Profits and other charges in India have been explained in paragraphs 104, 118, 126, 127, 137, 151, and 156. The increase in the sterling interest charge of State Railways occurs on the Capital deposited by Companies, and is due to the fact that borrowing through Companies is necessary in order to carry out the programme of Railway Construction which has been sanctioned. The rise in the rate of exchange causes a large saving in the Exchange on the sterling charges, and this makes the figures in the line for Net Result in the above table appear much more favourable than they in a sense really are.

As already explained, the poorness of the results of the Railway Revenue Account may be entirely ascribed to the scarcity and the plague. As soon as the clouds of famine and plague disperse, the Railway Revenue may be expected to advance very rapidly.

IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
MAJOR WORKS.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . Direct Receipts .	1,349,685	1,370,587	1,279,408	1,743,700	2,090,200	1,968,100
Revenue . Land Revenue .	746,926	776,139	821,664	929,900	891,900	940,500
Expenditure . Working Expenses	788,957	799,759	787,301	820,700	876,100	859,800
Expenditure . Interest . .	1,165,558	1,194,115	1,222,409	1,254,100	1,253,400	1,285,000
NET .	+142,096	+152,852	+91,362	+598,800	+858,600	+703,800
MINOR WORKS.						
Receipts—Direct	199,798	192,080	198,881	209,700	212,600	213,900
Expenditure	908,052	958,906	966,601	1,128,800	1,122,100	966,900
STATISTICS OF MAJOR WORKS.						
Capital Outlay to March 31 . .	29,679,280	30,343,404	31,101,556	31,921,104	31,897,656	32,675,756

186. It has been explained in paragraphs 109 and 141 above that the increases in the receipts from Major Works are due mainly to the failure of the rains : the same is true of the smaller increases in the receipts from Minor Works.

In 1897-98, notwithstanding the need for economy in view of the general position, it is not possible to avoid some increase in the Working Expenses of Major Works, as new works are being constructed from borrowed money every year, and these must be maintained; but a considerable reduction has been effected in the expenditure on Minor Works.

187. The financial results obtained during 1894-95 and 1895-96 from Irrigation Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept are given below :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
MAJOR WORKS.	Rx.	Rx.
Capital Outlay—		
Direct and Indirect . . During the year . .	695,032	788,997
Direct and Indirect . . To end of year . .	31,731,986	32,520,702
Revenue Account—		
Gross Revenue	2,182,413	2,134,247
Maintenance and Working	888,558	872,877
Net Revenue .	1,293,855	1,261,370
Interest	1,194,115	1,222,398
Net Profit .	99,740	38,972
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year	4·08	3·88
MINOR WORKS.		
Capital Outlay—		
Direct and Indirect . . During the year . .	70,531	104,318
Direct and Indirect . . To end of year . .	4,849,733	4,954,050
MINOR WORKS.		
Revenue Account—		
Gross Revenue	536,014	513,422
Maintenance and Working	262,070	241,191
Net Revenue .	273,944	272,231
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year	5·06	5·49

The figures in this table are taken from the administrative accounts. On Minor Works interest on the Capital Outlay is not charged, as the Capital Expenditure is incurred from Revenue.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
MILITARY WORKS—						
In Upper Burma . . .	150,448	90,467	80,908	85,400	81,000	71,000
Elsewhere	1,030,160	917,484	1,125,930	1,148,000	1,073,000	1,159,300
Deduct receipts . . .	45,894	59,654	49,699	50,000	61,100	50,000
Net .	1,134,714	948,297	1,156,239	1,183,400	1,092,900	1,181,200
CIVIL WORKS—						
Imperial—						
Expenditure	836,288	655,009	763,458	850,300	820,600	472,100
Receipts	59,754	60,365	66,421	59,300	59,600	55,200
Provincial—						
Expenditure	2,116,812	1,991,074	2,063,159	2,306,000	2,205,900	2,291,000
Receipts	292,660	295,474	305,041	274,400	283,000	280,900
Local—						
Expenditure	1,677,144	1,698,767	1,777,057	1,750,900	1,832,700	1,785,800
Receipts	276,546	276,984	292,671	280,900	294,000	293,500

188. Regarding Military Works reference may be made to paragraph 128.

189. Under Civil Works the expenditure in 1896-97 on Imperial and Provincial Works has been kept below the Budget Estimates. But the Local expenditure shows a considerable excess in Madras (Rx. 41,100), Bengal (Rx. 42,200), and Bombay (Rx. 37,400).

In 1897-98 the Upper Burma expenditure (Rx. 275,000) is transferred from Imperial to Provincial, as that Province will now be included with Lower Burma in a Provincial Settlement. Allowance being made for that change, it will be seen that large reductions of grants have been enforced both under Imperial and Provincial. The Local expenditure, though higher than the Budget Estimate of 1896-97, is lower than the Revised Estimate.

ARMY SERVICES.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
EFFECTIVE SERVICES—						
Regimental Pay and Allowances—						
India . . . . Rx.	7,889,626	8,348,840	8,697,465	8,634,700	8,615,500	8,432,400
England . . . £	1,070,454	1,100,282	1,048,930	1,088,000	1,065,000	1,098,000
Exchange . . . Rx.	605,651	915,417	796,945	811,100	702,900	724,700
TOTAL „	9,655,731	10,364,539	10,543,340	10,533,800	10,383,400	10,255,100
Less—Receipts . . „	12,018	8,040	7,695	7,700	7,700	7,800
Net „	9,643,713	10,356,499	10,535,645	10,526,100	10,375,700	10,247,300
Commissariat—						
India . . . . Rx.	3,402,755	3,127,955	3,079,399	3,887,800	3,843,300	3,853,000
England . . . . £	30,864	22,720	21,838	16,600	51,000	23,300
Exchange . . . Rx.	20,057	18,902	16,592	12,400	34,100	15,400
TOTAL „	3,453,676	3,169,577	3,117,829	3,916,800	3,929,000	3,891,700
Less—Receipts . . „	443,707	447,666	437,966	448,200	467,700	459,900
Net „	3,009,969	2,721,911	2,679,863	3,468,600	3,461,300	3,431,800
Ordnance—						
India . . . . Rx.	830,074	828,120	846,935	970,400	887,600	882,900
England . . . £	557,264	330,784	245,124	387,500	343,000	339,800
Exchange . . . Rx.	362,147	275,207	186,238	288,800	226,400	224,200
TOTAL .	1,749,485	1,434,111	1,278,297	1,646,700	1,457,000	1,446,900
Less—Receipts . . . „	104,350	197,070	185,562	106,700	128,900	116,700
Net „	1,645,135	1,237,032	1,092,735	1,540,000	1,328,100	1,330,200
Other Heads—						
Expenditure . . . Rx.	3,743,641	4,006,466	5,485,002	4,028,000	3,690,000	3,646,400
Receipts . . . . „	199,801	253,590	235,933	203,500	248,200	194,500
Net „	3,543,840	3,752,867	5,249,069	3,824,500	3,441,800	3,451,900
NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—						
India . . . . Rx.	938,666	903,410	897,135	919,500	898,700	918,600
England . . . £	2,250,122	2,302,415	2,316,527	2,366,200	2,372,000	2,431,800
Exchange . . . Rx.	1,462,276	1,915,573	1,760,027	1,763,900	1,505,500	1,605,000
TOTAL „	4,651,064	5,121,398	4,973,689	5,049,600	4,836,200	4,955,400
Less—Receipts . . „	90,350	103,813	110,855	113,000	112,300	102,400
Net „	4,560,714	5,017,585	4,862,834	4,936,600	4,723,900	4,853,000
GRAND TOTAL—						
India . . . . Rx.	15,064,836	16,245,060	18,120,112	17,480,100	17,205,700	16,068,900
England . . . . £	4,417,792	4,285,043	4,135,794	4,408,500	4,271,000	4,353,400
Exchange . . . Rx.	2,870,069	3,565,088	3,142,251	3,286,300	2,818,000	2,873,200
TOTAL „	23,253,597	24,096,091	25,398,157	25,174,900	24,295,600	24,195,500
Less—Receipts . . „	850,226	1,010,197	978,011	879,100	961,800	881,300
Net „	22,403,371	23,085,894	24,420,146	24,295,800	23,330,800	23,314,200

190. It is not necessary to add anything to the remarks on this head contained in paragraphs 129, 132, 159, and 163.

SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.

191. The following table shows the expenditure on "Special Defence Works":—

	Rx.
To end of 1886-87	150,409
1886-87	325,626
1887-88	456,017
1888-89	789,595
1889 90	689,481
1890-91	491,837
1891-92	604,848
1892-93	458,060
1893-94	324,974
1894-95	217,867
1895-96	101,349
1896-97, Budget Estimate Rx. 57,500; Revised Estimate	123,500
1897-98, Budget „	19,400
	4,752,963

192. This head will now be closed so far as Expenditure in India is concerned: but the outlay on armaments for the Defence Works incurred in England will still be charged to it.

Section V.—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.

193. As explained in paragraph 163 of the Financial Statement of March 1896, the programme of Capital Expenditure during 1896-97 was fixed at Rx. 6,730,200 made up of—

	Rx.
Railways	5,980,200
Irrigation	750,000

Of the Railway grant, Rx. 473,500 was shown against the Famine grant as expenditure on Protective Railways.

During the course of the year the Secretary of State, in dealing with the question of the manner in which funds should be provided for the construction and development of Railways in the hands of Companies, expressed his willingness to agree to the expenditure of a sum of about 27 crores of rupees upon the extension of Indian Railways during the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99. The Government of India thereupon drew up a forecast of the expenditure they proposed to incur during these years, and explained that, in view of the works already sanctioned and commenced during 1896-97, they found some difficulty in placing the total at a lower figure than 28 crores, or including the branches of the old Guaranteed Lines 29·66 crores of rupees. This programme, which has been accepted by the Secretary of State, provided for expenditure as follows:—

	Rx.	Rx.
1896-97	10,174,700	
1897-98	10,130,000	
1898-99	7,695,300	
Total	...	28,000,000
Add—for Guaranteed Railway Extensions	...	1,665,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	29,665,000

This expenditure was to be provided thus :—

	1896-97. Rx.	1897-98. Rx.	1898-99. Rx.
From Imperial funds . . .	5,980,200	6,420,000	5,405,300
Capital of Indian Railway Companies	4,194,500	3,710,000	2,290,000

and was to be expended—

By State Agency	3,629,000	3,320,000	2,705,300
By the Agency of Companies . .	6,545,700	6,810,000	4,990,000

The expenditure by the Guaranteed Companies was not set down against any particular year, and it is now estimated that very little outlay will be incurred on these branch lines until 1898-99. The whole of the Rx. 1,665,000 may therefore be taken in that year.

In addition to this, it was anticipated that expenditure would be incurred by the Agency of Branch Line Companies and Companies outside the accounts of the Government of India, which brought the total programme for 1896-97 up to a figure in excess of 12 crores of rupees.

The grant of Rx. 5,980,200 for expenditure from Imperial funds was modified during the year by the transfer of the Burma Railways to a Company, with effect from September 1, 1896, the balance of the expenditure of the year from that date, estimated at Rx. 585,400, being met from the Company's Capital.

The Assam-Bengal Railway Company and the East Indian Railway Company were unable to spend their grants, and the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company failed also to spend the amount provided for the extensions of the Tirhoot State Railway. The short expenditure amounted to Rx. 830,400. It was arranged that the expenditure on the East Indian Railway should be charged to Head 48, that head being credited with the amount of debentures raised by the Company; in consequence of the Company having raised Rx. 757,000 more than they spent, the short outlay under 48 was further increased to Rx. 1,587,400, and the Revised Estimate has been taken at Rx. 3,819,900 for Railways and Rx. 737,500 for Irrigation Works.

As regards the expenditure to be met from Companies' capital, which was estimated at Rx. 4,194,500 (including Rx. 737,800 for the East Indian Railway which has since been transferred to Imperial funds), the Indian Midland Railway Company and the Bengal-Nagpur Company failed to spend the grants provided for them, and the Revised Estimate has been taken at Rx. 3,501,400.

The total expenditure of the year, as compared with the Rx. 10,174,700 provided in the forecast, amounts to—

	Rx.
Imperial funds	5,256,900
Capital of Indian Railway Companies	3,501,400
TOTAL .	8,758,300

In addition to the above sum, the Branch Lines Companies and the other Companies whose accounts are not incorporated in the Government accounts, are expected to spend during the year Rx. 2,118,200, making a total of Rx. 11,228,500 for all Railways in India.

194. As regards 1897-98, the amount provided in the forecast is Rx. 10,130,000, of which Rx. 6,420,000 is to be provided from Imperial funds and Rx. 3,710,000 from Companies' capital. Allowing for the transfer of the Burma Railways to a Company and for the special treatment of the East Indian Railway

debentures, as well as for the provision for expenditure in England on the Assam-Bengal Railway, the Estimate for Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue has been prepared for—

	Rx.
Railways	5,838,600
Irrigation	750,000
TOTAL	6,588,600

The expenditure on the East Indian Railway from debentures, amounting to Rx. 662,100, should be added to the above figure to give the total outlay on State Railways. In addition to the above, further capital expenditure, as noted below, will also be incurred next year on Railways:—

	Rx.
Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies including the extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways	3,629,300
Branch Line Companies—	
Ahmedabad-Parantij, Brahmaputra-Sultanpur, Mymensingh-Jamalpur, South Behar, and Tapti Valley Railways	1,609,800
Outside the Government Accounts—	
Bengal and North-Western Railway extensions	806,000
Southern Punjab	724,600
Segowlie-Rakhsal	55,000
Earsi	8,400
Nilgiri	80,000
TOTAL	6,913,100

The total of the programme for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works in 1897-98 accordingly exceeds 14 crores of rupees.

48.—STATE RAILWAYS—CONSTRUCTION.

195. The Budget grant for 1895-96 amounted to Rx. 3,700,000 as under:—

	Rx.
Amount provided under "Not charged to Revenue"	4,400,000
Deduct—Provision for Irrigation Works	700,000
Leaving for Railways under 48	3,700,000

196. The Revised Estimate provided for a total expenditure of Rx. 4,157,000 as under:—

	Rx.
Amount provided under "Not charged to Revenue"	4,327,200
Deduct—Provision for Irrigation Works	705,000
Leaving for Railways under 48	3,622,200
Provided under "34.—Construction of Protective Railways"	534,800
TOTAL	4,157,000

against which the actual expenditure incurred amounted to Rx. 3,917,094, thus falling short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 239,906 and exceeding the Budget provision by Rx. 217,094. Of moneys placed at his disposal up to 30th November 1895 (date of despatch of indents from India), the Secretary of State was unable to spend £108,938, which sum, with exchange and charges upon it, amounted to Rx. 192,664.

197. The amounts provided for Railway Construction this year and next are, as explained above, Revised Estimate, 1896-97, Rx. 3,819,900, and Budget Estimate, 1897-98, Rx. 5,838,600, the distribution of which is as follows :—

	Revised Estimate, 1896-97. Rx.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98. Rx.
Expenditure by State Agency—		
Open lines—		
North-Western	435,000	37,700
Oudh and Rohilkhand	63,100	78,500
Burma	13,900	...
Eastern Bengal	448,900	272,500
Warora Colliery	—6,700	—1,800
Umaria Colliery	8,200	4,100
Stores transactions	—4,100	—7,600
Frontier Railway Reserve Material	1,600	...
TOTAL	959,900	383,400
Lines under construction—		
Mu Valley	50,600	...
East Coast	292,800	65,000
Mandalay-Kunlon	115,400	...
Godavari Bridge	21,000	185,000
Rae Bareli-Benares	257,100	432,500
Mushkaf-Bolan	210,200	...
Mari-Attock	373,700	300,000
Kotri-Rohri	420,100	211,000
North-Western Railway—Gradient Improvements	—10,000	...
Bezwada-Madras	841,800	800,000
Rajbari-Fareedpur	5,000	80,000
Rungpur-Dhubri	...	50,000
Cawnpore—Gogra	27,500	...
Lyallpur-Khanewal	5,000	80,000
*Bhatinda-Ferozepore (Conversion)	...	90,000
Southern Punjab—Rolling Stock	...	222,300
*Shadipalli-Balotra	...	90,000
*Agra-Muttra-Delhi Chord	...	275,200
Wazirabad-Lyallpur	78,700	10,000
TOTAL	2,688,900	2,891,000
TOTAL STATE AGENCY	3,648,800	3,274,400

* These amounts are at present held in reserve with the Government of India against the provision in the forecast pending sanction to the construction of the lines.

	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.
	Rx.	Rx.
Expenditure by Agency of Companies—		
Open lines—		
East Indian Railway, including extensions	680,000	1,200,000
Rajputana-Malwa system	35,000	65,000
Tirhoot	24,100	110,000
Bhopal	3,000	2,000
Wardha Coal	700	7,500
Dhond and Manmad	2,500	7,500
South Indian	15,000	50,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	2,000	1,000
Madras-Ennore	1,000	2,000
Palanpur-Deesa	1,200	500
TOTAL	764,500	1,445,500
Lines under construction—		
Assam-Bengal { Land, Part I	45,000	50,000
Assam-Bengal { Construction, Part II	1,125,600	1,280,000
Tirhoot Railway extensions	220,000	600,000
Rutlam-Ujjain	—1,500	...
TOTAL	1,389,100	1,930,000
Total Companies' Agency	2,153,600	3,375,500
TOTAL ALLOTMENTS	5,802,400	6,649,900
Deduct—Lapses anticipated on ordinary grants	—34,700	...
Add—Reserve	...	50,100
TOTAL	5,767,700	6,700,000

	Rx.	Rx.		
Deduct—Amount available from debentures raised by East Indian Railway Company	1,437,000	662,100		
Provision for expenditure in England on Assam-Bengal Railway to be dealt with under Section S	510,800	199,300		
		1,947,800		861,400
Total grant from Imperial funds		3,819,900		5,838,600

49.—IRRIGATION—CONSTRUCTION.

198. The figures of the Accounts and Estimates for Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue are—

1893-94, Accounts.	1894-95, Accounts.	1895-96, Accounts.	1896-97, Budget.	1896-97, Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
681,684	594,145	699,968	750,000	737,500	750,000

The difference of Rx. 12,500 between the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1896-97 has been transferred to 48.—State Railways. The Budget Estimate for 1897-98 provides for Rx. 70,000 for the Mandalay Canal in Upper Burma, which was commenced towards the end of 1896-97.

Section VI.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

199. The following are the usual details of the Home Treasury transactions:—

	Budget, 1896-97.	Revised, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills	16,500,000	15,300,000	13,000,000
Permanent Debt incurred	2,400,000	2,400,000	3,500,000
Temporary Debt incurred	2,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—			
for discharge of debt	1,732,900	871,200	2,441,400
„ expenditure	1,219,100	3,072,100	2,053,000
Deposits and Advances, net	4,900	—400	1,400
Add—Opening Balance	3,794,724	3,393,798	2,814,698
TOTAL	27,651,624	26,536,698	25,810,498
OUTGOINGS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	15,735,300	15,561,200	15,915,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue	1,247,100	1,095,500	1,083,100
Permanent Debt discharged	2,313,700	2,318,800	...
Temporary Debt „	2,000,000	2,500,000	1,000,000
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account—			
for discharge of debt	1,732,900	871,200	2,441,400
„ expenditure	1,847,200	1,525,900	2,370,700
Remittances from India, net—			
(*a*) Railway Companies' Remittances	117,200	—194,300	500,500
(*b*) Family and other Remittances	194,400	43,700	228,000
Add—Closing Balance	2,463,824	2,814,698	2,271,298
TOTAL	27,651,624	26,536,698	25,810,498

200. In the Budget Estimate of 1896-97 the net disbursements of the Home Treasury, excluding Loans and Council Bills, were taken at £17,917,200: it was proposed to provide £16,500,000 of this by the sale of Bills on India, and to meet £1,330,900 by a reduction of cash balances. Owing to the heavy loss of

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Land Revenue caused by the scarcity in November and December last, and the large expenditure on Famine Relief during this cold weather, the Secretary of State, at the request of the Government of India, reduced the scale of his drawings, and it is now expected that the total drawings in the current year will be less than the original estimate by £1,200,000. The cash balances in the Home Treasury on April 1, 1896 were also less than the estimate by £400,926, owing mainly to a decrease in the drawings at the end of 1895-96. The total reduction in Council Bills thus amounted to £1,600,926 On the other hand, the net disbursements during 1896-97 are expected to be lower than the original estimate by £2,956,900, in consequence chiefly of large receipts from Railway Companies. The new Burma Railway Company has paid in subscribed capital to the extent of £1,836,500, and the East Indian Railway Company has issued additional debentures for £400,000. There have also been the usual savings on the Estimates of Expenditure both by the Government and the Railway Companies. This improvement in his cash balance enables the Secretary of State to discharge without replacing £1,000,000 out of the £2,500,000 of the twelve months' India Bills which fell due this year. The payment of that £1,000,000 reduces the cash balance of March 31, 1897, so that it will exceed the Budget Estimate by £350,874 only.

1896-97. Sterling Loans.

201. No increase to the sterling debt has been made in 1896-97, but in accordance with the intention announced in paragraph 173 of the last Financial Statement, India Stock for £2,400,000 were issued in April 1896 in order to discharge £2,000,000 India Debentures and £313,700 South Indian Railway Debentures. Taking advantage of the favourable state of the money market, the Secretary of State decided to issue the new Stock at 2½ per cent, and tenders for the loan were invited on April 28, 1896. The result was satisfactory: the total amount tendered was more than £6,000,000; the average rate at which the loan was raised was £103 0*s.* 6*d.* per cent, and the minimum rate of accepted tenders £102 16*s.* 0*d.*

Temporary Debt.

202. It was the original intention to issue an equivalent amount of new India Bills to repay temporary debt (India Bills) falling due in the year, but, as above explained, it has not been necessary to do this to the full amount, and according to the present programme only £1,500,000 will be raised and £2,500,000 discharged during the year, the additional £1,000,000 being met from cash balances.

Capital of Railway Companies.

203. The net issues to Railway Companies during 1896-97 were taken in the Budget Estimates at £628,100, but it is now estimated that there will be a net receipt from the Companies of £1,546,200. The following are the details:—

	Budget. £	Revised. £
RECEIPTS.		
Subscribed capital—		
(*a*) State Lines	1,399,000	2,783,100
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	1,550,000	1,153,500
Miscellaneous	3,000	6,700
TOTAL .	2,952,000	3,943,300
ISSUES.		
For discharge of debentures—		
(*a*) State Railways	582,900	126,700
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	1,152,000	744,400
For Stores, Establishment Charges, etc.—		
(*a*) State Railways	1,080,200	1,012,700
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	767,000	513,300
TOTAL .	3,580,100	2,397,100

Of the total new capital of £2,949,000 entered in the Budget Estimate, the sum of £1,732,900 was intended for discharge of debentures, leaving £1,216,100 as required for expenditure. Some of the debentures have been renewed instead of being discharged, but the new capital for expenditure according to the Revised Estimate amounts to £3,065,400. This large increase of £1,849,300 over the Budget Estimate is due to the formation of a new Company to take up the Burma Railway from September 1, 1896. As already stated in paragraph 200, the total receipts from this Company on account of subscribed capital are estimated at £1,836,500.

The requirements of the Railway Companies for stores, establishment charges, etc., were overestimated, and the programmes of the Companies are always liable to important changes.

Railway Companies' Remittances.

204. The Railway Companies whose transactions are above dealt with have separate capital deposit accounts in England, and funds withdrawn in England are directly brought to account in the Home Treasury. But closely connected with these are the Remittance transactions of Railway Companies working State lines in India, such as the East Indian, the South Indian, and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways. Advances are made to these Companies in England for the purchase of stores, etc., and the advances adjusted in India by debit to the Revenue Accounts of the lines, but funds raised for Capital Expenditure by the East Indian Railway Company under the authority of the East Indian Railway Company's Act are also treated as remittances. The estimate of the remittances of the Companies was taken at £117,200 in the Budget Estimate, but in the Revised Estimate there is entered a net receipt in England of £194,300. The following are the details of the transactions :—

	Budget	Revised.
	£	£
Advances for purchase of Stores—		
East Indian Railway	360,000	407,500
Rajputana-Malwa	50,000	43,600
South Indian Railway	92,300	58,300
Bengal and North-Western Railway . . .	16,900	101,400
	519,200	610,800
East Indian Railway Debentures	400,000	802,500
Transfer fees, etc.	2,000	2,600
	402,000	805,100
Net Remittance from India .	117,200	—194,300

The net improvement in the receipts of £311,500 is due to the issue of £400,000 additional debentures by the East Indian Railway Company.

Family and other Remittances.

205. The net payments on account of family and other remittances from India will be £150,700 less than the Budget Estimate, owing mainly to the recovery from Her Majesty's Imperial Government of the extra charges connected with the employment of Indian Native Troops at Suakin.

1897-98. Home Treasury Ways and Means.

206. The net disbursements at the Home Treasury in 1897-98, excluding Loans and Council Bills, are estimated at £18,043,400. It is not, however, possible for the Government of India to supply the whole of this amount by means of Council Bills next year, and the Secretary of State has, with reference to the probable famine requirements in India, and to the expenditure on railway construction, reduced his estimate of drawings to £13,000,000. The reduced drawings will be supplemented by a sterling loan of £3,500,000 to be raised by the issue of India Stock and by a temporary loan of £2,000,000, of which £1,000,000

will replace a like amount of India Bills issued in the current year, and the other £1,000,000 will replace the amount of India Bills which it was possible, as above explained, to discharge without replacement this year. The last amount will be additional debt so far as the year 1897-98 is concerned.

According to the programme now announced the net disbursements of the Home Treasury will be met, in the year 1897-98, by the sale of Bills on India of £13,000,000, by the creation of additional sterling debt to the extent of £4,500,000, and by a reduction in the cash balances of £543,400.

207. It should be understood that in stating the present intentions of the Secretary of State no sort of pledge is given that he will adhere to the programme.

INDIA.

Ways and Means in India.

208. The following is a summary of the Estimate of Ways and Means in India:—

	1896-97		1897-98.
	Budget.	Revised	Budget
RECEIPTS.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1. Excess of Revenue in India over the Expenditure charged against it	27,928,300	23,844,700	23,955,700
2. Rupee Loan	4,000,000	6,048,700	4,000,000
3. Increase of the Unfunded Debt, mostly Savings Bank Deposits, net	831,100	—317,300	502,400
4. Other items, net	474,500	—655,700	21,700
5. *For Remittance to Secretary of State, net*—			
(*a*) *Railway Companies' Remittances*	117,200	—194,200	500,500
(*b*) *Other Remittances*	178,300	50,800	213,000
Add—Opening Balance	16,500,488	16,500,510	13,465,810
TOTAL	50,029,888	45,277,410	42,659,110
OUTGOINGS.			
6. Excess Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances	886,400	1,228,500	1,190,000
7. Expenditure not charged to Revenue	4,080,000	2,738,800	4,790,600
8. Rupee Debt discharged	275,000	717,000	575,100
9. Loans to Municipalities, etc., net	406,100	764,700	245,400
10. *Issues on Capital Account to Railway Companies, net*	1,526,400	964,600	956,300
11. Council Bills—*Sterling Amount*	10,503,400	15,288,500	13,025,300
12. Do. Exchange	12,296,600	10,109,700	8,554,700
Add—Closing Balance	14,055,988	13,465,810	13,321,710
TOTAL	50,029,888	45,277,410	42,659,110

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.

1896-97. General Summary.

209. The net Revenues in India were taken in the Budget Estimate of 1896-97 at Rx. 27,928,300, but owing to heavy loss of Revenue and increase in Expenditure caused by the famine, they are now estimated to yield only Rx. 23,844,700. This large deficiency of Rx. 4,083,600 in the Revenues is further increased by withdrawals from the Savings Banks and increased loans for famine

relief purposes. The Savings Bank transactions are expected to result in a net withdrawal of Rx. 241,100 against a net receipt of Rx. 750,800 entered in the Budget Estimate, and the net amount of loans will exceed that estimate by Rx. 358,600. The total diminution of the cash balances under the three heads mentioned thus amounts to Rx. 5,434,100. The deficiency is met chiefly by a reduction in Council Bill payments of Rx. 3,402,000 and the issue of a loan, not contemplated in the Budget Estimates, for Rx. 2,048,700 for the investment of two crores of the Currency Reserve. The year is now expected to close with a cash balance of Rx. 13,465,810.

1897-98. Main features.

210. The important disbursements—in India and England taken together—for which we have to provide in 1897-98, otherwise than from the Revenues of the year, are (1) the deficit in the Revenue Account both on Imperial and Provincial Account, (2) the Capital Expenditure of Government not charged to Revenues, and (3) the advances to Railway Companies for Capital Expenditure. The deficit in the Revenue Account, including the expenditure of the Provincial Governments from balances, is estimated at Rx. 3,654,000. The total estimate of Capital Expenditure by the Government not charged to Revenue amounts to Rx. 6,588,600, including Rx. 1,130,700 on account of the Assam-Bengal Railway, Rx. 537,900 for the East Indian Railway, and Rx. 600,000 for the Tirhoot Railway Extension; and we have undertaken to advance in 1897-98 Rx. 1,174,500 to the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways for expenditure in India on new extensions. The total of the disbursements above mentioned amounts to Rx. 11,417,100. Our cash balances are now reduced to as low a level as is consistent with our requirements in the months of minimum balance—November and December—, and they cannot be drawn upon to meet any substantial portion of the above sum. We must, therefore, have recourse to loans; and it is intended to raise Rx. 4,000,000 by a rupee loan in India, and to meet the remainder of the liability by the sterling loans in England mentioned in paragraph 206, the Secretary of State's drawings being reduced.

Rupee Loan of 1896-97.

211. It was announced in paragraph 178 of the last Financial Statement that a new loan of Rx. 4,000,000 would be raised in India in 1896-97. This loan was issued on June 22, and tenders for it were received on July 22. The favourable state of the money market at the time enabled the Government to issue the loan at 3 per cent, and in spite of the reduced rate of interest the average price of the loan was R103-1-10½ per cent.

Conversion and discharge of unguaranteed 3½ per cent loan

212. As the price of the new 3 per cent loan remained above par for some time after its issue, it was decided to offer the balance of the unguaranteed 3½ per cent loans, amounting to Rx. 5,684,950, for conversion into the new loan. Accordingly, by Notification No. 3850, dated September 4, 1896, the 3½ per cent loans of 1853-54 and 1893-94 were notified for discharge on January 30, 1897, and the option was given to holders of notes of the 3½ per cent loans to tender them for transfer to the 3 per cent loan of 1896-97 by October 2, 1896. The amount of the 3½ per cent loans transferred to 3 per cents in exercise of this option was Rx. 4,887,160, leaving Rx. 797,790 to be discharged. Provision has been made in the present estimates for the discharge of Rx. 360,000 in 1896-97 and Rx. 350,000 in 1897-98.

Addition to Currency Investment

213. The question of increasing the investment of the Government Currency Reserve by 2 crores of rupees had been considered by the Government last year, and it was in contemplation to make the necessary change in the Paper Currency Act in the present session. As soon as it was ascertained towards the middle of October that the famine would entail heavy loss of Revenue and increase in Expenditure, we were compelled to ask the Secretary of State to reduce his drawings. The Secretary of State announced the necessary reduction, and this, combined with low Government balances and other causes, produced considerable

tightness in the money market in November and December. To relieve this tightness by making available to the commercial public through increased Council Bill drawings and through the Presidency Banks the additional two crores which the measure would set free from the Currency Reserve, Act XXI of 1896 was passed on December 17, and Government Promissory Notes for Rx. 2,048,650 of the 3 per cent loan were issued to the Currency Department on December 18 1896: see Notifications Nos. 5366 and 5367 of the latter date.

214. The balance of the 3 per cent loan on 31st March 1897 will be Rx. 10,935,860, and, as already stated, it is the present intention to increase that balance by the issue of a new loan for Rx. 4,000,000 in 1897-98. Although this is the present intention, full liberty is reserved, as usual, to alter the programme, as now announced, to any extent that may be considered desirable.

215. The following table gives the details of the transactions of Savings Banks during the last few years and the estimated transactions for 1896-97 and 1897-98:—

Year.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
1888-89	685,200	261,800	947,000
1889-90	—362,900	272,200	—90,700
1890-91	250,700	279,700	530,400
1891-92	517,900	306,200	824,100
1892-93	548,900	339,400	888,300
1893-94	179,900	368,000	547,900
1894-95	— 84,500	297,000	212,500
1895-96	247,700	338,500	586,200
1896-97, Budget	422,000	328,800	750,800
1896-97, Revised	—589,600	348,500	—241,100
1897-98, Budget	78,000	350,000	428,000

The high price of food-grains and the prevalence of distress have probably caused withdrawals from Savings Banks in the current year. It should be noted, however, that Rx. 230,000 of net additions in 1895-96, and the same amount of net withdrawals of 1896-97, should be taken against each other, being transactions on account of a large Provident Fund which for a time was held on Savings Bank Account. Corrected for this the figures for the three years stand—

	Rx.
1894-95	—84,500
1895-96	+ 17,700
1896-97, Revised	—359,600

For 1897-98 no increase in the net deposits in Post Office Savings Banks is anticipated; but the normal additions to the several departmental Provident Funds are taken into account.

216. The net issues on account of loans by the Government to Municipalities, etc., in 1896-97 are now expected to be Rx. 764,700 against Rx. 406,100 entered in the Budget Estimate—an increase of Rx. 358,600. This increase is the difference between the increases in the gross advances of Rx. 436,800 and in the recoveries of Rx. 78,200. The increased advances represent loans to agriculturists and others in provinces affected by famine and scarcity: the additional grants for such advances sanctioned by the Government of India during the year amounted to Rx. 663,000. Provision has been made in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 for net issues on account of loans to the extent of Rx. 245,400. According to estimates furnished by the several Local Govern-

ments, large amounts may be usefully spent in the provinces by Municipalities and other Local Bodies on drainage and waterworks, but the Government of India have not been able to provide for the whole of the requirements out of their balances in 1897-98. This inability is due to the fact that we are obliged to provide fully, as a first claim upon our resources, for the whole amount of advances and loans required in connection with the famine or plague, and that after providing for such requirements there is no margin of available funds to be lent to Local Bodies for ordinary works of public improvement. If funds are urgently required for such works in 1897-98, the local authorities concerned will, it is hoped, be able to raise them directly in the open market.

Cash Balance.

217. The year 1897-98 is estimated to close with a cash balance in the Indian Treasuries of Rx. 13,321,710, which is less than the opening balance of the year by Rx. 144,100 only.

Section VII.—Summary.

218. The principal features in this Statement are—

(1) The Accounts of 1895-96 closed with a surplus of Rx. 1,533,998.

(2) The Revised Estimates of 1896-97 show a deficit of Rx. 1,986,900. The cause of the deficit is the failure of the monsoon and the consequent scarcity and famine. There is a direct expenditure on Famine Relief of Rx. 1,965,700: the scarcity has also caused a loss of Land Revenue of Rx. 2,432,100, a loss of Railway Revenue of Rx. 1,420,000, and smaller losses under other heads of Revenue, as well as increases of expenditure under many of the ordinary heads. In Bombay the plague has been added to the famine, and joined with it in bringing about these losses. In addition, there is a loss of Opium Revenue of Rx. 508,600 caused by a fall in the price realised for Bengal Opium and a reduction in the exports of Malwa Opium. On the other hand, the rise in the rate of exchange from 13$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to 14·46*d.* the rupee secures a saving of Rx. 1,329,700 in the exchange on sterling payments.

(3) The Budget Estimates of 1897-98 show a deficit of Rx. 2,464,000. The famine accounts for this deficit also.

(4) The expenditure on Famine Relief is estimated at Rx. 3,641,200, the loss of Land Revenue at Rx. 436,500: the loss of Railway Revenue at Rx. 901,300; and the famine also causes other losses of Revenue and increases of Expenditure.

(5) The loss of Opium Revenue amounts to Rx. 1,079,100.

(6) The rise in the rate of exchange from 13$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to 14·46*d.* the rupee will secure a saving of Rx. 1,360,000 in the exchange on sterling payments, as well as savings in the pay of the British Troops and in the cost of Exchange Compensation Allowances. There will also be a considerable reduction in the Military expenditure, as the heavy expenditure on preparations for mobilization, which was specially provided for in 1896-97, will not recur.

(7) The Capital Expenditure on Railways is expected to be as follows:—

	1896-97. Rx.	1897-98. Rx.
On State Railways (including expenditure on the East Indian Railway and the Assam-Bengal Railway from capital raised by the Companies)	5,767,700	6,700,000
On Railways of the Companies under contract with the Government from funds raised by them	2,990,600	3,430,000
On Railways of Companies outside the Government Accounts, and Branch Lines .	2,470,200	3,283,800

(8) It is expected that the Secretary of State will sell Council Bills for £15,300,000 in 1896-97 and for £13,000,000 in 1897-98.

(9) In 1896-97 the Secretary of State raised a loan of £2,400,000 by the issue of 2½ per cent India Stock to discharge debentures which fell due; and he paid off India Bills falling due in the year for £2,500,000, and issued India Bills for £1,500,000. In 1897-98 he intends to raise a loan of £3,500,000 by the issue of India Stock, to issue India Bills for £2,000,000, and to pay off India Bills falling due for £1,000,000.

(10) These announcements are accompanied by the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to vary the amounts to be obtained by Bills or raised by loans, as he may find occasion.

(11) The Government of India raised a public loan of Rx. 4,000,000 in 1896-97 at 3 per cent, and also issued new 3 per cent paper to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency for the investment of Rx. 2,000,000 of the Currency Reserve authorised by Act XXI of 1896 passed on December 17. It is intended to raise a loan for Rx. 4,000,000 in 1897-98 Full liberty is, however, reserved to the Government of India to vary this intention in any way and to any extent which may be expedient. The 3½ per cent loan of 1893-94 was successfully converted to 3 per cent in 1896-97.

(12) The Government of India are for the time in serious financial difficulties caused by the famine. When that calamity and the plague in Bombay and Sind shall have passed away, the Government will, it is hoped, be found to be in a strong financial position.

J. WESTLAND,

CALCUTTA;
March 19, 1897.

APPENDIX.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts	1895-96.
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General Statement of the Accounts and Estimates of the Revenue India, in India

	For details *vide* Statement.	RECEIPTS. Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	26,200,955	26,093,300	23,699,200	25,646,200
Opium	...	7,123,922	6,895,300	6,386,700	5,816,200
Salt	...	8,861,845	8,700,000	8,438,200	8,734,000
Stamps	...	4,727,055	4,732,700	4,771,500	4,836,500
Excise	...	5,722,417	5,744,700	5,613,200	5,679,100
Customs	...	5,017,278	4,481,900	4,516,700	4,491,900
Other Heads	...	8,419,801	8,566,300	8,512,000	8,570,700
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS Rx.	...	66,073,341	65,214,200	61,937,500	63,774,600
Interest	A	825,052	848,300	1,087,300	841,300
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	,,	2,840,253	2,914,300	2,992,000	2,982,800
Receipts by Civil Departments	,,	1,684,522	1,657,800	1,687,000	1,689,200
Miscellaneous	,,	1,095,914	975,900	1,076,900	1,023,100
Railways	,,	21,859,189	21,585,200	20,159,900	20,682,400
Irrigation	,,	2,209,953	2,883,300	3,200,700	3,122,500
Buildings and Roads	,,	713,832	664,600	697,700	679,600
Receipts by Military Department	,,	978,011	879,100	964,800	881,300
TOTAL REVENUE Rx.	...	98,370,167	97,620,700	93,803,800	95,670,800
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	...	3,811,300	5,412,900	6,924,900
Temporary Debt (net Incurred)	,,	...	...	...	1,000,000
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	,,	739,047	831,100	...	502,100
Deposits and Advances (net)	,,	...	...	...	1,497,500
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Receipts)	,,	...	57,900	42,400	91,500
Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	,,	...	...	581,600	...
Remittances (net)	,,	80,502	...	297,100	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	,,	17,664,492	16,500,000	15,300,000	13,000,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	116,854,208	118,821,000	115,437,800	118,693,100
Balance on 1st April—India Rx.	...	22,529,488	16,500,488	16,500,510	13,465,810
England £	...	2,503,124	3,794,724	3,393,798	2,814,698
GRAND TOTAL	...	141,886,820	139,116,212	135,332,108	134,973,608

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 19th March 1897.

W. H. DOBBIE,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of and in England.

	For details *vide* Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS. Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	10,351,257	11,156,900	10,907,600	11,229,400
Interest	„	4,044,799	3,676,700	3,456,100	3,550,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	„	2,594,880	2,733,500	2,728,400	2,891,200
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	„	15,172,860	15,399,500	15,383,300	15,467,800
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	„	5,933,332	6,030,300	5,892,900	5,913,000
Famine Relief and Insurance	„	586,485	598,500	2,012,900	3,666,200
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	„	7,661	14,500	14,000	7,300
Railway Revenue Account	„	23,479,457	23,857,500	22,970,100	23,499,200
Irrigation	„	2,976,311	3,203,600	3,251,600	3,111,700
Buildings and Roads	„	5,810,512	6,140,600	6,013,200	5,780,100
Army Services	„	25,398,157	25,174,900	24,295,000	24,195,500
Special Defence Works	„	101,349	57,500	123,500	19,400
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL Rx.	...	96,457,060	98,044,000	97,019,200	99,330,800
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	548,902	1,200	...	9,200
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	„	*169,793*	*887,600*	*1,228,500*	*1,199,200*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE Rx.	...	96,836,169	97,157,600	95,790,700	98,140,800
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works Rx.	End of B	4,687,194	6,256,700	4,557,400	6,588,600
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C	586,412	...	...	...
Temporary Debt (net Discharged)	„	...	...	1,000,000	...
Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	„	...	...	317,300	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	1,316,042	44,100	1,290,800	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	„	74,446	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	„	164,097	464,000	807,100	336,900
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	„	185,937	2,154,500	...	1,274,000
Remittances (net)	„	...	16,100	...	15,000
Secretary of State's Bills paid	„	18,742,215	16,503,400	15,288,300	13,025,300
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	121,992,512	122,596,400	119,051,600	110,380,600
Balance on 31st March—India Rx.	...	16,500,510	14,055,988	13,475,810	13,321,710
England £	...	3,393,798	2,463,824	2,814,608	2,271,298
GRAND TOTAL	...	141,886,820	139,116,212	135,342,018	134,973,608
Revenue		98,370,167	97,620,700	93,803,800	95,676,800
Expenditure chargeable thereon		96,836,169	97,157,600	95,790,700	98,140,800
Surplus (+) Deficit (−) Rx.		1,533,998	463,100	—1,986,900	—2,464,000

A. F. COX,

J. F. FINLAY,

A.—*Statement of the Revenue of*

Heads of Revenue.	Accounts, 1895-96. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* 13·63d.	Total.	Revised India. Imperial.	Revised India. Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	16,247,110	9,953,845	...	...	26,200,955	14,541,600	9,157,600
II.—Opium	7,123,922	...	...	...	7,123,922	6,386,700	...
III.—Salt	8,821,252	40,593	...	...	8,861,845	8,403,800	34,400
IV.—Stamps	1,248,495	3,478,560	...	...	4,727,055	1,264,000	3,507,500
V.—Excise	4,334,984	1,387,433	...	...	5,722,417	4,255,300	1,357,900
VI.—Provincial Rates	4,056	3,702,949	...	...	3,707,005	4,100	3,533,900
VII.—Customs	4,987,603	29,675	...	...	5,017,278	4,487,000	29,700
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,045,962	789,227	...	...	1,835,189	1,050,000	805,500
IX.—Forest	959,589	700,915	...	...	1,660,504	1,042,800	725,700
X.—Registration	213,816	211,054	...	..	424,870	225,400	222,100
XI.—Tributes from Native States	792,301	...	...	...	792,301	902,500	...
Total	45,779,090	20,294,251	...	...	66,073,341	42,563,200	19,374,300
XII.—Interest	641,710	159,557	13,510	10,269	825,052	760,900	158,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
XIII.—Post Office	1,704,786	8,709	...	...	1,713,495	1,763,900	8,900
XIV.—Telegraph	1,075,851	...	5,733	4,356	1,085,940	1,071,000	...
XV.—Mint	40,895	...	13	10	40,918	141,000	...
Total	2,821,532	8,709	5,746	4,366	2,840,353	2,976,800	8,900
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice (Courts	22,125	355,749	...	...	377,874	22,700	336,900
XVI.—Law and Justice (Jails	40,121	272,177	...	...	312,298	38,900	274,100
XVII.—Police	17,043	400,849	...	...	417,892	19,300	414,500
XVIII.—Marine	25,854	143,520	...	...	169,374	32,100	131,700
XIX.—Education	1,998	217,725	...	...	219,723	2,300	222,300
XX.—Medical	376	80,402	1,862	1,415	84,055	500	89,600
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	11,185	91,268	485	368	103,306	11,600	87,200
Total	118,702	1,561,690	2,347	1,783	1,684,522	127,400	1,556,300
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	156,020	47,393	90,901	73,622	374,836	149,400	43,900
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	32,449	51,838	...	...	84,287	35,800	55,400
XXIV.—Exchange	178,306	...	...	...	178,306	181,400	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	111,374	338,935	4,646	3,530	458,485	107,300	323,600
Total	479,049	438,169	101,547	77,152	1,095,914	473,900	422,900
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	17,414,849	1,143,445	230	175	18,558,699	16,307,800	1,216,900
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,275,238	...	...	..	3,275,238	2,610,000	...
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	25,252	...	...	...	25,252	24,900	...
Total	20,715,339	1,143,445	230	175	21,859,189	18,942,700	1,216,900
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	759,935	519,473	...	...	1,279,408	1,164,200	932,000
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	821,664	...	...	...	821,664	891,900	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	50,686	148,195	..	...	198,881	51,200	161,400
Total	1,632,285	667,668	...	..	2,299,953	2,107,300	1,093,400
Buildings and Roads—							
XXXI.—Military Works	49,699	...	...	...	49,699	61,100	..
XXXII.—Civil Works	22,913	597,712	24,724	18,784	664,133	16,300	577,000
Total	72,612	597,712	24,724	18,784	713,832	77,400	577,000
Receipts by Military Department—							
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	751,079	...	65,456	49,727	867,156	744,600	...
Non-effective	93,509	...	9,857	7,489	110,855	91,700	...
Total	845,488	...	75,397	57,216	978,011	836,300	...
TOTAL REVENUES	73,105,807	24,871,198	223,417	169,745	98,370,167	68,865,900	24,407,700

* The columns headed "Exchange" show under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England Exchange thereon calculated in accordance with the average Rate obtained or estimated to be obtained for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the year.

India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1896-97.			Increase + Decrease − of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1896-97. (Excluding Exchange.)	BUDGET ESTIMATE 1897-98.					Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1897-98, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1896-97. (Excluding Exchange.)	Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1897-98, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1896-97. (Excluding Exchange.)
				India						
England.	Exchange.* £1 = Rx16 6.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange* £1 = Rx16 6.	Total.		
£	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.		
...	...	23,699,200	−2,394,100	14,934,300	10,711,900	...	...	25,646,200	−447,100	+1,947,000
..	...	6,386,700	−508,600	5,816,200	...	...	..	5,816,200	−1,079,100	−570,500
...	...	8,438,200	−261,800	8,714,600	19,400	.	...	8,734,000	+34,000	+295,800
...	...	4,771,500	+38,800	1,253,300	3,583,200	...	...	4,836,500	+103,800	+65,000
...	...	5,613,200	−131,500	3,846,100	1,833,000	...	..	5,679,100	−65,600	+65,900
...	...	3,538,000	−131,800	4,200	3,617,500	...	...	3,621,700	−48,100	+83,700
...	...	4,516,700	+34,800	4,463,700	28,200	...	..	4,491,900	+10,000	−24,800
...	...	1,855,500	+12,300	1,043,600	806,700	...	..	1,850,300	+7,100	−5,200
...	..	1,768,500	+36,200	905,400	850,800	...	...	1,756,200	+23,900	−12,300
...	...	447,500	+18,700	221,400	219,500	...	...	440,900	+12,100	−6,600
...	...	902,500	+10,300	901,600	...	.	..	901,600	+9,400	−900
.	...	61,937,500	−3,276,700	42,104,400	21,670,200	...	...	63,774,600	−1,439,600	+1,837,100
101,400	67,000	1,087,300	+175,700	657,300	175,700	5,000	3,300	841,300	−6,000	−182,300
...	...	1,772,800	+2,100	1,818,400	8,900	...	...	1,827,300	+56,600	+54,500
3,800	2,500	1,078,200	−20,900	1,081,000	..	4,200	2,800	1,088,000	−17,400	+9,500
..	...	141,000	+103,800	67,500	...	...	.	67,500	+30,300	−73,500
3,800	2,500	2,992,000	+79,000	2,966,900	8,900	4,200	2,800	2,982,800	+69,500	−9,500
...	...	350,600	−22,400	8,500	360,300	..	...	368,800	−13,200	+9,200
...	...	313,000	−1,700	32,000	303,300	...	..	335,300	+22,600	+22,300
...	...	433,800	+21,100	1,500	422,000	...	...	424,400	+11,700	−9,400
...	..	103,800	+20,200	10,000	130,300	...	...	140,300	−3,300	−3,500
...	...	224,600	+1,600	1,900	230,500	...	...	232,400	+9,400	+7,800
1,700	1,100	92,900	+11,100	200	84,700	1,000	1,100	87,000	+5,800	−5,300
300	200	99,300	−600	9,700	90,200	300	200	100,400	+500	+1,100
2,000	1,300	1,687,000	+29,300	63,800	1,022,200	1,900	1,300	1,089,200	+31,500	+2,200
94,100	62,700	349,500	−3,000	144,400	47,500	91,400	60,300	343,600	−7,100	−4,100
...	...	91,200	+1,300	27,000	57,600	...	...	84,600	−5,300	−6,600
...	.	181,400	+61,400	160,000	...	...	...	160,000	+40,000	−21,400
14,400	9,500	454,800	+39,400	97,100	333,600	2,500	1,700	434,900	+27,300	−12,100
108,500	71,600	1,076,900	+99,100	438,500	438,700	93,900	62,000	1,023,100	+54,900	−44,200
200	100	17,525,000	−797,000	17,965,800	57,600	200	100	18,023,700	−298,300	+498,700
...	...	2,610,000	−623,000	2,630,000	...	..	...	2,630,000	−603,000	+20,000
...	..	24,900	−3,200	28,700	...	...	...	28,700	+600	+3,800
200	100	20,159,900	−1,423,200	20,624,500	57,600	200	100	20,682,400	−900,700	+522,500
...	...	2,096,200	+352,500	1,080,100	882,000	..	..	1,968,100	+224,400	−128,100
...	...	891,900	−38,000	940,500	...	...	...	940,500	+10,600	+48,600
...	...	212,600	+2,900	53,200	160,700	...	...	213,900	+1,200	+1,300
...	...	3,200,700	+317,400	2,079,800	1,042,700	...	..	3,122,500	+239,200	−78,200
...	...	61,100	+11,100	50,000	...	...	..	50,000	...	−11,100
26,100	17,200	636,600	+23,600	9,400	574,400	27,600	18,200	629,600	+15,600	−8,000
26,100	17,200	697,700	+34,700	59,400	574,400	27,600	18,200	679,600	+15,600	−19,100
65,000	42,900	852,500	+67,900	730,400	...	29,200	19,300	778,900	+17,900	−50,000
12,400	8,200	112,300	−1,100	84,200	...	11,000	7,200	102,400	−10,000	−8,900
77,400	51,100	964,800	+66,800	814,600	...	40,200	26,500	881,300	+7,900	−58,900
319,400	210,800	93,803,800	−3,897,900	69,799,200	25,590,400	173,000	114,200	95,676,800	−1,928,300	+1,969,600
	Add—Increase on account of Exchange . Rx		+81,000				*Deduct*—Decrease on account of Exchange . Rx		−15,600	−96,600
	Total including Exchange Rx		−3,816,900				Total including Exchange Rx		−1,943,900	+1,873,000

B.—*STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1895-96.					REVISED
	INDIA.		England.	Exchange.* 13.03d.	TOTAL.	INDIA.	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	224,473	75,576	...	...	300,049	232,700	70,800
2.—Assignments and Compensations	512,739	1,041,980	...	...	1,554,719	517,000	1,051,700
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*—							
3.—Land Revenue	397,843	3,699,211	36	27	4,097,117	387,700	3,706,000
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,067,973	...	550	418	2,068,941	2,503,900	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	453,805	67,202	21	16	521,044	400,900	67,900
6.—Stamps	−40,346	135,504	43,492	33,044	171,694	−41,200	130,000
7.—Excise	157,454	50,390	64	49	207,957	101,000	51,500
8.—Provincial Rates	...	52,675	...	...	52,675	...	52,800
9.—Customs	76,809	125,984	88	67	202,948	79,400	122,000
10.—Assessed Taxes	14,985	14,883	...	...	29,868	15,200	15,100
11.—Forest	504,332	404,378	1,393	1,058	911,161	557,800	428,000
12.—Registration	117,058	116,026	...	...	233,084	119,800	118,800
TOTAL	4,487,125	5,783,809	45,644	34,679	10,351,257	4,994,800	5,827,800
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,731,433		3,821,599	2,903,534	10,456,566	3,745,000	
Deduct Amounts chargeable to Railways†	*3,686,287*		*1,198,904*	*910,890*	*5,796,081*	*3,805,200*	
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*1,222,400*		...	...	*1,222,400*	*1,253,400*	
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	−1,177,254	127,549	2,622,695	1,992,644	3,565,634	−1,313,600	147,000
14.—Interest on other Obligations	602,959	3,505	147	112	606,723	438,600	4,300
TOTAL	−574,295	131,054	2,622,842	1,992,756	4,172,357	−874,600	151,300
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
15.—Post Office	1,336,306	119,784	106,068	81,642	1,643,798	1,402,000	125,300
16.—Telegraph	719,991	...	101,071	76,701	897,853	759,000	...
17.—Mint	52,404	...	469	356	53,229	58,000	...
TOTAL	2,108,701	119,784	208,206	158,189	2,594,880	2,220,300	125,300
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	676,351	917,738	243,055	185,350	2,023,394	695,200	916,100
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	112,592	2,975,012	1,820	1,383	3,090,807	115,000	2,971,800
{ Jails	151,018	805,744	...	...	956,762	170,900	900,500
20.—Police	651,453	3,387,722	933	709	4,040,817	640,000	3,491,300
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	181,342	145,410	236,599	179,701	743,112	200,200	105,000
22.—Education	29,772	1,504,500	1,200	917	1,536,489	32,900	1,525,700
23.—Ecclesiastical	192,135	...	156	119	192,410	189,000	...
24.—Medical	40,923	979,154	6,159	4,679	1,030,915	42,800	1,011,400
25.—Political	909,244	69,010	47,193	36,236	1,062,183	893,400	60,000
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	261,860	187,836	26,327	20,062	495,971	292,300	181,000
TOTAL	3,206,630	10,972,126	564,992	429,190	15,172,860	3,248,300	11,230,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	437,250	...	9,595	7,297	454,082	427,500	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	793	...	223,537	169,837	394,167	700	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	86,433	882,713	1,817,694	1,381,029	4,167,869	88,900	912,200
30.—Stationery and Printing	113,621	491,597	45,143	34,520	685,187	132,300	484,800
32.—Miscellaneous	33,140	166,245	18,549	14,093	232,027	36,000	169,300
TOTAL	671,237	1,540,555	2,114,788	1,606,754	5,933,332	685,400	1,566,300
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	...	18,301	...	...	18,301	1,553,200	398,000
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	529,867	...	...	...	529,867	...	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	38,317	...	...	...	38,317	47,200	...
TOTAL††	568,184	18,301	...	...	586,485	1,600,400	398,000
Carried over	10,340,030	18,565,629	5,556,382	4,221,572	38,683,013	11,680,500	19,298,700

* See foot note to Statement A.

†Included under the following heads:—	ACCOUNTS, 1895-96.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1896-97.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
State Railways Interest on Debt	3,666,375	990,040	744,570	5,390,984	3,783,100	975,700	643,900	5,112,700
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	497	208,864	156,301	365,662	22,100	218,900	144,500	495,500
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,415	...	...	19,415	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,686,287	1,198,904	910,890	5,796,081	3,805,200	1,194,600	788,400	5,848,200

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1896-97.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1896-97. (Excluding Exchange.)	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1897-98.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1897-98, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1896-97. (Excluding Exchange.)	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1897-98, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1896-97. (Excluding Exchange.)
				INDIA.						
England.	Exchange.* £1=Rs.10·6.	TOTAL.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* £1=Rs.10·6	TOTAL		
£	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.		
...	...	309,500	+ 10,700	222,400	76,200	...	...	298,600	— 200	— 10,900
...	...	1,569,300	+ 33,100	511,400	1,047,000	...	...	1,558,400	+ 22,200	— 10,900
400	300	4,094,400	— 81,500	105,900	4,059,800	600	400	4,166,700	— 9,300	+ 72,200
900	600	2,505,400	— 89,900	2,654,000	...	400	300	2,654,700	+ 59,700	+ 149,600
200	100	529,100	— 37,700	515,200	54,500	300	200	570,200	+ 3,300	+ 41,000
41,000	27,100	163,500	— 6,200	— 42,600	139,900	29,800	19,700	145,800	— 15,500	— 9,300
200	100	212,800	— 8,800	136,800	74,400	100	100	211,400	— 10,200	— 1,400
...	...	52,800	— 3,800	...	54,600	...	...	54,600	— 2,000	+ 1,800
...	...	202,000	— 5,300	82,400	128,300	...	...	210,700	+ 3,400	+ 8,700
...	...	30,300	— 1,100	16,500	16,200	...	.	32,700	+ 1,300	+ 2,400
8,500	5,600	999,900	— 47,400	563,400	509,600	1,900	1,200	1,076,100	+ 33,200	+ 80,600
...	...	238,600	— 5,800	124,300	124,200	..	...	248,500	+ 4,100	+ 9,900
51,200	33,800	10,907,600	— 243,700	4,889,700	6,284,700	33,100	21,900	11,229,100	+ 90,000	+ 333,700
3,825,400	2,524,700	10,095,100	+ 12,200	3,878,200		3,907,700	2,579,200	10,365,100	+ 227,700	+ 215,500
1,194,600	*788,400*	*5,848,200*	*— 91,900*	*4,028,800*		*1,182,900*	*785,400*	*6,074,100*	*+ 167,000*	*+ 228,900*
	...	*1,253,400*	*— 700*	*1,285,000*		..	...	*1,285,000*	*+ 30,900*	*+ 31,600*
2,630,800	1,736,300	2,993,500	+ 74,800	— 1,655,100	149,500	2,717,800	1,793,800	3,006,000	+ 29,800	— 45,000
200	100	462,600	— 51,400	539,400	4,300	200	100	514,000	+ 30,000	+ 81,400
2,631,000	1,736,400	3,456,100	+ 23,400	— 1,115,700	153,800	2,718,000	1,794,000	3,550,000	+ 59,800	+ 36,400
112,200	74,000	1,714,100	+ 31,100	1,447,100	128,100	104,900	69,200	1,740,300	+ 71,100	+ 40,000
118,000	77,900	954,900	— 20,300	825,300	...	101,700	106,700	1,088,700	+ 84,700	+ 105,000
500	300	59,400	+ 6,000	52,000	...	700	500	53,200	+ 200	— 6,400
230,700	152,200	2,728,400	+ 17,400	2,319,400	128,100	207,300	176,400	2,891,200	+ 155,000	+ 138,600
261,600	172,600	2,015,500	+ 15,500	633,700	940,200	256,400	169,200	1,993,500	+ 2,000	— 12,600
3,200	2,100	3,092,100	— 21,700	20,300	3,089,100	2,300	1,500	3,119,300	+ 6,100	+ 27,800
...	...	1,071,400	+ 99,100	143,700	897,000	...	..	1,040,700	+ 68,400	— 30,700
600	400	4,138,300	+ 24,400	62,700	4,120,800	500	300	4,184,300	+ 70,500	+ 46,100
215,400	142,200	723,400	— 7,100	349,100	170,100	220,700	145,700	691,600	— 42,400	— 35,300
1,000	1,100	1,561,300	— 80,900	17,700	1,600,200	1,400	900	1,020,200	— 21,800	+ 65,100
100	100	189,800	— 5,700	193,000	...	400	300	103,700	— 2,000	+ 3,700
7,000	4,600	1,005,800	— 8,100	24,400	1,040,900	6,900	4,600	1,076,800	+ 2,900	+ 11,000
24,400	16,100	999,900	+ 19,400	877,900	69,700	21,700	14,300	983,600	+ 4,900	— 14,300
31,300	20,600	525,800	— 13,000	303,800	201,300	28,300	18,700	552,100	+ 14,600	+ 28,300
545,200	359,800	15,383,300	+ 15,300	2,432,300	12,141,400	538,600	355,500	15,467,800	+ 104,100	+ 88,800
9,600	6,300	443,400	— 11,400	420,300	...	9,400	6,200	435,000	— 18,800	— 7,400
228,000	150,500	379,200	+ 1,000	900	...	226,000	149,200	376,100	— 200	— 1,800
873,000	1,236,200	4,110,300	+ 29,700	76,400	940,700	1,884,200	1,243,600	4,153,900	+ 65,900	+ 36,200
45,800	30,200	693,100	— 18,200	125,400	500,000	47,800	31,500	704,700	— 7,900	+ 10,300
19,000	12,600	236,900	— 600	25,100	182,500	21,000	13,800	242,400	+ 3,700	+ 4,300
175,400	1,435,800	5,862,900	+ 1,100	648,100	1,032,200	2,188,400	1,444,300	5,913,000	+ 42,700	+ 41,600
8,700	5,800	1,965,700	+ 1,884,900	2,946,100	695,100	...	..	3,641,200	+ 3,566 200	+ 1,681 300
...	...	...	— 473,500	...	...	...	...	...	— 473,500	...
...	...	47,200	— 2,800	25,000	...	...	...	25,000	— 25,000	— 22,200
8,700	5,800	2,012,900	+ 1,408,600	2,971,100	695,100	...	...	3,666,200	+ 3,067,700	+ 1,659 100
642,200	3,723,800	40,351,200	+ 1,222,100	12,144,900	21,035,300	5,745,400	3,792,000	42,717,600	+ 3,520,300	+ 2,298,200

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1897-98.			
ndia.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
,017,200	971,000	640,000	5,630,100
81,000	218,900	144,500	445,000
...	...	...	...
,098,800	1,189,900	785,400	6,074,100

†† The following further sums, which are included under XXVI and 38 —State Railways, are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies :—

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.
Indian Midland Railway .	273,960	225,400	230,200
Bengal-Nagpur Railway .	139,549	210,200	217,300
TOTAL . Rx.	413,515	435,600	447,500

B.—*STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1895-96.					REVISED
	INDIA.		England	Exchange.* 1s 03816d.	Total.	INDIA.	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought forward	10,340,030	18,565,629	5,556,382	4,221,572	38,683,613	11,686,500	19,298,700
37.—Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	7,661	...	...	7,661	...	14,000
Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses	8,655,735	385,101	...	...	9,040,836	8,415,500	409,500
Interest on Debt	3,450,807	215,568	980,020	744,589	5,390,984	3,605,100	218,000
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	1,705,396	1,295,708	3,001,104	...	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	497	...	218,884	166,301	385,682	42,100	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	33,941	...	681,919	518,101	1,233,961	14,800	...
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	530,315	...	...	...	530,315	480,500	...
Interest	2,822	...	2,161,563	1,642,290	3,806,675	8,100	...
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, etc.	8,134	10,117	...	...	18,251	92,000	10,100
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	71,623	26	...	...	71,649	61,700	...
TOTAL	12,753,874	610,812	5,747,782	4,360,989	23,479,457	12,719,800	637,600
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	455,945	331,356	...	...	787,301	500,600	375,500
Interest on Debt	677,788	544,621	...	...	1,222,409	703,400	550,000
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	374,232	590,894	838	637	966,601	397,600	721,800
TOTAL	1,507,965	1,466,871	838	637	2,976,311	1,601,600	1,647,300
Buildings and Roads—							
44.—Military Works	1,151,478	...	30,947	23,513	1,205,938	1,112,500	...
45.—Civil Works	611,458	3,841,116	86,375	65,625	4,604,574	669,500	4,038,600
TOTAL	1,762,936	3,841,116	117,322	89,138	5,810,512	1,782,000	4,038,600
Army Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	17,222,977	..	1,819,267	1,382,224	20,424,468	16,307,000	...
Non-Effective	897,135	...	2,316,527	1,760,027	4,973,689	898,700	...
TOTAL	18,120,112	..	4,135,794	3,142,251	25,398,157	17,205,700	...
Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	21,716	...	45,252	34,381	101,349	25,600	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	44,506,633	24,492,089	15,603,370	11,854,968	96,457,060	45,021,200	25,636,200
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	548,902	...	...	548,902	...	...
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	*160,703*	..	...	*160,703*	...	*1,228,500*
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	44,506,633	24,871,198	15,603,370	11,854,968	96,836,169	45,021,200	24,407,700

Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	ACCOUNTS, 1895-96.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Capital Outlay, Railways and Irrigation Works—	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
48.—State Railways	2,191,354	679,562	516,311	3,387,227
49.—Irrigation Works	693,611	3,612	2,744	699,967
TOTAL	2,884,965	683,174	519,055	4,087,194

* See foot-note to Statement A.

Revenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

ESTIMATE, 1896-97.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1896-97. (Excluding Exchange.)	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1897-98.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1897-98, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1896-97. (Excluding Exchange.)	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1897-98, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1896-97. (Excluding Exchange.)
				India.						
England.	Exchange* £1=Rs. 10 6.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange* £1=Rs. 10·6.	Total.		
£	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.		
5,642,200	3,723,800	40,351,200	+ 1,222,100	12,144,900	21,035,300	5,745,400	3,792,000	42,717,600	+ 3,520,300	+ 2,298,200
...	...	14,000	—500	...	7,300	...	...	7,300	— 7,200	— 6,700
...	...	8,825,000	—185,800	8,988,000	39,300	...	...	9,027,300	+ 16,500	+ 202,300
975,700	643,900	5,442,700	— 48,200	4,017,200	...	971,000	640,900	5,629,100	+ 141,200	+ 189,400
1,712,600	1,130,300	2,842,900	+ 3,600	...	...	1,712,500	1,130,200	2,842,700	+ 3,500	— 100
218,900	144,500	405,500	+ 5,700	81,600	...	218,900	144,500	445,000	+ 45,200	+ 39,500
722,700	477,000	1,214,500	— 6,300	19,500	...	800,000	528,000	1,347,500	+ 75,700	+ 82,000
...	...	480,500	— 145,000	303,000	...	...	...	303,000	— 322,500	— 177,500
2,160,900	1,426,200	3,595,200	+ 1,400	7,200	...	2,169,400	1,431,800	3,608,400	+ 9,000	+ 7,600
...	...	102,100	— 6,100	226,100	10,100	...	...	236,200	+ 128,000	+ 134,100
...	...	61,700	—25,300	60,000	...	...	...	60,000	— 27,000	— 1,700
5,790,800	3,821,900	22,970,100	— 406,000	13,702,600	49,400	5,871,800	3,875,400	23,499,200	+ 69,600	+ 475,600
...	...	876,100	+ 55,400	475,000	384,800	...	...	859,800	+ 39,100	— 16,300
...	...	1,253,400	— 700	729,400	555,600	...	...	1,285,000	+ 30,900	+ 31,600
1,600	1,100	1,122,100	— 7,000	294,000	671,200	1,000	700	966,900	— 161,800	— 154,800
1,600	1,100	3,251,600	+ 47,700	1,498,400	1,611,600	1,000	700	3,111,700	— 91,800	— 139 500
25,000	16,500	1,154,000	— 84,100	1,207,300	...	14,400	9,500	1,231,200	+ 100	+ 84,200
91,000	60,100	4,859,200	— 44,300	321,400	4,076,800	90,800	59,900	4,548,900	— 354,400	— 310,100
116,000	76,600	6,013,200	— 128,400	1,528,700	4,076,800	105,200	69,400	5,780,100	— 354,300	— 225,900
1,899,000	1,253,400	19,459,400	— 396,900	16,050,300	...	1,921,600	1,268,200	19,240,100	— 631,000	— 234,100
2,372,000	1,565,500	4,836,200	— 15,000	918,600	...	2,431,800	1,605,000	4,955,400	+ 64,700	+ 79,700
4,271,000	2,818,900	24,295,600	— 411,900	16,968,900	...	4,353,400	2,873,200	24,195,500	— 566,300	— 154,400
59,000	38,900	123,500	+ 30,700	...	...	11,700	7,700	19,400	— 42,200	— 72,900
5,880,600	10,481,200	97,019,200	+ 353,700	45,843,500	26,780,400	16,088,500	10,618,400	99,330,800	+ 2,528,100	+ 2,174,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,200	— 303,600	+ 38,500
...	...	1,228,500	— 342,100	...	1,190,000	...	...	1,190,200		
5,880,600	10,481,200	95,790,700	+ 11,600	45,843,500	25,590,400	16,088,500	10,618,400	98,140,800	+ 2,224,500	+ 2,212,900
	Deduct—Decrease on account of Exchange . Rx.		— 1,378,500				*Add*—Increase (+) or *Deduct*—Decrease (—) on account of Exchange . Rx.		— 1,241,300	+ 137,200
	Total Including Exchange . . Rx.		— 1,366,900				Total Including Exchange . . Rx.		+ 983,200	+ 2,350,100

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1896-97.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1897-98.			
India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
3,008,800	1,091,000	720,100	3,819,900	4,049,100	1,078,000	714,500	5,838,600
730,000	4,500	3,000	737,500	741,500	5,100	3,400	750,000
3,738,800	1,095,500	723,100	4,557,400	4,790,600	1,083,100	714,900	6,588,600

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1895-96.			Revised Estimate, 1896-97.			Budget Estimate, 1897-98.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		*Rx.*	£		*Rx.*	£	
Revenue (from Statement A)	97,977,005	223,417	98,200,422	93,273,600	319,400	93,593,000	95,389,600	173,000	95,562,000
Exchange added to Revenue	169,745	...	169,745	210,800	...	210,800	114,200	...	114,200
Total	98,146,750	223,417	98,370,167	93,484,400	319,400	93,803,800	95,503,800	173,000	95,676,800
Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India Stock	...			...	2,400,000		...	3,500,000	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan	...			6,048,700	...		4,000,000		
Total	...			6,048,700	2,400,000	8,448,700	4,000,000	3,500,000	7,500,000
Net			0			5,412,900			6,924,900
Temporary Debt incurred—									
Temporary Loans	...	2,000,000	2,000,000		1,500,000	1,500,000		2,000,000	2,000,000
Net			0			0			1,000,000
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	1,088	...		...	...		...	...	
Treasury Notes	...	...		2,200	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	243,721	...		71,000	...		151,000	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	4,615,391	...		5,196,400	...		4,734,300	...	
Total	4,860,170	...	4,860,170	5,269,600	...	5,269,600	4,885,300	...	4,885,300
Net			739,047			0			502,400
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	548,902	...		...	...		9,200	...	
Excluded Local Funds	790,627	...		770,800	...		761,800	...	
Railway Funds	75,709	...		77,900	...		75,000	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	16,606	...		11,800	...		12,400	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	18,472,070	...		18,543,800	...		18,199,000	...	
Advances	3,840,105	673	...	3,377,500	1,700		3,180,100	1,400	
Suspense Accounts	41,419	...		19,100	...		9,100	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	...	...		169,700	...		2,598,100	...	
Miscellaneous	290	...		...	9,000		25,300	...	
Total	23,788,737	673	23,789,410	22,970,600	10,700	22,981,300	24,870,600	1,400	24,872,000
Net			0			0			1,497,500
Carried over	126,795,657	2,224,090		127,773,300	4,230,100		129,259,700	5,674,400	

	Accounts, 1895-96.			Revised Estimate, 1896-97.			Budget Estimate, 1897-98.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		Rx.	£		Rx.	£	
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	68,098,722	15,603,370	84,602,092	70,657,400	15,880,600	86,538,000	72,623,900	16,088,500	88,712,400
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	11,854,968	...	11,854,968	10,481,200	...	10,481,200	10,618,400	...	10,618,400
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	548,902	...	548,902	...	...	...	9,200	...	9,200
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	—169,793	...	—169,793	—1,228,500	...	—1,228,500	—1,190,200	...	—1,190,200
TOTAL	81,232,799	15,603,370	96,836,169	79,910,100	15,880,600	95,790,700	82,052,300	16,088,500	98,140,800
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,884,965	683,174		2,738,800	1,095,500		4,790,600	1,083,100	
Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	519,055	...		723,100	...		714,900	...	
TOTAL	3,404,020	683,174	4,087,194	3,461,900	1,095,500	4,557,400	5,505,500	1,083,100	6,588,600
Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 4 p. c. Stock	...	1,000		...	5,100		...	...	
India 3½ p. c. Debentures	...	...		...	2,000,000		...	...	
South Indian Railway Debentures	...	...		...	313,700		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
3½ p. c. Loans	21,950	...		300,000	...		350,000	...	
5 p. c. Loans	...	...		...	...		...	...	
4½ p. c. Loans	21,040	...		12,000	...		5,000	...	
4 p. c. Loans	540,884	...		345,000	...		220,000	...	
Stock Notes	38	...		...	...		100	...	
TOTAL	584,812	1,000	580,412	717,000	2,318,800	3,035,800	575,100	...	575,100
NET			586,142			0			0
Temporary Debt discharged—									
Temporary Loans	...	2,000,000	2,000,000	...	2,500,000	2,500,000	...	1,000,000	1,000,000
NET			0			1,000,000			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	365	...		400	...		...	...	
Treasury Notes	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	100,477	...		102,500	...		102,600	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	4,020,281	...		5,484,000	...		4,280,300	...	
TOTAL	4,121,123	...	4,121,123	5,586,900	...	5,586,900	4,382,900	...	4,382,900
NET			0			317,300			0
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	169,793	...		1,228,500	...		1,190,200	...	
Excluded Local Funds	798,177	...		780,600	...		753,600	...	
Railway Funds	60,406	...		79,100	...		68,300	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	5,798	...		...	...		...	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	18,279,012	...		18,739,200	...		18,270,800	...	
Advances	3,731,032	3,064		3,388,400	2,100		3,056,200	...	
Suspense Accounts	223,372	...		24,500	...		17,400	...	
Exchange on Remittance account net	906,901	...		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	918,754	138		11,700	9,000		...	...	
TOTAL	25,102,245	3,207	25,105,452	24,201,000	11,100	24,272,100	23,374,500	...	23,374,500
NET			1,316,042			1,290,800			0
Carried over	114,444,999	18,291,351		113,930,900	21,805,000		115,890,300	18,171,600	

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1895-96.			Revised Estimate, 1896-97.			Budget Estimate, 1897-98.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		*Rx.*	£		*Rx.*	£	
Brought forward .	126,795,657	2,224,090		127,773,300	4,230,100		129,259,700	5,674,400	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government .	137,164	...	137,164	125,500	...	125,500	107,600	...	107,600
Net .			0			42,400			91,500
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	369,082	...	369,082	392,400	...	392,400	411,700	...	411,700
Net .			0			0			0
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital .	163,800	791,483		306,000	3,936,600		1,535,300	4,491,400	
Repayments . .	1,192,868	11,553		206,300	6,700		102,700	3,000	
Total .	1,356,668	803,030	2,159,704	512,300	3,943,300	4,455,600	1,698,000	4,494,400	6,192,400
Net .			0			581,600			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	21,757,807	...		22,800,000			23,900,000		
Other Local Remittances	42,019	...		500,700			444,900		
Other Departmental Accounts . .	475,393	...		279,200			304,200		
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office . .	730,869	...		794,300			555,000		
Telegraph . .	94,938	...		44,000			...		
Guaranteed Railways	3,214,040	...		2,440,200			2,781,500		
Public Works .	1,850,254	...		...			...		
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph . .	...	...		...			5,200		
Marine . .	175,785	...		260,500			212,000		
Military . .	16,709,922	...		16,039,100			15,700,900		
Public Works .	...	...		783,600			2,081,600		
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions	659,122	152,266		610,800	805,100		903,000	402,500	
Other „	313,632	189,379		381,400	302,700		359,400	122,500	
Total .	46,024,387	341,645	46,366,032	45,000,400	1,107,800	46,108,200	47,847,700	525,000	48,372,700
Net .			80,502			297,100			0
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	17,664,492	17,664,492	...	15,300,000	15,300,000	...	13,000,000	13,000,000
Total Receipts .	174,687,958	21,033,263		173,803,900	24,581,200		179,324,700	23,693,800	
Opening Balance .	22,529,488	2,503,124		16,500,510	3,393,798		13,465,810	2,814,698	
GRAND TOTAL .	197,212,446	23,536,387		190,304,410	27,974,998		192,790,510	26,508,498	

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 19th March 1897.

W. H. DOBBIE,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

of the Government of India, in India and in England—continued.

	Accounts, 1895-96.			Revised Estimate, 1896-97.			Budget Estimate, 1897-98.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		*Rx.*	£		*Rx.*	£	
Brought forward .	114,444,999	18,291,351		113,936,900	21,806,000		115,890,300	18,171,600	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government .	211,610	...	211,610	83,100	...	83,100	16,100	...	16,100
Net .			74,446			0			0
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	533,179	...	533,179	1,199,500	...	1,199,500	748,600	...	748,600
Net .			164,097			807,100			336,900
Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures . .	...	...		...	871,200		...	2,441,400	
For Expenditure .	1,491,821	853,820		1,476,900	1,525,900		2,654,300	2,370,700	
Total .	1,491,821	853,820	2,345,641	1,476,900	2,397,100	3,874,000	2,654,300	4,812,100	7,466,400
Net .			185,937			0			1,274,000
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	21,739,588	...		22,800,000	...		23,900,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		500,700	..		444,900	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . . .	445,834	...		279,200	...		304,200	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office . .	730,835	...		794,300	...		555,000	...	
Telegraph . .	94,009	...		44,000	...		...	...	
Guaranteed Railways	3,214,646	...		2,446,200	...		2,781,500	...	
Public Works .	1,866,747	...		...	...		...	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph . .	...	...		...	...		5,200	...	
Marine . . .	175,742	...		260,500	...		212,000	...	
Military . . .	16,709,922	...		15,940,100	...		15,700,900	...	
Public Works . .	...	...		563,600	...		2,681,000	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions	149,250	662,138		805,100	610,800		402,500	993,000	
Other „	160,939	335,280		330,000	346,400		146,400	350,500	
Total .	45,288,112	997,418	46,285,530	44,853,900	957,200	45,811,100	47,134,200	1,253,500	48,387,700
Net .			0			0			15,000
Secretary of State's Bills paid	18,742,215	...	18,742,215	15,288,300	...	15,288,300	13,025,300	...	13,025,300
Total Disbursements .	180,711,936	20,142,589		176,838,600	25,160,300		179,468,800	24,237,200	
Closing Balance .	16,500,510	3,393,798		13,465,810	2,814,698		13,321,710	2,271,298	
GRAND TOTAL .	197,212,446	23,536,387		190,304,410	27,974,998		192,790,510	26,508,498	

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Settlements.*

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Accounts, 1895-96.										
Balance at end of 1894-95	15,195	85,901	197,521	131,811	602,946	416,094	325,264	703,142	678,769	3,216,643
Added in 1895-96 . .	...	8,088	217,917	24,299	108,211	...	...	81,770	108,017	548,902
Spent in 1895-96 . .	449	...	...	...	...	155,618	13,726	...	...	169,793
Balance at end of 1895-96 .	14,746	94,589	415,438	156,110	711,157	260,476	311,538	844,912	786,786	3,595,752
Revised Estimate, 1896-97.										
Balance at end of 1895-96 (by Accounts).	14,746	94,589	415,438	156,110	711,157	260,476	311,538	844,912	786,786	3,595,752
Spent in 1896-97 . .	2,500	52,300	34,800	33,000	230,300	202,900	105,000	199,700	367,100	1,228,500
Balance at end of 1896-97 .	12,246	42,289	380,638	123,110	480,857	57,576	205,638	645,212	419,686	2,367,252
Budget Estimate, 1897-98.										
Balance at end of 1896-97 (by Revised Estimate).	12,246	42,289	380,638	123,110	480,857	57,576	205,638	645,212	419,686	2,367,252
Added in 1897-98 . .	.	...	.	...	...	9,200	..	...	...	9,200
Spent in 1897-98 . .	1,606	6,100	184,900	23,000	454,700	...	85,900	279,700	163,300	1,199,200
Balance at end of 1897-98 .	10,640	36,189	195,738	100,110	26,157	66,776	119,738	365,512	256,386	1,177,252

W. H. DOBBIE,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 19th March 1897.

E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure—India and England.*

Part I.—Income.

Revenue.	Accounts, 1895-96.		Revised Estimate, 1896-97.		Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
.—Land Revenue, etc.:						
1. Land Revenue	26,150,709		23,015,300		25,001,800	
2. Forest	1,650,047		1,762,000		1,753,000	
3. Tributes from Native States	792,301		902,500		901,600	
	28,599,657		26,309,800		28,256,400	
Deduct,—						
Assignments	*1,127,276*		*1,136,100*		*1,130,900*	
Net	—	27,472,381	—	25,173,700	—	27,125,500
.—Opium, Net Receipts	5,054,971		3,880,600		3,161,300	
Deduct,—						
Assignments	*5,077*		*5,100*		*5,100*	
Net	—	5,049,894		3,875,500		3,156,200
.—Taxation:						
1. Salt	8,825,674		8,402,500		8,668,800	
2. Stamps	4,070,087		4,717,000		4,782,600	
3. Excise	5,690,570		5,582,000		5,053,800	
4. Provincial Rates	3,600,480		3,531,700		3,610,000	
5. Customs	4,005,021		4,408,800		4,375,900	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,822,418		1,842,500		1,836,800	
7. Registration	423,573		449,200		439,700	
	30,049,723		28,932,200		29,403,000	
Deduct,—						
Assignments	*422,396*		*428,100*		*422,400*	
Net	—	29,627,357	—	28,504,100	—	28,981,200
—Miscellaneous Receipts (*i.e.*, Mint, Gain by Exchange and Miscellaneous)	—	392,453	—	480,900	—	366,800
		62,542,085		58,034,200		59,629,700
cess of Expenditure over Income		...		1,986,900		2,164,000
	—	62,542,085		60,021,100		62,093,700

Part II.—Expenditure.

Charges.	Accounts, 1895-96.		Revised Estimate, 1896-97.		Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
- Debt Services	—	3,219,747	—	2,368,800	—	2,708,700
.—Military Services:						
1. Army	24,430,146		23,330,800		23,314,200	
2. Military Works	1,156,239		1,092,000		1,151,700	
3. Special Defence Works	101,349		123,500		10,100	
Total	—	25,677,734	—	24,547,200	—	24,514,800
.—Collection of Revenue:						
1. Land Revenue, including District Administration	4,097,117		4,044,400		4,166,700	
2. Forest	911,161		900,000		1,070,100	
3. Other Heads	1,440,270		1,429,100		1,474,000	
Total	—	6,427,548	—	6,523,400	—	6,717,700
.—Commercial Services:						
Net Expenditure—						
1. Railway	1,620,768		2,810,200		2,810,800	
2. Irrigation	670,358		50,900		—10,800	
	2,290,626		2,861,100		2,800,000	
Deduct—Net Receipts—						
Post Office	60,697		58,700		78,000	
Telegraph	188,087		123,300		—700	
	257,784		182,000		77,300	
Net	—	2,038,842	—	2,679,100	—	2,728,700
.—Civil Services:						
1. Civil Departments	13,488,338		13,096,300		13,778,000	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	5,242,182		5,185,300		5,242,400	
3. Famine Relief and Insurance	580,485		2,012,000		3,000,200	
4. Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	7,661		14,000		7,300	
5. Civil Works	3,940,441		4,222,000		3,019,300	
	23,205,107		25,131,100		26,013,800	
Add or Deduct,—						
Provincial Surplus or Deficit	379,109		*1,278,500*		*1,100,000*	
Total	—	23,644,216	—	23,902,600	—	25,423,800
		61,008,087		60,021,100		62,093,700
Excess of Income over Expenditure		1,533,998		...		...
		62,542,085		60,021,100		62,093,700

W. H. DOBBIE,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 12.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th March, 1897.

No. 11115 *M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta for Simla on Saturday, the 27th March 1897, at 5-33 P.M. (*Calcutta time*). His Excellency's departure from Calcutta will be *private*.

His Excellency will visit *en route* Bankipore, Lucknow and Umballa and will march by the Old Road from Kalka and arrive at Simla on Tuesday, the 6th April 1897, at about 2 P.M. His Excellency's visit to the places named will be *private*, and His Excellency's arrival at Simla will also be *private*.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and party during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Governor-General's Camp," without the addition of any Post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows :—

1. Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin.
2. Lady Elizabeth Bruce.
3. H. Babington Smith, Esq., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
4. Surgeon-Colonel B. Franklin, C.I.E., Surgeon to the Viceroy.
5. Captain R. E. Grimston, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy—*As far as Umballa.*
6. Captain S. H. Pollen, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the Head Quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,
A. DURAND, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 19th March, 1897.

No. 270.—The services of Mr. W. S. Meyer, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department.

MEDICAL.

The 17th March, 1897.

No. 196.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant C. Thomson, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his special famine duties at Saugor.

SANITARY.

The 19th March, 1897.

No. 1011.—It is notified for general information that, in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Government of Madras have, by notification dated the 2nd March, 1897, extended the rules for quarantine against plague published in the *Government of India Gazette* of the 27th February, 1897 (Home Department Notification No. 703, dated the 23rd February, 1897, Part I, p. 142), to all ports of the Madras Presidency as regards vessels arriving from Goa and from all ports in Sind and in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 1020.—The following documents regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed in foreign countries in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India are published for general information :—

Extract from the "Journal Officiel" of the 28th January, 1897.

Le Président de la République Française,
Sur le rapport des Ministres de l'Intérieur et des Finances,
Vu la Loi du 3 Mars, 1822 ;
Vu le Décret du 4 Janvier, 1896, portant Règlement de Police Sanitaire Maritime,
Décrète :

Article 1er. A partir de la promulgation du présent Décret, aucune marchandise provenant directement ou indirectement de Bombay, de Kuratchi, ou de toute autre localité où l'existence de la peste aura été constatée, ne pourra pénétrer en France ou en Algérie que par un des ports suivants : Marseille, Pauillac, Saint-Nazaire, le Havre, Dunkerque, et Alger.

Art. 2. Tout colis contenant des linges de corps ayant servi ou n'ayant pas servi, des hardes ou vêtements ayant servi ou n'ayant pas servi, objets de literie ayant servi ou n'ayant pas servi, des tapis vieux, ou neufs ou toute marchandise consistant en drilles, chiffons, cuirs verts, peaux fraîches, débris frais d'animaux, onglons, sabots, ayant quitté après le 5 Février un des ports de l'Océan Indien autre que ceux reconnus contaminés de peste, depuis Mascate, y compris les ports du Golfe Persique, jusqu'au Cap Comorin, sera accompagné d'un certificat d'origine visé par un Agent Consulaire Français.

Art. 3. Les infractions aux dispositions qui précèdent seront punies des peines prévues par la Loi du 3 Mars, 1822.

Art. 4. Le présent Décret sera publié et affiché ainsi que la Loi du 3 Mars, 1822, dans tous les ports de France.

Art. 5. Le Ministre de l'Intérieur et le Ministre des Finances sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Décret, qui sera inséré au "Bulletin des Lois" et publié au "Journal Officiel."

Fait à Paris, le 27 Janvier, 1897.

(Signé) FÉLIX FAURE.

Par le Président de la République :

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,

(Signé) LOUIS BARTHOU.

Le Ministre des Finances,

(Signé) GEORGES COCHERY.

Regulations issued by the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board at Cairo.

Sitting of the 3rd February, 1897.

Le Conseil a décidé :

1° D'interdire, jusqu'à nouvel ordre, l'importation, en Egypte, des marchandises et objets susceptibles embarqués sur les navires ayant touché un port où existe la peste (voir liste annexée).

2° De supprimer, jusqu'à nouvel ordre, la visite médicale, pendant la nuit, de tous les navires ayant touché un port infecté de peste.

3° Le Conseil a, en outre, décidé que les médecins sanitaires, à l'arrivée à Suez des navires ayant touché un port où existe la peste, devront non seulement examiner les papiers de bord, mais demander aussi aux capitaines de déclarer, sous serment, s'ils ont engagé en Egypte, à leur voyage d'aller, des chauffeurs, des gens de service ou autres personnes. Dans le cas affirmatif, ils constateront leur présence à bord.

L'engagement des chauffeurs indigènes étant contracté aux bureaux des Ports et Phares à Port-Said, il été arrêté avec le directeur local de ce service que toutes les fois que des chauffeurs seront pris à bord d'un navire, avis officiel en sera donné à l'office quarantenaire par une note donnant le nom des chauffeurs ainsi que le nom et la destination du navire à bord duquel ils auront été engagés.

Ces renseignements seront communiqués à l'office quarantenaire de Suez pour lui faciliter ses recherches à ce sujet, lors de l'arraisonnement des navires à leur retour à Suez.

Ces chauffeurs, gens de service, etc., seront débarqués aux Sources de Moïse, comme les passagers à destination d'Egypte, pour y être soumis aux mesures réglémentaires, à moins que les capitaines ne déclarent vouloir les amener jusqu'en Europe. Dans ce cas, ils seront surveillés par les gardes sanitaires sur le parcours du Canal et à Port-Said.

Liste des marchandises et objets susceptibles approuvée par le Conseil dans sa séance du 3 Février 1897.

Drilles, chiffons, tapis, broderies, linges de corps, hardes, vêtements portés et objets de literie ayant servi (non transportés comme bagages), cuirs verts, peaux fraiches, débris frais d'animaux, y compris le crin et la laine brute, onglons, sabots, sacs, plantes vertes, tubercules, racines, fruits frais et séchés.

Sitting of the 4th February, 1897.

Le Conseil a décidé ,

1° Que les navires transitant le Canal en quarantaine ne peuvent pas embarquer du charbon à Port-Saïd pendant la nuit.

Cette operation devra être faite de jour et avec les précautions sanitaires voulues.

2° Que le transit du Canal doit être réglé, pour tous les navires en quarantaine indistinctement, de façon à ce que ces navires n'arrivent à Port-Saïd pendant le jour.

Extract from the "Journal Officiel" of the 10th February, 1897.

Le Président de la République Française,
Sur le rapport des Ministres de l'Intérieur et des Finances,
Vu la Loi du 3 Mars, 1822;
Vu le Décret du 19 Janvier, 1897, portant interdiction d'importation ou de transit en France et en Algérie d'objets ou marchandises en provenance des ports Indiens contaminés de peste;
Vu l'Article 1er du Décret du 27 Janvier, 1897, limitant le nombre des ports ouverts aux provenances des pays contaminés de peste;
Vu la délibération du Comité de Direction des Services de l'Hygiène, en date du 6 Février, 1897,

Décrète:

Art. 1er. Des dispositions du Décret du 19 Janvier susvisé sont étendues dans les ports de la Méditerranée à toutes les marchandises provenant directement ou indirectement de Bombay, de Kuratchi et des autres ports contaminés de peste.

Dans les ports de l'Océan et de la Manche, les marchandises non prohibées par le Décret susvisé ne seront admises qu'après désinfection.

Art. 2. Les passagers provenant de ports reconnus contaminés de peste ne pourront entrer en France que par les ports de Pauillac, Saint-Nazaire, le Havre, et Dunkerque.

Ils ne seront admis à débarquer qu'apres qu'ils auront subi une observation fixée à huit jours pour Pauillac et Saint-Nazaire, à quatre jour pour le Havre et Dunkerque, et que leurs bagages auront été désinfectés.

Art. 3. Est rapporté l'Article 1er du Décret du 27 Janvier, 1897.

Art. 4. Le Ministre de l'Intérieur et le Ministre des Finances sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Décret, qui sera publié au "Journal Officiel," et inséré au "Bulletin des Lois."

(Signé) FÉLIX FAURE.

Fait à Paris, le 9 Février, 1897.

Par le Président de la République:

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) LOUIS BARTHOU.

Le Ministre des Finances,
(Signé) GEORGES COCHERY.

Circular letter from the Sanitary Office, Baghdad, to Her Majesty's Consul General at Baghdad, No. 14, dated the 11th February, 1897.

Monsieur Le Consul,

Par décision du Conseil du santé, la quarantaine de dix jours imposée aux provenances des Indes est portée a quinze jours. La mesure prohibitive édictée contre les navires qui auraient présentées des cas de peste, ou suspects de cette maladie a bord pendant la traversée est maintenue, cependant dans le cas ou la peste venait á se manifester soit parmi les passagers soit parmi l'équipage, aprés l'arrvée du navire au lazaret de Bassorah, navires et passagers seront soumis a une quarantaine de dix jours a partir du dernier cas constaté, avec désinfection trés rigoureuse des hardes, effets et bagages des passagers et de l'équipage. Le navire sera désinfecté et l'eau potable renouvellée. Les eaux des cales seront vidées apres avoir été prealáblement désinfectées, toutfois les navires de cette catégorie auront le faculté de retourner en contumace avec les passagers qu'ils y auraient a amener dans leur pays d'origine. La même quarantaine et les mêmes mesures de rigueur seront également appliquées aux navires provenant des ports du littoral du Bélouchistan jusqu'a la frontiére de la perse. La mesure de prohibition portée contre les visiteurs chiites et les cadavres provenant des Indes est maintenue, et elle est en outre étendue aux provenances du littoral du Bélouchistan. L éntrée des cadavres en turquie est également prohibitée de tout le littoral Persan, du Golfe persique ainsi que de toute la frontiere Persan du terre allant de l'Embouchure du Shat-el Arab jusqu'à Béyazid inclusivement.

Le Gérant de l'Inspecteur Sanitaire,
(Signé) DR CHARLES ADLER.

Telegra m, dated 12th March 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.
To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Greece. Prohibition to import from Indian ports postal packets, patterns, hides, wool, bristles, animals and their products, rags, old clothes, etc. Antwerp. My telegram of 19th* February last. Prohibition to import vegetable and animal textile products unless packed bales compressed bound hoops. Arsenicated hides admitted. All goods admissible must be disinfected at Doel.

* Published under Home Department Notification No. 758, dated the 23rd February 1897.

Telegram, dated 12th March 1897.

From—The Resident at Bushire.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Following telegram received from Teheran :—*Begins*. The *Persepolis* has received orders to compell all sailing vessels from India proceeding to nearest quarantine station to undergo quarantine. Small sailing boats proceeding from one Persian port to another pass freely. *Ends*.

Telegram, dated 16th March 1897.

From—The Secretary of State for India.

To—The Viceroy of India.

Russia. Quarantine stations established—Theodosia, Kertch, Baku, Astrakhan. Quarantine Agencies—Odessa, Sebastopol, Novorassisk Batoum, Poti. Stations of medical observation other ports. Rules of 1894, Chinese plague, applied to Black Sea ports and Sea of Azof. All vessels coming from infected ports repair to quarantine station ten days and cannot land passengers.

Telegram, dated 18th March 1897.

From—Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Marseilles. Arsenicated and dry-salted hides from India admitted.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th March, 1897.

No. 267.—The services of Lieutenant T. L. Ormiston are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Mandalay.

No. 271.—Under the provisions of section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885, the Governor General in Council is pleased to discharge from office the following Notary Public, whose appointment for the Brindaban Municipality was announced in Home Department Notification No. 646, dated the 12th May, 1882 :—

Munshi Abdul Subhan.

The 19th March, 1897.

No. 277.—Major E. M. Nedham, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Kamptee, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, under Article 340 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 281.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in place of the second class Magistrate at Karachi appointed to be a Notary Public under Notification of this Department, No. 598, dated the 24th March, 1888, the person for the time being holding the office of Mukhtyarkar at Karachi shall be a Notary Public and shall exercise his functions as such within the district of Karachi.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17th March, 1897.

No. 99.—The Reverend J. G S. Syme, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 25th January, 1897.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 16th March, 1897.

No. 348—7-9.—The following draft of certain additions which it is proposed to make to the Rules under the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883) is published, as required by section 81 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 17th April 1897.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before that date will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft of proposed additions.

(1) In the test prescribed for lime-juice in Rule 178A, Chapter V, Section III (added to the original rules by Notification No. 170, dated 1st February 1896), for the words in the *Note*—

"A darkening indicates lead or copper,'

the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"A darkening which disappears again almost immediately is due to iron, but a persistent darkening indicates the presence of lead or copper."

To paragraph 2 of the said *Note* the following shall be added, namely :—

"As a confirmatory test the following process may be used :—

"Evaporate some of the juice to dryness and ignite; then dissolve the remaining ash in Nitric Acid and divide the solution into two portions. To one of these add a little Iodide of Potassium solution: a yellow precipitate indicates lead. To the other portion add Ferrocyanide of Potassium. a chocolate precipitate indicates copper, and a white precipitate lead."

GENERAL.

The 20th March, 1897.

No. 755.—The Governor General in Council is unwilling to allow Sir Edward Buck, lately Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, to leave this country without a public expression of the high estimation in which his services to the State are held by Government.

When, in accordance with the recommendations of the Famine Commission, the Department of Revenue and Agriculture was reconstituted in 1881, Sir Edward Buck, under whose control measures had been inaugurated in the North-Western Provinces which in many respects anticipated those recommendations, was selected to fill the office of Secretary in the new Department; and that office he has continued to hold for over fifteen years. During this period a system of continuous record of all matters connected with the land has been elaborated, and a local agency trained, if not created, for its maintenance; the general principles which should regulate the assessment and collection of revenue have been laid down or reviewed; the system of State aid to the agriculturist and to agricultural improvement has been developed; the relations between landlord and tenant have come under review in almost every province in India; the conditions upon which emigration beyond the seas is permitted have been largely revised; a machinery for economic inquiry and agricultural experiment, though still in its infancy, has been devised; and last, but not least, the broad lines of famine relief which were laid down by the Famine Commission have been worked out in minute detail in consultation with Local Governments. In every branch of the revenue administration questions of the highest importance to the well-being of the country have come under discussion; and the breadth and clearness of view and the tenacity of

purpose which Sir Edward Buck has always placed at the disposal of those in whose hands the decision lay, have been of the greatest service in securing wise conclusions.

Sir Edward Buck retired from active employ some little time ago, on the completion of his thirty-five years' tour of service. But his labours did not cease with his retirement; and the Governor General in Council has delayed this recognition of his services, in order that it might appear simultaneously with the series of Resolutions which will be found in the Supplement to to-day's *Gazette of India*, and which are the direct outcome of the conferences that Sir Edward Buck held with the authorities of the various provinces during the cold weather of 1895-96. They summarise past progress and indicate the lines which future advance should follow, in carrying out the recommendations of the Commission which was appointed to advise the Secretary of State for India how best "to diminish the severity of famines, and to place the people in a better condition for enduring them." To the investigation of those problems, all-important to the material welfare of the country and its people, which this wide reference embraced, Sir Edward Buck has devoted the last fifteen years of his service; and the Governor General in Council believes that the general efficacy with which the machinery, carefully elaborated beforehand, has been put in motion to meet the terrible calamity under which India is now suffering, is in no small part the fruit of his past labours. No happier assurance than this could accompany any servant of the State on his retirement from official life.

FORESTS.

The 10th March, 1897.

No. 322—107 *F.*—Mr. E. M. Coventry, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Punjab, is transferred temporarily to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the interests of the public service.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 16th March, 1897.

No. 454-*G.*—The services of Colonel H. S. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 5th March, 1897.

No. 456-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur J. Millet as Consular Agent for France at Madras.

The 17th March, 1897.

No. 471-*G.*—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments, will hold charge of that portion of the Foreign Department which is left in Calcutta.

No. 473-*G.*—The services of Mr. F. St. G. Manners Smith, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar.

The 18th March, 1897.

No. 477-*G.*—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott, Indian Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in the Western Rajputana States, for thirteen months and twenty-eight days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1059-*I.-A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3507-I.-A., dated the 16th November, 1896, appointing the Reverend Frederick William Adams, of the Baptist denomination, to be a Marriage Registrar, and authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, within the territories of the Native States under the Rajputana Agency.

The 19th March, 1897.

No. 490-*G.*—The special leave granted to Colonel V. E. Law, in Notification No. 365-G., dated the 4th March, 1897, is from the 3rd to the 19th of April, both days inclusive, and not as previously stated.

No. 494-*G.*—Colonel E. Mockler, Bombay General List (Infantry), Resident of the 2nd class and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, is granted special leave, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 18th March, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave, and up to the 17th September, 1897, inclusive.

No. 496-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, Indian Staff Corps, Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on special leave of Colonel E. Mockler, or until further orders.

No. 498-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as an additional Political Agent of the 1st class and as Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, with effect from the 1st March, 1897, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, and until further orders.

No. 500-*G.*—Mr. G. R. Irwin, of the Indian Civil Service, Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and officiating Political Agent in Kotah, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Resident at Jaipur, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on special leave of Colonel V. E. Law, or until further orders.

No. 501-*G.*—Major C. W. Ravenshaw, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Resident in Mewar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., or until further orders.

No. 503-*G.*—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Major H. A. Deane, C.S.I., and with effect from the 28th January, 1897—

Mr. W. S. Davis, Assistant Political Officer for Dir and Swat, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st class, to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in the Eastern States, Rajputana, and with effect from the 1st March, 1897—

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, of the Indian Civil Service, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Captain J. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain C. A. Kemball, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Mr. W. S. Davis, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 2nd March, 1897—

Lieutenant C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the 7th March, 1897—

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant S. G. Knox, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

No. 505-*G.*—Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, Political Agent of the 3rd class and Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, is granted furlough for eighteen months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th March, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 16th March, 1897.

No. 1215-*S. R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act (XIV of 1866) and in modification of the conditions regarding certificates of posting prescribed in the Notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1845, dated the 15th March 1878, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 16th idem, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe that, with effect from the 1st May 1897, any person posting at one time any number of unregistered parcels not exceeding

a certificate of posting in respect of such unregistered parcels or value-payable unregistered book-packets for a fee of half an anna, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(1) the certificate of posting written in ink shall be presented to an officer on duty at the post office along with the articles to be posted during the hours fixed for the posting of such articles ;

(2) there shall be a separate certificate for each class of article headed with the words "Certificate of posting for unregistered parcels" or "Certificate of posting for value-payable unregistered book-packets," as the case may be, and the articles (not exceeding six) to which a certificate relates shall be separately presented with it ;

(3) the certificate shall contain an exact copy of the addresses on the articles to which it relates, and shall have a half-anna postage stamp affixed thereto ;

(4) the officer on duty shall compare the addresses of the articles with the certificate, and, if it be correct, shall obliterate the postage stamp and impress the date stamp upon the certificate. The certificate shall then be returned to the person who presented it.

No. 1216-*S.R.*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act (XIV of 1866) and in supersession of all existing notifications conflicting herewith, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following conditions, subject to which inland and foreign parcels of all descriptions shall be posted, on and after the 1st May 1897, at any post office, namely :—

(1) In the case of a prepaid parcel all charges for postage, registration and insurance shall be paid by means of postage stamps affixed either to the cover of the article or to an official label which can be obtained free of charge at any post office. In either case, the sender or his messenger shall affix the stamps himself, postal officials being strictly forbidden to do so.

(2) Prepayment shall be compulsory in the following cases, namely :—
(*a*) in the case of any unregistered parcel,
(*b*) in the case of any insured parcel,
(*c*) in the case of any foreign parcel.

In the case of parcels other than the foregoing prepayment shall be optional.

(3) A receipt shall be granted by the post office for every registered parcel, but a parcel tendered for insurance, or for transmission under the value-payable system, or for transmission to foreign countries or other places for which a customs declaration is necessary, shall be presented at the post office, together with such form or forms as the Director General of the Post Office of India may prescribe for this purpose, with the particulars required to be filled in by the sender. In no other case will the person tendering a parcel be required to present any form with it.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The 17th March, 1897.

No. 1242-*A.*.—It is hereby notified that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments for the year 1897-98 has been fixed by the Secretary of State with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury at 1*s.* 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* the rupee.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 16th March, 1897.

No. 1235-*Gl.*.—Mr. W. H. Dobbie, officiating Deputy Comptroller General, and

Mr. H. G. H. Keene, officiating Comptroller, Hyderabad, are confirmed in those appointments.

The 17th March, 1897.

No. 1238 *Gl.*.—Mr. J. W. Welsh, Deputy Post Master General, Eastern Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st April, 1897.

Mr. J. L. Fendall, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of Deputy Post Masters General, and is placed in charge of the Eastern Bengal Circle.

The 18th March, 1897.

No. 1258-*Gl.*.—Mr. H. G. H. Keene, Comptroller, Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th April, 1897, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders :—

Mr. C. W. C. Carson, Probationer in the office of the Comptroller, Hyderabad, to act as Comptroller, Hyderabad, and

Mr. A. Srinivasa Row, a Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, Hyderabad, to act as a supernumerary Chief Superintendent in that office.

The 19th March, 1897.

No. 1315-*Gl.*.—The following acting promotions are made in the Postal Department during the deputation on special duty of Mr. E. A. Doran, 2nd Assistant Director General of the Post Office, or until further orders :—

Mr. W. F. Cockell, 3rd Assistant Director General, to act as 2nd Assistant Director General, and

Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, Superintendent of

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 19th March, 1897.

No. 1313-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries, in India.*

February 1897. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In February		To end of February		Whole Year.	
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	Actuals, 1895-96.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	3,42	3,32	18,78	21,00	27,02	27,02
Opium	48	63	5,92	6,48	6,90	7,12
Salt	70	64	7,58	7,97	8,70	8,86
Stamps	39	37	4,34	4,30	4,73	4,73
Excise	37	43	4,96	5,06	5,75	5,72
Provincial Rates	43	35	3,00	3,20	3,67	3,71
Customs	39	46	4,03	4,47	4,48	5,02
Assessed Taxes	12	12	1,59	1,56	1,70	1,69
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	5	4	44	46	56	56
Registration	4	3	41	39	43	42
Tributes from Native States	13	7	62	58	89	79
Other Civil Revenue	37	39	3,25	3,14	3,73	3,75
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	6,89	6,85	54,92	58,61	68,56	69,39
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—53	—53	—3,67	—3,64	—3,65	—3,71
Opium	—2	—4	—2,45	—2,03	—2,59	—2,07
Famine Relief	—16	...	—38	...	...	—2
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,09	—2,04	—22,20	—21,80	—26,56	—26,08
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,80	—2,61	—28,70	—27,47	—32,80	—31,83
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than issues)	—4	...	+56	+29	+1,78	+73
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	—6	+2	+19	+30	+32	+37
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+30	+35	+2,76	+3,46	+3,81	+3,72
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—42	—44	—60	—50
Military Receipts	+3	+7	+72	+67	+70	+86
Military Issues	—1,42	—1,38	—15,18	—15,76	—16,82	—17,57
Telegraph Receipts	+6	+7	+68	+75	+5	+86
Do. Issues	—6	—7	—64	—67		—77
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+1,01	+1,12	+11,75	+12,44		
" " Issues	—89	—89	—10,17	—8,93		+18,85
East Indian Railway Receipts	+40	+42	+4,56	+4,53	—1,78	—11,92
" " " Issues	—17	—18	—1,80	—1,63		
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+43	+30	+2,48	+1,78		+2,12
" " Issues	—1,12	—64	—7,17	—6,02		—7,20
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,53	—80	—11,68	—9,23	—12,54	—10,45
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	—28	—3	+5,42	—44	+3,72	—58
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	—3	—19	—5	...	—1
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—76	—1,05	—9,13	—12,21	—12,02	—12,93
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rio per £	—1,71	—1,51	—13,77	—17,16	—16,50	—19,66
Other debt heads (Net as above)	+11	+1	—1,50	+12	—86	+9
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—2,64	—2,61	—19,17	—29,74	—25,66	—33 09
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—8	+83	—4,63	—7,83	—2,44	—6,03
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,95	13,87	16,50	22,53	16,50	22,53
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,87	14,70	11,87	14,70	14,06	16,50

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 19th March, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 311.—Major H. M. P. Hawkes, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Commissary General for Transport, with effect from the 13th March, 1897, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Eliot, Indian Staff Corps, resigned.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 312.—Colonel H. S. Tandy, Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, Nusseerabad, to command a 2nd class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General G. C. Hogg, proceeding on leave,—dated 6th March, 1897

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 313.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenant appointed to the Madras Establishment in G. G. O. No. 1066 of 1896, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified :—

Frederick Arthur Lucas Hammond,—16th October, 1896.

No. 314.—The following extract, being paragraphs 1 and 2 of a Military letter from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 16, dated 18th February, 1897, is published for general information :—

"The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and being reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeon-Lieutenants, their commissions being dated 28th January, 1897, the day on which they passed out of the Army Medical School :—

Bengal Command.

Andrew Augustine Frayne McArdle.
Jasper Maxwell Woolley.
Clayton Arbuthnot Lane.
Thomas Bernard Kelly.

Punjab Command.

James Henry Hugo.
William Hamilton Kenrick.
Charles Henry Watson.

Madras Command.

Reginald Bryson.

Bombay Command.

Charles Hope Septimus Lincoln.
Raymond Herbert Price.
Edgar Francis Eardley Baines.
Geoffrey Orr Fern Sealy.

2. These officers will rank as above, for seniority on the combined list of the Indian Medical Service, excepting Surgeon-Lieutenant Bryson, who will rank below Surgeon-Lieutenant Sealy, having come out lowest on the list of marks for the London and Netley examinations combined."

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 315.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. D. Fordyce, Military Accountant, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel D. A. A. Macpherson, on leave out of India, or until further orders.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 316.—Colonel A. C. Toker, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for one year under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

JUDICIAL.

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR.

No. 317.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 190, and with reference to Article 1, clauses (2) and (3) of the Indian Articles of War (Act No. V. of 1869, as amended by Act No. XII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in paragraph 11 of G. G. O. No. 568 of 1895, namely :—

In the form of attestation document for soldiers and others prescribed by rule (2), clause (*c*) of question 11 shall be altered to clause (*d*), and the following shall be inserted before it as clause (*c*), namely :—

"(*c*) If you are enlisted as $\frac{\text{sepoy}}{\text{a sowar}}$ ward $\frac{}{\text{private}}$ orderly, you are liable to be transferred for temporary duty in general and field hospitals, whenever your services may be required and for such periods as may be thought necessary."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 318.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated 19th February 1897, page 990.

India Office,
19th February 1897.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Indian Medical Service :—

To be Surgeon-Lieutenants, dated 28th January, 1897.

Andrew Augustine Frayne McArdle.
Jasper Maxwell Woolley.
Clayton Arbuthnot Lane.
Thomas Bernard Kelly.
James Henry Hugo.
William Hamilton Kenrick.
Charles Henry Watson.
Charles Hope Septimus Lincoln.
Raymond Herbert Price.
Edgar Francis Eardley Baines.
Geoffrey Orr Fern Sealy.
Reginald Bryson.

London Gazette, dated 23rd February, 1897, page 1099.

War Office, Pall Mall, 23rd February, 1897.

* * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Colonel William N. Wroughton, dated 4th February 1897.

Colonel Alexander J. D. Hawes, D.S.O., dated 9th February, 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 319.—Brigadier General Richard Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 19th March, 1897.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 320.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Denzil Ibbetson Michael Macaulay,—10th January, 1897.

Second Lieutenant Patrick Barclay Sangster,—28th February, 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Dashwood William Harrington Humphreys,—28th February, 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Mark Synge,—28th February, 1897.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 321.—First class Assistant Surgeon John Davis to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval ;

Second class Assistant Surgeon Frederick William Adolphus L'Estrange to be first class Assistant Surgeon ;

Third class Assistant Surgeon Percey Hartley Hemming Munrowd to be second class Assistant Surgeon ;

with effect from the 23rd December, 1896, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant J. Munrowd, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 322.—*10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers*—

Jemadar Sardar Khan, to be Ressaidar, Kot-Dafadar Amir Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Azim Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1896.

Jemadar Utam Singh, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Budhu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd December, 1896 .

Dafadar Harditt Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jiwand Singh, transferred to the 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, with effect from the 10th October, 1896.

Dafadar Isar Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sahae Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1896.

No. 323.—*9th Gurkha (Rifles) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Dalip Sing, to be Subadar, and Havildar Jas-Lal Rai, to be Jemadar, *vice* Siddhu Upadhia, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1896.

No. 324.—*33rd (Punjabi Muhammadan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Habibullah Khan, to be Subadar, and Havildar Nur Din, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bagga, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1896.

No. 325.—*35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Mangal Singh, to be Subadar, and Havildar Sundar Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurditt Singh, deceased, with effect from the 8th October, 1896.

Jemadar Sama Singh, to be Subadar, and Havildar Basawa Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Singh transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1897.

No. 326.—*2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles)*—

Havildar Mehar Sing Gurung and Drill Havildar Jitaram Gurung, to be Jemadars, *vice* Mandhoze Newar and Amar Sing Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th January, 1897.

No. 327.—*2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifles) Regiment*—

Jemadar Chandrabir Thapa, to be Subadar, *vice* Bikram Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd January, 1897.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 328.—*5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry*—

Jemadar Jagan Nath, to be Ressaidar, and Kot Dafadar Ram Rat, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mihan Singh, promoted, with effect from the 1st August, 1896.

No. 329.—*17th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Color Havildar Muhammad Murad, to be Jemadar, *vice* Usman Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1897.

No. 330.—*7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Belooch Horse)*—

Dafadar Sarfaraz Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nawab Sayyid Muhsin Shah, promoted, with effect from the 24th November, 1896.

No. 331.—*25th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (3rd Battalion, Rifle Regiment)*.—

Subadar Banna Singh, to be Subadar Major and Jemadar Lal Singh Jat, to be Subadar *vice* Ghaus Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February, 1897.

Jemadar Ghazi Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Sayyid Buddhan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No 332.—Major Stewart Melvill Congreve-Schneider, Indian Staff Corps, permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st March, 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 333.—Lieutenant John William Ross, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th February 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 334. The undermentioned Native non-commissioned officers and men of the Madras Command are granted meritorious service medals with annuities, and long service and good conduct medals with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March, 1898, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and Article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II :—

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 1735, Havildar Viraraghavulu, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers), *vice* Havildar Yakub Khan, pensioned, 11th February, 1896.

No. 3444, Havildar Abdul Khalik, 19th Madras Infantry, *vice* Havildar Naganna, pensioned, 21st February, 1896.

No. 597, Havildar Narayanasami, 22nd Madras Infantry, *vice* Havildar Abdur Rahman, pensioned, 22nd December, 1896.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 1256, Private Manaji Rao, 1st Madras Lancers.

No. 1261, Private Khwaji Husain, 1st Madras Lancers.

No. 1247, Private Gopal Singh, 2nd Madras Lancers.

No. 1640, Private Bhairoji Rao, 2nd Madras Lancers.

No. 808, Private Shaikh Ali, 3rd Madras Lancers.

No. 809, Private Ghaus Khan, 3rd Madras Lancers.

No. 328, Sapper Muttusami, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 376, Sapper Narayanasami, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 260, Private Shaikh Husain, 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 266, Private Mir Haidar, 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 756, Private Surya, 2nd Madras Infantry.

No. 802, Private Appadu, 2nd Madras Infantry.

No 772, Private Venkatasami, 3rd Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 1331, Private Muhammad Ismail, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 2990, Private Rahman Sharif, 5th Madras Infantry.

No. 3166, Private Mutyalu, 5th Madras Infantry.

No. 1634, Private Venkanna, 6th Madras Infantry.

No. 1660, Private Nagayya, 6th Madras Infantry.

No. 496, Private Gopanna, 7th Madras Infantry.

No. 512, Private Abdul Majid, 7th Madras Infantry.

No. 590, Private Appayya, 8th Madras Infantry.

No. 709, Private Abdur Rahman, 8th Madras Infantry.

No. 928, Private Chidambarsami, 9th Madras Infantry.

No. 951, Private Jagannayakulu, 9th Madras Infantry.

No. 566, Private Munisami, 11th Madras Infantry.

No. 1636, Private Accayya, 11th Madras Infantry.

No. 1040, Private Narayanasami, 13th Madras Infantry.

No. 1047, Private Vembuli, 13th Madras Infantry.

No. 2812, Private Appanna, 14th Madras Infantry.

No. 2814, Private Kannayya, 14th Madras Infantry.

No. 682. Private Shaikh Ibrahim, 15th Madras Infantry.

No. 1187, Private Shaikh Bare, 15th Madras Infantry.

No. 1114, Private Viraraghavulu, 16th Madras Infantry.

No. 1269, Private Abdur Rahman, 16th Madras Infantry.

No. 2662, Naiguc Rayappen, 17th Madras Infantry.

No. 2688, Private Kamal Beg, 17th Madras Infantry.

No. 3250, Private Parasuram Singh, 19th Madras Infantry.

No. 3323, Private Ramasami, 19th Madras Infantry.

No. 1050, Private Sayyid Yusuf, 20th Madras Infantry.

No. 1592, Private Surj Durbey, 20th Madras Infantry.

No. 677, Private Ramasami, 21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 742, Private (Armourer Havildar) Shaikh Ahmad, 21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers.)

No. 103, Private Anthony, 22nd Madras Infantry.

No. 19, Drummer W. Lewis, 22nd Madras Infantry.

No. 1008, Private Francis, 23rd Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 1165, Private Muhammad Yusuf, 23rd Madras (Light) Infantry.
No. 276, Private Sayyid Karim, 24th Madras Infantry.
No. 316, Private Durgayya, 24th Madras Infantry.
No. 856, Private Paramayya, 25th Madras Infantry.
No. 971, Private Hasan Ahmad, 25th Madras Infantry.
No. 1159, Private Muhammad Nabi, 26th Madras Infantry.
No. 2007, Private Tiruvengadam, 26th Madras Infantry.
No. 647, Private Ramasami, 27th Madras Infantry.
No. 1401, Private Durgayya, 27th Madras Infantry.
No. 1133, Private Narayanasami, 28th Madras Infantry.
No. 1164, Private Muhammad Ali, 28th Madras Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 809, Private Venkatarungam, 3rd Madras (Light) Infantry.
No. 707, Private Munisami, 15th Madras Infantry.
No. 1232, Private Sayyid Haidar, 16th Madras Infantry.
No. 1316, Private Shaikh Muhiyuddin, 21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
No. 977, Private Ramanna, 25th Madras Infantry.
No. 726, Private Balaguru, 27th Madras Infantry.

SPECIAL.

No. 335.—With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified:—

Major H. B. Thornhill, Cantonment Magistrate, Chakrata,—4th November, 1896.
Major W. S. Hewett, Cantonment Magistrate, Ranikhet,—6th December, 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 336.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May, 1894 (clause 101, India Army Circulars of 1894):—

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain William Muspratt Jones.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 337.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

William Henry Swales, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 338.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers*—

Major Robert Lowthian Trevithick, to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Swan, resigned.

No. 339.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Francis Joseph Harvey, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 30th January, 1897, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 340.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Ernest Sydney Strong to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 9th September, 1896, *vice* Bean, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 341.—*Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain H. L. Cleaver, supernumerary list, resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 342.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

NAME.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Lieutenant R. P. T. Hawksley, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Officiating	16th April 1896.
Lieutenant W. Bovet, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Officiating	16th April 1896.
2nd-Lieutenant F. B. Tillard, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Officiating	19th April 1896.
2nd-Lieutenant F. B. Tillard, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, officiating.	Attached	Reversion	28th April 1896.
2nd-Lieutenant F. B. Tillard, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Officiating	1st May 1896.
2nd-Lieutenant B. W. Mainprise, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Officiating	5th May 1896.
2nd-Lieutenant R. E. D. Goldingham, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Officiating	14th May 1896.
2nd-Lieutenant R. E. D. Goldingham, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, officiating.	Attached	Reversion	19th August 1896.
2nd-Lieutenant B. W. Mainprise, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, officiating.	Attached	Reversion	25th August 1896.
2nd-Lieutenant B. W. Mainprise, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Officiating	25th September 1896.
Captain J. Stewart, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	3rd October 1896.
Major B. B. Russell, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, officiating.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent	3rd October 1896.
2nd-Lieutenant R. E. D. Goldingham, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Officiating	16th October 1896.

No. 343.—G. G. O. No. 689, dated the 5th June, 1896, notifying the promotions of 2nd-Lieutenants W. Bovet, F. W. Tillard and B. W. Mainprise, Royal Engineers, is cancelled.

No. 344.—The promotion and reversion of 2nd-Lieutenant W. Bovet, R.E., notified in G. G. O. No. 688, dated the 5th June, 1896, is hereby cancelled.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th March, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 6th and the 19th March, 1897:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Army Medical Staff . .	Surgeon-Major W. P. Feltham	13th March 1897.	Allahabad.		
Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bombay).	Assistant Surgeon J. W. Shephard.	14th March 1897.	Bombay.		
Commissariat Department (Bombay).	Sub-Conductor J. C. Kennedy.	7th March 1897	Fort Sandeman.		

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th March, 1897.

No 112.—The services of Major P. B. Baldwin, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, Military Works Department, who has been temporarily deputed to the Public Works Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 113.—Lala Jai Kishan, Accountant, 1st grade, and Assistant Examiner of Accounts (honorary rank), attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner, class II (new classification), with effect from the 1st February, 1897.

No. 114.—Mr. A. B. Phelan, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st March, 1897.

No. 115.—Lieutenant Robert George King, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to State Railways. His services are placed at the disposal of the Director General, of Railways.

The 16th March, 1897.

No. 116.—CORRIGENDUM—In Public Works Department Notification No. 64, dated 12th February, 1897, appointing Mr. N F. Mackenzie to the charge of the current duties of the office of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, omit the words " in addition to his own. "

No. 117.—Mr. F. C. W. Dover, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is temporarily transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 17th March, 1897.

No. 118.—The services of Captain C A R. Browne, R.E, Examiner of Accounts, are lent to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his duties as Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan.

No. 119.—Mr. T. P. Farrell, Accountant, 1st grade, and Assistant Examiner of Accounts (honorary rank), attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works and Railway

Accounts, Baluchistan, is placed in charge of the current duties of that office until further orders.

No. 120.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 130, dated 9th March, 1896, Mr. H. L. Monk, Chief Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, Officiating Engineer-in-Chief of the Main line section of the North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the whole of that Railway, until further orders.

No. 121.—Mr. C. Thomson, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, Engineer-in-Chief of the Frontier Section of the North Western Railway, is appointed Deputy Engineer-in-Chief of the Southern Section of that Railway.

No. 122.—Mr. G. Humfress, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed Deputy Engineer-in-Chief of the Northern Section of the North Western Railway, with temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

No. 123.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C. I. E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, until further orders.

No. 124.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 123, dated 17th March, 1897, Mr. J. E. Dallas, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, with the rank of temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, during the absence of Mr. Spring, or until further orders.

No. 125.—Mr. A. T. Pringle, officiating officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, will have charge of that portion of the office of the Public Works Department which is in Calcutta while the Government of India are at Simla.

The 18th March, 1897.

No. 126.—Lieutenant Hugh Alan Cameron, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Military Works Department, is appointed to the Public Works Department on probation in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department. His services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the North Western Railway.

The 19th March, 1897.

No. 128.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 16 (*1*) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines, and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Rajbari-Faridpore branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 129.—Mr. C. Tickell, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service, under the provisions of Article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd March, 1897.

No. 130.—Rai Bahadur Sree Ram, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to the Provincial Engineer Service of the Public Works Department, and is graded as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.

No. 131.—Mr. A. Hayes, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service under Article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd March, 1897.

No. 127.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 262 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1897.

General rules for Railways under construction.

READ—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 267, dated the 11th June 1890, appointing the Director General of Railways as the officer who is to make General Rules, under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, in the case of a railway administered by Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing, in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 95 T., dated the 8th March 1897.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director General of Railways has applied for leave to adopt, on the Rajbari-Faridpore branch of the Eastern Bengal State railway, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890 under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules, which are referred to in the foregoing observations, to the Rajbari-Faridpore branch of the Eastern Bengal State railway which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of Engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Director General of railways, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March, 1897.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS.

Publisher, Gazette of India.

... Government of India for the first ten months of the year 1896-97 as compared with the corresponding period of 1895-96.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to January.					Whole year.		April to January.			
Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						Revenue.						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	27,022,600	27,023,200	17,677,200	15,363,300	...	2,313,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	7,123,900	6,895,300	5,157,400	5,436,100	...	421,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,861,800	8,700,000	7,331,500	6,877,200	...	454,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,727,100	4,732,700	3,995,500	3,954,600	25,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,722,400	5,744,700	4,632,100	4,587,700	...	44,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	5,017,300	4,481,900	4,009,800	3,636,100	...	373,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,419,900	8,566,300	6,509,000	6,342,200	...	166,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	65,895,000	66,144,100	49,946,500	46,197,200	...	3,749,300
13,500	5,000	10,600	98,000	87,400	...	Interest	801,300	839,600	592,300	708,800	116,500	...
5,700	5,100	4,400	2,400	...	2,000	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,830,200	2,905,400	2,331,400	2,380,500	49,100	...
2,400	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,680,400	1,654,500	1,297,800	1,306,000	8,200	...
101,600	93,400	79,000	93,100	14,100	...	Miscellaneous	917,200	812,800	484,800	473,200	...	11,600
200	200	200	200	...	...	Railways	21,858,800	21,582,800	18,211,100	16,937,500	...	1,273,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,478,300	1,900,400	997,500	1,575,200	577,700	...
24,700	25,200	25,000	25,400	400	...	Buildings and Roads	670,300	620,600	505,600	490,400	...	15,200
75,300	43,300	41,900	40,500	...	1,400	Receipts by Military Department	845,500	803,600	680,500	666,000	...	14,500
223,400	174,100	162,100	260,600	98,500	...	TOTAL REVENUE	97,977,000	97,316,800	75,047,500	70,734,800	...	4,312,700
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	86,300	...	81,700	81,700	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	...	3,725,000	...	5,700,400	5,700,400	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,900	...	7,700	7,700	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	739,000	831,100	260,300	...	...	260,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	820,900	...	773,800	...	...	773,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	137,200	111,500	134,400	182,600	48,200	...
...	...	...	1,111,200	1,111,200	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	363,100	328,200	261,200	304,500	43,300	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	...	...	6,800	723,600	716,800	...
17,664,500	16,500,000	15,094,600	13,136,300	...	1,958,300	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	736,300	295,500	252,800	...	...	252,800
17,664,500	16,591,200	15,094,600	14,335,900	...	757,700	TOTAL	2,802,500	5,291,300	1,689,300	6,911,100	5,221,800	...
17,887,900	16,765,300	15,256,700	14,597,500	...	659,200	TOTAL RECEIPTS	100,779,500	102,608,100	76,736,800	77,645,900	909,100	...
2,503,100	3,794,700	2,503,100	3,393,800	890,700	...	Opening Balance	22,529,500	16,500,500	22,529,500	16,500,600	...	6,028,900
20,391,000	20,560,000	17,759,800	17,991,300	231,500	...	GRAND TOTAL	123,309,000	119,108,600	99,266,300	94,146,500	...	5,119,800

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JANUARY.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JANUARY.			
Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
45,700	52,900	39,200	40,000	800	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,270,900	11,064,600	7,826,800	8,342,400	515,600	...
2,622,800	2,656,600	2,541,600	2,582,100	40,500	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation works)	4,337,900	4,220,700	3,193,600	3,215,000	21,400	...
208,200	234,400	156,100	184,700	28,600	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,228,500	2,324,400	1,751,200	1,825,100	73,900	...
564,900	524,900	463,200	410,300	...	46,900	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,178,500	14,483,300	11,466,200	11,702,000	235,800	...
2,114,800	2,152,100	1,905,000	1,958,200	53,200	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,211,800	2,273,900	1,919,700	1,948,700	29,000	...
...	...	...	7,500	7,500	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	586,500	598,500	25,500	708,300	682,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	7,700	14,500	5,700	5,200	...	500
5,747,800	5,772,700	5,723,600	5,766,400	42,800	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,678,400	9,854,600	7,910,600	7,705,600	...	205,000
800	1,100	900	1,300	400	...	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,752,400	1,947,600	1,330,400	1,405,400	125,000	...
117,300	101,400	95,900	97,700	1,800	...	Buildings and Roads	5,604,000	5,963,600	3,684,800	3,879,800	195,000	...
4,135,800	4,408,500	3,207,100	3,228,300	21,200	...	Army Services	18,120,100	17,480,100	15,025,000	13,986,500	...	1,038,500
45,200	4,800	16,400	12,500	...	3,900	Special Defence Works	21,700	49,100	10,000	10,300	300	...
15,603,300	15,909,400	14,149,000	14,295,000	146,000	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	68,998,700	70,274,900	54,149,500	54,794,300	644,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	548,900	1,200	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	—169,800	—887,600	...	...	...	...
15,603,300	15,909,400	14,149,000	14,295,000	146,000	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	69,377,800	69,388,500	54,149,500	54,794,300	644,800	...
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
683,200	1,247,100	592,700	934,800	342,100	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,885,000	4,080,000	2,889,100	2,505,000	...	384,100
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
1,600	...	1,600	..	...	1,600	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	584,800	...	414,400	...	...	414,400
...	...	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,500	...	1,800	...	...	1,800	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	411,900	...	483,500	483,500	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	211,600	53,600	158,600	148,700	...	9,900
...	..	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	533,200	792,200	407,800	767,900	360,100	...
50,800	628,100	143,500	..	...	143,500	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	135,200	1,526,400	...	...	...	...
655,800	311,600	582,500	225,500	...	357,000	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	1,849,500	1,849,500	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	18,742,200	16,503,400	15,337,600	12,452,800	...	2,884,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	14,338,700	12,206,000	12,037,200	8,476,900	...	3,560,300
710,700	939,700	729,400	1,225,500	496,100	...	TOTAL	34,545,700	31,584,100	28,355,600	24,897,600	...	3,458,000
16,997,200	18,096,200	15,471,100	16,455,300	984,200	...	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	106,868,500	105,052,600	85,394,200	82,196,900	...	3,197,300
3,393,800	2,463,800	2,288,700	1,536,000	...	752,700	Closing Balance	16,500,500	14,056,000	13,872,100	11,949,600	...	1,922,500
20,391,000	20,560,000	17,759,800	17,991,300	231,500	...	GRAND TOTAL	123,369,000	119,108,600	99,266,300	94,146,500	...	5,119,800

A. E. COX

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 939 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 13th March 1897:—

No. 88 of 1897.—Jogodiswar Ghatak, mechanic, of 42, Chetla road, Alipur Post Office, Calcutta, for a spring *dhenki* for husking and cleaning paddy and other grains.

No. 89 of 1897.—Amended application—*See* No. 48 of 1897.

No. 90 of 1897.—Donald Cameron, civil engineer, of No. 1, Sylvan road, Pennsylvania, Exeter, England, and Frederick James Commin, fellow of the institute of surveyors, of No. 7, Bedford Circus, Exeter, England, for improvements in apparatus for automatically alternating the delivery of liquid to two chambers or receptacles and also its discharge therefrom, particularly applicable to sewage filters.

No. 91 of 1897.—Arthur Reginald Adams, chemist, of Guy's hospital, London bridge, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in or relating to electric batteries.

No. 92 of 1897.—Donald Cameron, civil engineer, of No. 1, Sylvan road, Pennsylvania, Exeter, England, and Frederick James Commin, fellow of the institute of surveyors, of No. 7, Bedford Circus, Exeter, England, for improvements in the treatment of sewage, and in apparatus therefor.

No. 93 of 1897.—Donald Cameron, civil engineer, of No. 1, Sylvan road, Pennsylvania, Exeter, England, Frederick James Commin, fellow of the institute of surveyors, of No. 7, Bedford Circus, Exeter, England, and Arthur John Martin, civil engineer, of Bradminch House, Exeter, England, for improvements in apparatus for the treatment of sewage or other liquids.

No. 94 of 1897.—John Jones, foreman engineer, of Merthyr Tydfil, in the county of Glamorgan, Wales, for improvements in blast pipes or apparatus for inducing draft in boilers of locomotive, portable, traction and other such engines.

No. 95 of 1897.—Shaikh Karim Bakhsh, contractor, son of Husain Bakhsh, Turkman Gate, Delhi, for improvements in the construction of sugarcane mills.

No. 96 of 1897.—Hanson's Fire-Proof Floor Syndicate, Limited, manufacturers, of 28, Victoria street, Westminster, London, for a new method of constructing fire-proof floors, flats, partitions and walls.

No. 97 of 1897.—George Spalding and John Steele Robbins, gentlemen, both citizens of the United States, and both of 361, El Dorado street, Stockton, county of San Joaquin, State of California, United States of America, for improvements in ploughs and rotary disk ploughs.

No. 98 of 1897.—Charles Henry Freeman Underwood, doctor of medicine, licentiate of the King and Queen's college of physicians of Ireland, licentiate of the Royal college of physicians of Edinburgh, licentiate of the Royal college of surgeons of Edinburgh, of No. 79, Meadows street, Bombay, for appliances for the preparation of water charged with chlorine.

No. 99 of 1897.—Major S. A. E. Hickson, Royal engineers, Colaba, Bombay, for a rifled and prismoidal-chambered barrel motor for steam or gas power.

No. 99A of 1897.—Amended application—*See* No. 392 of 1896.

No. 940 P.—SPECIFICATION of the undermentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the

Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 228 of 1896.—Charles Langdon-Davies, electrician, of 45, Redcliffe square, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in rapid telegraphic transmission on cable lines. (Specification filed 3rd March 1897.)

No. 941 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 134 of 1888.—Fredrick Robert Jones, M.I.M.E., State engineer, Sirmoor, Nahan, Punjab, for improvements in vertical sugarcane mills. (From 23rd March 1897 to 23rd March 1898.)

No. 56 of 1891.—Alexander Login Lineff, electrical engineer, of 88, High road, Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements relating to electric traction. (From 10th March 1897 to 10th March 1898.)

No. 942 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 140 of 1892.—Eduard Luhmann's invention for improvements in process of extraction of carbonic acid gas from bicarbonates. (Specification filed 12th December 1892.)

No. 185 of 1892.—Daniel Whitney Houghton's invention for a desiccating box or chest for the preservation of wearing apparel or other articles of value from damp or atmospheric deterioration. (Specification filed 13th December 1892.)

No. 202 of 1892.—William Henry's invention for electrical generator. (Specification filed 9th December 1892.)

No. 245 of 1892.—John Armstrong Chanler's invention for improvements in pavements. (Specification filed 12th December 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th March, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (₹ 85,56,557 5 4)	1,73,58,194	14	2
Public Deposits at Branches (₹ 88,01,637 8 10)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,46,41,977	9	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.	7,06,904	5	1
Sundries	19,15,717	4	3
RUPEES	10,22,22,794	0	9

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities	42,71,168	0	0
Other authorised Investments	61,16,650	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,76,78,311	15	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,27,85,350	3	0
Bills discounted and purchased	1,33,84,412	4	0
Balances with other Banks	23,29,495	14	7
Bullion	4,459	11	4
Dead Stock	13,33,866	6	9
Stamps	10,607	12	6
Sundries	11,88,198	9	1
	7,91,00,521	0	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (₹ 1,10,83,164 10 6)	2,31,22,273	0	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (₹ 1,20,39,108 6 0)			
RUPEES	10,22,22,794	0	9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 19th March, 1897.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 30·9.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	Remarks.
Alexander Brady	Presidency General Hospital.	17th February, 1897	The District Judge, 24-Parganas, on 27th February, 1897.	The deceased resided at No. 19, Lall Bazar. No Will found. No one had applied for Administration.
John Miller	Presidency General Hospital.	15th February, 1897	The same District Judge, on 26th February, 1897.	The deceased was an inmate of the Alms House. No Will found. No one had applied for Administration.
S. Andricopoulos	Presidency General Hospital.	3rd December, 1896	The same District Judge, on 25th February, 1897.	The deceased resided at No. 293, Bow Bazar Street. No Will found. No one had applied for Administration.
Juman Wahlaman	Presidency General Hospital.	15th February, 1897	The same District Judge, on 25th February, 1897.	The deceased was of the S.S. *Dagnear* moored at Budge Budge. No Will found. No one has applied for Administration.
Mrs. Isabella McDowell.	Presidency General Hospital.	12th February, 1897	The same District Judge, on 22nd February, 1897.	The deceased resided at No. 18, Waterloo Street. No Will found. No one has applied for Administration.
John Wales	Presidency General Hospital.	11th February, 1897	The same District Judge, on 22nd February 1897.	The deceased was Commander of the River S S *Kattler*. No Will found. No one had applied for Administration.
Mrs. Clara Grin	Mandalay	8th January, 1897	The Additional Judge, District Court, Mandalay, on 16th February, 1897.	The deceased was the wife of Mr. Leon Grin, the Proprietor of the Europe Hotel, Mandalay, and died intestate. No one had applied for Administration.
J. B. Robinson	Agra	27th October, 1896	The District Judge, Agra, on 26th February, 1897.	The deceased was a Signaller in the Government Telegraph Office at Agra and died intestate. No one had applied for Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, Council House Street,
Calcutta, 17th March, 1897.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th March, 1897.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has, with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor General of India in Council, appointed Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Clerk of the Crown, during the absence of Mr. J. G. Apcar, on leave, or until further orders.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL, The Treasury.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th March, 1897.

RATE OF EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

No. 1911.—Under Rule 8 of the Rules published with Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3624-A., dated 18th August, 1893, it is hereby notified for general information that the market rate of exchange for the first quarter of 1897-98 has been fixed at 1*s.* $3\frac{7}{32}$*d.*, the percentage of salary admissible on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance in that quarter being Rs. 9-2-2 approximately.

A. F. COX,

Offg. Comptroller General.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th March, 1897.

No. 55.—Mr. H. B Harrison, Superintendent, has been granted furlough for one year and three months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th January, 1897.

The 17th March, 1897.

No 56.—ERRATUM.—In the Indo-European Telegraph Department Notification No. 44, dated 16th September, 1896, alter the date from which the reversion and the promotion sanctioned therein was to have effect from 14th to 31st July, 1896.

No. 57.—Mr. F. W. Townsend, 1st Officer, I. G. T. S *Patrick Stewart*, has been granted, by the Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough for eight months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th March, 1897, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department.

F. E. GODFREY,

Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th March, 1897.

No. 194.—Captain C. H. D. Ryder, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th March, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

No 195.—In supersession of Notification No. 188, dated 4th February, 1897, the following Notifications are issued :—

No. 196.—Captain R. J. H. L. Mackenzie, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade (on furlough), having reverted to the Imperial Establishment, the following promotions are made with effect from the 1st January, 1897 :—

Brevet Major W. J. Bythell, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain C. C. D. Morice, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 197.—The services of Colonel M. W. Rogers, R.E., Superintendent, 1st grade, having been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 4th February 1897, *vide* Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 11—169-2, dated 4th January 1897, the following promotions are made from the same date :—

Mr. E. C. Barrett, Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain G. P. Lenox-Conyngham, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade (on furlough), to be Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain H. A. D. Fraser, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 198.—The services of Captain C C. D. Morice, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, *vide* Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 298—19-3, dated 24th February 1897, the following

promotions are made with effect from the 1st March, 1897:—

Captain C. H. D. Ryder, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Lieutenant F. W. Pirrie, I.S.C., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 199.—The following temporary promotion is made with effect from the 1st March, 1897:—

Lieutenant C. W. H. Symonds, I.S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 10th March, 1897.

No. 37.—Mr. J. A. Higgs, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months, under the provisions of Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th March, 1897.

ST. G. GORE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Supdt., Trigonometrical Surveys.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 9th March, 1897.

No. 737.—In this Office Notification No. 722-C., dated the 27th January, 1897, *for* "in the forenoon of the 22nd idem" *read* "in the forenoon of the 24th December, 1896."

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Second Assistant.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENTS.

Agra, the 8th March, 1897.

No. 249.—Inspector D. G. Barlow, Sambhar Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of the Ajmere-Merwara Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, during the absence on deputation of Mr. D. Durham, Assistant Superintendent, or until further orders.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that, on or about the 15th December, 1896, 15 gold pieces, worth about R25, and weighing about 1½ tolas, were discovered by Para Kallan in Survey No. 130 of Solavithiyapuram village, Negapatam Taluk, belonging to Pattadar Sundaram Pillai of the village.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by Agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 3rd August, 1897, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

J. ANDREW,
Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Vallam, 3rd March 1897.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th March, 1897.

No. 19.—Mr. J. H. Murray, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st March, 1897, during the absence of Mr. F. A. Higman, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 16th March, 1897.

Agricultural Ledger.
Albert, Bros.
Arnowitz, B.
Atkins, Dr. T. D.
Bayley, V. S.
Bengal, Mica Mining Association.
Bianchi, King & Co. (Booksellers.)
Bland & Sons, Thos, Gunmakers.
Boggiano, C.
Bondo & Co.
Buchanan, Bros.
Coppenoll, Mrs. Van, care of Sir Greville Smith.
Craig, Mrs. L. Fairfax.
Curtis, W. S.
Director of the Bengal General News Agency.
Dixon & Co. (Stationers).
Elliott, Wallace & Co.
Ferris & Co. (Government Contractor).
George & Co.
Geranian, Monsieur.
Gilmour & Co., H. A.
Harris, Miss Nellie.
James, F.
Kabuga, M. Moses & E.
LaTouche, C. C.
Lester & Co.
Moses & Co., P., General Merchant.
Manager, Dhanbad Jherria Coal Co.
Manager of the "Champion."
Manager, "New Age."
Osborne, Henry.
Palmer & Co. (Iron Merchant).
Paxton & Co.
Penny, A. S. (care of Geo. William. Son & Co.).
Redmond, W. G.
Secretary to the Stereoscopic Compy.
Smith & Co., J.
Stolberg & Co.
Taylor, John (care of Malalin & Co.).
Whiteman & Co.
White, C. W.
Wilson & Co., T.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aldham, C. J.
Allix, Maurice.
Anderson, A. G.
Armstrong, T. W.
Back, Fanney, Miss.
Bacson, Gene.
Banson, Jennie, Mrs.
Barnes, Miss K.
Barrett, C. J.
Beatson, Walter W. G.
Birch, J. W.
Blaneche, Miss A.
Brincati, S.
Brocco, A.
Brown, G. J., Mrs.
Brown, J.
Brown, J. Nesbit.
Carran, A.
Chanter, Miss.
Cheetham, James.
Chorlton, A. (of Manchester).
Clarke, W. W.
Cochran, R. C.
Coghlan, H.
Colley, H.
Cooper, H. D.
Corbitt, W. L.
Coulter, R. T.
Cross, J. C.
D'Aiguebelle, P.
Daly, H.
Davis, Mrs. L.
DeCruze, Mrs. H.
Defiant, Mrs.
Delfini, Reisi, Miss.
Deacos, Monsieur.
DeSouza, J. F. (care of Roland Seeger).
DeVine, Dr. C. L.
Dick, R.
Dollie, Mr.
Drakeford, F.
Dumas, Mrs. H.
Eaton, Sam.
Eaves, S. C.
Evans, H.
Exertier, Henri.
Fenn, R.
Fleming, A.
Forbes, J. D.
Friedman, S.
Galbraithe, John, M. R.
Gerette, Miss Leoni.
Given, W. Scott.
Gomas, F.
Goodwin, G. A.
Gordon, Mrs. B.
Gordon, Robert.
Green, G.
Greenway, A. C.
Greenwood, Mrs. K.
Grevel, C.
Hall, G.
Hansz, M. B.
Hay, A. R.
Hefti, Henri.
Hill Bertram.
Hill, Mrs. N.
Hinckes, R. Tichbourne.
Hind, Arthur, Mrs.
Hosking, R.
King, J. G.
Knoll, H.
Lampard, P.
Leal, W.
Lemon, E. A.
LeFancheur, J.
Lisser, T. O.
Lockhart, Mrs.
Lopezco, Mrs. F.
Lynch, C. F.
Maitland, T.
Maidon, H.
Martin, Mrs. C. N.
Martinez, John.
Mathieson, A.
Maxwell, H.
McIlwraith, H. Darwin, Dr.
McKenzie & Kirwan (American Stereoscopic Travelling Agents).
Michael, Miss A.
Mitri, Ibrahim.
Mourhead, Miss V.
Morgan, D. W., Capt.
Morse, P. E.
Nicoll, G., Mrs.
Noaille, Mrs.
Noble, J. R.
Oliver, Miss.
Oliver, Mrs. L.
Olman, F.
Palomino-de Castro
Pantin, H.
Patrick, J.
Peters, E.
Radmore, F.
Ramage, W.
Randall, A.
Rees, Mrs. Stanley.
Renton, A. L.
Richter, F. A.
Robertson, Wm.
Rosenberg, L.
Rousaac, J.
Rowley, J. D.
Russell, Miss E.
Ryan, J.
Sander, Lieut.
Sawni & Co.
Schofield, Miss Kate.
Schwartzmann, J.
Shapiera, Mr. S.
Sharples, Miss R.
Siegel, Mrs. F.
Silnena, Miss E. (care of F. G. Ashwood, Esq.).
Simpson, H. R. Mrs.
Simpkins, Louis.
Smalley, Mr. (care of J. H. Dunkerley).
Smith, H. J.
Smith, Mrs.
Smith, W. L.
Sinclair, M. D.
Snowball, W.
Sommer, P.
Stokes, Miss.
Symington, A.
Talbot, A.
Thomas, Miss Mary, care of T. Ryan, Esq.
Vallacanee, J.
Vallance, Mrs. F.
Walesby, R. N.
Weinblatt, P.
Wightman, F. W.
Wilkins, Erwin.
Williams, B.
Williams, Ernest.
Wilson, R. J. Turner.
Winter, A. L.
Winter, Mrs. E. C.
Winters, Mrs. N.
Wirth, M. M. (Pacific Circus).
Young, Mrs. S. R.
Zuel, Esq.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Daly, H.
Kauntiz, Louis, Mr.
Mullagerino, Max.
Peters, E.
Ryan, L., Mrs.
Solomon, Rachel, Miss.
Sommer, Paul.
Wilson, R. J. Turner.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Abel, H. F.
Alexander, C. N.
Anton, Del Medico.
Blewett, C. T., Major, R.A.
Bloomfield, J. G.
Bailey, C.
Barton, Marjore, Miss.
Cocks, G. A.
Chorlton, W. B.
Carey, J.
Cajo Umberto.
Cox, H. E.
Curtis, W. S.
Daniel, A.
Eduljı Jamsetji.
Ferror, Michael H. (Beng. C. S.).
Falkenxflug, S.
Francis, Jas.
Fuckermann, Ewa.
Grant, J., Col.
Griffin, Robert.
Gaucheram, Thos.
Golta, Frane (M. R. C. S.)
Geary, J. W.
Howthorne, Harry.
Hilson, R.
Houston, John.
Hawse, C.
Hall, W.
Heller, Max.
Hamilton, Lilias, Dr.
Izzard, A. H.
John, M. A.
Jacomb, Nurse.
Johnson, Mary B., Miss.
Keilly, H. P., Mrs.
Knoll, Hans.
Kohlhoff, E. M.
Limbjibhoy Rustomji Bilimoria.
Lawrence, G.
Lawsen, H.
Lawrance, G. H.
Moffat, Douglas.
Morse, P. E.
Oliver, Charles H.
Pellay, Sam.
Pinch, Hayward, Mrs.
Pinder, P.
Ryder, H.
Ram Gurkha Tej.
Richards, J.
Spence, Reginald, Mrs.
Sullivan, Arthur.
Styne, Geo. A. Le,
Spencer, Stanley, Mrs.
Tancock, O. K., Capt., R.A.
Tulsi Ram.
Virji Narayanji.
Vaz, J.
Weeks, F.
Wallace, E. A.
Warbrick, A.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 15th March, 1897.

Battersby, R. R.
Chitan, Mrs.
Cookson, F. E. C.
Ormerod, Mrs.
Parsons, G. H.
Perer, Mrs.
Sanderson, W. C.
Sulyarde Cary.
Thomson, W.
Wight, W.

The 20th March, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	24th Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	23rd ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	26th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo	22nd ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Manilla.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	23rd ,,	Per Steamer *Kutsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	25th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	20th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto .	27th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	24th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	22nd ,,	Per Steamer from Rangoon
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	24th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	23rd ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Aglaja.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by anyone taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چھه پونڈ تک لینے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹھه آنه ؛ آٹھه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیوں کو یہه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتي هی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹھه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھه روپیه ؛ یک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یہه دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دواخانوں میں بهي بکتي هی — ماسوائے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹھه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھه آنه ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R18, or, post free, R18-12.
½ „ R 9, „ R9-8.
¼ „ R4-8, „ R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৮৲৷৹
½ আধ „ „ ৯৲ „ ৯৲৮
¼ সিকি „ „ ৪৲৸৹ „ ৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.
Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depôt at R62 per box. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Roorkee Workshops, and application should be made to the Superintendent.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required:—

VOLUME I.*

Section	I.	Building Materials (1895),	R2-0.
„	II.	Masonry (1891),	R1-4.
„	III.	Carpentry (1889),	R1-4.
„	IV.	Earthwork (1892),	R1-4.
„	V.	Tools and Plant (never published).	

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings (1891),	R1-4.
„	VII.	Bridges (in the Press).	
„	VIII.	Roads (in the Press).	
„	IX.	Railways (1891),	R1-4.
„	X.	Irrigation Works (1873),	R1-8.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Vol. II (1867 edition). R3.

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. R8.
„ II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

VII. Surveying (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition), with Curve Table (in the Press).
XIII. Drawing (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.).† R8.
XIIIa. Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical (by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.
XIV. Simple Applied Mechanics (2nd edition), Parts I and II in one. R3.
Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.

* Date of Edition on sale.
† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

XV. Examples of Estimating. Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition) (in the Press).

XVI. Earthwork Estimating, with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. 4*a*.

XVII. Specimens of Printing used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6*a*.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4*a*.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 16 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunhya Lal. R2-8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 8*a*.; mounted on cloth and bound (in the Press). R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. R1-4.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5.

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. 4*a*.

Wooden Bridges and Designs. By Rai Kunhya Lal (in the Press).

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 12*a*.

Waugh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying, R1-4.

Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones. By Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. 6*a*.

Tables for Degree Curve and Intersection Angles, from 90° to 180°, and for Fixed Tangents from 100 feet to 7,500 feet. By F. G. Brook Fox, Esq., M.I.C.E. R2-4.

Graphic Hydraulic Diagram for Channels in earth, etc. By R. G. Kennedy, Esq, Executive Engineer, R7-8.

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Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in the Quarter ending December, 1895. No. 3. F'cap. paper cover R1 (3*a*.)
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Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India. Issued monthly from January to December 1896. Royal 8vo 8*a*. (2*a*.) each part.

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Forms referred to in Vol IV, P. W D. Code, Part III, first edition. F'cap., board. R3-8 (11*a*.)

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Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1895. R2 (6*a*.)

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Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th September, 1896. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1895-96. R1-8 (9*a*.)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikim and Bhutan for 1895-96. R1 (2*a*. 6*p*.)

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Bengal Famine Code. Revised Edition of December, 1895. 8*a*. (2*a*. 6*p*.)

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Report on the Financial results of the Income Tax Administration in the Lower Provinces for the year 1894-95. R1 (2*a*.)

Ditto ditto of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1895-96. R3 (4*a*.)

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Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1896. 2*a*. (½*a*.)

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Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and Overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, Esq. R3-8. (4*a*.)

Supplement to the Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and Overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. C'DLING, Esq., M. INST. C.E., with notes by W. B. BESTIC, Esq., A.M., I.C.S., and by G. C. MACONCHY, Esq. 4a. (2a.)

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Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1895 ,9. 4a (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1897 R3 (4a.)

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The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6a.)

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Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1896. R1-8 (3a.)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895 4a. (1a.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the Dis-trict of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5a.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cul-tivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, 4a. (1a.). (Edition of 1895.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2a. (½a.)

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☞ *NOTE—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 033338, 035763 and 037855, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for Rupees five hundred each, originally standing in the names of Sreenath Mookerjee, G. H. Blaquiere, Executor of S. Blaquiere and Dayal Chunder Sabooyee, respectively, and last endorsed to Brojobala Dabi *alias* Brojo Coomari Dabi, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

SRIMOTI BROJOBALA DABI
alias
BROJO COOMARI DABI,
Inhabitant of Baptiyara.

THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 19th March, 1897.

The following Resolution was adopted by the subscribers to the Hindu Family Annuity Fund at the meeting held on 30th January, 1897:—

"That the Directors be authorised to draw, in the manner laid down in Rule 65, R25,187 (twenty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-seven rupees) only, during the year 1897-98, from the Deposit Account with the Government of India, to meet the expenditure provided for in the Budget Estimate of the year."

ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYA,
Chairman.

FRANKISSEN POSE,
Secretary.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th March, 1897, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1897.

An Act to facilitate the introduction as legal tender in Bhopal of current silver coin of the Government of India.

WHEREAS Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal has, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, decided that the current silver coin of the Government of India shall, with effect from a date to be hereafter fixed, be the only silver coin legally current in Bhopal:

And whereas Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal has agreed to receive from the Governor General in Council current silver coin of the Government of India in exchange for Bhopali rupees at an agreed rate;

And whereas it is expedient to facilitate the carrying out of the arrangements aforesaid;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bhopal Coinage Act, 1897; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Power to supply in exchange for Bhopali rupees rupees from the reserve retained under section 19, Act XX 1882.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency may, for the purpose of exchange for Bhopali rupees at the agreed rate, supply to Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal rupees of the Government of India, to an amount not exceeding fifteen millions, from the coin retained and secured as a reserve to pay currency notes under section 19 of the said Act : XX of 1882.

Provided that the Bhopali rupees received in exchange for the said rupees of the Government of India shall be remitted as soon as convenient to the custody of the said Head Commissioner, and that current silver coin of the Government of India shall, as soon as may be, be coined to the extent necessary to replace the amount of rupees supplied from the reserve as aforesaid, and that the amount so coined shall be retained and secured in the said reserve.

Duration of Act.

3. This Act shall continue in force for six months from the date of the first supply of rupees under the powers above conferred.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th March, 1897 :—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, was referred, have considered the Bill and the paper noted in margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Note by the Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law, dated 13th March, 1897 [Paper No. 1]

2. As clause 2 of the Bill as introduced referred only to transfers of leases by way of assignment, we have thought it well to insert a new clause which, by the addition of certain words to the heading under No 39 of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, makes it clear how transfers by way of underlease may be stamped.

3. Certain further amendments of the Stamp law were suggested in Committee, but, as we understand that the revision of the Stamp Acts will shortly be undertaken as a whole, we did not deem it advisable to consider them in connection with the present Bill.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	6th March, 1897.
Fort Saint George Gazette	(Not reported.)
Bombay Government Gazette	,,
Calcutta Gazette	10th March, 1897.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	13th March, 1897.
Punjab Government Gazette	(Not reported.)
Central Provinces Gazette	13th March, 1897.
Burma Gazette	(Not reported.)
Assam Gazette	,,
Coorg District Gazette	,,
Sind Official Gazette	,,

In the Vernaculars.

None reported.

5. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. WESTLAND.
M. D. CHALMERS.
P. ANANDA CHARLU.
R. M. SAYANI.
H. E. M. JAMES.

The 17th March, 1897.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1897.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Addition of new section after section 7A, Act I, 1879.

1. After section 7A of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, as amended by Act No. VI of 1894, section 2, the following section shall be added, namely:—

Bonds, debentures or other certificates issued on loans under Act XI, 1879.

"7B. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, any local authority raisiug a loan uuder the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act 1879, or of any other law for the time being in force, by the issue of bonds, debentures or other certificates, shall, in respect of such loan, be chargeable with a duty of eight annas per centum on the total amount of the bonds, debentures or other certificates issued by it, and such bonds, debentures or other certificates need not be stamped and shall not be chargeable with any further duty on renewal, consolidation, subdivision or otherwise.

"(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) exempting certain bonds, debentures or other certificates from being stamped and from being chargeable with certain further duty shall apply to the bonds, debentures or other certificates of all outstanding loans of the kind mentioned therein, and all such bonds, debentures or other certificates shall be valid, whether the same are stamped or not:

"Provided that nothing herein contained shall exempt the local authority which has issued such bonds, debentures or other certificates from the duty chargeable in respect thereof under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, prior to its amendment by this Act, when such duty has not already been paid or remitted by order issued under that Act." I of 1879.

Amendment of No. 39 in Schedule I, Act I of 1879.

2. *In Schedule I, No. 39, of the said Act, after the heading "Lease" in the first column, the words "including an underlease or sublease" shall be added.*

Amendment of No. 60 and in addition of new No. 60A in Schedule I, Act I of 1879.

3. In Schedule I, No. 60, of the said Act, the word "Lease" wherever it occurs, is hereby repealed, and after the said No. 60 the following shall be added, namely:—

"60A.	**TRANSFER OF LEASE** by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21).

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enable local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th March, 1897 :—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to enable local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association, Calcutta, dated 15th March, 1897 [Paper No. 1].
From Secretary to Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, dated 15th March, 1897 [Paper No. 2].

2. We have added a sub-clause to clause 2 to make it clear that we are not conferring any new spending power on local authorities. The object of the Bill is merely to enable the local authorities, which at present have power to spend their funds on the objects mentioned, to borrow for the like purposes. Any enlargement of spending power is, in our opinion, a matter for local legislation.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	27th February, 1897.
Fort Saint George Gazette	(Not reported.)
Bombay Government Gazette	,,
Calcutta Gazette	3rd March, 1897.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	6th March, 1897.
Punjab Government Gazette	11th March, 1897.
Central Provinces Gazette	6th March, 1897.
Burma Gazette	13th March, 1897.
Assam Gazette	13th March, 1897.
Coorg District Gazette	(Not reported.)
Sind Official Gazette	,,

In the Vernaculars.

None reported.

4. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. WESTLAND.
J. WOODBURN.
M. D. CHALMERS.
P. ANANDA CHARLU.
P. PLAYFAIR.
JOY GOBIND LAW.

The 17th March, 1897.

No. II.

A Bill to enable local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act, 1897.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Power to local authorities to borrow in cases of famine or epidemic disease.

2. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, or in any other law for the time being in force, a local authority as defined in that Act may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, borrow money on the security of its funds for any of the following purposes, namely :— I of 1879.

(*a*) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity;

(*b*) the prevention of the outbreak or spread of any dangerous epidemic disease; and

(*c*) any measures which may be connected with, or ancillary to, any of the purposes aforesaid.

(*2*) *Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise any local authority to borrow or spend money for any purpose for which under the law for the time being in force it is not authorized to apply its funds.*

Power to Governor General in Council to impose conditions.

3. (*1*) Every loan under the last foregoing section shall be made subject to such terms and conditions as the Governor General in Council may think fit to impose.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (*1*), the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, prescribe—

(*a*) the terms on which the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may lend money under this Act;

(*b*) the manner of recording and enforcing the conditions on which such loans are to be made;

(*c*) the inspection of any works carried out or expenditure incurred by means of such loans;

(*d*) the instalments by which such loans are to be repaid, the interest to be charged thereon and the manner and time of repaying such loans and of paying the interest thereon; and

(*e*) the accounts to be kept in respect of such loans.

Application of section 6, Act XI, 1879

4. The provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, shall apply to the borrowing of money under this Act. XI of 1879.

Application to loans made before commencement of Act.

5. The provisions of this Act shall apply to any loan made after the first day of January, 1897, and before the commencement of this Act by, or with the sanction of, the Governor General in Council to any local authority for any of the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, and every such loan shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 19th March, 1897.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.
His Honour Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Alan Cadell, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble G. P. Glendinning.
The Hon'ble Nawab Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, C.I.E., Bahadur, Fakharuddoulah, Chief of Loharu.
The Hon'ble Sir Lakshmishwar Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga.
The Hon'ble Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskute.
The Hon'ble P. Playfair, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, Kt.
The Hon'ble H. E. M. James.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

The Hon'ble RAO SAHIB BALWANT RAO BHUSKUTE asked :—

"Considering that the three Divisional, District and Sessions Judgeships constitute the Superior Judicial Service in the Central Provinces, have the

Government of India perceived the desirability of reserving at least one of them, as in the other Provinces, for a member of the Central Provinces Bar?"

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN replied:—

"The Secretary of State has recently sanctioned a fourth Judgeship in the Central Provinces and the Government of India have decided that it is advisable to 'list' one of the Judgeships among the appointments thrown open to the Provincial Service as has been done with a proportion of superior judicial appointments in other Provinces. The rules permit the direct appointment of a person not in the service of Government to such high offices in special cases, as well as the promotion of an officer of the Provincial Service. For the Judgeship about to be 'listed,' a member of the Bar, who is a statutory Native of India and is considered to be the best qualified person for the appointment at present available in the Province, has been selected."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1897-98.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND introduced and explained the Financial Statement for 1897-98. He said:—

"1. I have the honour to present to the Council the Financial Statement for the year 1897-98; including in it, as usual, the closed Accounts for 1895-96, the Revised Estimates for 1896-97, and the Budget Estimates for 1897-98.

"Accounts of 1895-96.

"2. The Revised Estimates for 1895-96 closed last year with a surplus of Rx. 951,400. In the accounts this result has been improved by Rx. 582,598, the actual surplus of the year being Rx. 1,533,998.

"The main differences were (1) that the principal heads of Revenue produced Rx. 240,641 more, (2) Railways produced a better net result by Rx. 163,432, (3) the Army net Expenditure was Rx. 213,054 less. The other differences are too small to require separate mention.

"3. It has not been customary in the Financial Statements to give any detailed explanations with regard to the closed accounts of the previous year, for the simple reason that they are usually published in the fullest detail in the Annual Volume of Finance and Revenue Accounts long before the date of the Statement. In the present year they were published earlier than usual, namely, on January 9th, and it is sufficient to lay a copy on the table, and to refer Honourable Members to the analysis of them published in the *Gazette of India* last Saturday, as the Comptroller General's Appropriation Report.

"Famine Charges.

"4. Passing to the Revised Estimates for 1896-97 and the Budget Estimates for 1897-98, I call to remembrance what Sir E. Baring said in his Financial Statement for 1882-83, paragraph 92, when he referred to the Famine Insurance Policy: 'We do not profess to finance for a surplus in a year of famine. When a serious famine occurs, it is inevitable that the Expenditure of the year should be greater than the Revenue.' In commencing my Financial Statement of last year, I summed up the actual figures, up to date, of the Famine Insurance Account, but I little thought then that we were on the brink of the disaster for which, during so many years, we had been financially preparing, and that I would so soon have to announce the actual occurrence of the deficits, against which that account is the financial set-off.

"5. I may repeat here the figures of 15 years' Famine Insurance, substituting the actual figures of 1895-96 for those which were shewn in last year's Statement:—

	Rx.
1. Spent upon actual Famine Relief	320,664
2. Spent upon construction of Protective Irrigation Works	1,813,841
3 Spent upon construction of Protective Railways . .	6,550,931
4. Spent in meeting interest upon the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways	3,631,450
5. Charged as reduction and avoidance of debt, that is, as famine surplus	5,327,299
	17,644,185

"6. The effect of the Expenditure under headings 2, 3 and 4 is that for the present and all future famines we are so much better equipped with the means of meeting the demands arising out of scarcity, that we may reasonably hope to pass through the period of distress with far less expenditure than otherwise would have fallen upon us. In the two years 1876-77 and 1877-78 of the last great famine the Government of India spent under the head of Famine Relief Rx. 7,493,151; it will be seen that our present estimate for two years of a calamity, which is at any rate much more widely spread, is Rx. 5,606,900: and this difference is due to our far more adequate organization, of which no small part is the better equipment in the form of Railways and Canals, with which, as the Honourable Sir J. Woodburn pointed out in his speech in Council on October 15 last, we start. The figures I give of course very far from exhaust, in either case, the cost of the famine to the State; for the loss of Revenue—both ordinary Revenue and Railway Revenue—is very large indeed, and in a hundred different and smaller ways do famine and scarcity cause increases of State expenditure in all Departments.

"7. The amount under head (5), Rx. 5,327,299, though charged in our past accounts as expenditure, has really been utilized either in purchase of our own debt, or in reduction of new loans and in the construction of Productive Works. If State Book-keeping as affecting our Revenue Account, were a continuous operation like the carrying forward of a Profit and Loss Account, instead of one meant to shew the results of each twelve months' operations taken by themselves, we would have to write off the cost of the present famine against this past charge of Rx. 5,327,299 before taking any part of it as a charge against the Revenues of the current year. It is necessary to bear this in mind, because one consequence of this method of stating our accounts is that in any total of surpluses and deficits, taken over a series of years which include a famine year, the total surplus so stated is less than the actual facts by the amount of the charge for reduction and avoidance of debt.

"8. I shall have to deal separately with the effect of the famine and scarcity upon our ordinary Revenues and Expenditure; I state here only the totals of the estimated Expenditure upon direct famine relief. They amount to Rx. 1,965,700 in 1896-97 and Rx. 3,641,200 in 1897-98, total Rx. 5,606,900. The first of these figures is largely based on consideration of known actuals for part of the year, but in neither case can I put forward the figures as estimates in the sense in which we ordinarily use that term. Famine relief is administered upon certain definite principles, and on a system of test carefully laid down, and all I can say about the estimates of famine expenditure in the future, is that the figures are a summary of the best opinions which the Local Governments can give, as to the chances of the approaching spring crop, and of the crop due next autumn, and of the manner in which these crops, deficient, normal or abundant, will affect the multitudes, reckoned now by millions, who are at present compelled to seek relief at the hands of the State. In some parts of the distressed tracts the favourable

prospects of the spring crop give ground for hope, that the necessities for famine relief will in a short while shew a marked diminution. In others, there is no hope of diminution till the autumn crop is harvested, and there may be any amount of increase. No past experience can serve as a guide in the solution of these difficulties of estimating. The figures must be taken for what they are worth ; in some possible circumstances they may be found to be largely in excess of the actual expenditure ; in other possible circumstances they may be found far short of it.

"9. Up to the end of January the actual expenditure was 66 lakhs, of which about 13 were spent upon the Bandelkhand famine in the earlier part of the year, a famine of very great intensity for its small area, and so quietly and effectively managed by the Local Government that hardly anything was heard of it outside official circles. It is forgotten now in the presence of the greater calamity with which that same Government, as well as others, have to deal.

"10. The amounts charged as famine relief are independent of very large advances under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Acts. But they include advances of another kind which have also been largely made by Government, namely, advances to Landholders for works to be conducted by them on Famine Relief principles for the employment of their famine-stricken tenants, in respect of which they undertake to reimburse something approaching to the actual value of the work.

"The measure of the Land Improvement and Agricultural advances due to the famine may be judged from the following figures :—

	Land Improvement and Agricultural advances.			
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98. Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Central Provinces . .	81,100	36,800	103,000	110,000
Bengal	9,300	9,700	55,000	50,000
North-Western Provinces .	65,000	57,600	420,000	140,400
Punjab	18,700	28,400	89,000	50,000
Madras	28,000	20,400	50,000	25,000
Bombay	88,700	99,300	351,800	117,700
TOTAL .	290,800	252,200	1,068,800	493,100

"11. The operations of the Opium Department, that is to say, its usual advances for wells and for cultivation, helped very largely towards the relief of the peasantry in the distressed tracts of the North-Western Provinces and of Bengal.

"12. While speaking of the finances of famine, it is necessary to note an arrangement in which the Government of India takes part for enabling the Native Bandelkhand States to undertake the necessary expenditure for famine relief of their subjects They have been hard hit by not one but two or three successive bad seasons, and find themselves in some cases without adequate funds to meet the expenditure. The arrangement made in these cases is that His Highness the Maharaja Sindia has agreed to lend funds to the Native States in question, the Government of India becoming guarantee for the loan and taking measures to ensure its ultimate repayment.

Revised Estimate of 1896-97.

"13. The Budget Estimates of 1896-97 worked out to a surplus of Rx. 463,100. The Revised Estimates work out to a deficit of Rx. 1,986,900, but between these two figures there are so many differences of detail that it is better to set them out in a tabular form.

Estimates of 1896-97.

	Budget.	Revised.	Revised Better.	Revised Worse.
STERLING IN ENGLAND—				
Revenue . . . . . £	174,100	319,400	145,300	...
Expenditure . . . . . £	15,909,400	15,880,600	28,800	...
NET EXCHANGE ON ABOVE . . . . Rx.	11,729,900	10,270,400	1,459,500	...
	27,465,200	25,831,600	1,633,600	...
REVENUES IN INDIA—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue	26,093,300	23,699,200	...	2,394,100
Opium	6,895,300	6,386,700	...	508,600
Salt	8,700,000	8,438,200	...	261,800
Other Principal Heads of Revenue . .	23,525,600	23,413,400	...	112,200
Departmental Receipts, including Interest and Civil Works	6,782,900	7,078,400	295,500	...
Railways	21,582,800	20,159,600	...	1,423,200
Irrigation	2,883,300	3,200,700	317,400	...
Military Works	50,000	61,100	11,100	...
Army	803,000	836,300	32,700	...
	97,316,800	93,273,600	...	4,043,200
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA—				
Direct Demands on Revenues—				
Opium	2,593,900	2,503,900	90,000	...
Other	8,470,700	8,318,700	152,000	...
Interest	—960,300	—911,300	...	49,000
Civil Departments	19,096,100	19,089,500	6,600	...
Famine Relief	75,000	1,951,200	...	1,876,200
Protective Works	523,500	47,200	476,300	...
Railways	13,781,500	13,357,400	424,100	...
Irrigation	3,201,700	3,248,900	...	47,200
Military Works and Special Defences . .	1,254,900	1,138,100	116,800	...
Civil Works	4,757,800	4,708,100	49,700	...
Army	17,480,100	17,205,700	274,400	...
	70,274,900	70,657,400	...	382,500
PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—				
Deduction made for charges taken to Provincial and Local Balances	—886,400	—1,228,500	342,100	...
Surplus (+) Deficit (—) .	+463,100	—1,980,900	...	2,450,000

"14. Of the better receipts in the English account, £68,900 represent premium obtained on issue of India 2½ per cent stock, and £27,500, interest on investment of cash balance. In the account of expenditure in England there are no differences of sufficient importance to require special mention.

"15. The large difference under Exchange is due to the fact that the Budget Estimates were taken at 13·75*d.*, whereas the rate realized has been about 14·46*d.*

"16. Under Land Revenue there is a very great falling-off, due to the fact that in the districts where the crops failed it was necessary to give large suspensions of revenue. The following figures shew in what provinces the falling-off has occurred, and in the first column of the statement I have shewn the figure which, upon the examination made for the purpose of the Provincial settlements, was established, in our opinion, as the existing standard of Land Revenue receipts, apart from circumstances of famine and distress:—

	Standard.* Rx.	Budget. Rx	Revised. Rx.	Difference. Rx.
India	150,000	150,000	151,800	+1,800
Central Provinces . .	844,800	864,600	660,000	—204,600
Burma—Upper . .	812,000	797,000	635,000	—162,000
„ Lower . .	1,759,300	1,760,000	1,780,000	+20,000
Assam	614,200	614,200	609,000	— 5,200
Bengal	3,902,100	3,894,700	3,920,000	+25,300
North-Western Provinces	6,110,900	6,113,900	4,914,200	—1,199,700
Punjab . . .	2,464,000	2,457,100	2,362,200	—94,900
Madras . . .	5,380,000	5,601,700	5,207,700	—394,000
Bombay . . .	4,801,400	4,770,000	4,351,200	—418,800
	26,838,700	27,023,200	24,591,100	—2,432,100
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	...	929,900	891,900	—38,000
	...	26,093,300	23,699,200	—2,394,100

* These standard figures exclude "Local"; of which the only important figures are Rx. 220,000 in Madras and Rx. 15,000 in Bombay.

"The losses, it will be seen, occur in the Central Provinces, in Upper Burma, very largely in North-Western Provinces, to a small extent in Punjab, and a considerable amount in Madras and Bombay. The whole loss of Rx. 2,394,100 may be put down as caused by the scarcity.

"17. Opium shews in the above statement a falling-off of Rx. 508,600, both the Bengal prices and the export from Bombay being unfavourably affected by low prices in China. There is a slight saving on the Expenditure side in Opium, as the Budget Estimates provided for a better crop than was actually housed.

"18. The loss on Salt, Rx. 261,800, may for the most part be put down as one of the consequences of scarcity. It is chiefly during the second-half of the year that the falling-off has taken place; the receipts of the twelve months ending September 30th, 1896, were equal to the full Budget Estimate of Rx. 8,700,000.

"19. Under other Revenue heads we almost always have to report a considerable advance in the Revised Estimates over the Budget figure. They would have shewn the same progress this year were it not for the falling-off in the North-Western Provinces and in Bombay, where the following losses are recorded:—

	North-Western Provinces.	Bombay.
Stamps	22,000	34,000
Excise	125,000	60,000
Provincial Rates	104,000	33,200
Forests	16,700	34,700
TOTAL	267,700	161,900
	Rx. 429,600	

"These losses again are due to the effects of famine, and in the case of the Stamp Revenue of Bombay, still more to the stoppage of trade in consequence of the plague. The Customs Revenue is on the whole slightly better than Budget.

"20. Of the improvement under Departmental Receipts, Rx. 124,700 represents the premium received on the last loan (against which, under the same head of "Interest," there was a loss of Rx. 40,000 due by the Calcutta Port Commissioners and remitted), and Rx. 102,000 represents the increased gain on copper coinage, due to the very large issues of that coin in connection with Famine Relief Works. The gain on this coin is brought to credit as the coin passes into circulation.

"21. The next great difference requiring explanation is in the Railway Receipts. Confining ourselves to consideration of the earnings of Railways only, we have the following figures:—

	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
State Railways—			
Accounts, 1895-96	18,558,294	9,040,836	9,517,458
Budget, 1896-97	18,321,700	9,010,800	9,310,900
Revised, 1896-97	17,524,700	8,825,000	8,699,700
Guaranteed Railways—			
Accounts, 1895-96	6,255,131	2,979,893	3,275,238
Budget, 1896-97	6,330,000	3,097,000	3,233,000
Revised, 1896-97	5,670,000	3,060,000	2,610,000

"These figures give a falling-off of Rx. 611,200 on State Railways and Rx. 623,000 on Guaranteed, total Rx. 1,234,200, an amount which accounts for the differences shewn in the above statements of Rx. 1,423,200 worse on the Revenue side, and Rx. 424,100 better on the Expenditure side ; net Rx. 999,100. The lower receipts have saved us Rx. 142,000 in the payment of surplus profits, and the other Railway charges have also been less than the Budget Estimate. The principal contributors to the above losses are—

	Rx.
North-Western	140,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	117,500
Rajputana-Malwa	252,500
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	260,000
Great Indian Peninsula	310,000

"22. The Eastern Bengal Railway, on the other hand, has gross receipts Rx. 180,000 better than Budget, owing largely to a favourable jute season.

"23. Irrigation is the only head which in a year of drought shews an improvement. The net receipts are better than Budget by Rx. 269,500, the improvement being shared between the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

"24. Passing to the figures on the Expenditure side, the heads Direct Demands on Revenues (other than Opium) and Civil Departments represent mostly charges regulated by sanctioned scale, and they shew the usual savings as compared with Budget. The excess expenditure under Interest is mostly a question of the distribution of this charge between ordinary debt and Railway debt. The heavy excess expenditure on Famine Relief requires no further explanation beyond what is given above. The saving on Protective Works is not a real one,—it merely means that the East Coast, including the Bezwada-Madras Railway, which is both a productive and a protective line, and which is charged to the Famine Grant when that grant is not otherwise appropriated, has this year to be transferred to the Capital Account of Railway Construction.

"25. There is a considerable saving of Rx. 274,400 under Army Expenditure. The principal items included in this are—

	Rx.
Unspent out of the special grant of Rx. 494,900 for mobilization purposes, included in Budget	120,000
Savings in Exchange Compensation Allowances in consequence of better exchange	80,800
Savings in ordnance manufactures	75,000
Other very numerous savings on the grants (net)	240,600
TOTAL	516,400

"Against this the rise in prices which set in in September has caused extra expenditure of Rx. 196,000, and excesses over established or estimated strength have caused excess charges of Rx. 46,000.

"26. The "Provincial adjustment" is better by Rx. 342,100 ; translated into non-technical language, this means that the Provincial balances bear a share of the loss of Revenue and of the Expenditure (chiefly Famine Expenditure) included in the General Account, which is larger by Rx. 342,100 than they estimated, a year ago, they would have to bear. The total Provincial and Local Balances of 31st March 1897 stand as follows :—

	Budget, 1896-97. Rx.	Revised, 1896-97. Rx.
Provincial Balance	1,437,022	1,222,549
Local Balance	1,276,221	1,144,703
TOTAL	2,713,243	2,367,252

"27. It may be well here to collect together the various items in these explanations which we have attributed to the effects of famine and scarcity—

	Rx.
Direct cost of Famine Relief	1,876,200*
Rise in prices in Army Expenditure	196,000
Loss of Revenue—	
Land Revenue	2,394,100
Salt Revenue	261,800
Other Revenues in North-Western Provinces and Bombay (excluding Stamp Revenue)	373,600
Loss of Railway Revenue (net)	1,234,200
TOTAL	6,335,900
Gain under Irrigation Revenue	269,500
NET RESULT	6,066,400

* Besides Rx. 14,500 for English Expenditure and Exchange thereon.

Of the above amount, Rx. 574,700 falls upon Provincial and Local Balances, leaving Rx. 5,491,700 to be borne by Imperial.

"Loan Operations in 1896-97.

"28. As announced in the last Financial Statement, a 3 per cent loan of four crores of rupees was offered for public tender upon June 22, and the tenders were received upon July 22. Money throughout the earlier part of the financial year was extremely cheap, the Bank rate in England being 2 per cent and in Calcutta 4 per cent from May 28 and 3 per cent from July 2. The price of paper ruled high, our 3½ per cent guaranteed loans being in April about R108-7, in May about R110-4, and June about R110-2. The loan was very largely tendered for and was placed at an average of R103-1-10½, the lowest accepted tender being R102-7, and the allotments were practically all paid up by the end of August.

"29. It will be remembered that in our conversions of 1894 we offered to those holders of paper who accepted conversion, an equivalent amount of promissory notes on which 3½ per cent interest was guaranteed up till August 1904. Those who did not accept were afterwards offered, and most of them accepted, ordinary 3½ per cent paper without any guarantee. We considered ourselves therefore in a manner bound, if favourable opportunity offered, to convert the unguaranteed 3½ per cent paper, as otherwise it would necessarily be quite as good as the guaranteed. The amount of this ordinary 3½ per cent paper was—

(1) Outstanding of 1853-54	46,760
(2) " 1893-94	3,500,000
(3) Accepted in conversions of 1894-95	2,138,190
TOTAL	5,684,950

"30. Accordingly, after ascertaining that the operation of converting the outstanding unguaranteed 3½ per cent paper into the new loan would not be regarded by the holders of the new paper as in any way interfering with them, but would indeed rather help them by increasing the amount and the marketableness of the new loan, we notified this conversion upon September 4. The success of the new loan had established for the time a high price for securities of the Government of India, and the prospects of the conversion were favourable.

"31. Rates held up, both in England and India, just long enough to enable the operation to be successfully closed. The Bank of England rate, which had stood at 2 per cent, from February 1894 was increased to 2½ per cent on September 10, 1896, and to 3 per cent upon September 24, and the rise was the signal for a depression in the value of our securities. When the final day came of tendering for conversion the amount that had been tendered came to Rx. 4,887,160, and Rx. 797,790 was left outstanding for discharge. Of this amount, Rx. 296,600 has been presented for payment up to the beginning of March.

"32. Since money hardened in Calcutta in November, the price of the new 3 per cent paper has ruled below par, but this is partly due to the comparative absence of a market, as compared with the larger bulk of the 3½ per cent paper. Our present intention at least is to persevere with the 3 per cent rate, and by our future loans to increase its amount. We have now practically only two kinds of paper on the market, *viz.*, the 3½ per cent guaranteed till August 1, 1904, and the 3 per cent guaranteed until December 31, 1916. The amounts of these two kinds of debt are at present as follow: 3½ per cent Rx. 82,754,840, besides Rx. 8,159,500 held in the Currency Reserve; 3 per cent Rx. 8,887,160, besides Rx. 2,048,650 created during the year for issue to Currency as mentioned in the next section.

"Rate of Exchange.

"33. Last year closed with a re-action from a somewhat sudden rise in the rate of exchange to $14\frac{3}{4}d.$ During April and May the rate fell from $14\frac{3}{8}d.$ to $13\frac{13}{16}d.$ In June it recovered to $14\frac{5}{32}d.$, and from then till the middle of October the rate was very steady at about $14\frac{1}{8}d.$ and $14\frac{3}{16}d.$, the Secretary of State being very successful in selling his Bills. By the middle of October we had realized that a famine was upon us, and that it would be necessary, as a first step in meeting it, to make large suspensions of revenue and large agricultural advances. We were obliged, therefore, at very short notice to ask the Secretary of State to greatly reduce his drawings. And the result was that the rate of exchange and the Bank rate of interest both very sharply rose. The second week's drawing of October was at $14\frac{7}{32}d.$; the second week's drawing of November was at $15\frac{7}{32}d.$

"34. This action on our part caused, I am afraid, grave inconvenience to mercantile circles in India; but it was not avoidable. It was only when the first ten days of October passed without bringing the desired rain, that famine was converted from a mere possibility into an almost certainty, and the area affected was so widespread that the case demanded the reservation of all our financial means. These we took the opportunity of strengthening by carrying out on December 17 a measure which had been under public discussion for over a year *viz.*, the addition of two crores to our cash balances by the investment of part of the Currency Reserve. The exact figures of this operation were the issue of ₹2,04,86,500 stock of the 3 per cent Loan of 1896-97, at the rate of the day, ₹97-10 per cent, being ₹54-6 less than the full two crores. With this transaction the tenseness of the situation passed away; but the rate of exchange on the drawings never fell below 15 pence, as the Famine expenditure and prospects compelled the Secretary of State to reduce his drawings, and there came a heavy demand for remittance in connection with the Burma rice crop.

"Budget Estimates, 1897-98.

"35. Following my previous practice of abstaining from any speculation in exchange, I have taken the rate for the Budget Estimate at the same figure which has been realized in the year 1896-97, namely, 14·46 pence. It is impossible to say how trade and exchange may be affected by the very peculiar circumstances of the coming year. Made up upon this basis, the estimates of Revenue and Expenditure work out to a deficit of Rx. 2,464,000. It will be most convenien

in explaining the details to compare them with the Budget figures of 1896-97, rather than with the altogether peculiar figures of the Revised Estimates.

"36. This comparison, made in the same form as adopted in paragraph 13 above, is as follows:—

Budget Estimates of 1897-98 compared with those of 1896-97.

	Budget, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1897-98 Better.	1897-98 Worse.
STERLING IN ENGLAND—				
Revenue . . . . . £	174,100	173,000	. .	1,100
Expenditure . . . . . £	15,909,400	16,088,500	...	179,100
NET EXCHANGE ON ABOVE . . . . Rx.	11,729,900	10,504,200	1,225,700	...
	27,465,200	26,419,700	1,045,500	...
REVENUES IN INDIA—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue	26,003,300	25,646,200	...	447,100
Opium	6,895,300	5,816,200	...	1,079,100
Salt	8,700,000	8,734,000	34,000	...
Other Principal Heads of Revenue . . .	23,525,600	23,578,200	52,600	...
Departmental Receipts, including Interest and Civil Works	6,782,900	6,945,800	162,900	...
Railways	21,582,800	20,682,100	...	900,700
Irrigation	2,883,300	3,122,500	239,200	...
Military Works	50,000	50,000	...	...
Army	803,600	814,600	11,000	...
	97,316,800	95,389,600	...	1,927,200
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA—				
Direct Demands on Revenues—				
Opium	2,593,900	2,654,000	...	60,100
Other	8,470,700	8,520,400	...	49,700
Interest	—960,300	—961,900	1,600	...
Civil Departments	19,096,100	19,308,800	...	212,700
Famine Relief	75,000	3,641,200	...	3,566,200
Protective Works	523,500	25,000	498,500	...
Railways	13,781,500	13,752,000	29,500	...
Irrigation	3,201,700	3,110,000	91,700	...
Military Works and Special Defences . .	1,254,900	1,207,300	47,600	...
Civil Works	4,757,800	4,398,200	359,600	...
Army	17,480,100	16,968,900	511,200	...
	70,274,900	72,623,900	...	2,349,000
PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT	—886,400	—1,190,000	303,600	...
Surplus (+) Deficit (—) .	+463,100	—2,464,000	...	2,927,100

"37. The main increases of Expenditure in the English Account are—

(1) Increasing Interest payments which account for differences of £61,400 under Interest, and £99,100 under Railways.

(2) Increase of £37,700 under Superannuation Charges.

(3) There is an increase of £65,600 under Army Non-Effective Charges; but it is more than counterbalanced by a saving of £120,700 under Army Effective Charges, chiefly on account of Military Stores for India.

"38. The deficiency under Land Revenue is heavy, namely, Rx. 447,100, and may be explained by saying that in Upper Burma, in the Central and the North-West Provinces, and in the Punjab, we do not at present expect to receive, during the coming year, nearly the full measure of Land Revenue. The deficiency comes in the beginning of the year, and is due entirely to the failure of crops. If a prosperous harvest should ensue next October and November, we may reasonably hope for much better results than those shewn in our Estimates.

"39. Under Opium we are now suffering from the re-action which two years ago I pointed out to be inevitable. Scanty crops, and the high prices that follow

them for a time, give favourable financial results while they last, but the high prices kill the demand, and both the exports of Malwa opium fall off and smaller prices are realized upon the Bengal drug. The prospects of the coming season, looked at from the point of view of the Opium Department, are extremely favourable, but to our Budget Estimates they mean low prices realized upon the still scanty sales, and heavy outgoings in payment for the raw produce. The result is a falling-off which may be thus distributed :—

	Rx.
By lower prices realized on the Bengal sales . . .	877,500
By smaller export and lower duty in Bombay . . .	190,000

and on the Expenditure side—

By heavier payment to cultivators	60,100

" 40. Under other Revenue heads there are on the whole better results, though the influence of the famine is still shewn in a falling-off, under Excise, of Rx. 65,600, and under Provincial Rates, of Rx. 48,100.

" 41. The Departmental Receipts are expected to be somewhat better on the whole than in the Estimates of 1896-97. Post Office shews an advance of Rx. 56,600, more than covered, however, by an increased expenditure, and Telegraph shews worse results on both sides, partly because the advance in revenue has been less than expected, and partly because the rents charged to Railways for the use of wires and instruments have been reduced and it is intended to introduce certain improvements in respect of delivery of deferred messages.

" 42. Railways shew a great falling-off, as the traffic on them will be greatly affected as long as the effects of the present scarcity last. The following figures may be taken as a continuation of those stated in paragraph 21 above (Indian Accounts only) :—

Budget, 1897-98.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
State Railways . .	18,023,400	9,027,300	8,996,100
Guaranteed Railways . .	5,740,000	3,110,000	2,630,000

" 43. On the Expenditure side the figures which require special explanation, in addition to the above remarks, are the following :—

" Direct Demands on the Revenues.—Increase Rx. 49 700. The principal item is Rx. 36,900 under Forests, which is of the nature of commercial outlay intended to bring in a good return. The Forest Department are carrying out a scheme, long planned and elaborated, which involves considerable additions to the subordinate establishments engaged in conserving and working the Forests.

" 44. Civil Departments.—Increase Rx. 212,700. Of this, the principal items are Post Office Rx. 78,400 and Telegraph Rx. 44,700, due to normal expansion of the Departments; Jails Rx. 68,400, being the estimates which the Provincial Governments make of the consequence of increase of prices of food, and of the probable temporary increase of jail population in the distressed tracts; Police Rx. 70,500, due to continued pursuance of the plans for the reform of this Department, but also in some places the result of scarcity and distress; Superannuations, Rx. 28,200, an inevitable annual increase.

" 45. The heads of Famine and Railways have already been dealt with, and as explained in dealing with the Revised Estimates, the entry of Rx. 498,500, less expenditure on protective works, merely means that we shall not, in 1897-98, obtain from the Famine Grant the aid it usually gives towards expenditure on Capital Account. In view of the amounts provided for Famine Relief, it has not been considered necessary to make special provision for any expenditure which may be entailed on the Imperial Account by the plague.

"46. Civil Works.—The less expenditure Rx. 359,600 is due to the restriction of programme by the various Local Governments enforced by the great reductions that Famine expenditure has made in their available balances.

"47. Under Army, there is on the whole a less expenditure in India by Rx. 511,200. A fuller statement of the comparison between the Estimates of 1896-97 and 1897-98 would be the following :—

		1896-97.	1897-98.	1897-98 Better.
Mobilization Grant—				
England	£	51,200	*Nil.*	51,200
India	Rx.	494,900	100,900	394,000
Ordinary Grant—				
England	£	4,357,300	4,353,400	3,900
India	Rx.	16,985,200	16,868,000	117,200

"The Mobilization Grant was a special one for 1896-97, and a comparatively small amount of expenditure under this head is admitted into the Estimates of 1897-98.

"The principal features in the differences in the ordinary portion of the Estimates are: (1) the higher prices of food necessitate an increase of Rx. 399,300 in the Estimates of 1897-98; and (2) there will be a saving of Rx. 326,000 in consequence of the application of more favourable rates of exchange to the calculation of the allowances of officers and of British soldiers. There are further numerous savings and a few increases of charge for which I refer to Part II of the Statement.

"Quinquennial Settlements of Provincial Finance.

"48. The usual quinquennial investigations and settlements of Provincial finance were made in the course of the year. Our proposals on the subject were made to the Provincial Governments at the beginning of October, before the appearance of famine; and afterwards, when famine supervened, we considered that, as the arrangements depend, not upon the figures of any one year, but upon the general standard of Revenue and Expenditure, it would be sufficient to reserve the final settlement so far as it regarded Land Revenue and Excise and one or two other heads, in the Provinces severely affected by famine, but it was better to settle all other matters than to leave them in a condition of suspense. The settlement of these standards of existing Revenue and Expenditure is the necessary condition for the exercise by Local Governments of the financial authority entrusted to them, in the same sense as the settlement of the Budget Estimates determines the plan upon which our own financial administration is to be pursued for the next twelve months.

"49. The first process in these settlements is the enquiry what is to be accepted as the proper amount of expenditure for which an assignment of Revenue is to be made. The expenditure may be stated in general language as that incurred in each province upon Civil Administration; the revenue and expenditure on account of Irrigation are also provincialized in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Madras, but this part of the arrangements need not be more specially referred to at present.

"50. In two tabular Statements A and B appended to this part of the Financial Statement, I set forth in detail the estimates accepted for the expenditure in 1897, and compare them with the estimates of the same kind upon which the similar settlement was made in 1892. I may mention that we have not, or we practically have not, rejected any of the existing expenditure of the Provincial

Governments as requiring to be disallowed, as we find that the increases of scale of expenditure are sufficiently moderate. The details of the comparison are as follow:—

	Net Expenditure. 1892.	1897.	Increase per cent.
	Rx.	Rx.	
Central Provinces . .	653,300	710,700	8·8
Lower Burma . . .	1,064,600	1,206,100	13·3
Assam	467,600	564,900	20·8
Bengal	2,816,700	3,125,500	10·9
North-Western Provinces .	2,215,400	2,428,700	9·6
Punjab	1,384,600	1,537,300	11·0
Madras	2,054,800	2,238,600	8·9
Bombay	2,409,500	2,544,100	5·6
TOTAL .	13,066,500	14,355,500	9·9

"It is fair to the Local Governments to notice that part of the above increase of expenditure was that which was entailed upon them by the allowances given in compensation for fall of exchange.

"51. An examination of the Revenue side of the account shewed the following results:

"The Central Provinces have been hard hit by two or three bad seasons, and they have been disappointed in the increase of revenue which they might reasonably have expected. We found it necessary to assign them a slightly higher amount than they would have got had the 1892 settlement continued in force. Their balance has been absorbed by their necessary expenditure somewhat exceeding their revenue, and their misfortunes of the current year have, quite apart from famine, entirely swept away their available resources. We reckon that we enhance their assignment by Rx. 29,200 a year; and we have also to make up a small deficit in their balance.

"52. Assam shows a fairly progressive revenue, but it is, as Sir E. Baring said in 1882, "a poor province with many wants." We find that we might, upon the present revision, reduce its assignment of Revenue by a small amount, say Rx. 11,400. But we have adjudged it better to leave the Province this amount of surplus.

"53. Burma (that is, in the present connection, Lower Burma only) is a young and rapidly progressive province. Its revenue (mainly its Land Revenue) increased during the past quinquennium by 13·9 per cent., and its expenditure has increased as above shown by 13·3 per cent. The above figures are independent of its Railway revenue, the Burma Railways having been, with a slight reservation, Provincial up till now. The Railway part of the 1892 settlement has been very profitable to the Local Government, which has maintained very high, though decreasing, balances throughout the five years. It finishes the present contract with a balance of Rx. 294,300. We have thought it desirable for the present to deprovincialize the Railways as they have now been made over to a Company, and some questions remain to be settled regarding their future administration; but otherwise Burma is only a little worse off (say Rx. 9,000 a year) than if the 1892 settlement had continued in force.

"54. The Chief Commissioner—or in future, Lieutenant-Governor—takes over now provincial responsibility for Upper Burma in the same way as for Lower. The Estimate of Expenditure is shewn in the penultimate column of Table B, and sufficient Revenue has been assigned to meet it. I am afraid that the first effect

of this will be to use up part of the high balance with which the Chief Commissioner starts under his new settlement, in paying for famine relief in his new province, and also possibly in meeting some temporary loss of Revenue in it.

"55. The Punjab is a politically important province, and it has shown during the last quinquennium only a moderate expansion of Revenue. The consequence is that its resources under the 1892 settlement have been found rather too narrow for the demands of its expenditure, and it has been obliged to reduce its Public Works grants somewhat below the needs of the province. Further, the failure of Revenue in the current year has reduced its balance below the authorized minimum. We find that we place it in a fair financial position if we concede to it, in addition to the Revenue assigned in 1892, an allowance about equal to the expenditure imposed on it by exchange compensation; and, when the famine account is closed, we shall have to make to it also, as to the Central Provinces, a grant in recoupment of its exhausted balances.

"56. In the provinces with which I have as yet been dealing, we did not expect and we did not wish, to make a profit to the general account by reducing the amount of Revenue assigned to the Local Governments. Our examination satisfied us that their expenditure was already on a sufficiently limited scale, and that the whole, or nearly the whole, of the revenues assigned to them could be properly left at their disposal.

"57. But we have also in the case of these provinces made another arrangement to their advantage. The revenues assigned for Provincial use are, as is well known, certain shares of the various heads of Revenue. These shares in the larger Provinces of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Madras are about equal, on the whole, to their net expenditure; but in the smaller ones, where the expenditure naturally bears a larger proportion to the revenue, they require to be supplemented by a grant which under present arrangements is a fixed amount. While the revenues increase, this fixed amount does not, and it thus results that, whereas in the big provinces, if the revenue increases by five per cent, the Local Governments have the power (temporarily or permanently, as the case may be) of increasing their expenditure by five per cent, yet in the smaller provinces an increase of revenue by five per cent only permits an increase of expenditure by, say, three per cent. This is the reverse of what ought to be, for the irresistible demands in the new provinces are proportionally greater than in the old ones. We have therefore in the newer provinces enhanced the shares of some of the assigned revenues, by reducing *per contra* the fixed amounts granted in addition to the variable shares. In this way we have given the Punjab ·4 and the Central Provinces ·5, of its Land Revenue, instead of ·25 only. In Burma, which, with Upper Burma now added, has a very large expenditure as compared with its revenue, and also probably considerable demands, and from which we have for the present withdrawn the Railway Revenue, we have found it necessary, in pursuance of this purpose, to raise the share of Land Revenue as high as two-thirds, and we have given it also half its Excise instead of one-quarter only.

"58. The state of Provincial finance in the North-Western Provinces had begun to give us anxiety, even before the outbreak of famine. Sir E. Baring in 1882 pronounced (Financial Statement of 1882, paragrapn 58), as the result of an enquiry made under his orders, that nowhere in India is a reduction of taxation more required than in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and he took certain measures for that reduction which, for reasons fully explained in this Council at the time, were partly reversed in 1889. It is therefore perhaps not unnatural that the Revenue of these Provinces has shewn very little expansiveness. There is a certain advance in its Land Revenue as districts come under

resettlement, but it is rather backward, or at any rate non-progressive, in respect of Excise and other Revenue. At all events its revenue from 1892 to 1897 has advanced only about 2 per cent,—much less than that of any other Province.

"59. Now, the settlement of 1892 left the North-Western Provinces with less of revenue than was necessary for its standard of expenditure. The reasons for this I need not mention, but it was intended that five lakhs of its admitted expenditure should be met by reduction of balance.

"60. There is also one feature peculiar to the North-Western Provinces Provincial account. It is dependent to the extent of 30 or 35 lakhs of rupees a year upon the net revenue of irrigation canals. Now, one year, very recently, there were unusually good cold weather rains, and the people did not want water from the canals; the result was that the Government of the North-Western Provinces lost 20 lakhs upon its Irrigation account, and I need not say that no Provincial account can stand a loss of that magnitude. True, in this last year of drought, the 20 lakhs have come back to it in the Irrigation account, but the losses under Land Revenue and other heads are so enormous as to swamp this particular gain, and the North-Western Provinces account finishes this year, without reckoning any famine charges, with a debtor balance of Rx. 200,800 which of course we have to make up by a grant out of Imperial. Grants like this, I may remark, are not shown on the face of our accounts. they are made by redistributing the Land Revenue between the Imperial and Provincial columns.

"61. We have carefully reviewed the requirements of the Province in the way of expenditure, and we have come to the conclusion that we must enhance its assignment by nearly as much again as the five lakhs by which the assignment of 1892 fell short of the admitted standard of expenditure.

"62. We have, in addition to this, made it a grant of four lakhs for the year 1897-98 to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to establish his District Funds on a financially independent basis; this step, which has been long ago accomplished in every other Province in India, not having yet been carried out in the North-Western Provinces.

"63. We come now to the important and wealthy maritime Provinces of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, towards which the commercial wealth and the industrial progress of India tend to accumulate. To them we naturally look for obtaining the means for that redistribution of resources which, to again quote Sir E. Baring's Financial Statement of 1882, is one of the objects of the quinquennial revisions. 'It is indeed obvious,' he said, 'that in view of the manifold demands on the Imperial treasury, and the necessity for affording relief to provinces whose means are straitened, the Government of India cannot forego all its claims on the increments of revenue which arise from the growing wealth and prosperity of the country.' The mention of the balances of the Provincial Account in these three great provinces, from 31st March 1892 onwards, will show that they may reasonably expect, with a slightly smaller assignment of revenue than at present, to continue their past career of financial prosperity. The Balances in Bengal were, in lakhs of rupees, 23½, 22½, 26, 43, 58; in Madras 42, 26, 29, 38½, 43; in Bombay 41, 38, 40, 30, 40; and since in each case the Local Government was at liberty to estimate for the expenditure of all excess over 20 lakhs, it may be taken that their present scale of expenditure is not the result of any specially enforced economy.

"64. We have carefully examined both the revenue and the expenditure of each of these Provinces, and we propose to allow in the present assignment for

the actually existing scale of expenditure. The following figures compare the rate of growth of revenue with that of growth of expenditure :—

	Increase of Revenue from 1892 to 1897.	Increase of Expenditure now allowed.
Bengal	9·6 per cent	10·9 per cent
Madras	14·9 per cent	8·9 per cent
Bombay	10·0 per cent	5·6 per cent

"In stating the increase of Revenue for Bengal, the Railway Revenue, alluded to below, is left out of account; and the figures for Madras and Bombay are based on the estimates made by the Government of India before the diminution caused by famine and plague.

"65. To a small extent in Madras, namely, in respect of its Land Revenue, the assignment of revenue is provisional and will be settled next cold weather. In the case of Bombay, we have had to postpone the final settlement also of Excise, Stamps, and Forests. But even with these heads remaining open for final determination next year, the settlement is sufficiently complete to be the basis of the exercise by the Local Governments of Provincial financial powers.

"66. As regards the effect on the Provincial accounts as compared with that of a continuation of the present assignments, the facts are—

(1) In Bengal we resume a special grant which fluctuated with the earnings of the Eastern Bengal Railway (which is not under Provincial Administration), and we give Rx. 269,400 in lieu of it. The Railway grant was given in 1892 as the equivalent of Rx. 320,000, though, if renewed now on the same terms, it would be worth to the Lieutenant-Governor very much more.

(2) In Madras the assignment is less than that of the 1892 settlement by Rx. 98,200 or Rx. 138,200, according as the Local Government's estimate of Land Revenue or that of the Government of India is ultimately adopted.

(3) In Bombay it is quite impossible to say what the difference is. If the Revenue in the future is to be as seriously reduced as the Government of Bombay estimates, the new settlement is practically a continuation of the old one. But we hope, when present troubles are over, to find the standard of Revenue much higher than the Government of Bombay puts it.

"67. It is necessary to add a few words as to the manner in which the Provincial accounts are affected by the famine expenditure. The established policy in such cases is that Local Funds must first be called upon to bear all the expenditure they reasonably can bear, and to 'direct their whole resources, subject only to the maintenance of absolutely necessary works in non-affected tracts, to afford relief;' thereafter the Local Governments must meet the demands upon them out of their Provincial balances. At the point where these are reduced below the standard required as working balances for the Provincial financial administrations, the Imperial Government has to step in, and bear the rest of the burden which, in the case of a great famine, is necessarily by far the largest share of it.

"68. In the Central and North-Western Provinces the Provincial balances, as already explained, are more than exhausted by reason of failure of revenue. In these cases not only will Imperial have to bear all the charges of famine, but it will have to make up, in addition, the deficit in the Provincial balance.

"69. Bombay is nearly as bad—its Provincial account has been hard hit by loss of revenue. It can bear, in Provincial and in Local account, only a few lakhs out of its famine expenditure, and all the rest has to be borne by Imperial.

" 70. Madras is fortunately only slightly affected by famine, and its revenues have suffered very little. Between its Provincial and its Local balances it will be able to bear the whole, or nearly the whole, of its famine expenditure.

" 71. In Upper Burma the famine expenditure, which is only 6 or 7 lakhs in each year, will be charged to Imperial this year and to Provincial next.

" 72. In Bengal only a small area is affected, and the general condition of the Province, as reflected in its Revenue Account, is one of prosperity. Its high balance which, if it had no famine expenditure to bear, would, on 31st March 1897, stand at Rx. 595,700, will be largely dispersed during this and next year by heavy famine expenditure. This sounds a little harder upon Bengal than it really is, for, as a matter of fact, this high balance is the produce, not of any Provincial revenues in the ordinary sense, but of the Imperial grant out of Railway Revenues, not under Bengal administration, which three successive good jute seasons have so enhanced as to give the province a profit, in the three last years, of Rx. 353,500. But I am afraid that this consideration will afford little consolation to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the financial misfortune which has overtaken both his finance and mine.

" 73. As the Estimates stand, after all the charges for famine are thus distributed, the Provincial balances are shewn upon 31st March 1898 as follows :—

	Rx.		Rx.
Central Provinces . .	*Nil.*	North-Western Provinces	*Nil.*
Burma . . .	140,900	Punjab . . .	36,100
Assam	85,800	Madras . . .	100,000
Bengal . . .	100,000	Bombay . . .	49,500

These will require some adjustment to the necessities of the several provinces, when we come to the end of the year; for the provinces cannot be left without a safe working balance at the very least. What this adjustment will be it is unnecessary now to discuss, for, as already explained, the estimates of famine outlay, though the best we can make, are very far from trustworthy, and the actual expenditure is determined by circumstances quite outside any control of ours. We therefore must wait until we can approximately close the account of the famine, and of the immediate disasters to Revenue which it brings in its train.

" Railway Construction.

" 74. In the last Financial Statement I mentioned that the question of Railway Extension was under the general consideration of the Government. A programme involving considerable outlay was explained to the Council by His Excellency the Viceroy on the Budget discussion on March 26th; and the question had been carefully considered in correspondence with the Secretary of State, how to raise the necessary money for the outlay, as the amount required went beyond the capacity of the Indian Money Market.

" 75. At the beginning of the year the Secretary of State gave formal approval to a programme of Railway Construction, either direct by Government or by Companies acting under guarantee of the Government, which covered about Rx. 28,000,000 of Railway expenditure to be spread over three years, of which 1896-97 was the first. For this 28 crores of expenditure we were to raise in India as much money as we thought we could conveniently borrow, and the rest was to be raised in England, either directly by the Secretary of State or by Companies acting under agreements with him. But the amount of 28 crores thus arranged for does not include the transactions of certain Companies whose relations with Government do not involve a direct guarantee by the latter, and which work under special terms (like the Bengal and North-Western Railway) or under what are

known as Branch Line terms. Nor does it include certain small transactions on Provincial account which are charged to Revenue.

" 76. The operations thus fall into three categories, namely,—

I.—State Railway Construction, for which money is found by Government aided by capital or debentures raised by two Companies,—the East Indian Railway Company and the Assam-Bengal Railway Company.

II.—Construction by Companies, under contract with Government, out of funds raised by the Companies, but supplemented in two cases by funds advanced at interest by the Government.

III.—Construction by Companies out of their own funds and outside the Government Accounts; and also construction by Branch Line Companies.

" There is a fourth category, *viz.*, the old Guaranteed Companies; and though some negotiations are pending in respect of new capital construction by them, they are not further alluded to in these figures.

" 77. These three categories account respectively for the following expenditure :—

	Revised, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.
	Rx.	Rx.
First Category	5,767,700	6,700,000
Second Category	2,990,600	3,430,000
Total on Government Account .	8,758,300	10,130,000
Third Category	2,470,200	3,283,800
TOTAL .	11,228,500	13,413,800

" These figures, it should be remembered, include expenditure in England as well as expenditure in India.

"(a) First Category.

" 78. The estimated expenditure of the two years, falling under the first category, is as follows :—

	Revised, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.
Money available by—	Rx.	Rx.
Grant under 48.—State Railway Construction .	3,819,900	5,838,600
East Indian Railway Company's Debentures .	1,437,000	662,100
Assam-Bengal Company's Capital and Debentures	510,800	199,300
TOTAL .	5,767,700	6,700,000

" The East Indian and Assam-Bengal are State Railways in the hands of Companies who have power to raise debentures, and in the case of the Assam-Bengal Company share capital also, in sterling, for construction purposes. The capital and debentures raised by these Companies are of course appropriated to their particular lines; but to the extent to which the raising of the money is in advance of its expenditure, the capital so raised diminishes for the time the total amount of construction for which money has to be charged direct on the Government Account of Capital Construction.

"79. The above money has been appropriated to the following construction, in which I have omitted separate specification of the smaller items :—

	Rx.	Rx.
State Agency—Open Lines—		
North-Western	435,000	37,700
Eastern Bengal	448,900	322,500
Other Lines	76,000	73,200
State Agency—Construction—		
Burma	166,000	...
East Coast	292,800	65,000
Godaveri Bridge	...	185,000
Rae Bareli-Benares	257,100	432,500
Mari-Attock	373,700	300,000
Mushkaf-Bolan	210,200	...
Kotri-Rohri	420,100	211,000
Bezwada-Madras	841,800	800,000
Southern Punjab	...	222,300
Other Lines	92,500	220,100
Companies' Agency—Open Lines—		
East Indian	680,000	1,200,000
Tirhoot	24,100	110,000
Other Lines	59,400	135,500
Companies' Agency—Construction—		
Assam-Bengal	1,170,600	1,330,000
Tirhoot Extensions	220,000	600,000
Other Lines	—500	...
Unappropriated	...	455,200
TOTAL	5,767,700	6,700,000

"80. The following is a statement of the principal items of expenditure included in this list :—

Eastern Bengal.—1896-97; Doubling of the line north of Ranaghat. 1897-98; Additional rolling-stock.

Burma.—This line was transferred to a Company, that is, to the second category, from September 1, 1896, and the further expenditure after that date is shewn there.

East Coast.—Is open for traffic from Bezwada to Cuttack, except the Godaveri Bridge.

Godaveri Bridge.—A commencement is being made of this work, which is to cost about 55 lakhs and will take two years to construct.

Rae Bareli-Benares.—The expenditure shewn will complete the line and open it for traffic.

Mari-Attock.—Will be approaching completion at end of 1897-98.

Mushkaf-Bolan.—Finished, including double line on the 1 in 25 gradients.

Kotri-Rohri.—1896-97; Open for traffic, excluding the Indus Bridge at Kotri. 1897-98; The Bridge will be completed.

Bezwada-Madras.—Will be approaching completion at the end of 1897-98.

Southern Punjab.—The expenditure is for the provision of rolling-stock, which falls upon the Government.

East Indian.—The expenditure is upon the Mogul-Sarai to Gya Branch, and for additional rolling-stock.

Assam-Bengal.—Open from Chittagong to Badarpore, and for 75 miles from Gauhati. The expenditure is chiefly on the hill section and on the northern section.

"(b) Second Category.

"81. The expenditure by Companies under contract with Government, other than the two above specified, are—

	Revised, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.
Companies' expenditure on the Government Accounts—	Rx.	Rx.
Burma	535,400	771,000
Bengal-Nagpur	715,200	1,190,400
Ditto (*a*)	842,500	938,000
Indian Midland	438,500	21,600
Ditto (*a*)	239,900	236,500
Bengal Central, Lucknow-Bareilly, Mysore, Southern Mahratta	219,100	272,500
TOTAL	2,990,600	3,430,000

(*a*) These are advances by the Government; the present arrangement in respect of the extensions of these two Railways being that the funds for expenditure in India are advanced by the Government.

"82. The following is a statement of the principal items :—

Burma.—The Mandalay-Kunlôn extension, of which 80 miles will be nearly ready at end of 1897-98 : also additional rolling-stock.

Bengal-Nagpur.—Construction is proceeding on the three branches, Sini to Midnapur, Midnapur to Cuttack, and Midnapur to Howrah. The bridging is very heavy.

Indian Midland.—The Sagar-Katni branch, to be opened by end of 1897-98.

"(c) Third Category.

"83. The expenditure under the third category is as follows :—

	Revised, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.
Companies' expenditure outside the Government Accounts and Branch Line Companies—	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal and North-Western	612,700	806,000
South Behar	110,000	326,500
Southern Punjab	1,295,200	724,600
Tapti Valley	94,000	850,000
Smaller Branch Lines	358,300	576,700
TOTAL	2,470,200	3,283,800

"84. The following are the principal items of expenditure :—

Bengal and North-Western.—The Ganges-Gogra Doab branch lines, and other minor extensions, of which 250 miles will be opened by end of 1897-98. The Gogra Bridge at Bahramghât, also to be opened by end of 1897-98. The Gogra Bridge at Tartipur only commenced.

South Behar.—Approaching completion by end of 1897-98.

Southern Punjab.—Expected to be opened about October or November 1897.

Tapti Valley.—Commenced.

" Remittance and Debt.

" 85. The following account shews in a shortened form the requirements of the Secretary of State ; the figures are drawn up so as to shew separately the transactions on account of Government, and the transactions arising out of the operations of Railway Companies :—

	Revised, 1896-97. £	Budget, 1897-98. £
Requirements on Government Account—		
Excess of expenditure on Revenue Account	15,561,200	15,915,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue	1,095,500	1,083,100
Net payments on Remittance Accounts, etc.	44,100	226,600
Total Requirements	16,700,800	17,225,200
Transactions of Railway Companies—		
Net receipts on account of Capital	3,877,200	2,455,500
Payments for Stores, etc.	2,136,700	3,273,700
Net Receipts	1,740,500	...
Net Outgoings	...	818,200
Net Funds required	14,960,300	18,043,400

" 86. The following figures shew the manner in which the above requirements have been or are to be financed :—

	Revised, 1896-97. £	Budget, 1897-98. £
By Council Bills	15,300,000	13,000,000
By addition to Permanent Debt	81,200	3,500,000
Temporary Debt—		
Reduction	—1,000,000	...
Addition	...	1,000,000
By reduction of Cash Balance	579,100	543,400
	14,960,300	18,043,400

" 87. It will be seen that Railway Companies took advantage of cheap money to raise a large amount of capital during 1896-97, and the amount provided for in the Budget was enhanced by a new arrangement made in the course of the year for the transfer of the Burma Railways to a Company : these receipts on Capital Account enabled the Secretary of State not only to meet with ease the reduction imposed on his drawings and alluded to in paragraph 33 above, but also to pay off a million of temporary debt without renewing it.

" The transaction in permanent debt in 1896-97 was the raising of a new loan, India 2½ per cent stock £2,400,000, which was used to pay off debentures nearly equal in amount.

" 88. For next year the requirements of the Secretary of State are considerably enhanced, as he has now to meet heavy charges of the Railway Companies

against the capital accumulated in 1896-97. On the other hand, our means of meeting his drawings in India are greatly limited, both by reason of the adverse circumstances of the year in respect of famine expenditure and by reason of the heavy Railway programme of expenditure. This last, as already fully explained, includes not only an unusually large amount of Railway construction on Government account, but also heavy outlay of Railway Companies, partly against these same receipts of Capital in last year's account.

"89. We intend to supplement our resources in India by borrowing four crores of rupees; but as will be seen from the Ways and Means Account in India in Part II of this Statement, we estimate that we will not be able, even with this, to meet more than £13,000,000 of drawings during the year.

"90. The Secretary of State is therefore obliged to have recourse to borrowing, and his present intention is to raise £3,500,000 of permanent debt, besides restoring the £1,000,000 by which in the current year he has diminished the temporary debt.

"91. These announcements of the amounts of Council Bill drawings and of debt to be raised are made with the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to vary the amounts as he may find occasion.

"92. Before passing from this subject I note that the year 1896-97 is remarkable as being the first in which the Government of India have secured for themselves the full benefit of the general reduction in the rate of interest. For the first time India sterling stock has been raised in England at 2½ per cent, and Indian rupee debt has been raised at 3 per cent, a premium having been obtained in each case. Moreover, we have also, in the contract for the transfer of the Burma Railways to a Company, been able for the first time to make the arrangements on the basis of a 2½ per cent guarantee.

"Conclusion.

"93. I concluded my statement last year with expressing the view that our financial prospects were 'now very much more hopeful;' although I 'refrained from any prophecies as to the future.' Our prospects are for the present marred by the occurrence of widespread famine, and of pestilence which is as yet confined within a narrow area. I can only now express the hope that a year hence these disasters will have passed away; and that as the deficits I am now obliged to declare are certainly much smaller than the losses due to famine and scarcity, we shall, when relieved from these misfortunes, resume that financial progress which they have interrupted."

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (EMERGENCY) LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enable local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies. He said:—"Hon'ble Members will see that this Bill has returned to the Council with an additional clause added to it. This clause makes quite clear the limits within which the Government from the first desired that the Bill should work. It is believed that the insertion of this clause will make the Bill acceptable to Hon'ble Members of Council."

BHOPAL COINAGE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill to facilitate the introduction as legal tender in Bhopal of current silver coin of the Government of India be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 26th March, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 19th March, 1897.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 12.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1897-98.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1897-98.

PART I.

GENERAL REVIEW.

1. I have the honour to present to the Council the Financial Statement for the year 1897-98; including in it, as usual, the closed Accounts for 1895-96, the Revised Estimates for 1896-97, and the Budget Estimates for 1897-98.

Accounts of 1895-96.

2. The Revised Estimates for 1895-96 closed last year with a surplus of Rx. 951,400. In the accounts this result has been improved by Rx. 582,598, the actual surplus of the year being Rx. 1,533,998.

The main differences were (1) that the principal heads of Revenue produced Rx. 240,641 more, (2) Railways produced a better net result by Rx. 163,432, (3) the Army net Expenditure was Rx. 213,054 less. The other differences are too small to require separate mention.

3. It has not been customary in the Financial Statements to give any detailed explanations with regard to the closed accounts of the previous year, for the simple reason that they are usually published in the fullest detail in the Annual Volume of Finance and Revenue Accounts long before the date of the Statement. In the present year they were published earlier than usual, namely, on January 9th, and it is sufficient to lay a copy on the table, and to refer Honourable Members to the analysis of them published in the *Gazette of India* last Saturday, as the Comptroller General's Appropriation Report.

Famine Charges.

4. Passing to the Revised Estimates for 1896-97 and the Budget Estimates for 1897-98, I call to remembrance what Sir E. Baring said in his Financial Statement for 1882-83, paragraph 92, when he referred to the Famine Insurance Policy: "We do not profess to finance for a surplus in a year of famine. When a serious famine occurs, it is inevitable that the Expenditure of the year should be greater than the Revenue." In commencing my Financial Statement of last year, I summed up the actual figures, up to date, of the Famine Insurance Account, but I little thought then that we were on the brink of the disaster for which, during so many years, we had been financially preparing, and that I would so soon have to announce the actual occurrence of the deficits, against which that account is the financial set-off.

5. I may repeat here the figures of 15 years' Famine Insurance, substituting the actual figures of 1895-96 for those which were shewn in last year's Statement:—

	Rx.
1. Spent upon actual Famine Relief	320,664
2. Spent upon construction of Protective Irrigation Works	1,813,841
3 Spent upon construction of Protective Railways . .	6,550,931
4. Spent in meeting interest upon the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways	3,631,450
5. Charged as reduction and avoidance of debt, that is, as famine surplus	5,327,299
	17,644,185

6. The effect of the Expenditure under headings 2, 3 and 4 is that for the present and all future famines we are so much better equipped with the means of meeting the demands arising out of scarcity, that we may reasonably hope to pass through the period of distress with far less expenditure than otherwise would have fallen upon us. In the two years 1876-77 and 1877-78 of the last great famine the Government of India spent under the head of Famine Relief Rx. 7,493,151; it will be seen that our present estimate for two years of a calamity, which is at any rate much more widely spread, is Rx. 5,606,900: and this difference is due to our far more adequate organization, of which no small part is the better equipment in the form of Railways and Canals, with which, as the Honourable Sir J. Woodburn pointed out in his speech in Council on October 15 last, we start. The figures I give of course very far from exhaust, in either case, the cost of the famine to the State; for the loss of Revenue—both ordinary Revenue and Railway Revenue—is very large indeed, and in a hundred different and smaller ways do famine and scarcity cause increases of State expenditure in all Departments.

7. The amount under head (5), Rx. 5,327,299, though charged in our past accounts as expenditure, has really been utilized either in purchase of our own debt, or in reduction of new loans and in the construction of Productive Works. If State Book-keeping as affecting our Revenue Account, were a continuous operation like the carrying forward of a Profit and Loss Account, instead of one meant to shew the results of each twelve months' operations taken by themselves, we would have to write off the cost of the present famine against this past charge of Rx. 5,327,299 before taking any part of it as a charge against the Revenues of the current year. It is necessary to bear this in mind, because one consequence of this method of stating our accounts is that in any total of surpluses and deficits, taken over a series of years which include a famine year, the total surplus so stated is less than the actual facts by the amount of the charge for reduction and avoidance of debt.

8. I shall have to deal separately with the effect of the famine and scarcity upon our ordinary Revenues and Expenditure; I state here only the totals of the estimated Expenditure upon direct famine relief. They amount to Rx. 1,965,700 in 1896-97 and Rx. 3,641,200 in 1897-98, total Rx. 5,606,900. The first of these figures is largely based on consideration of known actuals for part of the year, but in neither case can I put forward the figures as estimates in the sense in which we ordinarily use that term. Famine relief is administered upon certain definite principles, and on a system of test carefully laid down, and all I can say about the estimates of famine expenditure in the future, is that the figures are a summary of the best opinions which the Local Governments can give, as to the chances of the approaching spring crop, and of the crop due next autumn, and of the manner in which these crops, deficient, normal or abundant, will affect the multitudes, reckoned now by millions, who are at present compelled to seek relief at the hands of the State. In some parts of the distressed tracts the favourable prospects of the spring crop give ground for hope, that the necessities for famine relief will in a short while shew a marked diminution. In others, there is no hope of diminution till the autumn crop is harvested, and there may be any amount of increase. No past experience can serve as a guide in the solution of these difficulties of estimating. The figures must be taken for what they are worth; in some possible circumstances they may be found to be largely in excess of the actual expenditure; in other possible circumstances they may be found far

about 13 were spent upon [illegible] January the actual expenditure was 66 lakhs, of which year, a famine of very great intensity for its small area, and so quietly and

effectively managed by the Local Government that hardly anything was heard of it outside official circles. It is forgotten now in the presence of the greater calamity with which that same Government, as well as others, have to deal.

10. The amounts charged as famine relief are independent of very large advances under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Acts. But they include advances of another kind which have also been largely made by Government, namely, advances to Landholders for works to be conducted by them on Famine Relief principles for the employment of their famine-stricken tenants, in respect of which they undertake to reimburse something approaching to the actual value of the work.

The measure of the Land Improvement and Agricultural advances due to the famine may be judged from the following figures :—

	Land Improvement and Agricultural advances.			
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97, Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Central Provinces . .	81,100	36,800	103,000	110,000
Bengal	9,300	9,700	55,000	50,000
North-Western Provinces .	65,000	57,600	420,000	140,400
Punjab	18,700	28,400	89,000	50,000
Madras	28,000	20,400	50,000	25,000
Bombay	88,700	99,300	351,800	117,700
TOTAL .	290,800	252,200	1,068,800	493,100

11. The operations of the Opium Department, that is to say, its usual advances for wells and for cultivation, helped very largely towards the relief of the peasantry in the distressed tracts of the North-Western Provinces and of Bengal.

12. While speaking of the finances of famine, it is necessary to note an arrangement in which the Government of India takes part for enabling the Native Bandelkhand States to undertake the necessary expenditure for famine relief of their subjects. They have been hard hit by not one but two or three successive bad seasons, and find themselves in some cases without adequate funds to meet the expenditure. The arrangement made in these cases is that His Highness the Maharaja Sindia has agreed to lend funds to the Native States in question, the Government of India becoming guarantee for the loan and taking measures to ensure its ultimate repayment.

Revised Estimate of 1896-97.

13. The Budget Estimates of 1896-97 worked out to a surplus of Rx. 463,100. The Revised Estimates work out to a deficit of Rx. 1,986,900, but between these two figures there are so many differences of detail that it is better to set them out in a tabular form.

Estimates of 1896-97.

	Budget.	Revised.	Revised Better.	Revised Worse.
STERLING IN ENGLAND—				
Revenue . . . . . £	174,100	319,400	145,300	...
Expenditure . . . . . £	15,909,400	15,880,600	28,800	...
NET EXCHANGE ON ABOVE . . . . Rx.	11,729,000	10,270,400	1,459,500	...
	27,465,200	25,831,600	1,633,600	...
REVENUES IN INDIA—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue	26,003,300	23,609,200	...	2,394,100
Opium	6,895,300	6,386,700	...	508,600
Salt	8,700,000	8,438,200	...	261,800
Other Principal Heads of Revenue . .	23,525,600	23,413,400	...	112,200
Departmental Receipts, including Interest and Civil Works	6,782,900	7,078,400	295,500	...
Railways	21,582,800	20,159,600	...	1,423,200
Irrigation	2,883,300	3,200,700	317,400	...
Military Works	50,000	61,100	11,100	...
Army	803,600	836,300	32,700	..
	97,316,800	93,273,600	...	4,043,200
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA—				
Direct Demands on Revenues—				
Opium	2,593,900	2,503,900	90,000	...
Other	8,470,700	8,318,700	152,000	...
Interest	—960,300	—911,300	...	49,000
Civil Departments	19,096,100	19,089,500	6,600	...
Famine Relief	75,000	1,951,200	...	1,876,200
Protective Works	523,500	47,200	476,300	...
Railways	13,781,500	13,357,400	424,100	...
Irrigation	3,201,700	3,248,900	...	47,200
Military Works and Special Defences . .	1,254,900	1,138,100	116,800	...
Civil Works	4,757,800	4,708,100	49,700	...
Army	17,480,100	17,205,700	274,400	...
	70,274,900	70,057,400	...	382,500
PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—				
Deduction made for charges taken to Provincial and Local Balances	—886,400	—1,228,500	342,100	...
Surplus (+) Deficit (—) .	+103,100	—1,986,900	...	2,450,000

14. Of the better receipts in the English account, £68,900 represent premium obtained on issue of India 2½ per cent stock, and £27,500, interest on investment of cash balance. In the account of expenditure in England there are no differences of sufficient importance to require special mention.

15. The large difference under Exchange is due to the fact that the Budget Estimates were taken at 13·75*d.*, whereas the rate realized has been about 14·46*d.*

16. Under Land Revenue there is a very great falling-off, due to the fact that in the districts where the crops failed it was necessary to give large suspensions of revenue. The following figures shew in what provinces the falling-off has occurred, and in the first column of the statement I have shewn the figure which, upon the examination made for the purpose of the Provincial settlements, was established, in our opinion, as the existing standard of Land Revenue receipts, apart from circumstances of famine and distress:—

	Standard.* Rx.	Budget. Rx	Revised. Rx.	Difference. Rx.
India	150,000	150,000	151,800	+1,800
Central Provinces . .	844,800	864,600	660,000	—204,600
Burma—Upper . .	812,000	797,000	635,000	—162,000
„ Lower . .	1,759,300	1,760,000	1,780,000	+20,000
Assam	614,200	614,200	609,000	—5,200
Bengal	3,902,100	3,894,700	3,920,000	+25,300
North-Western Provinces	6,110,900	6,113,900	4,914,200	—1,199,700
Punjab . . .	2,464,000	2,457,100	2,362,200	—94,900
Madras . . .	5,380,000	5,601,700	5,207,700	—394,000
Bombay . . .	4,801,400	4,770,000	4,351,200	—418,800
	26,838,700	27,023,200	24,591,100	—2,432,100
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	...	929,900	891,900	—38,000
	...	26,093,300	23,699,200	—2,394,100

* These standard figures exclude "Local"; of which the only important figures are Rx. 220,000 in Madras and Rx. 15,000 in Bombay.

The losses, it will be seen, occur in the Central Provinces, in Upper Burma, very largely in North-Western Provinces, to a small extent in Punjab, and a considerable amount in Madras and Bombay. The whole loss of Rx. 2,394,100 may be put down as caused by the scarcity.

17. Opium shews in the above statement a falling-off of Rx. 508,600, both the Bengal prices and the export from Bombay being unfavourably affected by low prices in China. There is a slight saving on the Expenditure side in Opium, as the Budget Estimates provided for a better crop than was actually housed.

18. The loss on Salt, Rx. 261,800, may for the most part be put down as one of the consequences of scarcity. It is chiefly during the second-half of the year that the falling-off has taken place ; the receipts of the twelve months ending September 30th, 1896, were equal to the full Budget Estimate of Rx. 8,700,000.

19. Under other Revenue heads we almost always have to report a considerable advance in the Revised Estimates over the Budget figure. They would have shewn the same progress this year were it not for the falling-off in the North-Western Provinces and in Bombay, where the following losses are recorded :—

	North-Western Provinces.	Bombay.
Stamps	22,000	34,000
Excise	125,000	60,000
Provincial Rates	104,000	33,200
Forests	16,700	34,700
TOTAL .	267,700	161,900
	Rx. 429,600	

These losses again are due to the effects of famine, and in the case of the Stamp Revenue of Bombay, still more to the stoppage of trade in consequence of the plague. The Customs Revenue is on the whole slightly better than Budget.

20. Of the improvement under Departmental Receipts, Rx. 124,700 represents the premium received on the last loan (against which, under the same head of "Interest," there was a loss of Rx. 40,000 due by the Calcutta Port Commissioners and remitted), and Rx. 102,000 represents the increased gain on copper coinage, due to the very large issues of that coin in connection with Famine Relief Works. The gain on this coin is brought to credit as the coin passes into circulation.

21. The next great difference requiring explanation is in the Railway Receipts. Confining ourselves to consideration of the earnings of Railways only, we have the following figures :—

	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
State Railways—			
Accounts, 1895-96 . . .	18,558,294	9,040,836	9,517,458
Budget, 1896-97 . . .	18,321,700	9,010,800	9,310,900
Revised, 1896-97 . . .	17,524,700	8,825,000	8,699,700
Guaranteed Railways—			
Accounts, 1895-96 . .	6,255,131	2,979,893	3,275,238
Budget, 1896-97 . .	6,330,000	3,097,000	3,233,000
Revised, 1896-97 . . .	5,670,000	3,060,000	2,610,000

These figures give a falling-off of Rx. 611,200 on State Railways and Rx. 623,000 on Guaranteed, total Rx. 1,234,200, an amount which accounts for the differences shewn in the above statements of Rx. 1,423,200 worse on the Revenue side, and Rx. 424,100 better on the Expenditure side ; net Rx. 999,100. The lower receipts have saved us Rx. 142,000 in the payment of surplus profits, and the other Railway charges have also been less than the Budget Estimate. The principal contributors to the above losses are —

	Rx.
North-Western	140,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	117,500
Rajputana-Malwa	252,500
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	260,000
Great Indian Peninsula	310,000

22. The Eastern Bengal Railway, on the other hand, has gross receipts Rx. 180,000 better than Budget, owing largely to a favourable jute season.

23. Irrigation is the only head which in a year of drought shews an improvement. The net receipts are better than Budget by Rx. 269,500, the improvement being shared between the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

24. Passing to the figures on the Expenditure side, the heads Direct Demands on Revenues (other than Opium) and Civil Departments represent mostly charges regulated by sanctioned scale, and they shew the usual savings as compared with Budget. The excess expenditure under Interest is mostly a question of the distribution of this charge between ordinary debt and Railway debt. The heavy excess expenditure on Famine Relief requires no further explanation beyond what is given above. The saving on Protective Works is not a real one,—it merely means that the East Coast, including the Bezwada-Madras Railway, which is both a productive and a protective line, and which is charged to the Famine Grant when that grant is not otherwise appropriated, has this year to be transferred to the Capital Account of Railway Construction.

25. There is a considerable saving of Rx. 274,400 under Army Expenditure. The principal items included in this are—

	Rx.
Unspent out of the special grant of Rx. 494,900 for mobilization purposes, included in Budget	120,000
Savings in Exchange Compensation Allowances in consequence of better exchange	80,800
Savings in ordnance manufactures	75,000
Other very numerous savings on the grants (net)	240,600
TOTAL	516,400

Against this the rise in prices which set in in September has caused extra expenditure of Rx. 196,000, and excesses over established or estimated strength have caused excess charges of Rx. 46,000.

26. The "Provincial adjustment" is better by Rx. 342,100 ; translated into non-technical language, this means that the Provincial balances bear a share of the loss of Revenue and of the Expenditure (chiefly Famine Expenditure) included in the General Account, which is larger by Rx. 342,100 than they estimated, a year ago, they would have to bear. The total Provincial and Local Balances of 31st March 1897 stand as follows :—

	Budget, 1896-97. Rx.	Revised, 1896-97. Rx.
Provincial Balance	1,437,022	1,222,549
Local Balance	1,276,221	1,144,703
TOTAL	2,713,243	2,367,252

27. It may be well here to collect together the various items in these explanations which we have attributed to the effects of famine and scarcity—

	Rx.
Direct cost of Famine Relief	1,876,200*
Rise in prices in Army Expenditure	196,000
Loss of Revenue—	
Land Revenue	2,394,100
Salt Revenue	261,800
Other Revenues in North-Western Provinces and Bombay (excluding Stamp Revenue)	373,600
Loss of Railway Revenue (net)	1,234,200
TOTAL	6,335,900
Gain under Irrigation Revenue	269,500
NET RESULT	6,066,400

* Besides Rx. 14,500 for English Expenditure and Exchange thereon.

Of the above amount, Rx. 574,700 falls upon Provincial and Local Balances, leaving Rx. 5,491,700 to be borne by Imperial.

Loan Operations in 1896-97.

28. As announced in the last Financial Statement, a 3 per cent loan of four crores of rupees was offered for public tender upon June 22, and the tenders were received upon July 22. Money throughout the earlier part of the financial year was extremely cheap, the Bank rate in England being 2 per cent and in Calcutta 4 per cent from May 28 and 3 per cent from July 2. The price of paper ruled high, our 3½ per cent guaranteed loans being in April about R108-7, in May about R110-4, and June about R110-2. The loan was very largely tendered for and was placed at an average of R103-1-10½, the lowest accepted tender being R102-7, and the allotments were practically all paid up by the end of August.

29. It will be remembered that in our conversions of 1894 we offered to those holders of paper who accepted conversion, an equivalent amount of promissory notes on which 3½ per cent interest was guaranteed up till August 1904. Those who did not accept were afterwards offered, and most of them accepted, ordinary 3½ per cent paper without any guarantee. We considered ourselves therefore in a manner bound, if favourable opportunity offered, to convert the unguaranteed 3½ per cent paper, as otherwise it would necessarily be quite as good as the guaranteed. The amount of this ordinary 3½ per cent paper was—

(1) Outstanding of 1853-54	46,760
(2) „ 1893-94	3,500,000
(3) Accepted in conversions of 1894-95	2,138,190
TOTAL	5,684,950

30. Accordingly, after ascertaining that the operation of converting the outstanding unguaranteed 3½ per cent paper into the new loan would not be regarded by the holders of the new paper as in any way interfering with them, but would indeed rather help them by increasing the amount and the marketableness of the new loan, we notified this conversion upon September 4. The success of the new loan had established for the time a high price for securities of the Government of India, and the prospects of the conversion were favourable.

31. Rates held up, both in England and India, just long enough to enable the operation to be successfully closed. The Bank of England rate, which had stood at 2 per cent, from February 1894 was increased to 2½ per cent on September 10, 1896, and to 3 per cent upon September 24, and the rise was the signal for a depression in the value of our securities. When the final day came of tendering for conversion the amount that had been tendered came to Rx. 4,887,160, and Rx. 797,790 was left outstanding for discharge. Of this amount, Rx. 296,600 has been presented for payment up to the beginning of March.

32. Since money hardened in Calcutta in November, the price of the new 3 per cent paper has ruled below par, but this is partly due to the comparative absence of a market, as compared with the larger bulk of the 3½ per cent paper. Our present intention at least is to persevere with the 3 per cent rate, and by our future loans to increase its amount. We have now practically only two kinds of paper on the market, *viz.*, the 3½ per cent guaranteed till August 1, 1904, and the 3 per cent guaranteed until December 31, 1916. The amounts of these two kinds of debt are at present as follow: 3½ per cent Rx. 82,754,840, besides Rx. 8,159,500 held in the Currency Reserve; 3 per cent Rx. 8,887,160, besides Rx. 2,048,650 created during the year for issue to Currency as mentioned in the next section.

Rate of Exchange.

33. Last year closed with a re-action from a somewhat sudden rise in the rate of exchange to $14\frac{3}{4}d.$ During April and May the rate fell from $14\frac{3}{8}d.$ to $13\frac{13}{16}d.$ In June it recovered to $14\frac{5}{32}d.$, and from then till the middle of October the rate was very steady at about $14\frac{1}{8}d.$ and $14\frac{3}{16}d.$, the Secretary of State being very successful in selling his Bills. By the middle of October we had realized that a famine was upon us, and that it would be necessary, as a first step in meeting it, to make large suspensions of revenue and large agricultural advances. We were obliged, therefore, at very short notice to ask the Secretary of State to greatly reduce his drawings. And the result was that the rate of exchange and the Bank rate of interest both very sharply rose. The second week's drawing of October was at $14\frac{7}{32}d.$; the second week's drawing of November was at $15\frac{27}{32}d.$

34. This action on our part caused, I am afraid, grave inconvenience to mercantile circles in India; but it was not avoidable. It was only when the first ten days of October passed without bringing the desired rain, that famine was converted from a mere possibility into an almost certainty, and the area affected was so widespread that the case demanded the reservation of all our financial means. These we took the opportunity of strengthening by carrying out on December 17 a measure which had been under public discussion for over a year, *viz.*, the addition of two crores to our cash balances by the investment of part of the Currency Reserve. The exact figures of this operation were the issue of R2,04,86,500 stock of the 3 per cent Loan of 1896-97, at the rate of the day, R97-10 per cent, being R54-6 less than the full two crores. With this transaction the tenseness of the situation passed away; but the rate of exchange on the drawings never fell below 15 pence, as the Famine expenditure and prospects compelled the Secretary of State to reduce his drawings, and there came a heavy demand for remittance in connection with the Burma rice crop.

Budget Estimates, 1897-98.

35. Following my previous practice of abstaining from any speculation in exchange, I have taken the rate for the Budget Estimate at the same figure which has been realized in the year 1896-97, namely, 14·46 pence. It is impossible to say how trade and exchange may be affected by the very peculiar circumstances of the coming year. Made up upon this basis, the estimates of Revenue and Expenditure work out to a deficit of Rx. 2,464,000. It will be most convenient

in explaining the details to compare them with the Budget figures of 1896-97, rather than with the altogether peculiar figures of the Revised Estimates.

36. This comparison, made in the same form as adopted in paragraph 13 above, is as follows :—

Budget Estimates of 1897-98 compared with those of 1896-97.

	Budget, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1897-98 Better.	1897-98 Worse.
STERLING IN ENGLAND—				
Revenue . . . . . £	174,100	173,000	...	1,100
Expenditure . . . . . £	15,909,400	16,088,500	...	179,100
NET EXCHANGE ON ABOVE . . . . Rx.	11,729,900	10,504,200	1,225,700	...
	27,465,200	26,419,700	1,045,500	...
REVENUES IN INDIA—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue	26,093,300	25,646,200	...	447,100
Opium	6,895,300	5,816,200	...	1,079,100
Salt	8,700,000	8,734,000	34,000	...
Other Principal Heads of Revenue . . .	23,525,600	23,578,200	52,600	...
Departmental Receipts, including Interest and Civil Works	6,782,900	6,945,800	162,900	...
Railways	21,582,800	20,682,100	...	900,700
Irrigation	2,883,300	3,122,500	239,200	...
Military Works	50,000	50,000	...	...
Army	803,600	814,600	11,000	...
	97,316,800	95,389,600	...	1,927,200
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA—				
Direct Demands on Revenues—				
Opium	2,593,900	2,654,000	...	60,100
Other	8,470,700	8,520,400	...	49,700
Interest	—960,300	—961,900	1,600	...
Civil Departments	19,096,100	19,308,800	...	212,700
Famine Relief	75,000	3,641,200	...	3,566,200
Protective Works	523,500	25,000	498,500	...
Railways	13,781,500	13,752,000	29,500	...
Irrigation	3,201,700	3,110,000	91,700	...
Military Works and Special Defences .	1,254,900	1,207,300	47,600	...
Civil Works	4,757,800	4,398,200	359,600	...
Army	17,480,100	16,968,900	511,200	...
	70,274,900	72,623,900	...	2,349,000
PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT	—886,400	—1,190,000	303,600	...
Surplus (+) Deficit (−) .	+463,100	—2,464,000	...	2,927,100

37. The main increases of Expenditure in the English Account are—

(1) Increasing Interest payments which account for differences of £61,400 under Interest, and £99,100 under Railways.

(2) Increase of £37,700 under Superannuation Charges.

(3) There is an increase of £65,600 under Army Non-Effective Charges; but it is more than counterbalanced by a saving of £120,700 under Army Effective Charges, chiefly on account of Military Stores for India.

38. The deficiency under Land Revenue is heavy, namely, Rx. 447,100, and may be explained by saying that in Upper Burma, in the Central and the North-West Provinces, and in the Punjab, we do not at present expect to receive, during the coming year, nearly the full measure of Land Revenue. The deficiency comes in the beginning of the year, and is due entirely to the failure of crops. If a prosperous harvest should ensue next October and November, we may reasonably hope for much better results than those shewn in our Estimates.

39. Under Opium we are now suffering from the re-action which two years ago I pointed out to be inevitable. Scanty crops, and the high prices that follow

them for a time, give favourable financial results while they last, but the high prices kill the demand, and both the exports of Malwa opium fall off and smaller prices are realized upon the Bengal drug. The prospects of the coming season, looked at from the point of view of the Opium Department, are extremely favourable, but to our Budget Estimates they mean low prices realized upon the still scanty sales, and heavy outgoings in payment for the raw produce. The result is a falling-off which may be thus distributed :—

	Rx.
By lower prices realized on the Bengal sales . . .	877,500
By smaller export and lower duty in Bombay . . .	190,000

and on the Expenditure side—

By heavier payment to cultivators	60,100

40. Under other Revenue heads there are on the whole better results, though the influence of the famine is still shewn in a falling-off, under Excise, of Rx. 65,600, and under Provincial Rates, of Rx. 48,100.

41. The Departmental Receipts are expected to be somewhat better on the whole than in the Estimates of 1896-97. Post Office shews an advance of Rx. 56,600, more than covered, however, by an increased expenditure, and Telegraph shews worse results on both sides, partly because the advance in revenue has been less than expected, and partly because the rents charged to Railways for the use of wires and instruments have been reduced and it is intended to introduce certain improvements in respect of delivery of deferred messages.

42. Railways shew a great falling-off, as the traffic on them will be greatly affected as long as the effects of the present scarcity last. The following figures may be taken as a continuation of those stated in paragraph 21 above (Indian Accounts only) :—

Budget, 1897-98.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
State Railways . . .	18,023,400	9,027,300	8,996,100
Guaranteed Railways . .	5,740,000	3,110,000	2,630,000

43. On the Expenditure side the figures which require special explanation, in addition to the above remarks, are the following :—

Direct Demands on the Revenues.—Increase Rx. 49,700. The principal item is Rx. 36,900 under Forests, which is of the nature of commercial outlay intended to bring in a good return. The Forest Department are carrying out a scheme, long planned and elaborated, which involves considerable additions to the subordinate establishments engaged in conserving and working the Forests.

44. Civil Departments.—Increase Rx. 212,700. Of this, the principal items are Post Office Rx. 78,400 and Telegraph Rx. 44,700, due to normal expansion of the Departments; Jails Rx. 68,400, being the estimates which the Provincial Governments make of the consequence of increase of prices of food, and of the probable temporary increase of jail population in the distressed tracts; Police Rx. 70,500, due to continued pursuance of the plans for the reform of this Department, but also in some places the result of scarcity and distress; Superannuations, Rx. 28,200, an inevitable annual increase.

45. The heads of Famine and Railways have already been dealt with, and as explained in dealing with the Revised Estimates, the entry of Rx. 498,500, less expenditure on protective works, merely means that we shall not, in 1897-98, obtain from the Famine Grant the aid it usually gives towards expenditure on Capital Account. In view of the amounts provided for Famine Relief, it has not been considered necessary to make special provision for any expenditure which may be entailed on the Imperial Account by the plague.

46. Civil Works.—The less expenditure Rx. 359,600 is due to the restriction of programme by the various Local Governments enforced by the great reductions that Famine expenditure has made in their available balances.

47. Under Army, there is on the whole a less expenditure in India by Rx. 511,200. A fuller statement of the comparison between the Estimates of 1896-97 and 1897-98 would be the following:—

		1896-97.	1897-98.	1897-98 Better.
Mobilization Grant—				
England	£	51,200	*Nil.*	51,200
India	Rx.	494,900	100,900	394,000
Ordinary Grant—				
England	£	4,357,300	4,353,400	3,900
India	Rx.	16,985,200	16,868,000	117,200

The Mobilization Grant was a special one for 1896-97, and a comparatively small amount of expenditure under this head is admitted into the Estimates of 1897-98.

The principal features in the differences in the ordinary portion of the Estimates are: (1) the higher prices of food necessitate an increase of Rx. 399,300 in the Estimates of 1897-98; and (2) there will be a saving of Rx. 326,000 in consequence of the application of more favourable rates of exchange to the calculation of the allowances of officers and of British soldiers. There are further numerous savings and a few increases of charge for which I refer to Part II of the Statement.

Quinquennial Settlements of Provincial Finance.

48. The usual quinquennial investigations and settlements of Provincial finance were made in the course of the year. Our proposals on the subject were made to the Provincial Governments at the beginning of October, before the appearance of famine; and afterwards, when famine supervened, we considered that, as the arrangements depend, not upon the figures of any one year, but upon the general standard of Revenue and Expenditure, it would be sufficient to reserve the final settlement so far as it regarded Land Revenue and Excise and one or two other heads, in the Provinces severely affected by famine, but it was better to settle all other matters than to leave them in a condition of suspense. The settlement of these standards of existing Revenue and Expenditure is the necessary condition for the exercise by Local Governments of the financial authority entrusted to them, in the same sense as the settlement of the Budget Estimates determines the plan upon which our own financial administration is to be pursued for the next twelve months.

49. The first process in these settlements is the enquiry what is to be accepted as the proper amount of expenditure for which an assignment of Revenue is to be made. The expenditure may be stated in general language as that incurred in each province upon Civil Administration; the revenue and expenditure on account of Irrigation are also provincialized in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Madras, but this part of the arrangements need not be more specially referred to at present.

50. In two tabular Statements A and B appended to this part of the Financial Statement, I set forth in detail the estimates accepted for the expenditure in 1897, and compare them with the estimates of the same kind upon which the similar settlement was made in 1892. I may mention that we have not, or we practically have not, rejected any of the existing expenditure of the Provincial

Governments as requiring to be disallowed, as we find that the increases of scale of expenditure are sufficiently moderate. The details of the comparison are as follow:—

	Net Expenditure. 1892.	1897.	Increase per cent.
	Rx.	Rx.	
Central Provinces . .	653,300	710,700	8·8
Lower Burma . . .	1,064,600	1,206,100	13·3
Assam	467,600	564,900	20·8
Bengal	2,816,700	3,125,500	10·9
North-Western Provinces .	2,215,400	2,428,700	9·6
Punjab	1,384,600	1,537,300	11·0
Madras	2,054,800	2,238,600	8·9
Bombay	2,409,500	2,544,100	5·6
TOTAL .	13,066,500	14,355,900	9·9

It is fair to the Local Governments to notice that part of the above increase of expenditure was that which was entailed upon them by the allowances given in compensation for fall of exchange.

51. An examination of the Revenue side of the account shewed the following results:

The Central Provinces have been hard hit by two or three bad seasons, and they have been disappointed in the increase of revenue which they might reasonably have expected. We found it necessary to assign them a slightly higher amount than they would have got had the 1892 settlement continued in force. Their balance has been absorbed by their necessary expenditure somewhat exceeding their revenue, and their misfortunes of the current year have, quite apart from famine, entirely swept away their available resources. We reckon that we enhance their assignment by Rx. 29,200 a year; and we have also to make up a small deficit in their balance.

52. Assam shows a fairly progressive revenue, but it is, as Sir E. Baring said in 1882, "a poor province with many wants." We find that we might, upon the present revision, reduce its assignment of Revenue by a small amount, say Rx. 11,400. But we have adjudged it better to leave the Province this amount of surplus.

53. Burma (that is, in the present connection, Lower Burma only) is a young and rapidly progressive province. Its revenue (mainly its Land Revenue) increased during the past quinquennium by 13·9 per cent., and its expenditure has increased as above shown by 13·3 per cent. The above figures are independent of its Railway revenue, the Burma Railways having been, with a slight reservation, Provincial up till now. The Railway part of the 1892 settlement has been very profitable to the Local Government, which has maintained very high, though decreasing, balances throughout the five years. It finishes the present contract with a balance of Rx. 294,300. We have thought it desirable for the present to deprovincialize the Railways as they have now been made over to a Company, and some questions remain to be settled regarding their future administration; but otherwise Burma is only a little worse off (say Rx. 9,000 a year) than if the 1892 settlement had continued in force.

54. The Chief Commissioner—or in future, Lieutenant-Governor—takes over now provincial responsibility for Upper Burma in the same way as for Lower. The Estimate of Expenditure is shewn in the penultimate column of Table B, and sufficient Revenue has been assigned to meet it. I am afraid that the first effect

of this will be to use up part of the high balance with which the Chief Commissioner starts under his new settlement, in paying for famine relief in his new province, and also possibly in meeting some temporary loss of Revenue in it.

55. The Punjab is a politically important province, and it has shown during the last quinquennium only a moderate expansion of Revenue. The consequence is that its resources under the 1892 settlement have been found rather too narrow for the demands of its expenditure, and it has been obliged to reduce its Public Works grants somewhat below the needs of the province. Further, the failure of Revenue in the current year has reduced its balance below the authorized minimum. We find that we place it in a fair financial position if we concede to it, in addition to the Revenue assigned in 1892, an allowance about equal to the expenditure imposed on it by exchange compensation; and, when the famine account is closed, we shall have to make to it also, as to the Central Provinces, a grant in recoupment of its exhausted balances.

56. In the provinces with which I have as yet been dealing, we did not expect and we did not wish, to make a profit to the general account by reducing the amount of Revenue assigned to the Local Governments. Our examination satisfied us that their expenditure was already on a sufficiently limited scale, and that the whole, or nearly the whole, of the revenues assigned to them could be properly left at their disposal.

57. But we have also in the case of these provinces made another arrangement to their advantage. The revenues assigned for Provincial use are, as is well known, certain shares of the various heads of Revenue. These shares in the larger Provinces of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Madras are about equal, on the whole, to their net expenditure; but in the smaller ones, where the expenditure naturally bears a larger proportion to the revenue, they require to be supplemented by a grant which under present arrangements is a fixed amount. While the revenues increase, this fixed amount does not, and it thus results that, whereas in the big provinces, if the revenue increases by five per cent, the Local Governments have the power (temporarily or permanently, as the case may be) of increasing their expenditure by five per cent, yet in the smaller provinces an increase of revenue by five per cent only permits an increase of expenditure by, say, three per cent. This is the reverse of what ought to be, for the irresistible demands in the new provinces are proportionally greater than in the old ones. We have therefore in the newer provinces enhanced the shares of some of the assigned revenues, by reducing *per contra* the fixed amounts granted in addition to the variable shares. In this way we have given the Punjab ·4 and the Central Provinces ·5, of its Land Revenue, instead of ·25 only. In Burma, which, with Upper Burma now added, has a very large expenditure as compared with its revenue, and also probably considerable demands, and from which we have for the present withdrawn the Railway Revenue, we have found it necessary, in pursuance of this purpose, to raise the share of Land Revenue as high as two-thirds, and we have given it also half its Excise instead of one-quarter only.

58. The state of Provincial finance in the North-Western Provinces had begun to give us anxiety, even before the outbreak of famine. Sir E. Baring in 1882 pronounced (Financial Statement of 1882, paragraph 58), as the result of an enquiry made under his orders, that nowhere in India is a reduction of taxation more required than in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and he took certain measures for that reduction which, for reasons fully explained in this Council at the time, were partly reversed in 1889. It is therefore perhaps not unnatural that the Revenue of these Provinces has shewn very little expansiveness. There is a certain advance in its Land Revenue as districts come under

resettlement, but it is rather backward, or at any rate non-progressive, in respect of Excise and other Revenue. At all events its revenue from 1892 to 1897 has advanced only about 2 per cent,—much less than that of any other Province.

59. Now, the settlement of 1892 left the North-Western Provinces with less of revenue than was necessary for its standard of expenditure. The reasons for this I need not mention, but it was intended that five lakhs of its admitted expenditure should be met by reduction of balance.

60. There is also one feature peculiar to the North-Western Provinces Provincial account. It is dependent to the extent of 30 or 35 lakhs of rupees a year upon the net revenue of irrigation canals. Now, one year, very recently, there were unusually good cold weather rains, and the people did not want water from the canals; the result was that the Government of the North-Western Provinces lost 20 lakhs upon its Irrigation account, and I need not say that no Provincial account can stand a loss of that magnitude. True, in this last year of drought, the 20 lakhs have come back to it in the Irrigation account, but the losses under Land Revenue and other heads are so enormous as to swamp this particular gain, and the North-Western Provinces account finishes this year, without reckoning any famine charges, with a debtor balance of Rx. 200,800 which of course we have to make up by a grant out of Imperial. Grants like this, I may remark, are not shown on the face of our accounts: they are made by redistributing the Land Revenue between the Imperial and Provincial columns.

61. We have carefully reviewed the requirements of the Province in the way of expenditure, and we have come to the conclusion that we must enhance its assignment by nearly as much again as the five lakhs by which the assignment of 1892 fell short of the admitted standard of expenditure.

62. We have, in addition to this, made it a grant of four lakhs for the year 1897-98 to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to establish his District Funds on a financially independent basis; this step, which has been long ago accomplished in every other Province in India, not having yet been carried out in the North-Western Provinces.

63. We come now to the important and wealthy maritime Provinces of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, towards which the commercial wealth and the industrial progress of India tend to accumulate. To them we naturally look for obtaining the means for that redistribution of resources which, to again quote Sir E. Baring's Financial Statement of 1882, is one of the objects of the quinquennial revisions, "It is indeed obvious," he said, "that in view of the manifold demands on the Imperial treasury, and the necessity for affording relief to provinces whose means are straitened, the Government of India cannot forego all its claims on the increments of revenue which arise from the growing wealth and prosperity of the country." The mention of the balances of the Provincial Account in these three great provinces, from 31st March 1892 onwards, will show that they may reasonably expect, with a slightly smaller assignment of revenue than at present, to continue their past career of financial prosperity. The Balances in Bengal were, in lakhs of rupees, 23½, 22½, 26, 43, 58; in Madras 42, 26, 29, 38½, 43; in Bombay 41, 38, 40, 30, 40; and since in each case the Local Government was at liberty to estimate for the expenditure of all excess over 20 lakhs, it may be taken that their present scale of expenditure is not the result of any specially enforced economy.

64. We have carefully examined both the revenue and the expenditure of each of these Provinces, and we propose to allow in the present assignment for

the actually existing scale of expenditure. The following figures compare the rate of growth of revenue with that of growth of expenditure :—

	Increase of Revenue from 1892 to 1897.	Increase of Expenditure now allowed.
Bengal	9·6 per cent	10·9 per cent
Madras	14·9 per cent	8·9 per cent
Bombay	10·0 per cent	5·6 per cent

In stating the increase of Revenue for Bengal, the Railway Revenue, alluded to below, is left out of account; and the figures for Madras and Bombay are based on the estimates made by the Government of India before the diminution caused by famine and plague.

65. To a small extent in Madras, namely, in respect of its Land Revenue, the assignment of revenue is provisional and will be settled next cold weather. In the case of Bombay, we have had to postpone the final settlement also of Excise, Stamps, and Forests. But even with these heads remaining open for final determination next year, the settlement is sufficiently complete to be the basis of the exercise by the Local Governments of Provincial financial powers.

66. As regards the effect on the Provincial accounts as compared with that of a continuation of the present assignments, the facts are—

(1) In Bengal we resume a special grant which fluctuated with the earnings of the Eastern Bengal Railway (which is not under Provincial Administration), and we give Rx. 269,400 in lieu of it. The Railway grant was given in 1892 as the equivalent of Rx. 320,000, though, if renewed now on the same terms, it would be worth to the Lieutenant-Governor very much more.

(2) In Madras the assignment is less than that of the 1892 settlement by Rx. 98,200 or Rx. 138,200, according as the Local Government's estimate of Land Revenue or that of the Government of India is ultimately adopted.

(3) In Bombay it is quite impossible to say what the difference is. If the Revenue in the future is to be as seriously reduced as the Government of Bombay estimates, the new settlement is practically a continuation of the old one. But we hope, when present troubles are over, to find the standard of Revenue much higher than the Government of Bombay puts it.

67. It is necessary to add a few words as to the manner in which the Provincial accounts are affected by the famine expenditure. The established policy in such cases is that Local Funds must first be called upon to bear all the expenditure they reasonably can bear, and to "direct their whole resources, subject only to the maintenance of absolutely necessary works in non-affected tracts, to afford relief;" thereafter the Local Governments must meet the demands upon them out of their Provincial balances. At the point where these are reduced below the standard required as working balances for the Provincial financial administrations, the Imperial Government has to step in, and bear the rest of the burden which, in the case of a great famine, is necessarily by far the largest share of it.

68. In the Central and North-Western Provinces the Provincial balances, as already explained, are more than exhausted by reason of failure of revenue. In these cases not only will Imperial have to bear all the charges of famine, but it will have to make up, in addition, the deficit in the Provincial balance.

69. Bombay is nearly as bad—its Provincial account has been hard hit by loss of revenue. It can bear, in Provincial and in Local account, only a few lakhs out of its famine expenditure, and all the rest has to be borne by Imperial.

70. Madras is fortunately only slightly affected by famine, and its revenues have suffered very little. Between its Provincial and its Local balances it will be able to bear the whole, or nearly the whole, of its famine expenditure.

71. In Upper Burma the famine expenditure, which is only 6 or 7 lakhs in each year, will be charged to Imperial this year and to Provincial next.

72. In Bengal only a small area is affected, and the general condition of the Province, as reflected in its Revenue Account, is one of prosperity. Its high balance which, if it had no famine expenditure to bear, would, on 31st March 1897, stand at Rx. 595,700, will be largely dispersed during this and next year by heavy famine expenditure. This sounds a little harder upon Bengal than it really is, for, as a matter of fact, this high balance is the produce, not of any Provincial revenues in the ordinary sense, but of the Imperial grant out of Railway Revenues, not under Bengal administration, which three successive good jute seasons have so enhanced as to give the province a profit, in the three last years, of Rx. 353,500. But I am afraid that this consideration will afford little consolation to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the financial misfortune which has overtaken both his finance and mine.

73. As the Estimates stand, after all the charges for famine are thus distributed, the Provincial balances are shewn upon 31st March 1898 as follows :—

	Rx.		Rx.
Central Provinces . .	*Nil.*	North-Western Provinces	*Nil.*
Burma . . .	140,900	Punjab . . .	36,100
Assam	85,800	Madras . . .	100,000
Bengal . . .	100,000	Bombay . . .	49,500

These will require some adjustment to the necessities of the several provinces, when we come to the end of the year; for the provinces cannot be left without a safe working balance at the very least. What this adjustment will be it is unnecessary now to discuss, for, as already explained, the estimates of famine outlay though the best we can make, are very far from trustworthy, and the actual expenditure is determined by circumstances quite outside any control of ours. We therefore must wait until we can approximately close the account of the famine, and of the immediate disasters to Revenue which it brings in its train.

Railway Construction.

74. In the last Financial Statement I mentioned that the question of Railway Extension was under the general consideration of the Government. A programme involving considerable outlay was explained to the Council by His Excellency the Viceroy on the Budget discussion on March 26th; and the question had been carefully considered in correspondence with the Secretary of State, how to raise the necessary money for the outlay, as the amount required went beyond the capacity of the Indian Money Market.

75. At the beginning of the year the Secretary of State gave formal approval to a programme of Railway Construction, either direct by Government or by Companies acting under guarantee of the Government, which covered about Rx. 28,000,000 of Railway expenditure to be spread over three years, of which 1896-97 was the first. For this 28 crores of expenditure we were to raise in India as much money as we thought we could conveniently borrow, and the rest was to be raised in England, either directly by the Secretary of State or by Companies acting under agreements with him. But the amount of 28 crores thus arranged for does not include the transactions of certain Companies whose relations with Government do not involve a direct guarantee by the latter, and which work under special terms (like the Bengal and North-Western Railway) or under what are

known as Branch Line terms. Nor does it include certain small transactions on Provincial account which are charged to Revenue.

76. The operations thus fall into three categories, namely,—

I.—State Railway Construction, for which money is found by Government aided by capital or debentures raised by two Companies,—the East Indian Railway Company and the Assam-Bengal Railway Company.

II.—Construction by Companies, under contract with Government, out of funds raised by the Companies, but supplemented in two cases by funds advanced at interest by the Government.

III.—Construction by Companies out of their own funds and outside the Government Accounts; and also construction by Branch Line Companies.

There is a fourth category, *viz.*, the old Guaranteed Companies; and though some negotiations are pending in respect of new capital construction by them, they are not further alluded to in these figures.

77. These three categories account respectively for the following expenditure :—

	Revised, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.
	Rx	Rx.
First Category	5 767,700	6,700,000
Second Category	2,990,600	3,430,000
Total on Government Account .	8,758,300	10,130,000
Third Category	2,470,200	3,283,800
TOTAL .	11,228,500	13,413,800

These figures, it should be remembered, include expenditure in England as well as expenditure in India.

(a) First Category.

78. The estimated expenditure of the two years, falling under the first category, is as follows :—

	Revised, 1896 97.	Budget, 1897-98.
Money available by—	Rx.	Rx.
Grant under 48.—State Railway Construction .	3,819,900	5,838,600
East Indian Railway Company's Debentures .	1,437,000	662,100
Assam-Bengal Company's Capital and Debentures	510,800	199,300
TOTAL .	5,767,700	6,700,000

The East Indian and Assam-Bengal are State Railways in the hands of Companies who have power to raise debentures, and in the case of the Assam-Bengal Company share capital also, in sterling, for construction purposes. The capital and debentures raised by these Companies are of course appropriated to their particular lines; but to the extent to which the raising of the money is in advance of its expenditure, the capital so raised diminishes for the time the total amount of construction for which money has to be charged direct on the Government Account of Capital Construction.

79. The above money has been appropriated to the following construction, in which I have omitted separate specification of the smaller items :—

	Rx.	Rx.
State Agency—Open Lines—		
North-Western	435,000	37,700
Eastern Bengal	448,900	322,500
Other Lines	76,000	73,200
State Agency—Construction—		
Burma	166,000	...
East Coast	292,800	65,000
Godaveri Bridge	...	185,000
Rae Bareli-Benares	257,100	432,500
Mari-Attock	373,700	300,000
Mushkaf-Bolan	210,200	...
Kotri-Rohri	420,100	211,000
Bezwada-Madras	841,800	800,000
Southern Punjab	...	222,300
Other Lines	92,500	220,100
Companies' Agency—Open Lines—		
East Indian	680,000	1,200,000
Tirhoot	24,100	110,000
Other Lines	59,400	135,500
Companies' Agency—Constructio :—		
Assam-Bengal	1,170,600	1,330,000
Tirhoot Extensions	220,000	600,000
Other Lines	—500	...
Unappropriated	...	455,200
TOTAL	5,767,700	6,700,000

80. The following is a statement of the principal items of expenditure included in this list :—

Eastern Bengal.—1896-97; Doubling of the line north of Ranaghat. 1897-98; Additional rolling-stock.

Burma.—This line was transferred to a Company, that is, to the second category, from September 1, 1896, and the further expenditure after that date is shewn there.

East Coast.—Is open for traffic from Bezwada to Cuttack, except the Godaveri Bridge.

Godaveri Bridge.—A commencement is being made of this work, which is to cost about 55 lakhs and will take two years to construct.

Rae Bareli-Benares.—The expenditure shewn will complete the line and open it for traffic.

Mari-Attock.—Will be approaching completion at end of 1897-98.

Mushkaf-Bolan.—Finished, including double line on the 1 in 25 gradients.

Kotri-Rohri.—1896-97; Open for traffic, excluding the Indus Bridge at Kotri. 1897-98; The Bridge will be completed.

Bezwada-Madras.—Will be approaching completion at the end of 1897-98.

Southern Punjab.—The expenditure is for the provision of rolling-stock, which falls upon the Government.

East Indian.—The expenditure is upon the Mogul-Sarai to Gya Branch, and for additional rolling-stock.

Assam-Bengal.—Open from Chittagong to Badarpore, and for 75 miles from Gauhati. The expenditure is chiefly on the hill section and on the northern section.

(b) Second Category.

81. The expenditure by Companies under contract with Government, other than the two above specified, are—

	Revised, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.
Companies' expenditure on the Government Accounts—	Rx.	Rx.
Burma	535,400	771,000
Bengal-Nagpur	715,200	1,190,400
Ditto (*a*)	842,500	938,000
Indian Midland	438,500	21,600
Ditto (*a*)	239,900	236,500
Bengal Central, Lucknow-Bareilly, Mysore, Southern Mahratta	219,100	272,500
TOTAL	2,990,600	3,430,000

(*a*) These are advances by the Government; the present arrangement in respect of the extensions of these two Railways being that the funds for expenditure in India are advanced by the Government.

82. The following is a statement of the principal items :—

Burma.—The Mandalay-Kunlôn extension, of which 80 miles will be nearly ready at end of 1897-98 : also additional rolling-stock.

Bengal-Nagpur.—Construction is proceeding on the three branches, Sini to Midnapur, Midnapur to Cuttack, and Midnapur to Howrah. The bridging is very heavy.

Indian Midland.—The Sagar-Katni branch, to be opened by end of 1897-98.

(c) Third Category.

83. The expenditure under the third category is as follows :—

Companies' expenditure outside the Government Accounts and Branch Line Companies—	Revised, 1896-97. Rx.	Budget, 1897-98. Rx.
Bengal and North-Western	612,700	806,000
South Behar	110,000	326,500
Southern Punjab	1,295,200	724,600
Tapti Valley	94,000	850,000
Smaller Branch Lines	358,300	576,700
TOTAL	2,470,200	3,283,800

84. The following are the principal items of expenditure :—

Bengal and North-Western.—The Ganges-Gogra Doab branch lines, and other minor extensions, of which 250 miles will be opened by end of 1897-98. The Gogra Bridge at Bahramghât, also to be opened by end of 1897-98. The Gogra Bridge at Tartipur only commenced.

South Behar.—Approaching completion by end of 1897-98.

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Unappropriated	...	455,200
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South Behar.—Approaching completion by end of 1897-98.

Southern Punjab.—Expected to be opened about October or November 1897.

Tapti Valley.—Commenced.

Remittance and Debt.

85. The following account shews in a shortened form the requirements of the Secretary of State; the figures are drawn up so as to shew separately the transactions on account of Government, and the transactions arising out of the operations of Railway Companies:—

	Revised, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.
Requirements on Government Account—	£	£
Excess of expenditure on Revenue Account	15,561,200	15,915,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue	1,095,500	1,083,100
Net payments on Remittance Accounts, etc.	44,100	226,600
Total Requirements	16,700,800	17,225,200
Transactions of Railway Companies—		
Net receipts on account of Capital	3,877,200	2,155,500
Payments for Stores, etc.	2,136,700	3,273,700
Net Receipts	1,740,500	...
Net Outgoings	...	818,200
Net Funds required	14,960,300	18,043,400

86. The following figures shew the manner in which the above requirements have been or are to be financed:—

	Revised, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.
	£	£
By Council Bills	15,300,000	13,000,000
By addition to Permanent Debt	81,200	3,500,000
Temporary Debt—		
Reduction	−1,000,000	...
Addition	...	1,000,000
By reduction of Cash Balance	579,100	543,400
	14,960,300	18,043,400

87. It will be seen that Railway Companies took advantage of cheap money to raise a large amount of capital during 1896-97, and the amount provided for in the Budget was enhanced by a new arrangement made in the course of the year for the transfer of the Burma Railways to a Company: these receipts on Capital Account enabled the Secretary of State not only to meet with ease the reduction imposed on his drawings and alluded to in paragraph 33 above, but also to pay off a million of temporary debt without renewing it.

The transaction in permanent debt in 1896-97 was the raising of a new loan, India 2½ per cent stock £2,400,000, which was used to pay off debentures nearly equal in amount.

88. For next year the requirements of the Secretary of State are considerably enhanced, as he has now to meet heavy charges of the Railway Companies

against the capital accumulated in 1896-97. On the other hand, our means of meeting his drawings in India are greatly limited, both by reason of the adverse circumstances of the year in respect of famine expenditure and by reason of the heavy Railway programme of expenditure. This last, as already fully explained, includes not only an unusually large amount of Railway construction on Government account, but also heavy outlay of Railway Companies, partly against these same receipts of Capital in last year's account.

89. We intend to supplement our resources in India by borrowing four crores of rupees; but as will be seen from the Ways and Means Account in India in Part II of this Statement, we estimate that we will not be able, even with this, to meet more than £13,000,000 of drawings during the year.

90. The Secretary of State is therefore obliged to have recourse to borrowing, and his present intention is to raise £3,500,000 of permanent debt, besides restoring the £1,000,000 by which in the current year he has diminished the temporary debt.

91. These announcements of the amounts of Council Bill drawings and of debt to be raised are made with the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to vary the amounts as he may find occasion.

92. Before passing from this subject I note that the year 1896-97 is remarkable as being the first in which the Government of India have secured for themselves the full benefit of the general reduction in the rate of interest. For the first time India sterling stock has been raised in England at 2½ per cent, and Indian rupee debt has been raised at 3 per cent, a premium having been obtained in each case. Moreover, we have also, in the contract for the transfer of the Burma Railways to a Company, been able for the first time to make the arrangements on the basis of a 2½ per cent guarantee.

Conclusion.

93. I concluded my statement last year with expressing the view that our financial prospects were "now very much more hopeful;" although I "refrained from any prophecies as to the future." Our prospects are for the present marred by the occurrence of widespread famine, and of pestilence which is as yet confined within a narrow area. I can only now express the hope that a year hence these disasters will have passed away; and that as the deficits I am now obliged to declare are certainly much smaller than the losses due to famine and scarcity, we shall, when relieved from these misfortunes, resume that financial progress which they have interrupted.

Table A.

PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1892.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Heads of Expenditure.	Central Provinces.	Lower Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
3.—Land Revenue	11,62	20,20	9,22	33,39	44,56	23,24	45,71	54,38	2,42,32
9.—Customs	...	1,66	...	5,48	...	...	1,62	...	8,76
15.—Post Office	59	50	1	...	...	1,02	1,07	1,05	4,24
18.—General Administration	3,90	6,80	2,57	15,42	12,56	9,78	9,44	13,61	74,08
19A.—Courts of Law	8,41	12,47	5,50	84,27	44,63	29,05	44,03	44,02	2,72,38
19B.—Jails	6,02	8,49	1,16	21,50	13,00	8,92	8,60	6,29	73,92
20.—Police	13,93	28,07	11,94	57,92	39,04	37,08	40,26	50,01	2,78,25
21.—Marine	...	2,72	1,02	8,68	...	...	19	41	13,02
22.—Education	4,67	3,09	1,87	25,25	4,24	7,75	14,29	16,50	77,66
24.—Medical	2,73	2,20	1,80	15,78	6,39	5,55	10,77	13,25	58,56
25.—Political	18	...	81	22	7	...	75	343	5,46
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	49	76	7	3,07	1,69	83	3,32	1,98	12,21
29.—Superannuation, etc	2,30	2,44	72	15,73	17,00	8,55	14,00	15,55	76,11
30.—Stationery and Printing	1,78	4,39	61	9,06	5,26	4,13	7,48	6,44	39,15
32.—Miscellaneous	45	38	44	2,12	1,28	44	1,35	2,27	8,73
45.—Civil Works	15,96	20,87	11,03	31,44	29,50	26,78	20,10	30,78	1,86,46
Contributions from Provincial to Local	60	1	1,90	6,45	24,46	—4,33	74	4,65	34,48
Miscellaneous Adjustments	—19	—78	—41	82	76	11	32	27	90
Lump Additions	..	2,00	...	50	3,00	...	1,00	2,00	8,50
Total	73,41	1,16,36	50,20	3,37,12	2,47,44	1,58,90	2,25,04	2,60,89	14,75,30
Receipts under Expenditure Heads.									
VII.—Customs	...	25	...	50	...	...	30	...	1,11
XIII.—Post Office	10	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	12
XVIA.—Courts of Law	1,32	2,74	79	8,50	5,15	4,70	5,70	4,00	32,90
XVIB.—Jails	3,52	2,82	58	10,05	3,93	2,18	1,90	2,15	27,13
XVII.—Police	27	14	68	4,66	3,69	6,38	4,20	3,55	23,57
XVIII.—Marine	...	2,44	...	8,93		...	3	65	12,05
XIX.—Education	1,38	14	44	5,70	70	14	1,37	2,73	12,00
XX.—Medical	3	17	1	1,50	7	23	73	1,12	3,86
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	11	2	...	1,54	1,02	37	1,49	34	4,89
XXII.—Superannuation, etc.	8	2	2	68	31	61	33	2,34	4,39
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	22	15	2	1,36	56	75	1,06	62	4,74
XXV.—Miscellaneous	45	35	43	7,97	2,36	1,38	1,38	59	14,91
XXXII.—Civil Works	63	66	47	4,00	8,11	3,68	1,07	7,85	20,47
Total	8,11	0,90	3,44	55,45	25,90	20,44	19,56	25,04	1,68,74
Net Expenditure	65,33	1,06,46	46,76	2,81,67	2,21,54	1,38,46	2,05,48	2,40,95	13,06,65

Table B.

PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1897.

(In thousands of rupees.)

	Central Provinces.	Lower Burma	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras	Bombay.	Total, excluding Upper Burma.	Upper Burma.	Total, including Upper Burma.
HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.											
3.—Land Revenue	11,81	22,97	9,59	38,31	42,67	26,78	48,40	51,72	2,55,15	20,36	2,75,51
9.—Customs	...	2,41	...	8,07	...	...	2,46	...	12,94	...	12,94
15.—Post Office	73	50	2	10	..	1,63	1,02	1,73	5,03	...	5,03
18.—General Administration	5,01	7,55	2,89	17,22	13,60	10,47	9,93	14,61	81,28	2,18	83,46
19A.—Courts of Law	9,99	15,28	6,15	89,31	52,56	32,95	46,92	46,68	2,99,85	8,91	3,08,76
19B.—Jails	5,70	9,69	1,02	22,06	15,70	9,54	10,51	6,73	80,95	3,05	84,00
20.—Police	14,63	31,24	15,47	61,00	50,07	39,48	46,04	53,20	3,11,13	58,45	3,69,58
21.—Marine	...	3,22	80	8,86	...	...	40	41	13,69	4,00	17,69
22.—Education	3,90	4,47	1,99	20,76	7,01	7,71	16,79	18,21	86,84	1,93	88,77
24.—Medical	3,24	2,66	2,36	18,66	7,64	6,25	13,07	16,00	69,88	2,00	71,88
25.—Political	44	...	1,73	22	6	...	84	3,65	6,94	...	6,94
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	60	55	11	4,51	1,83	1,15	4,20	2,25	15,20	48	15,68
29.—Superannuation, etc.	2,90	3,35	1,00	19,74	20,70	9,99	15,52	18,44	91,64	75	92,39
30.—Stationery and Printing	1,93	5,60	1,00	11,22	6,63	4,85	9,00	8,10	48,33	25	48,58
32.—Miscellaneous	74	62	62	2,52	1,14	65	1,52	2,08	9,89	23	10,12
45.—Civil Works	15,00	23,47	14,35	32,44	27,80	27,30	22,00	31,66	1,94,02	30,00	2,24,02
Contributions from Provincial to Local.	1,00	—1,50	1,90	6,45	24,65	—6,30	79	4,05	31,55	...	31,55
Miscellaneous Adjustments.	...	...	...	20	16	33	...	..	69	—71	—2
Lump Addition	...	...	1,14	...	...	1,27	1,50		3,91	...	3,91
TOTAL	77,62	1,31,99	62,14	3,07,65	2,72,22	1,74,06	3,50,91	2,82,32	16,18,91	1,31,88	17,50,79
RECEIPTS UNDER EXPENDITURE HEADS.											
VII.—Customs	...	20	...	91	...	...	73	...	1,84	...	1,84
XIII.—Post Office	14	..	...	5	...	11	...	...	30	...	30
XVIA.—Courts of Law	1,40	3,22	96	8,80	5,66	4,00	7,40	4,19	35,63	1,43	37,06
XVIB.—Jails	2,68	2,50	65	8,58	5,05	1,91	4,26	1,80	27,49	90	28,39
XVII.—Police	17	55	1,96	97	4,43	6,53	4,41	4,10	24,21	1,56	25,77
XVIII.—Marine	...	2,80	...	9,35	...	...	...	64	12,79	2	12,81
XIX.—Education	34	15	46	5,69	99	33	1,93	3,15	13,04	2	13,06
XX.—Medical	5	10	2	2,05	29	28	22	1,31	5,41	1	5,42
XXI.—Scientific Departments	12	1	...	2,45	1,16	43	2,13	24	6,51	4	6,55
XXIIa—Superannuation, etc.	12	12	4	68	55	41	47	2,31	4,70	0	4,70
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	28	21	2	1,32	1,09	77	1,38	70	5,77	...	5,77
XXV.—Miscellaneous	71	50	57	9,25	2,22	1,39	1,54	56	17,10	8	17,18
XXXII.—Civil Works	54	90	67	4,00	7,91	4,20	1,58	8,73	28,53	46	28,99
TOTAL	6,55	11,38	5,65	55,10	29,35	20,33	27,05	27,91	1,83,32	4,58	1,87,90
NET EXPENDITURE	71,07	1,20,61	56,49	3,12,55	2,42,87	1,53,73	2,23,86	2,54,41	14,35,59	1,27,30	15,[illegible]

PART II

DETAILS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Section I.—The Accounts of 1895-96.

Accounts of 1895-96.

94. The Revised Estimates of 1895-96 anticipated a surplus of Rx. 951,400 the actual surplus of the year in the closed Accounts is considerably higher, being Rx. 1,533,998.

Explanations of the variations under the several heads of the Account figures from those of the Budget and Revised Estimates will be found in the Appropriation Report published in the *Gazette of India* of the 13th instant. The following is a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year:—

		Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	97,509,000	97,977,005	468,005	...
England	£	210,300	223,417	13,117	...
Exchange	Rx.	158,600	169,745	11,145	...
TOTAL	Rx.	97,877,900	98,370,167	492,267	...
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	69,003,900	68,998,722	5,178	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	+383,000	+379,109	3,891	...
NET	Rx.	69,386,900	69,377,831	9,069	...
England	£	15,701,000	15,603,370	97,630	...
Exchange	Rx.	11,838,600	11,854,968	...	16,368
TOTAL	Rx.	96,926,500	96,836,169	90,331	...
SURPLUS	Rx.	951,400	1,533,998	582,598	...

1895-96. General Results.

95. The Expenditure in India fell short of the amount taken in the Revised Estimate by Rx. 5,178, and the Revenue in India exceeded that taken in the Revised Estimate by Rx. 468,005. The division of these two improvements between Imperial and Provincial was—

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	Rx.
Increase in Revenue	422,307	45,698
Saving in Expenditure	54,767	...
Excess in Expenditure	...	49,589

the improvement in the Imperial section being Rx. 477,074. The average rate of exchange for the year, 13·638*d.* the rupee, was slightly lower than that taken in the Revised Estimates, 13·68*d.* the rupee, the sales of Council Bills in the latter part of March—when the selling rates were above the average of the year—having been less than expected. The Revenue in England, including Exchange, exceeded the Revised Estimate by Rx. 24,262, while there was a saving in Expenditure in England, including Exchange, of Rx. 81,262. The two last-

mentioned amounts, being both on the Imperial section of the Account, added to the improvement in India, Rx. 477,074, make up the total improvement of Rx. 582,598 in the Accounts as compared with the Revised Estimate.

96. The most important items of the increase in Revenue in India were—

	Rx.
State Railways	183.594

The Railway traffic was heavy in March last.

	Rx.
Customs	127,078

The exports of rice and the imports of silver and cotton goods were large in March.

	Rx.
Salt	66,845

This occurred chiefly in Madras, the preference for payment of the duty in cash instead of taking credit on security having continued throughout March.

	Rx.
Opium	66,822

There was a slight revival in the Malwa Opium export trade in March last.

97. The variations in the Expenditure in India are unimportant, except increases of Rx. 113,264 under 14.—Interest (due to two years' interest instead of one year's only on one of the Service Funds having been charged in 1895-96: there will consequently be no charge in 1896-97) and of Rx. 54,778 under Military Works, and an overestimate of Rx. 88,088 under Army. Under other heads the Expenditure was, as a rule, less than in the Revised Estimate.

98. The Revenue in England exceeded the Revised Estimate by £13,117, the increase being in Army Receipts. The Expenditure in England fell short of the Revised Estimate by £97,630, the decrease occurring mainly in the purchase of stores.

99. The Expenditure not charged to Revenue amounted to Rx. 4,087,194, as compared with Rx. 4,327,200 entered in the Revised Estimate: the progress of expenditure in March last was not so great as was expected.

Section II.—The Revised Estimates of 1896-97.

100. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimates with the Revised Estimates of 1896-97:—

		Budget.	Revised.	Revised, better.	Revised, worse.
Revenue.					
India	Rx.	97,316,800	93,273,600	...	4,043,200
England	£	174,100	319,400	145,300	...
Exchange	Rx.	129,800	210,800	81,000	...
Total .	Rx	97,620,700	93,803,800	...	3,816,900
Expenditure.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	70,274,900	70,657,400	..	382,500
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit .	Rx.	—886,400	—1 228,500	342,100	...
Net .	Rx	69,388,500	69,428,900	...	40,400
England	£	15,009,400	15,880,600	28,800	...
Exchange	Rx.	11,859,700	10,481,200	1,378,500	...
Total .	Rx.	97,157,600	95,790,700	1,366,900	...
Surplus + Deficit — .	Rx.	+463,100	—1,986,900	...	2,450,000

1896-97. Main features.

101. Famine in nearly all Provinces and plague in one Province are the governing factors of the year. The south-west monsoon rains ceased much earlier than usual, and a widespread failure of crops resulted. Though the winter rains have since been generally favourable, the distress is such that expenditure on Famine Relief has been necessary on a very heavy scale in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Bombay, and Bengal, and to a smaller extent in the Punjab, Madras, and Upper Burma; and in all the Provinces named, except Bengal (in which the Land Revenue, being permanently settled and levied at a lower rate than in other Provinces, is hardly affected by scarcity), large remissions or suspensions of Land Revenue and Provincial Rates have been made. The Railway Revenue has also been much reduced, a result largely due to the failure of crops; and Salt and other heads of Revenue have also been affected by the scarcity. In Bombay the plague has been added to the famine, and has seriously damaged both the trade and the Government Revenues. Fortunately it has not yet spread to other Provinces. There has, moreover, been a heavy loss of Revenue under Opium. On the other hand, the rate of exchange has risen during the year, the average rate being expected to be nearly 14·46*d.* the rupee, as compared with the rate of 13$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* taken in the Budget Estimate: this has somewhat mitigated the effect, on the finances of the Government, of the calamities of the year. The final result is a deficit of about two crores.

1896-97. General Results.

102. The total Revenue in India is expected to fall short of the Budget Estimate by no less than Rx. 4,043,200 and the total Expenditure in India to exceed the Budget Estimate by Rx. 382,500. In England the Expenditure is slightly less than the Budget Estimate, and the Receipts are higher, but the important feature in connection with the sterling figures is again, as it was last year, the large saving secured by the rise in the rate of exchange.

1896-97. Decreases of Revenue in India. Land Revenue.

103. The falling-off in Land Revenue, including that due to Irrigation, is Rx. 2,432,100, and in Provincial Rates Rx. 131,800. The losses in the Provinces affected by famine are—

	Land Revenue.	Provincial Rates.
	Rx	Rx
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	1,199,700	101 000
Bombay	418,800	33,200
Madras	394,000	...
Central Provinces	204,600	5,000
Upper Burma	162,000	...
Punjab	94,900	16,300

In Assam also, the Revenue under these heads is expected to be slightly less than the Budget Estimate, but that reduction is not in any way connected with famine. In Bengal and Lower Burma the Budget Estimates will be more than realised.

Railway Revenue.

104. The loss in Railway Revenue is—

	Rx.
State Railways, Gross Receipts	797,000
Guaranteed Railways, Net Receipts	623,000

It is probably not incorrect to attribute the whole of this loss also to the plague in Bombay and Karachi, which has paralysed business in those cities, and to the scarcity, which being very widespread does not lead to traffic from one part of India to another as scarcity in one Province combined with plenty in another does. Indeed the loss due to these causes is probably greater, as the traffic receipts would probably, had these calamities not come upon the country, have exceeded the Budget Estimates, which were cautiously framed, the improvement in Railway earnings in 1895-96 having been specially great.

The following list of the principal diminutions in gross receipts will show that the loss in Railway Revenue has been nearly as widespread as that in Land Revenue :—

	Rx.
North-Western Railway	310,000
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	380,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	170,000
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	80,000
East Indian Railway	20,100
South Indian Railway	15,000
Southern Mahratta Railway	10,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	350,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	260,000
Madras Railway	50,000

As an exception to the general rule of the year, there have been increases on some Railways, the only ones of importance being—

	Rx.
Eastern Bengal Railway	180,000
Burma Railway	65,000

These are due to specially good crops, in the first case, of jute, and in the second, of rice.

pium Revenue.

105. The loss in Opium Revenue amounts to Rx. 508,600.

The quantity of Bengal Opium sold is the same as was taken in the Budget Estimate. But the average price realised has been only R1,243-10-10 instead of R1,300 a chest. This has reduced the receipts in Bengal by Rx. 216,300.

The quantity of Malwa Opium exported has declined very seriously, with the result that the receipts in Bombay have fallen by Rx. 282,800.

Salt Revenue.

106. The reduction in Salt Revenue amounts to Rx. 261,800 : it is distributed over all the Provinces in which Salt Revenue is realised, except Bengal. In Burma the loss is Rx. 24,200 : the Salt administration in that Province is not yet satisfactory. The diminution in Madras of Rx. 110,100 is believed to represent mainly a postponement of payment of the duty from this year to next, the low price of Government paper having induced the dealers to avail themselves of the six months' credit which is allowed if security is pledged, but may also be partly due to the scarcity. In Bombay the loss of Rx. 105,000 is attributed to the scarcity and the paralysis of business caused by the plague. The smaller reduction of Rx. 30,000 in the Northern India Salt Department is probably also due in large part to the scarcity.

Excise Revenue.

107. The Excise Revenue will fall short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 131,500. This loss also is attributable to the famine. The loss in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is Rx. 125,000, in Bombay Rx. 60,000, in the Central Provinces Rx. 40,000, and in the Punjab Rx. 1,700. On the other hand, there are increases of Rx. 35,000 in Madras, Rx. 32,300 in Burma, and Rx. 25,000 in Bengal.

1896-97. Increases of Revenue in India.

108. In partial reduction of the heavy losses above set forth there have been increases under a few heads.

Irrigation Revenue.

109. The most important of these is an increase of Rx. 352,500 in the direct receipts of Major Irrigation Works : of this, Rx. 190,300 occur in the Punjab and Rx. 145,500 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This small set-off against the effects of the famine on other Revenues is due to the same cause as the famine : the failure of rain has induced the cultivators to make greater use of irrigation. In paragraph 118 of the Financial Statement for 1896-97 it was explained that the Budget Estimate under this head was abnormally high, and had been subjected to careful scrutiny before being accepted. The further failure of the rains which was not anticipated in the Budget Estimate has raised the receipts still higher. In Bengal also the receipts from the water-rate on the Orissa and Sone Canals and from the navigation dues on the Orissa and Hidgellee

Tidal Canals have increased, and the Revised Estimate in Bengal exceeds the Budget Estimate by Rx. 19,000.

Mint Receipts.

110. The receipts under Mint exceed the Budget Estimate by Rx. 103,800. This is indirectly connected with the scarcity: the famine relief works lead to a very large absorption of copper coin: there is a gain on all copper coins issued, the nominal value of the pieces being greater than the cost of the copper and of manufacture. This gain is expected this year to reach the unprecedented amount of Rx. 122,000. The Calcutta Mint has been unusually busy in supplying the demand for copper, and both Mints are manufacturing in addition a specially large quantity of small silver coins, which are also required at the relief works.

Customs Revenue.

111. The Customs Revenue is expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by Rx. 34,800. There is an increase of Rx. 100,200 in the duty on silver, the imports of which have been higher than it was thought safe to take in the Estimate. On the other hand, the export duty on rice is expected to yield less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 80,700, as much of the rice which would have been exported has been sent to the famine-stricken districts. On other articles there is no difference of importance between the Budget and Revised Estimates.

Interest Receipts.

112. In the Interest Receipts there was a solid gain of Rx. 124,700 from the premium at which the 3 per cent loan of four crores was issued. The increase under the head is, however, reduced to Rx. 79,300, mainly by the remission of Rx. 40,000 of interest due by the Calcutta Port Trust.

XXIV.—Exchange.

113. There is an increase of Rx. 61,400 under the head XXIV.—Exchange. The difficulties in the way of making accurate estimates under this head have been explained in previous Financial Statements.

1896-97.

Increases of Expenditure in India.

Famine Relief.

114. The Expenditure in India like the Revenue has been overshadowed by the famine. When the Financial Statement issued, there was fear of scarcity only in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to meet which a provision of Rx. 70,000 was expected to be sufficient. The failure of the monsoon has, however, necessitated expenditure in every Province, except Lower Burma and Assam. The amounts required for this expenditure up to the end of this month according to the estimates of the Local Governments are—

	Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,100,000
Bengal	359,200
Central Provinces	335,000
Bombay	348,000
Punjab	115,900
Madras	80,700
Upper Burma	58,100
TOTAL	2,396,900

The Government of India have given the Local Governments full liberty to spend up to those amounts, or even beyond them, if necessary, for the relief of distress. But there is no doubt that the Local Governments (except those of the North-Western Provinces and Burma) have overestimated the probable expenditure. We know the total expenditure and the number of persons relieved up to the end of January, and also the number of persons relieved in February. On consideration of these data we believe that the total expenditure this year will not exceed Rx. 1,950,000, and we have therefore entered that amount in the Revised Estimate, distributing it as follows:—

	Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,100,000
Bengal	230,000
Central Provinces	215,000
Bombay	251,000
Punjab	55,900
Madras	40,000
Upper Burma	58,100
TOTAL	1,950,000

Of course, this reduction of the figures entered in the Revised Estimate will have no effect on the actual expenditure. In addition to the amounts above stated for the several Provinces, there is a small expenditure of Rx. 1,200 on the salaries of officers supervising relief operations in Native States, and of £8,700 in England on the purchase of seeds.

Distribution of Famine Relief Expenditure in 1896-97.

115. Under the Provincial Settlements all expenditure on Famine Relief, which is not borne by Local Funds, is in the first place charged in the Provincial column. But when the expenditure is of the magnitude which it has reached this year and is expected to reach next year, it is much more than Provincial Balances can meet and the charge is necessarily borne by Imperial also. The principle to be followed is stated in paragraph 67 above, and applying that principle the Government of India have, after consideration of the financial position of each Province, distributed the expenditure on Famine Relief in 1896-97 as follows:—

	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Central Provinces	205,000	...	10 000
Upper Burma	57,300	...	800
Bengal	...	185,000	45.000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,100,000	...	...
Punjab	...	23,100	32,800
Madras	...	32 500	7,500
Bombay	189,900	61,100	...
	1,552,200	301,700	96,100

1896-97. Other Increases of Expenditure in India.

116. In addition to the direct expenditure on Famine Relief, the scarcity has unavoidably caused increases under a large number of the ordinary heads: Government servants on low pay have had to receive compensation for the dearness of food, and the rise in prices has increased the cost of supplies purchased by various Departments. But when it was seen in October last that a large famine expenditure would be necessary, orders were issued to restrict as much as possible all ordinary expenditure. The result has been that, notwithstanding the increased expenditure caused by the rise in prices under nearly all the ordinary heads of Expenditure, there have been savings from the Budget Estimates. The only heads under which there will be excesses of importance over the Budget Estimates are—

	Rx.
Jails	99,100
Interest on Debt	100,400
Major Irrigation Works: Working Expenses	55,400

Jail Expenditure.

117. The increase in Jail expenditure is due entirely to the great cost of rations for the prison population. In Burma the expenditure this year is increased, to the relief of next year, by the purchase of considerable stocks of provisions in anticipation of a further rise in prices.

Interest Charges.

118. Of the excess under Interest, the fact that the Railway Capital Expenditure has not been so high as expected in March last, and that consequently the transfer from Ordinary to Railway Interest is reduced, accounts for Rx. 61,700. The remainder is due to the excess interest payments in connection with the conversion of the 3½ per cent loan of 1893-94 to 3 per cent, and to the payments of arrears of interest on expired loans having been greater than expected.

Irrigation Expenditure.

119. The excess in the Working Expenses of Major Irrigation Works has been caused by the necessity of repairing damages caused by floods to the Kistna, the Godavery and Cauvery Delta systems and the Srivaikuntam Anicut system in Madras at a cost of Rx. 29,000, and of repairs, costing Rx. 22,300, to the Western Jumna, Bari Doab, and Sidnai Canals in the Punjab rendered necessary by increased irrigation.

120. The important decreases of expenditure in India are— *1896-97. Decreases of Expenditure in India.*

	Rx.
Land Revenue	81,600
Opium	00,000
Forest	50,300
Interest on Other Obligations	51,400
Education	87,200
State Railways	185,800
Guaranteed Railways—Surplus Profits, etc.	145,000
Military Works	93,300
Army	274,400

121. The Punjab is the only Province in which the Land Revenue expenditure will exceed the Budget Estimate: the excess is Rx. 12,200, and is due to payment of compensation for dearness of provision, to additional expenditure on the survey and demarcation of holdings irrigated by the new Chenab Canal, and to the savings usually secured in the salaries of the officers present on duty in the Province in connection with leave having been somewhat overestimated in the Budget Estimates. *Land Revenue Expenditure.*

In all other Provinces there are considerable savings from the Budget Estimates. The Provincial Governments usually make more liberal provision than is found to be necessary.

122. The Local Governments usually estimate for a larger expenditure on Forests than is required. *Forest Expenditure.*

123. In paragraph 122 of the Financial Statement for 1896-97 it was explained that the estimate of Opium expenditure was taken somewhat lower than usual in consequence of the information as to the crop then in the ground. The crop proved to be still smaller, and the payments to cultivators for opium will accordingly be less by Rx. 90,000. *Opium Expenditure.*

124. The decrease in the Interest on Other Obligations is due to the payment in 1895-96 of interest payable in 1896-97 mentioned in paragraph 97, in consequence of which there will be no payment this year. *Interest on Other Obligations.*

125. The decrease under Education is due to the Local Governments having, as usual, made more liberal provision in the Budget Estimates than was required. *Education Expenditure.*

126. The working expenses of State Railways were reduced by the falling-off in traffic, which caused the larger loss in receipts. *Railway Expenditure.*

127. The decrease in the payments of Surplus Profits to Guaranteed Railways is a consequence of the decrease in the earnings of the Railways. *Surplus Profits.*

128. The Military Works Department was unable to spend the whole of the grant placed at its disposal. *Military Works Expenditure.*

129. Under the head Army the rise in the price of food for men and animals is expected to cause in the current year an excess over the Budget Estimate of Rx. 196,000: and the higher strength of the army, officers and men an excess of Rx. 46,000. On the other hand, the rise in the rate of exchange has caused a saving of Rx. 80,800 in Exchange Compensation Allowance, and of Rx. 24,000 in the cost of Australian remounts: the expenditure on mobilisation arrangements will be less than the Estimate by Rx. 120,000, about half of which is due to the expenditure being incurred in England, so that the provision in the India Estimates was unnecessary, and the other half to its having been found impossible to carry out the intended work; and savings under ordinary expenditure to the extent of Rx. 291,600 have been secured,—in some cases by postponing expenditure which it was intended to incur, but in most simply because the Budget Grants had been fixed on a more liberal scale than was required. *Army Expenditure*

130. One cause of saving which affects almost all the Expenditure heads in India is the rise in the rate of exchange above that assumed for the calculation of the cost of Exchange Compensation Allowances. The average rate taken for this purpose in the Budget Estimate was 13$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* the rupee: the four *Exchange Compensation Allowances.*

quarterly rates with reference to which the Exchange Compensation Allowances have been paid are $14_{32}^{7}d.$, $14_{32}^{8}d.$, $14_{32}^{5}d.$, and $14_{32}^{9}d.$, yielding an average for the whole year of $14_{16}^{5}d.$ The consequent saving amounts to Rx. 207,700.

1896-97. Revenue in England.

131. The Sterling Receipts are expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by £145,300. The three important items composing this increase are: the premium of £68,900 realised on the issue of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent India Stock; £27,500 interest on temporary investments of the cash balance, the rates of interest realised being higher; and £34,100 under Army Receipts mainly in connection with the Indian Troop Service.

1896-97. Expenditure in England.

132. The Sterling Expenditure is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by £28,800. There is a saving of £137,500 under Army (of which £40,600 is a transfer to the head Special Defences and the remainder occurs chiefly under Stores and Troop Service) and of £25,600 under Interest (the Secretary of State having made good progress with the sale of Council Bills in the early part of the year was able to postpone the replacement of £1,000,000 India Bills discharged in May and to refrain from temporary borrowing from the Bank of England). These savings were largely counterbalanced by a number of excesses under other heads.

1896-97. Exchange.

133. The charge for Exchange on net Sterling Expenditure is less than in the Budget Estimate by Rx. 1,459,500. The net Sterling Expenditure is less by £174,100, and the exchange on this difference at $13\frac{3}{4}d.$ the rupee, the rate of the Budget Estimate, is Rx. 129,800 which is the saving in exchange due to the decrease in the sterling payments. The direct saving in exchange on sterling transactions from the rise in the rate of exchange from $13\frac{3}{4}d.$ to 14·46*d.* the rupee is therefore Rx. 1,329,700.

Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1897-98.

1897-98. Statement of the gross figures.

134. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimates of 1897-98 with those of 1896-97:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1897-98, better.	1897-98, worse.
REVENUE.				
India . . . . . Rx.	97,316,800	95,389,600	...	1,927,200
England . . . . . £	174,100	173,000	...	1,100
Exchange . . . . . Rx	129,800	114,200	...	15,600
TOTAL . Rx.	97,620,700	95,676,800	...	1,943,900
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial, and Local Rx.	70,274,900	72,623,900	...	2,349,000
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit . Rx.	−816,400	−1,190,000	303,600	...
NET . . Rx.	69,388,500	71,433,900	...	2,045,400
England . . . . . £	15,909,400	16,088,500	...	179,100
Exchange . . . . . Rx.	11,859,700	10,618,400	1,241,300	...
TOTAL . Rx.	97,157,600	98,140,800	...	983,200
SURPLUS . Rx.	+463,100	−2,464,000	...	2,927,100

1897-98. Main features.

135. The famine continues in 1897-98 also to exert its malignant influence and to dominate the finances of India.

The expenditure on Famine Relief will be higher than in 1896-97: the loss of Land Revenue and of Railway Revenue, though diminished, will still be considerable; the revenue under some other heads will be diminished, and the expenditure under many ordinary heads will be increased, as indirect results of the scarcity.

The present low price of Bengal Opium and the stagnation of the export trade in Malwa Opium involve a heavy loss of Opium Revenue.

On the other hand, the rise in the rate of exchange secures a large saving, and there is a considerable reduction in Military expenditure.

The final result is a deficit of nearly two-and-a-half crores of rupees.

1897-98. Decreases of Revenue in India.

Land Revenue and Provincial Rates.

136. The Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, and Burma all consider that remissions or suspensions of Land Revenue will be necessary next year because of the famine, and the Estimates are less than the Budget Estimates of 1896-97 by the following amounts:—

	Land Revenue, including that due to Irrigation.	Provincial Rates.
	Rx.	Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	186,400	32,600
Central Provinces	264,600	...
Upper Burma	169,600	...
Punjab	95,200	17,700

In the other Provinces increases are expected to accrue in ordinary course, and will counterbalance to some extent the above losses: the net reduction in Land Revenue, including that due to Irrigation, is Rx. 436,500, and in Provincial Rates Rx. 48,100.

Railway Reven

137. As the effects of the famine and plague on Railway traffic are expected to continue next year, though not to so damaging an extent as this year, the Railway Receipts are taken lower than in the Budget Estimate for 1896-97 by—

	Rx.
State Railways—Gross Receipts	298,300
Guaranteed Railways—Net Receipts	603,000

Excise Revenue.

138. The Excise Revenue is taken at an amount less by Rx. 65,600 than the Budget Estimate of 1896-97. The reductions are—

	Rx.
Central Provinces	83,800
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	65,000
Bombay	60,000
Punjab	700

They are all attributable to the famine, or in Bombay to the famine and plague combined. Other Provinces estimate for the usual increases in Excise Revenue, that is to say, as a rule, estimate that the Revenue next year will be at least as high as the Revised Estimate of this year, and the increases in other Provinces (the highest being in Madras of Rx. 85,000) counterbalance a very large part of the loss above shown.

Opium Revenue.

139. The only other head of Revenue in India under which there is an important decrease is Opium; and there the loss is very heavy, amounting to Rx. 1,079,100, as compared with the Budget Estimate of 1896-97.

The price of Bengal Opium was taken at R1,300 a chest last March: the prices have since declined heavily, and we cannot assume that we shall receive so high a price next year. The average price at the sale of this month was R1,071 a chest, and the price for the Budget Estimate has been taken at that amount approximately, namely, R1,075 a chest. This lower price results in a loss of Rx. 877,500.

As explained in paragraph 105 above, the export trade in Malwa Opium is in a very depressed condition, and until there are clear signs of a revival, we are not justified in estimating for so high a revenue from the export duty as we did last March. The rate of duty was also reduced in July last by R50 a chest. The Bombay receipts have accordingly been taken Rx. 190,400 lower than last year.

1897-98. Increases of Revenue in India.

140. The increases of revenue which it has been found possible to include in the Budget Estimate for next year are few. The only ones of importance are—

	Rx.
Irrigation—Direct Receipts	224,400
Stamps	103,800
Post Office	56,600

Irrigation Revenue.

141. The increase in Irrigation revenue occurs in the Punjab Rx. 112,900, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Rx. 99,700, and Bengal Rx. 15,000. A large part of the increase secured in Bengal this year (see paragraph 109 above) is expected to be continued. The opening up of new channels from the Chenab Canal will secure new revenue, and the conditions of the season warrant us in expecting a high revenue generally in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, though not so high as in the currrent year.

Stamp Revenue.

142. The increase under Stamps occurs in Bengal Rx. 64,500, and in the Punjab Rx. 35,000. The Stamp revenue has improved very much in those two Provinces in the current year, and it is assumed that the improvement will be maintained next year. In Bombay owing to the plague, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh probably because of the famine, the Stamp revenue this year has declined considerably—by Rx. 34,000 in the former and Rx. 22,000 in the latter—, but it is hoped that the decrease may be made good next year.

Post Office Receipts.

143. The increase in Post Office receipts represents the normal annual increase in revenue.

1897-98. Increases of Expenditure in India.

Famine Relief.

144. The expenditure on Famine Relief entered in the Budget Estimates of 1897-98 amounts to the very large sum of Rx. 3,641,200. The amounts for the several Provinces are—

	Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	850,000
Bengal	1,004,800
Central Provinces	680,000
Bombay	670,300
Punjab	167,800
Madras	200,400
Upper Burma	66,600
TOTAL	3,639,900

These are the sums estimated as likely to be required by the several Local Governments, and as the Government of India are unwilling to take any step which would have even the appearance of putting any check on expenditure on this object other than the recognised checks prescribed in the Famine Codes, the estimates of the Local Governments have been accepted. The difficulty of any accurate forecast is very great, and experience alone can show whether the estimates are excessive or insufficient. We have good hope that the expenditure may be considerably less, if the monsoon is favourable.

In addition to the amounts above stated, there is an expenditure of Rx. 1,300 for the supervision of relief operations in Native States.

145. The following table gives for 1897-98 the information regarding the distribution of the expenditure on Famine Relief between Imperial, Provincial, and Local, which is given for 1896-97 in paragraph 115 above:— *Distribution of famine relief expenditure in 1897-98.*

	Imperial. Rx.	Provincial. Rx.	Local. Rx.
Central Provinces	677,900	...	2,100
Upper Burma	...	65,100	1,500
Bengal	701,300	221,800	81,700
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	850,000	...	...
Punjab	126,000	...	41,800
Madras	19,300	131,100	50,000
Bombay	570,300	...	100,000
	2,944,800	418,000	277,100

146. The other heads under which the Budget Estimates for Expenditure in India of 1897-98 exceed those of 1896-97 by important amounts are— *1897-98. Other Increases o Expenditure in India.*

	Rx.
Opium	60,100
Post Office	78,400
Jails	68,400
Police	70,500
Railway and Irrigation Interest	202,800
Land for Subsidised Railway Companies	128,000

147. In March last we had information that the yield of the poppy crop then in the ground was likely to be below the normal, and we therefore reduced the provision in the Budget Estimate for 1896-97 under Opium slightly below the amount required to pay for an average yield. This year the reports of the crop are not unfavourable, and we have therefore provided the sum required to pay for the normal amount of 100,000 maunds of opium. *Opium Expenditure.*

148. The increase under Post Office is rather higher than the normal annual increase of expenditure of the Department. *Post Office Expenditure.*

149. The increase under Jails is distributed over all the Provinces except Burma (where there is a large decrease of Rx. 19,200 for the reason explained in paragraph 117), Bengal, and Assam, and is due to the high price of rations and to the fear that the famine may have the effect of adding to the Jail population: it is quite possible that it may be found that too great allowance has been made for these two causes, and that the expenditure may be considerably lower than the Estimate. *Jail Expenditure*

150. The increase under Police occurs mainly in the following Provinces:— *Police Expenditur*

	Rx.
Bombay	20,300
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	31,400
Bengal	12,800

The cost of compensation for dearness of provisions accounts for much of these increases: it may prove to have been overestimated. Schemes of improvement in the organisation of the Police costing money are in progress in several Provinces, and the expenditure involved cannot be altogether stopped even in a year of straitened means like the present.

151. The increase under Railway and Irrigation Interest is the interest on the new Capital Expenditure. *Railway and Irrigation Interest.*

152. The increase under Subsidised Railways is caused by the rapidly increasing number of new branch lines and extensions of Railways belonging to Companies, all of which receive the Railway land from the Government free of cost. The more important payments for land in 1897-98 are— *Subsidised Railways.*

	Rx.
Mymensingh-Jamalpur Railway	11,500
South Behar Railway	20,000
Brahmaputra-Sultanpore Railway	30,000
Bhagulpur Bausi-Baidyanath Railway	52,500
Branches of the Bengal and North-Western Railway	70,000
Tinnevelly Quilon Railway	15,000
Tapti Valley Railway	17,200

153. Under the following heads the expenditure in India is expected to be less than in the Budget Estimates of 1896-97 :—

	Rx.
Interest	31,600
Marine	52,200
Guaranteed Railways—Surplus Profits, Land, etc.	342,500
Minor Irrigation Works	161,700
Civil Works	359,600
Army	511,200
Special Defences	49,100

154. The reduction in the Interest charge is caused by the transfer to Railway and Irrigation Interest, Rx. 202,800 (see paragraph 151 above), and by the conversion of the bulk of the 3½ per cent loan of 1893-94 to 3 per cent and the discharge of the remainder, Rx. 52,400, counterbalanced by the interest at 3 per cent on the public loan of Rx. 4,000,000 and on the special loan for the currency investment of Rx. 2,048,700 raised this year. The Estimate includes provision for the interest for part of the year on the new loan of Rx. 4,000,000 which is to be raised in the year.

155. The reduction in Marine expenditure occurs mainly as under :—

	Rx.
Royal Indian Marine	16,100
Lower Burma Marine Department	21,700
Upper „ „ „	10,000

In the Royal Indian Marine the loss of the *Warren Hastings* will cause some increase of expenditure, as the hire of transport will cost more than the savings in the salaries and victualling charges of establishments afloat. This increase is, however, more than counterbalanced by reductions in the purchase of marine stores and coal: a larger part of the expenditure on those purchases is taken as recoverable from other Departments on the basis of past actuals, and the supplies for the repair of Her Majesty's ships in the Persian Gulf are for the future to be deducted from expenditure instead of being treated as receipts.

In Lower Burma, the heavy expenditure of 1896-97 was required for the construction of new light ships and lights, and is not necessary next year.

In Upper Burma, two steamers, the *Tammu* and the *Patrick* have been reduced.

156. Under the head Guaranteed Railways—Surplus Profits, Land, etc., there is a reduction of Rx. 431,800 in the payments to the three old Guaranteed Railway Companies on account of their moiety of surplus profits: the decline in the traffic reduces the surplus profits, and on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the profits will be further reduced by heavy outlay on the renewal of girders. On the other hand, the provision of land for branches of the Companies' Railways will involve the following outlay in 1897-98 :—

	Rx.
Calicut-Cannanore Railway	98,600
Amalner-Jalgaon Railway and Chalisgaon-Dhulia Railway	20,000

157. The decrease in the expenditure on Minor Irrigation Works occurs chiefly in Madras Rx. 96,900: some large irrigation projects have been completed in Madras, and work has not yet been begun on the new schemes in contemplation in the future. In Bengal, Lower Burma, and Bombay also, the expenditure will be decreased by Rx. 27,400, Rx. 19,000, and Rx. 14,800.

158. The reduction under Civil Works is due to the fact that the large Famine outlay and the reduction of Provincial balances necessitate the postponement of all expenditure which it is possible to postpone, both Imperial and Provincial.

Army Expenditure

159. In accounting for the decrease under Army Expenditure in India the first item to be mentioned is the large one of Rx. 394,000, being the initial expenditure on the completion of mobilisation arrangements which was specially provided this year. The provision for expeditions and special services is less by Rx 61,600 than that in the Budget Estimate of 1896-97. There are reductions of Rx. 130,700 in Exchange Compensation Allowance, Rx. 195,300 in the pay of the British Troops, and Rx. 8,400 in the cost of Australian remounts, all due to the rise in the rate of exchange. Lastly, considerable reductions of the grants of the Commissariat, Clothing, and Ordnance Supply Departments have been enforced.

On the other hand, the high prices caused by the scarcity have necessitated increased provision, to the extent of Rx. 399,300, for the cost of food for men and animals and for compensation for dearness of provisions. We hope that this, like other provisions of a similar kind under other heads, may prove to be excessive.

Special Defences

160. As explained in paragraph 162 of the Financial Statement of March last, the expenditure on Special Defences has now been practically completed. Any expenditure of this nature in India which may be required in future will be incurred from the grant for Military Works.

1897-98. Exchange Compensation Allowances.

161. The rate assumed in the Budget Estimate as the average rate, with reference to which Exchange Compensation Allowance will be paid, is 1*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* As the rate for this purpose in the Budget Estimate of 1896-97 was 1*s.* 1$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, there is a considerable saving under most heads on this item of expenditure, amounting in all to Rx. 315,700.

1897-98. Revenue in England.

162. The estimate of sterling receipts in England does not differ appreciably from that for 1896-97.

1897-98. Expenditure in England.

163. The sterling expenditure will exceed the amount taken in the Budget Estimates of 1896-97 by £179,100.

The heavy expenditure on the construction of Railways and on Famine Relief has seriously diminished the amount of money available in India to meet the drawings of the Secretary of State: it has therefore become necessary to reduce the sales of Council Bills from £16,500,000 to £13,000,000, and for the Secretary of State, in order that he may be able to meet his disbursements, to borrow £3,500,000 in London, in addition to replacing the India Bills for £1,000,000 which he was able to discharge without replacement this year. The sterling interest payments are consequently increased by £61,400. There is an increase of £45,000 in the purchase of stores for the Telegraph Department: it was mentioned in paragraph 124 of the Financial Statement of March last that the stock of stores requires replenishing. There is an increase of £100,500 in the charge for interest on Capital deposited by Railway Companies: the programme of Railway construction sanctioned by the Secretary of State, in addition to the direct borrowing of £3,500,000 by him, necessitates the raising of guaranteed loans by Railway Companies to the extent of £2,050,000, and the interest on them has to be met and charged in the Railway Revenue Account. Under Army, the payments to the War Office are in excess of the Budget Estimate of 1896-97 by £30,000 for Effective Services, and £21,500 for Non-Effective Service: the other Non-Effective Sterling charges are in excess by £44,100; but, on the other hand, the other Effective charges are less by £150,700, the larger part of the reduction being under Stores.

1897-98. Exchange.

164. In 1897-98 the charge for Exchange on the net Sterling Expenditure is less than in the Budget Estimate of 1896-97 by Rx. 1,225,700. The net Sterling Expenditure is more than in the Estimate of 1896-97 by £180,200, and the exchange on this difference at 13$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* the rupee is Rx. 134,300. The direct saving from the rise in the rate of exchange from 13$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to 14·46*d.* the rupee is therefore Rx. 1,360,000.

Section IV.—Examination of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure.

LAND REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
REVENUE—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Including that due to Irrigation—India, General	175,044	143,356	145,711	150,000	151,800	153,100
Central Provinces	692,222	658,389	767,332	864,600	600,000	600,000
Upper Burma	722,809	798,181	757,019	797,000	635,000	627,400
Lower Burma	1,609,106	1,658,524	1,727,985	1,760,000	1,780,000	1,795,500
Assam	561,728	602,190	597,671	614,200	609,000	614,600
Bengal	3,871,432	3,890,942	3,905,221	3,894,700	3,920,000	3,925,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,054,373	5,872,663	6,134,442	6,113,900	4,914,200	5,927,500
Punjab	2,445,535	2,410,721	2,440,115	2,457,100	2,362,200	2,361,900
Madras	5,488,492	5,594,408	5,592,141	5,601,700	5,207,700	5,776,000
Bombay	4,715,794	4,555,037	4,954,982	4,770,000	4,351,200	4,805,700
TOTAL	26,336,535	26,184,411	27,022,619	27,023,200	24,591,100	26,586,700
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation	746,926	776,139	821,664	929,900	891,900	940,500
Shown under I.—Land Revenue	25,589,609	25,408,272	26,200,955	26,093,300	23,699,200	25,646,200
EXPENDITURE—						
District Administration	1,836,660	1,845,760	1,875,769	1,900,200	1,875,600	1,898,700
Other Charges	2,184,953	2,202,372	2,221,348	2,275,600	2,218,800	2,268,000
TOTAL	4,021,613	4,048,132	4,097,117	4,175,800	4,094,400	4,166,700

165. The above figures of Revenue reveal with vivid distinctness the effects of the famine. In paragraph 138 of the last Financial Statement the fact was noticed that the progress of Land Revenue had received a check in consequence of the failure of the cold weather rains in Northern India. The failure of the monsoon of 1896 has now caused wholesale retrogression, and the total Land Revenue this year is reduced to an amount lower than any year since 1891-92. A partial recovery is hoped for next year, but we cannot expect to collect a Land Revenue of the full present normal standard until another year has passed. The amounts of the loss of Land Revenue in each Province are stated in paragraphs 103 and 136.

OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1893-94	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
Revenue—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal—Sale of Opium	4,808,376	5,321,390	5,240,349	5,070,000	4,850,400	4,192,500
Bombay—Pass Fees	1,600,530	1,801,258	1,655,907	1,590,000	1,303,100	1,400,000
Excise Opium and other Revenue	218,665	201,109	227,666	235,300	228,200	223,700
TOTAL Rx.	6,627,571	7,323,757	7,123,922	6,895,300	6,386,700	5,816,200
Expenditure—						
Payments to Cultivators including purchase of Opium Rx.	1,679,776	1,417,713	1,807,400	2,340,000	2,295,700	2,400,000
Other Charges Rx.	194,722	195,792	200,573	253,900	208,200	254,000
England £	1,278	1,419	550	800	900	400
Exchange Rx.	831	1,181	418	600	600	300
TOTAL Rx.	1,876,607	1,616,105	2,068,941	2,595,300	2,505,400	2,654,700
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold	43,353	39,780	37,695	39,000	39,000	39,000
Average price R	1,109	1,338	1,390	1,300	1,243	1,075
Chests produced	40,506	33,329	35,953	...	45,041	..
Chests in Balance, March 31st	31,745	25,293	23,551	...	29,592	...
Reserve, December 31st	1,814	1,279	—2,652	...	342	...
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export	26,675½	29,577½	25,475½	24,461	21,250½	23,333
Rate of Duty R	600	600 & 650	650	650	650 & 600	600

166. Falling prices for Bengal Opium and a languishing export trade in Malwa Opium account for the diminished Opium Revenue shown above. What the reasons for those conditions are we do not venture to say with any confidence, but what information we have leads us to fear that increased production of Opium in China and more successful competition of the Chinese with the Indian drug are mainly responsible. Detailed explanations regarding Revenue will be found in paragraphs 105 and 139, and regarding Expenditure in paragraphs 123 and 147.

SALT.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Northern India (*a*)	1,838,656	1,894,320	1,905,325	1,930,000	1,900,000	1,947,800
Burma (*b*)	167,590	118,989	156,032	165,000	140,800	150,000
Bengal (*b*)	2,374,133	2,458,219	2,488,620	2,470,000	2,477,500	2,505,400
Madras (*a*)	1,629,776	1,795,354	1,997,489	1,820,000	1,700,900	1,840,200
Bombay (*a*)	2,218,721	2,398,867	2,314,379	2,315,000	2,210,000	2,290,600
TOTAL	8,228,876	8,665,749	8,861,845	8,700,000	8,438,200	8,734,000
Charges	474,405	498,415	521,044	566,900	529,100	570,200

(*a*) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. | (*b*) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

167. The failure of Revenue this year may be ascribed, except in Burma and Madras, to the scarcity and the plague (see paragraph 106). Next year a recovery is expected, and there will also be an increase of about Rx. 50,000 from the enhancement of the duty on Kohat Salt from 8 annas to R2-8 a Lahori

maund. That increase was ordered from the 15th of July last, the main object being to enable the Government to abolish—it is hoped at an early date—the troublesome Indus protective line, the maintenance of which is necessary so long as there is a material difference in the rates of duty on Cis-Indus and Trans-Indus Salt. The measure has produced no increase of Revenue this year, because ample notice was intentionally given of the change and very considerable clearances were effected before the enhancement took effect; but those stocks must now be nearing exhaustion, and an increase of Revenue will certainly be realised next year.

The saving in Expenditure in 1896-97 occurs chiefly in Madras Rx. 26,400: the Madras Government usually overestimates the amount required for expenditure under this head. The charges of the Northern India Salt Department are also less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 8,000, the manufacturing charges at Sambhar having been lower than expected. In Bengal Rx. 5,000 was provided for a preventive establishment in the salt-bearing districts other than Orissa, but the measure is not yet matured. A provision of Rx. 20,000 is made for the same purpose in 1897-98. After long and careful inquiry the Government of Bengal has been convinced that extensive illicit dealings in Salt are prevalent in some of the coast districts, and it is hoped that a scheme to protect this important branch of the Revenue in Bengal may be matured and sanctioned in time to be brought into operation in 1897-98.

STAMPS.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
REVENUE.						
Court Fees and Plain Paper . .	3,063,463	3,162,521	3,224,216	3,228,800	3,232,600	3,277,500
Commercial and other Stamps . .	1,368,399	1,383,285	1,418,875	1,422,900	1,451,100	1,476,600
Other Revenue . . .	77,489	79,874	83,964	81,000	87,800	82,400
TOTAL . Rx.	4,509,351	4,625,680	4,727,055	4,732,700	4,771,500	4,836,500
Charges—						
India . . . . . Rx.	92,424	93,211	95,158	96,600	95,400	97,300
England (Stores) . . £	38,875	45,103	43,192	46,000	41,000	29,800
Exchange . . . . Rx.	25,263	37,525	33,044	34,300	27,100	19,700
TOTAL . Rx.	156,562	175,839	171,694	176,900	163,500	146,800

168. The only explanations required under this head will be found in paragraph 142 above.

EXCISE.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
REVENUE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal . . .	1,214,817	1,256,235	1,337,850	1,330,000	1,355,000	1,345,000
North-Western Provinces . .	572,202	574,554	540,459	565,000	440,000	500,000
Madras	1,287,466	1,367,157	1,438,405	1,445,000	1,480,000	1,530,000
Bombay	1,071,765	1,100,897	1,164,147	1,160,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Other Provinces	1,242,323	1,228,833	1,232,556	1,244,700	1,238,200	1,204,100
TOTAL .	5,388,573	5,527,676	5,722,417	5,744,700	5,613,200	5,679,100
Charges	193,375	192,809	207,957	221,500	212,800	211,400

169. The usual development of Excise Revenue has been checked by the famine. Reference for details may be made to paragraphs 107 and 138.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97.		1897-98, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
District Local Funds	2,080,643	2,074,933	2,184,443	2,151,800	2,096,200	2,206,300
Provincial Cesses, including Famine Insurance	690,918	692,610	664,081	692,600	654,800	599,200
Village Service and Patwaris	608,886	613,959	734,443	693,200	669,400	681,600
Other Cesses	131,124	129,652	124,038	132,200	117,600	134,600
TOTAL	3,514,571	3,541,154	3,707,005	3,669,800	3,538,000	3,621,700
Charges	53,809	56,438	52,675	56,600	52,800	54,600

170. This Revenue has suffered, with Land Revenue, from the famine.

CUSTOMS.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97.		1897-98, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
IMPORT DUTIES—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	35,133	32,238	33,867	32,400	33,400	33,000
Liquors—Spirits	529,505	549,952	591,003	546,700	584,500	581,300
Other sorts	60,046	61,657	71,583	63,800	68,000	66,500
Articles of Food and Drink	18,871	299,515	311,108	312,300	303,700	310,700
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, etc.	3,498	92,740	102,397	97,200	101,000	98,500
Silver Bullion and Coin	3,697	319,192	355,869	250,000	350,200	245,200
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals	36,230	206,723	257,871	224,900	234,100	239,800
Oils	263,868	323,727	408,690	397,700	399,300	391,800
Manufactured Articles	30,987	586,135	541,946	648,200	611,000	600,700
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles			113,027			
Cotton Goods	...	385,268	1,183,443	904,700	995,300	904,900
TOTAL IMPORT DUTIES	987,835	2,887,147	3,970,804	3,477,900	3,590,500	3,532,400
Excise Duty on Cotton Goods	...	10,392	63,915	115 000	111,500	109,100
EXPORT DUTIES—						
Rice	663,026	906,538	930,616	838,700	758,000	800,000
Land Customs and Miscellaneous	31,512	50,878	51,943	50,300	50,700	50,400
GRAND TOTAL	1,682,373	3,854,955	5 017,278	4,481,900	4,516,700	4,491,900
Charges	143,736	174,547	202,948	207,300	202,000	210,700

171. The two important variations under this head are the continued high imports of silver and the falling-off in the exports of rice which has been largely diverted to India in consequence of the scarcity. The other heads will realise this year fairly closely the amounts estimated last March. For next year the imports of silver are taken lower than the actuals of the last three years, as it is not yet considered safe to estimate that these represent the normal annual imports,

and the rice exports are taken about Rx. 50,000 higher than in the Revised Estimate for 1896-97. The duties on cotton goods are also taken approximately at the same amount as in 1896-97: it is quite possible that one effect of the scarcity and distress in India may be to cause a considerable reduction in the imports of cotton goods, but it is not considered necessary to assume this for the estimate, especially as the estimate as a whole is moderate and cautious.

ASSESSED TAXES.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Deduction by Government from Salaries, Pensions, and Interest payments	435,138	450,557	447,688	456,000	442,400	445,000
Other Collections	1,304,033	1,348,503	1,387,501	1,387,200	1,413,100	1,405,300
TOTAL	1,739,171	1,808,060	1,835,189	1,843,200	1,855,500	1,850,300
Charges	31,060	29,771	29,868	31,400	30,300	32,700

172. This Revenue also has suffered from the famine and plague. In Bombay the receipts are expected to fall short of the Budget Estimate of 1896-97 by Rx. 12,700 this year and Rx. 30,200 next year; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by Rx. 7,500 and Rx. 5,000; and in the Punjab, by Rx. 2,000 this year. The other Provinces show moderate progress.

FOREST.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,723,022	1,631,548	1,660,504	1,732,300	1,768,500	1,756,200
Expenditure	906,407	913,449	911,161	1,045,800	999,900	1,076,100
NET	816,615	718,099	749,343	686,500	768,600	680,100

173. This is another head which is suffering from the effects of the famine and from measures taken to relieve the famine-stricken population. The Revenue this year will fall short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 34,700 in Bombay, Rx. 35,800 in the Central Provinces, and Rx. 16,700 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. On the other hand, there are increases of Rx. 74,500 in Burma, Rx. 32,600 in Madras, and Rx. 12,600 in the Punjab. The results for next year are slightly better, and similar in distribution to those for this, except that the very high Revenue in Burma is not assumed to be likely to recur.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
India . Rx.	858,921	808,121	801,267	839,600	918,900	833,000
England . £	10,041	3,789	13,516	5,000	101,400	5,000
Exchange . Rx.	6,525	3,152	10,269	3,700	67,000	3,300
TOTAL . Rx.	875,487	815,062	825,052	848,300	1,087,300	841,300

174. The increases in 1896-97 are explained in paragraphs 112 and 131. It is not considered safe to count on receiving similar special receipts next year.

INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
Interest on Debt—						
India . . .	4,273,814	4,573,871	3,731,433	3,707,000	3,745,000	3,878,200
Deduct charged to—						
Irrigation .	1,165,558	1,194,115	1,222,409	1,254,100	1,253,400	1,285,000
Railways .	3,346,574	3,517,197	3,686,287	3,926,900	3,865,200	4,098,800
Balance charged to Interest Rx.	—238,318	— 137,441	—1,177,263	—1,471,000	—1,373,600	—1,505,600
England . £	2,505,280	2,611,921	2,622,695	2,656,400	2,630,800	2,717,800
Exchange Rx.	1,628,094	2,173,077	1,992,044	1,980,200	1,736,300	1,793,800
Interest on other Obligations—						
On Savings Bank Balances . Rx.	367,966	296,968	338,497	328,800	348,500	350 [illegible]
Other items — including Exchange . „	183,347	179,492	268,226	185,300	114,100	104,000
TOTAL . Rx.	4,446,369	5,124,017	4,044,799	3,676,700	3,456,100	3,550,000
Debt outstanding, March 31st—						
Sterling . £	114,113,792	116,005,826	115,903,732	116,090,526	114,984,932	110,484,932
Rupee Debt —						
4 per cent . Rx.	100,706,332	5,556,946	5,436,298	107,507,640	5,316,298	5,196,198
3½ per cent „	3,551,280	95,492,040	96,462,450		96,014,340	90,014,340
3 per cent „	...	...	...		10,035,800	14,035,800
Other Debt „	1,288,466	3,324,754	1,810,180		1,654,130	1,499,130
Savings Bank Balances . „	10,322,541	10,535,018	11,121,252	11,862,618	10,880,152	11,308,152

175. The figures for 1896-97 have been explained in paragraphs 118, 124, and 132. The heavy borrowing to which it has been necessary to resort both in India and in England explains the increase of the total charges for Interest on Debt: that involves a permanent annual addition to the expenditure. The distribution of the total between Ordinary and Public Works Debt is explained in paragraphs 118 and 154.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
POST OFFICE—						
Revenue	1,561,263	1,631,815	1,713,495	1,770,700	1,772,800	1,827,300
Expenditure	1,557,457	1,606,281	1,643,798	1,692,600	1,714,100	1,749,300
NET .	+3,806	+25,534	+69,697	+78,100	+ 58,700	+78,000
TELEGRAPH—						
Revenue Accounts—						
Revenue	959,096	978,697	1,085,040	1,106,400	1,078,200	1,088,000
Expenditure	684,782	732,044	737,907	795,200	775,900	782,200
NET .	+274,314	+246,653	+348,033	+311,200	+302,300	+305,800
Capital Expenditure . . .	217,351	75,904	159,046	192,800	179,000	306,500
MINT—						
Revenue	227,355	35,106	40,018	37,200	141,000	67,500
Expenditure	91,080	51,946	53,229	52,900	59,400	53,200
NET .	+136,275	—16,840	—12,311	—15,700	+81,600	+14,300

176. The Post Office receipts continue to increase satisfactorily. But both this year and next the increase of expenditure is specially heavy: this is due to the famine, the high prices necessitating payment of compensation for dearness of provisions to postal servants on low pay and larger expenditure on the feed of ponies and bullocks employed on the Passenger and Bullock Train Services.

177. The progress of Telegraph receipts has undergone a temporary check. The traffic has not been brisk this year: both this year and next there is a loss of revenue owing to its having been deemed right to reduce the rent charged to Railways for the use of wires and instruments; and next year it is expected that certain arrangements which are in contemplation for the quicker delivery of messages classed as "deferred" may reduce the receipts by causing a larger use of "deferred" instead of "ordinary" messages.

178. The figures of Telegraph expenditure on Revenue Account are normal. The large increase of Telegraph Capital Expenditure is necessitated by the rapid rate of the construction of Railways, as Telegraph lines must be constructed on all new Railways.

179. The increase in the Mint receipts in 1896-97 has been explained in paragraph 110; the expenditure is slightly increased by the large amount of work in the coinage of copper and small silver: the receipts under Gain on copper coinage will be higher than usual next year also, as the demand for copper will continue until it is possible to close the Famine Relief Works: this gain is taken at Rx. 50,000 in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 as compared with Rx. 122,000 this year.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
General Administration { India	1,519,132	1,586,216	1,594,089	1,575,800	1,581,300	1,573,900
General Administration { England	265,812	273,303	243,955	251,600	261,600	256,400
General Administration { Exchange	172,742	227,384	185,350	187,500	172,600	163,200
Law and Justice { Courts	2,996,460	3,070,575	3,090,807	3,112,400	3,072,100	3,119,300
Law and Justice { Jails	924,053	905,140	956,762	972,300	1,071,400	1,040,700
Police	3,919,785	3,989,003	4,040,817	4,113,900	4,138,300	4,184,300
Marine { Imperial (a)	595,675	531,281	507,702	578,400	557,800	515,500
Marine { Provincial	158,581	141,361	145,410	167,100	165,600	176,100
Education	1,471,761	1,511,223	1,536,489	1,648,100	1,561,300	1,626,200
Ecclesiastical	176,602	185,521	192,410	195,700	189,800	193,700
Medical	979,122	1,015,230	1,030,915	1,073,900	1,005,800	1,070,800
Political	965,828	897,584	1,062,183	980,600	999,000	983,600
Scientific and Minor Departments	492,287	501,388	495,971	542,200	525,800	552,100
TOTAL Rx.	14,637,840	14,835,209	15,172,860	15,399,500	15,383,300	15,467,800

(a) Includes Upper Burma charges up to 1896-97.

180. The rise in the rate of exchange will diminish the expenditure under most of these heads by reducing the charges for Exchange Compensation Allowance and for exchange on sterling transactions. On the other hand, the charges under nearly all of them are increased by the rise of prices caused by the scarcity.

181. It will be noticed that, with the exception of Jails and Police, the increase of expenditure under the several heads is at a much lower rate than the usual annual increase: indeed, excluding those two heads (and on the other side the Exchange on sterling expenditure), the total expenditure is less than the Budget Estimate of 1896-97. The severe strain thrown on the Revenues, both Imperial and Provincial, by the famine has rendered necessary the exercise of rigid economy wherever economy is possible.

182. The expenditure on Jails is specially high both this year and next: the rise in prices, besides causing expenditure on compensations for dearness of provisions, as under the other heads of the group, increases the cost of the prisoners' rations. Under Police the expenditure on compensation for dearness of provisions is higher than under any other head; and it is also necessary to continue the progress already begun in costly schemes of improvement in Police administration.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
Territorial and Political Pensions	508,443	471,077	454,082	455,500	443,400	435,900
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances—						
India	1,548	1,271	793	1,100	700	900
England	197,521	220,651	223,537	226,000	228,000	226,000
Exchange	128,362	183,578	169,837	168,500	150,500	149,200
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—						
India	910,547	944,865	969,146	907,000	1,001,100	1,026,100
England	1,784,051	1,788,008	1,817,694	1,846,500	1,873,000	1,884,200
Exchange	1,159,303	1,488,343	1,381,029	1,376,500	1,236,200	1,243,600
Stationery and Printing	683,181	695,189	685,187	715,500	693,100	704,700
Miscellaneous	273,831	271,823	232,027	242,800	236,900	242,400
TOTAL Rx.	5,646,877	6,065,705	5,933,332	6,030,300	5,862,900	5,913,000

183. The characteristics of the expenditure under this group continue the same as explained in previous Financial Statements.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Famine Relief	496	10,258	18,301	75,000	1,905,700	3,641,200
Construction of Protective Railways	1,060,954	556,867	529,867	473,500	...	..
Ditto ditto Irrigation Works	56,351	43,110	38,317	50,000	47,200	25,000
TOTAL	1,117,801	610,235	586,485	598,500	2,012,900	3,666,200
Net Charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways shown in the Railway Revenue Account	371,768	389,765	413,515	401,500	435,600	456,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO THE FAMINE GRANT	1,489,569	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,448,500	4,122,700

184. This expenditure is the main feature of the finances of both years, and has been so fully discussed in preceding paragraphs of this Statement that it is unnecessary to add anything here, except to notice that as the direct charges for Famine Relief largely exceed the limit fixed in normal years for the Famine Insurance Grant, it has been necessary to remove the charges for the construction of Protective Railways from the head: the expenditure on them, however, is being continued, the charges being shown under Head 48 of Expenditure not charged to Revenue, a course which is permissible as the Railways are expected to yield a return of 4 per cent when completed.

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

		Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
STATE RAILWAYS—							
Gross Receipts	Rx	16,879,107	18,152,155	18,558,699	18,322,100	17,525,000	18,923,700
Working Expenses	Rx.	8,263,975	8,791,031	9,040,836	9,010,800	8,825,000	9,027,300
Interest and other Charges—							
India	Rx.	3,558,968	3,532,222	3,760,813	3,043,100	3,880,000	4,118,300
England	£	3,589,593	3,584,284	3,586,219	3,012,000	3,629,900	3,702,400
Exchange	Rx.	2,332,751	2,982,068	2,724,699	2,692,000	2,395,700	2,443,600
Net Result	„	−666,180	−737,450	−403,868	−976,400	−1,205,000	−1,267,900
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—							
Net Traffic Receipts	Rx.	3,383,512	3,050,311	3,275,238	3,233,000	2,610,000	2,630,000
Surplus Profits, Interest and other Charges—							
India	„	607,753	638,588	533,137	632,400	488,600	310,200
England	£	2,154,720	2,154,714	2,161,563	2,160,700	2,108,000	2,169,400
Exchange	Rx.	1,400,277	1,792,088	1,642,190	1,610,700	1,426,200	1,431,800
Net Result	„	−778,938	−1,535,679	−1,061,752	−1,170,800	−1,465,700	−1,281,400
Other Receipts	„	34,054	41,614	25,252	28,100	24,900	28,700
Other Charges	„	124,439	117,054	89,000	105,200	163,800	296,200
STATISTICS—							
State Railways—							
Capital Expenditure to March 31—							
Expenditure by Government		114,277,052	118,718,037	122,701,781	128,870,437	126,535,681	132,381,581
Ditto by Companies		24,261,335	24,937,833	25,721,563	28,960,133	27,854,168	30,000,000
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from debentures raised by the Company		...	...	271,648	...	1,708,698	2,370,719
TOTAL		138,538,387	143,655,870	148,695,047	157,830,570	156,098,547	164,819,347
Miles open on April 1		13,461	13,806	14,146	14,872	14,721	15,385
Guaranteed Railways—							
Miles open on April 1		2,587	2,587	2,587	2,587	2,558	2,582

185. The variations in the Estimates of the Receipts, Working Expenses, Interest, and Surplus Profits and other charges in India have been explained in paragraphs 104, 118, 126, 127, 137, 151, and 156. The increase in the sterling interest charge of State Railways occurs on the Capital deposited by Companies, and is due to the fact that borrowing through Companies is necessary in order to carry out the programme of Railway Construction which has been sanctioned. The rise in the rate of exchange causes a large saving in the Exchange on the sterling charges, and this makes the figures in the line for Net Result in the above table appear much more favourable than they in a sense really are.

As already explained, the poorness of the results of the Railway Revenue Account may be entirely ascribed to the scarcity and the plague. As soon as the clouds of famine and plague disperse, the Railway Revenue may be expected to advance very rapidly.

IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
MAJOR WORKS.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . Direct Receipts .	1,349,685	1,370,587	1,279,408	1,743,700	2,096,200	1,968,100
Revenue . Land Revenue .	746,926	776,139	821,664	929,900	891,900	940,500
Expenditure . Working Expenses	788,957	799,759	787,301	820,700	876,100	859,800
Expenditure . Interest . .	1,165,558	1,194,115	1,222,409	1,254,100	1,253,400	1,285,000
NET .	+142,096	+152,852	+91,362	+598,800	+858,600	+763,800
MINOR WORKS.						
Receipts—Direct	199,798	192,089	198,881	209,700	212,600	213,900
Expenditure	908,052	958,906	966,601	1,128,800	1,122,100	966,900
STATISTICS OF MAJOR WORKS.						
Capital Outlay to March 31 . .	29,679,280	30,343,404	31,101,556	31,921,104	31,897,656	32,675,756

186. It has been explained in paragraphs 109 and 141 above that the increases in the receipts from Major Works are due mainly to the failure of the rains : the same is true of the smaller increases in the receipts from Minor Works.

In 1897-98, notwithstanding the need for economy in view of the general position, it is not possible to avoid some increase in the Working Expenses of Major Works, as new works are being constructed from borrowed money every year, and these must be maintained; but a considerable reduction has been effected in the expenditure on Minor Works.

187. The financial results obtained during 1894-95 and 1895-96 from Irrigation Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept are given below :—

	1894-95.	1895-96
MAJOR WORKS.	Rx.	Rx.
Capital Outlay—		
Direct and Indirect . . During the year . .	695,032	788,997
Direct and Indirect . . To end of year . .	31,731,986	32,520,702
Revenue Account—		
Gross Revenue	2,182,413	2,134,247
Maintenance and Working	888,558	872,877
Net Revenue .	1,293,855	1,261,370
Interest	1,194,115	1,222,398
Net Profit .	99,740	38,972
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year	4·08	3·88
MINOR WORKS.		
Capital Outlay—		
Direct and Indirect . . During the year . .	70,531	104,318
Direct and Indirect . . To end of year . .	4,849,733	4,954,050
MINOR WORKS.		
Revenue Account—		
Gross Revenue	536,014	513,422
Maintenance and Working	262,070	241,191
Net Revenue .	273,944	272,231
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year	5·06	5·49

The figures in this table are taken from the administrative accounts. On Minor Works interest on the Capital Outlay is not charged, as the Capital Expenditure is incurred from Revenue.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
MILITARY WORKS—						
In Upper Burma . . .	150,448	90,467	80,008	85,400	81,000	71,900
Elsewhere	1,030,160	917,484	1,125,930	1,148,000	1,073,000	1,159,300
Deduct receipts . . .	45,894	59,654	49,699	50,000	61,100	50,000
Net .	1,134,714	948,297	1,156,239	1,183,400	1,092,900	1,181,200
CIVIL WORKS—						
Imperial—						
Expenditure	836,288	655,009	763,458	850,300	820,600	472,100
Receipts	59,254	60,365	66,421	59,300	59,000	55,200
Provincial—						
Expenditure	2,116,812	1,901,074	2,063,159	2,306,000	2,205,000	2,291,400
Receipts	292,660	295,474	305,041	274,400	283,000	280,900
Local—						
Expenditure	1,677,144	1,698,767	1,777,957	1,750,900	1,832,700	1,785,800
Receipts	276,546	276,984	292,671	280,900	291,000	293,500

188. Regarding Military Works reference may be made to paragraph 128.

189. Under Civil Works the expenditure in 1896-97 on Imperial and Provincial Works has been kept below the Budget Estimates. But the Local expenditure shows a considerable excess in Madras (Rx. 41,100), Bengal (Rx. 42,200), and Bombay (Rx. 37,400).

In 1897-98 the Upper Burma expenditure (Rx. 275,000) is transferred from Imperial to Provincial, as that Province will now be included with Lower Burma in a Provincial Settlement. Allowance being made for that change, it will be seen that large reductions of grants have been enforced both under Imperial and Provincial. The Local expenditure, though higher than the Budget Estimate of 1896-97, is lower than the Revised Estimate.

ARMY SERVICES.

	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
EFFECTIVE SERVICES—						
Regimental Pay and Allowances—						
India . . . . Rx.	7,889,626	8,348,840	8,697,465	8,634,700	8,615,500	8,432,400
England . . . £	1,070,454	1,100,282	1,048,930	1,088,000	1,065,000	1,098,000
Exchange . . . Rx.	695,651	915,417	796,945	811,100	702,900	724,700
TOTAL „	9,655,731	10,364,539	10,543,340	10,533,800	10,383,400	10,255,100
Less—Receipts . . „	12,018	8,040	7,695	7,700	7,700	7,800
Net „	9,643,713	10,356,499	10,535,645	10,526,100	10,375,700	10,247,300
Commissariat—						
India . . . . Rx.	3,402,755	3,127,955	3,079,399	3,887,800	3,843,300	3,853,000
England . . . . £	30,864	22,720	21,838	16,600	51,000	23,300
Exchange . . . Rx.	20,057	18,902	16,592	12,400	34,100	15,400
TOTAL „	3,453,676	3,169,577	3,117,829	3,916,800	3,929,000	3,891,700
Less—Receipts . . „	443,707	447,666	437,966	448,200	467,700	459,900
Net „	3,009,969	2,721,911	2,679,863	3,468,600	3,461,300	3,431,800
Ordnance—						
India . . . . Rx.	830,074	828,120	846,935	970,400	887,600	882,900
England . . . £	557,264	330,784	245,124	387,500	343,000	339,800
Exchange . . . Rx.	362,147	275,207	186,238	288,800	226,400	224,200
TOTAL „	1,749,485	1,434,111	1,278,297	1,646,700	1,457,000	1,446,900
Less—Receipts . . „	104,350	197,079	185,562	106,700	128,900	116,700
Net „	1,645,135	1,237,032	1,092,735	1,540,000	1,328,100	1,330,200
Other Heads—						
Expenditure . . . Rx.	3,743,641	4,006,466	5,485,002	4,028,000	3,690,000	3,646,400
Receipts . . . . „	199,801	253,599	235,933	203,500	248,200	194,500
Net „	3,543,840	3,752,867	5,249,069	3,824,500	3,441,800	3,451,900
NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—						
India . . . . Rx.	938,666	903,410	897,135	919,500	898,700	918,600
England . . . £	2,250,122	2,302,415	2,316,527	2,366,200	2,372,000	2,431,800
Exchange . . . Rx.	1,462,276	1,915,573	1,760,027	1,763,900	1,565,500	1,605,000
TOTAL „	4,651,064	5,121,398	4,973,689	5,049,600	4,836,200	4,955,400
Less—Receipts . . „	90,350	103,813	110,855	113,000	112,300	102,400
Net „	4,560,714	5,017,585	4,862,834	4,936,600	4,723,900	4,853,000
GRAND TOTAL—						
India . . . . Rx.	15,064,836	16,245,960	18,120,112	17,480,100	17,205,700	16,968,000
England . . . . £	4,417,792	4,285,043	4,135,794	4,408,500	4,271,000	4,353,400
Exchange . . . Rx.	2,870,969	3,505,088	3,142,251	3,286,300	2,818,900	2,873,200
TOTAL „	23,253,597	24,096,091	25,398,157	25,174,900	24,295,600	24,195,500
Less—Receipts . . „	850,226	1,010,197	978,011	879,100	964,800	881,300
Net „	22,403,371	23,085,894	24,420,146	24,295,800	23,330,800	23,314,200

190. It is not necessary to add anything to the remarks on this head contained in paragraphs 129, 132, 159, and 163.

SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.

191. The following table shows the expenditure on "Special Defence Works":—

	Rx.
To end of 1886-87	150,409
1886-87	325,626
1887-88	456,017
1888-89	789,595
1889 90	689,481
1890-91	491,837
1891-92	604,848
1892-93	458,060
1893-94	324,974
1894-95	217,867
1895-96	101,349
1896-97, Budget Estimate Rx. 57,500; Revised Estimate	123,500
1897-98, Budget „	19,400
	4,752,963

192. This head will now be closed so far as Expenditure in India is concerned: but the outlay on armaments for the Defence Works incurred in England will still be charged to it.

Section V.—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.

193. As explained in paragraph 163 of the Financial Statement of March 1896, the programme of Capital Expenditure during 1896-97 was fixed at Rx. 6,730,200 made up of—

	Rx.
Railways	5,980,200
Irrigation	750,000

Of the Railway grant, Rx. 473,500 was shown against the Famine grant as expenditure on Protective Railways.

During the course of the year the Secretary of State, in dealing with the question of the manner in which funds should be provided for the construction and development of Railways in the hands of Companies, expressed his willingness to agree to the expenditure of a sum of about 27 crores of rupees upon the extension of Indian Railways during the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99. The Government of India thereupon drew up a forecast of the expenditure they proposed to incur during these years, and explained that, in view of the works already sanctioned and commenced during 1896-97, they found some difficulty in placing the total at a lower figure than 28 crores, or including the branches of the old Guaranteed Lines 29·66 crores of rupees. This programme, which has been accepted by the Secretary of State, provided for expenditure as follows:—

	Rx.	Rx.
1896-97	10,174,700	
1897-98	10,130,000	
1898-99	7,695,300	
Total	...	28,000,000
Add—for Guaranteed Railway Extensions	...	1,665,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	29,665,000

This expenditure was to be provided thus :—

	1896-97. Rx.	1897-98. Rx.	1898-99. Rx.
From Imperial funds . . .	5,980,200	6,420,000	5,405,300
Capital of Indian Railway Companies	4,194,500	3,710,000	2,290,000

and was to be expended—

By State Agency	3,629,000	3,320,000	2,705,300
By the Agency of Companies . .	6,545,700	6,810,000	4,990,000

The expenditure by the Guaranteed Companies was not set down against any particular year, and it is now estimated that very little outlay will be incurred on these branch lines until 1898-99. The whole of the Rx. 1,665,000 may therefore be taken in that year.

In addition to this, it was anticipated that expenditure would be incurred by the Agency of Branch Line Companies and Companies outside the accounts of the Government of India, which brought the total programme for 1896-97 up to a figure in excess of 12 crores of rupees.

The grant of Rx. 5,980,200 for expenditure from Imperial funds was modified during the year by the transfer of the Burma Railways to a Company, with effect from September 1, 1896, the balance of the expenditure of the year from that date, estimated at Rx. 585,400, being met from the Company's Capital.

The Assam-Bengal Railway Company and the East Indian Railway Company were unable to spend their grants, and the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company failed also to spend the amount provided for the extensions of the Tirhoot State Railway. The short expenditure amounted to Rx. 830,400. It was arranged that the expenditure on the East Indian Railway should be charged to Head 48, that head being credited with the amount of debentures raised by the Company; in consequence of the Company having raised Rx. 757,000 more than they spent, the short outlay under 48 was further increased to Rx. 1,587,400, and the Revised Estimate has been taken at Rx. 3,819,900 for Railways and Rx. 737,500 for Irrigation Works.

As regards the expenditure to be met from Companies' capital, which was estimated at Rx. 4,194,500 (including Rx. 737,800 for the East Indian Railway which has since been transferred to Imperial funds), the Indian Midland Railway Company and the Bengal-Nagpur Company failed to spend the grants provided for them, and the Revised Estimate has been taken at Rx. 3,501,400.

The total expenditure of the year, as compared with the Rx. 10,174,700 provided in the forecast, amounts to—

	Rx.
Imperial funds	5,256,900
Capital of Indian Railway Companies	3,501,400
TOTAL .	8,758,300

In addition to the above sum, the Branch Lines Companies and the other Companies whose accounts are not incorporated in the Government accounts, are expected to spend during the year Rx. 2,118,200, making a total of Rx. 11,228,500 for all Railways in India.

194. As regards 1897-98, the amount provided in the forecast is Rx. 10,130,000, of which Rx. 6,420,000 is to be provided from Imperial funds and Rx. 3,710,000 from Companies' capital. Allowing for the transfer of the Burma Railways to a Company and for the special treatment of the East Indian Railway

debentures, as well as for the provision for expenditure in England on the Assam-Bengal Railway, the Estimate for Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue has been prepared for—

	Rx.
Railways	5,838,600
Irrigation	750,000
TOTAL	6,588,600

The expenditure on the East Indian Railway from debentures, amounting to Rx. 662,100, should be added to the above figure to give the total outlay on State Railways. In addition to the above, further capital expenditure, as noted below, will also be incurred next year on Railways :—

	Rx.
Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies including the extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways	3,629,300
Branch Line Companies—	
Ahmedabad-Parantij, Brahmaputra-Sultanpur, Mymensingh-Jamalpur, South Behar, and Tapti Valley Railways	1,609,800
Outside the Government Accounts—	
Bengal and North-Western Railway extensions	806,000
Southern Punjab	724,600
Segowlie-Rakhsal	55,000
Earsi	8,400
Nilgiri	80,000
TOTAL	6,913,100

The total of the programme for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works in 1897-98 accordingly exceeds 14 crores of rupees.

48.—STATE RAILWAYS—CONSTRUCTION.

195. The Budget grant for 1895-96 amounted to Rx. 3,700,000 as under :—

	Rx.
Amount provided under "Not charged to Revenue"	4,400,000
Deduct—Provision for Irrigation Works	700,000
Leaving for Railways under 48	3,700,000

196. The Revised Estimate provided for a total expenditure of Rx. 4,157,000 as under :—

	Rx.
Amount provided under "Not charged to Revenue"	4,327,200
Deduct—Provision for Irrigation Works	705,000
Leaving for Railways under 48	3,622,200
Provided under "34.—Construction of Protective Railways"	534,800
TOTAL	4,157,000

against which the actual expenditure incurred amounted to Rx. 3,917,094, thus falling short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 239,906 and exceeding the Budget provision by Rx. 217,094. Of moneys placed at his disposal up to 30th November 1895 (date of despatch of indents from India), the Secretary of State was unable to spend £108,938, which sum, with exchange and charges upon it, amounted to Rx. 192,664.

197. The amounts provided for Railway Construction this year and next are, as explained above, Revised Estimate, 1896-97, Rx. 3,819,900, and Budget Estimate, 1897-98, Rx. 5,838,600, the distribution of which is as follows :—

	Revised Estimate, 1896-97. Rx.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98. Rx.
Expenditure by State Agency—		
Open lines—		
North-Western	435,000	37,700
Oudh and Rohilkhand	63,100	78,500
Burma	13,900	...
Eastern Bengal	448,900	272,500
Warora Colliery	—6,700	—1,800
Umaria Colliery	8,200	4,100
Stores transactions	—4,100	—7,600
Frontier Railway Reserve Material	1,600	...
TOTAL	959,900	383,400
Lines under construction—		
Mu Valley	50,600	...
East Coast	292,800	65,000
Mandalay-Kunlon	115,400	...
Godavari Bridge	21,000	185,000
Rae Bareli-Benares	257,100	432,500
Mushkaf-Bolan	210,200	...
Mari-Attock	373,700	300,000
Kotri-Rohri	420,100	211,000
North-Western Railway—Gradient Improvements	—10,000	...
Bezwada-Madras	841,800	800,000
Rajbari-Fareedpur	5,000	80,000
Rungpur-Dhubri	...	50,000
Cawnpore—Gogra	27,500	...
Lyallpur-Khanewal	5,000	80,000
*Bhatinda-Ferozepore (Conversion)	...	90,000
Southern Punjab—Rolling Stock	...	222,300
*Shadipalli-Balotra	...	90,000
*Agra-Muttra-Delhi Chord	...	275,200
Wazirabad-Lyallpur	78,700	10,000
TOTAL	2,688,900	2,891,000
TOTAL STATE AGENCY	3,648,800	3,274,400

* These amounts are at present held in reserve with the Government of India against the provision in the forecast pending sanction to the construction of the lines.

	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.
	Rx.	Rx.
Expenditure by Agency of Companies—		
Open lines—		
East Indian Railway, including extensions	680,000	1,200,000
Rajputana-Malwa system	35,000	65,000
Tirhoot	24,100	110,000
Bhopal	3,000	2,000
Wardha Coal	700	7,500
Dhond and Manmad	2,500	7,500
South Indian	15,000	50,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	2,000	1,000
Madras-Ennore	1,000	2,000
Palanpur-Deesa	1,200	500
TOTAL	764,500	1,445,500
Lines under construction—		
Assam-Bengal { Land, Part I	45,000	50,000
Assam-Bengal { Construction, Part II	1,125,600	1,280,000
Tirhoot Railway extensions	220,000	600,000
Rutlam-Ujjain	—1,500	...
TOTAL	1,389,100	1,930,000
Total Companies' Agency	2,153,600	3,375,500
TOTAL ALLOTMENTS	5,802,400	6,649,900
Deduct—Lapses anticipated on ordinary grants	—34,700	...
Add—Reserve	...	50,100
TOTAL	5,767,700	6,700,000
	Rx.	Rx.
Deduct—Amount available from debentures raised by East Indian Railway Company	1,437,000	662,100
Provision for expenditure in England on Assam-Bengal Railway to be dealt with under Section S	510,800	199,300
	1,947,800	861,400
Total grant from Imperial funds	3,819,900	5,838,600

49.—IRRIGATION—CONSTRUCTION.

198. The figures of the Accounts and Estimates for Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue are—

1893-94, Accounts.	1894-95, Accounts.	1895-96, Accounts.	1896-97, Budget.	1896-97, Revised.	1897-98, Budget.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
681,684	594,145	699,968	750,000	737,500	750,000

The difference of Rx. 12,500 between the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1896-97 has been transferred to 48.—State Railways. The Budget Estimate for 1897-98 provides for Rx. 70,000 for the Mandalay Canal in Upper Burma, which was commenced towards the end of 1896-97.

Section VI.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

199. The following are the usual details of the Home Treasury transactions :—

	Budget, 1896-97.	Revised, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills	16,500,000	15,300,000	13,000,000
Permanent Debt incurred	2,400,000	2,400,000	3,500,000
Temporary Debt incurred	2,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—			
for discharge of debt	1,732,900	871,200	2,441,400
„ expenditure	1,219,100	3,072,100	2,053,000
Deposits and Advances, net	4,900	—400	1,400
Add— Opening Balance	3,794,724	3,393,798	2,814,698
TOTAL	27,651,624	26,536,698	25,810,498
OUTGOINGS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	15,735,300	15,561,200	15,915,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue	1,247,100	1,095,500	1,083,100
Permanent Debt discharged	2,313,700	2,318,800	...
Temporary Debt „	2,000,000	2,500,000	1,000,000
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account—			
for discharge of debt	1,732,900	871,200	2,441,400
„ expenditure	1,847,200	1,525,900	2,370,700
Remittances from India, net—			
(*a*) Railway Companies' Remittances	117,200	—194,300	500,500
(*b*) Family and other Remittances	194,400	43,700	228,000
Add— Closing Balance	2,463,824	2,814,698	2,271,298
TOTAL	27,651,624	26,536,698	25,810,498

200. In the Budget Estimate of 1896-97 the net disbursements of the Home Treasury, excluding Loans and Council Bills, were taken at £17,917,200 : it was proposed to provide £16,500,000 of this by the sale of Bills on India, and to meet £1,330,900 by a reduction of cash balances. Owing to the heavy loss of

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Land Revenue caused by the scarcity in November and December last, and the large expenditure on Famine Relief during this cold weather, the Secretary of State, at the request of the Government of India, reduced the scale of his drawings, and it is now expected that the total drawings in the current year will be less than the original estimate by £1,200,000. The cash balances in the Home Treasury on April 1, 1896 were also less than the estimate by £400,926, owing mainly to a decrease in the drawings at the end of 1895-96. The total reduction in Council Bills thus amounted to £1,600,926. On the other hand, the net disbursements during 1896-97 are expected to be lower than the original estimate by £2,956,900, in consequence chiefly of large receipts from Railway Companies. The new Burma Railway Company has paid in subscribed capital to the extent of £1,836,500, and the East Indian Railway Company has issued additional debentures for £400,000. There have also been the usual savings on the Estimates of Expenditure both by the Government and the Railway Companies. This improvement in his cash balance enables the Secretary of State to discharge without replacing £1,000,000 out of the £2,500,000 of the twelve months' India Bills which fell due this year. The payment of that £1,000,000 reduces the cash balance of March 31, 1897, so that it will exceed the Budget Estimate by £350,874 only.

201. No increase to the sterling debt has been made in 1896-97, but in accordance with the intention announced in paragraph 173 of the last Financial Statement, India Stock for £2,400,000 were issued in April 1896 in order to discharge £2,000,000 India Debentures and £313,700 South Indian Railway Debentures. Taking advantage of the favourable state of the money market, the Secretary of State decided to issue the new Stock at 2½ per cent, and tenders for the loan were invited on April 28, 1896. The result was satisfactory: the total amount tendered was more than £6,000,000; the average rate at which the loan was raised was £103 0*s.* 6*d.* per cent, and the minimum rate of accepted tenders £102 16*s.* 0*d.*

202. It was the original intention to issue an equivalent amount of new India Bills to repay temporary debt (India Bills) falling due in the year; but, as above explained, it has not been necessary to do this to the full amount, and according to the present programme only £1,500,000 will be raised and £2,500,000 discharged during the year, the additional £1,000,000 being met from cash balances.

203. The net issues to Railway Companies during 1896-97 were taken in the Budget Estimates at £628,100, but it is now estimated that there will be a net receipt from the Companies of £1,546,200. The following are the details:—

	Budget. £	Revised. £
RECEIPTS.		
Subscribed capital—		
(*a*) State Lines	1,399,000	2,783,100
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	1,550,000	1,153,500
Miscellaneous	3,000	6,700
TOTAL .	2,952,000	3,943,300
ISSUES.		
For discharge of debentures—		
(*a*) State Railways	582,900	126,800
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	1,150,000	744,400
For Stores, Establishment Charges, etc.—		
(*a*) State Railways	1,080,200	1,012,700
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	767,000	513,200
TOTAL .	3,580,100	2,397,100

Of the total new capital of £2,949,000 entered in the Budget Estimate, the sum of £1,732,900 was intended for discharge of debentures, leaving £1,216,100 as required for expenditure. Some of the debentures have been renewed instead of being discharged, but the new capital for expenditure according to the Revised Estimate amounts to £3,065,400. This large increase of £1,849,300 over the Budget Estimate is due to the formation of a new Company to take up the Burma Railway from September 1, 1896. As already stated in paragraph 200, the total receipts from this Company on account of subscribed capital are estimated at £1,836,500.

The requirements of the Railway Companies for stores, establishment charges, etc., were overestimated, and the programmes of the Companies are always liable to important changes.

Railway Companies' Remittances.

204. The Railway Companies whose transactions are above dealt with have separate capital deposit accounts in England, and funds withdrawn in England are directly brought to account in the Home Treasury. But closely connected with these are the Remittance transactions of Railway Companies working State lines in India, such as the East Indian, the South Indian, and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways. Advances are made to these Companies in England for the purchase of stores, etc., and the advances adjusted in India by debit to the Revenue Accounts of the lines, but funds raised for Capital Expenditure by the East Indian Railway Company under the authority of the East Indian Railway Company's Act are also treated as remittances. The estimate of the remittances of the Companies was taken at £117,200 in the Budget Estimate, but in the Revised Estimate there is entered a net receipt in England of £194,300. The following are the details of the transactions :—

	Budget.	Revised.
	£	£
Advances for purchase of Stores—		
East Indian Railway	360,000	407,500
Rajputana-Malwa	50,000	43,600
South Indian Railway	92,300	58,300
Bengal and North-Western Railway	16,900	101,400
	519,200	610,800
East Indian Railway Debentures	400,000	802,500
Transfer fees, etc.	2,000	2,600
	402,000	805,100
Net Remittance from India	117,200	—194,300

The net improvement in the receipts of £311,500 is due to the issue of £400,000 additional debentures by the East Indian Railway Company.

Family and other Remittances.

205. The net payments on account of family and other remittances from India will be £150,700 less than the Budget Estimate, owing mainly to the recovery from Her Majesty's Imperial Government of the extra charges connected with the employment of Indian Native Troops at Suakin.

1897-98. Home Treasury Ways and Means.

206. The net disbursements at the Home Treasury in 1897-98, excluding Loans and Council Bills, are estimated at £18,043,400. It is not, however, possible for the Government of India to supply the whole of this amount by means of Council Bills next year, and the Secretary of State has, with reference to the probable famine requirements in India, and to the expenditure on railway construction, reduced his estimate of drawings to £13,000,000. The reduced drawings will be supplemented by a sterling loan of £3,500,000 to be raised by the issue of India Stock and by a temporary loan of £2,000,000, of which £1,000,000

will replace a like amount of India Bills issued in the current year, and the other £1,000,000 will replace the amount of India Bills which it was possible, as above explained, to discharge without replacement this year. The last amount will be additional debt so far as the year 1897-98 is concerned.

According to the programme now announced the net disbursements of the Home Treasury will be met, in the year 1897-98, by the sale of Bills on India of £13,000,000, by the creation of additional sterling debt to the extent of £4,500,000, and by a reduction in the cash balances of £543,400.

207. It should be understood that in stating the present intentions of the Secretary of State no sort of pledge is given that he will adhere to the programme.

INDIA.

208. The following is a summary of the Estimate of Ways and Means in India:—

	1896-97.		1897-98
	Budget.	Revised	Budget
RECEIPTS.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1. Excess of Revenue in India over the Expenditure charged against it	27,928,300	23,844,700	23,955,700
2. Rupee Loan	4,000,000	6,048,700	4,000,000
3. Increase of the Unfunded Debt, mostly Savings Bank Deposits, net	831,100	—317,300	502,400
4. Other items, net	474 500	—655 700	21,700
5. *For Remittance to Secretary of State, net*—			
(*a*) *Railway Companies' Remittances*	117,200	—194,200	500 500
(*b*) *Other Remittances*	178,300	50,800	213,000
Add—Opening Balance	16 500,488	16,500,510	13,465,810
TOTAL	50,029,888	45,277,410	42,659,110
OUTGOINGS.			
6. Excess Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances	886,400	1,228,500	1,190,000
7. Expenditure not charged to Revenue	4,080,000	2,738,800	4 790,600
8. Rupee Debt discharged	275,000	717,000	575,100
9. Loans to Municipalities, etc, net	406,100	764,700	243 400
10. *Issues on Capital Account to Railway Companies, net*	1 526,400	964,600	956,300
11. Council Bills—*Sterling Amount*	16,503,400	15,288,300	13,925,300
12. Do. Exchange	12,296,600	10,109 700	8 551,700
Add—Closing Balance	14,055,988	13,465,810	13,321,710
TOTAL	50,029,888	45,277,410	42,659,110

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.

209. The net Revenues in India were taken in the Budget Estimate of 1896-97 at Rx. 27,928,300, but owing to heavy loss of Revenue and increase in Expenditure caused by the famine, they are now estimated to yield only Rx. 23,844,700. This large deficiency of Rx. 4,083,600 in the Revenues is further increased by withdrawals from the Savings Banks and increased loans for famine

relief purposes. The Savings Bank transactions are expected to result in a net withdrawal of Rx. 241,100 against a net receipt of Rx. 750,800 entered in the Budget Estimate, and the net amount of loans will exceed that estimate by Rx. 358,600. The total diminution of the cash balances under the three heads mentioned thus amounts to Rx. 5,434,100. The deficiency is met chiefly by a reduction in Council Bill payments of Rx. 3,402,000 and the issue of a loan, not contemplated in the Budget Estimates, for Rx. 2,048,700 for the investment of two crores of the Currency Reserve. The year is now expected to close with a cash balance of Rx. 13,465,810.

210. The important disbursements—in India and England taken together—for which we have to provide in 1897-98, otherwise than from the Revenues of the year, are (1) the deficit in the Revenue Account both on Imperial and Provincial Account, (2) the Capital Expenditure of Government not charged to Revenues, and (3) the advances to Railway Companies for Capital Expenditure. The deficit in the Revenue Account, including the expenditure of the Provincial Governments from balances, is estimated at Rx. 3,654,000. The total estimate of Capital Expenditure by the Government not charged to Revenue amounts to Rx. 6,588,600, including Rx. 1,130,700 on account of the Assam-Bengal Railway, Rx. 537,900 for the East Indian Railway, and Rx. 600,000 for the Tirhoot Railway Extension; and we have undertaken to advance in 1897-98 Rx. 1,174,500 to the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways for expenditure in India on new extensions. The total of the disbursements above mentioned amounts to Rx. 11,417,100. Our cash balances are now reduced to as low a level as is consistent with our requirements in the months of minimum balance—November and December—, and they cannot be drawn upon to meet any substantial portion of the above sum. We must, therefore, have recourse to loans; and it is intended to raise Rx. 4,000,000 by a rupee loan in India, and to meet the remainder of the liability by the sterling loans in England mentioned in paragraph 206, the Secretary of State's drawings being reduced.

211. It was announced in paragraph 178 of the last Financial Statement that a new loan of Rx. 4,000,000 would be raised in India in 1896-97. This loan was issued on June 22, and tenders for it were received on July 22. The favourable state of the money market at the time enabled the Government to issue the loan at 3 per cent, and in spite of the reduced rate of interest the average price of the loan was R103-1-10½ per cent.

212. As the price of the new 3 per cent loan remained above par for some time after its issue, it was decided to offer the balance of the unguaranteed 3½ per cent loans, amounting to Rx. 5,684,950, for conversion into the new loan. Accordingly, by Notification No. 3850, dated September 4, 1896, the 3½ per cent loans of 1853-54 and 1893-94 were notified for discharge on January 30, 1897, and the option was given to holders of notes of the 3½ per cent loans to tender them for transfer to the 3 per cent loan of 1896-97 by October 2, 1896. The amount of the 3½ per cent loans transferred to 3 per cents in exercise of this option was Rx. 4,887,160, leaving Rx. 797,790 to be discharged. Provision has been made in the present estimates for the discharge of Rx. 360,000 in 1896-97 and Rx. 350,000 in 1897-98.

213. The question of increasing the investment of the Government Currency Reserve by 2 crores of rupees had been considered by the Government last year, and it was in contemplation to make the necessary change in the Paper Currency Act in the present session. As soon as it was ascertained towards the middle of October that the famine would entail heavy loss of Revenue and increase in Expenditure, we were compelled to ask the Secretary of State to reduce his drawings. The Secretary of State announced the necessary reduction, and this, combined with low Government balances and other causes, produced considerable

tightness in the money market in November and December. To relieve this tightness by making available to the commercial public through increased Council Bill drawings and through the Presidency Banks the additional two crores which the measure would set free from the Currency Reserve, Act XXI of 1896 was passed on December 17, and Government Promissory Notes for Rx. 2,048,650 of the 3 per cent loan were issued to the Currency Department on December 18 1896: see Notifications Nos. 5366 and 5367 of the latter date.

214. The balance of the 3 per cent loan on 31st March 1897 will be Rx. 10,935,860, and, as already stated, it is the present intention to increase that balance by the issue of a new loan for Rx. 4,000,000 in 1897-98. Although this is the present intention, full liberty is reserved, as usual, to alter the programme, as now announced, to any extent that may be considered desirable.

215. The following table gives the details of the transactions of Savings Banks during the last few years and the estimated transactions for 1896-97 and 1897-98:—

Year.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
1888-89	685,200	261,800	947,000
1889-90	—362,900	272,200	—90,700
1890-91	250,700	279,700	530,400
1891-92	517,900	306,200	824,100
1892-93	548,900	339,400	888,300
1893-94	179,900	368,000	547,900
1894-95	— 84,500	297,000	212,500
1895-96	247,700	338,500	586,200
1896-97, Budget	422,000	328,800	750,800
1896-97, Revised	—589,600	348,500	—241,100
1897-98, Budget	78,000	350,000	428,000

The high price of food-grains and the prevalence of distress have probably caused withdrawals from Savings Banks in the current year. It should be noted, however, that Rx. 230,000 of net additions in 1895-96, and the same amount of net withdrawals of 1896-97, should be taken against each other, being transactions on account of a large Provident Fund which for a time was held on Savings Bank Account. Corrected for this the figures for the three years stand:—

	Rx.
1894-95	—84,500
1895-96	+ 17,700
1896-97, Revised	—359,600

For 1897-98 no increase in the net deposits in Post Office Savings Banks is anticipated; but the normal additions to the several departmental Provident Funds are taken into account.

216. The net issues on account of loans by the Government to Municipalities, etc., in 1896-97 are now expected to be Rx. 764,700 against Rx. 406,100 entered in the Budget Estimate—an increase of Rx. 358,600. This increase is the difference between the increases in the gross advances of Rx. 436,800 and in the recoveries of Rx. 78,200. The increased advances represent loans to agriculturists and others in provinces affected by famine and scarcity. the additional grants for such advances sanctioned by the Government of India during the year amounted to Rx. 663,000. Provision has been made in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 for net issues on account of loans to the extent of Rx. 245,400. According to estimates furnished by the several Local Govern-

ments, large amounts may be usefully spent in the provinces by Municipalities and other Local Bodies on drainage and waterworks, but the Government of India have not been able to provide for the whole of the requirements out of their balances in 1897-98. This inability is due to the fact that we are obliged to provide fully, as a first claim upon our resources, for the whole amount of advances and loans required in connection with the famine or plague, and that after providing for such requirements there is no margin of available funds to be lent to Local Bodies for ordinary works of public improvement. If funds are urgently required for such works in 1897-98, the local authorities concerned will, it is hoped, be able to raise them directly in the open market.

Cash Balances.

217. The year 1897-98 is estimated to close with a cash balance in the Indian Treasuries of Rx. 13,321,710, which is less than the opening balance of the year by Rx. 144,100 only.

Section VII.—Summary.

218. The principal features in this Statement are—

(1) The Accounts of 1895-96 closed with a surplus of Rx. 1,533,998.

(2) The Revised Estimates of 1896-97 show a deficit of Rx. 1,986,900. The cause of the deficit is the failure of the monsoon and the consequent scarcity and famine. There is a direct expenditure on Famine Relief of Rx. 1,965,700: the scarcity has also caused a loss of Land Revenue of Rx. 2,432,100, a loss of Railway Revenue of Rx. 1,420,000, and smaller losses under other heads of Revenue, as well as increases of expenditure under many of the ordinary heads. In Bombay the plague has been added to the famine, and joined with it in bringing about these losses. In addition, there is a loss of Opium Revenue of Rx. 508,600 caused by a fall in the price realised for Bengal Opium and a reduction in the exports of Malwa Opium. On the other hand, the rise in the rate of exchange from $13\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $14{\cdot}46d.$ the rupee secures a saving of Rx. 1,329,700 in the exchange on sterling payments.

(3) The Budget Estimates of 1897-98 show a deficit of Rx. 2,464,000. The famine accounts for this deficit also.

(4) The expenditure on Famine Relief is estimated at Rx. 3,641,200 the loss of Land Revenue at Rx. 436,500: the loss of Railway Revenue at Rx. 901,300; and the famine also causes other losses of Revenue and increases of Expenditure.

(5) The loss of Opium Revenue amounts to Rx. 1,079,100.

(6) The rise in the rate of exchange from $13\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $14{\cdot}46d.$ the rupee will secure a saving of Rx. 1,360,000 in the exchange on sterling payments, as well as savings in the pay of the British Troops and in the cost of Exchange Compensation Allowances. There will also be a considerable reduction in the Military expenditure, as the heavy expenditure on preparations for mobilization, which was specially provided for in 1896-97, will not recur.

(7) The Capital Expenditure on Railways is expected to be as follows:—

	1896-97. Rx.	1897-98. Rx.
On State Railways (including expenditure on the East Indian Railway and the Assam-Bengal Railway from capital raised by the Companies)	5,767,700	6,700,000
On Railways of the Companies under contract with the Government from funds raised by them	2,990,600	3,430,000
On Railways of Companies outside the Government Accounts, and Branch Lines	2,470,200	3,283,800

(8) It is expected that the Secretary of State will sell Council Bills for £15,300,000 in 1896-97 and for £13,000,000 in 1897-98.

(9) In 1896-97 the Secretary of State raised a loan of £2,400,000 by the issue of 2½ per cent India Stock to discharge debentures which fell due; and he paid off India Bills falling due in the year for £2,500,000, and issued India Bills for £1,500,000. In 1897-98 he intends to raise a loan of £3,500,000 by the issue of India Stock, to issue India Bills for £2,000,000, and to pay off India Bills falling due for £1,000,000.

(10) These announcements are accompanied by the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to vary the amounts to be obtained by Bills or raised by loans, as he may find occasion.

(11) The Government of India raised a public loan of Rx. 4,000,000 in 1896-97 at 3 per cent, and also issued new 3 per cent paper to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency for the investment of Rx. 2,000,000 of the Currency Reserve authorised by Act XXI of 1896 passed on December 17. It is intended to raise a loan for Rx. 4,000,000 in 1897-98. Full liberty is, however, reserved to the Government of India to vary this intention in any way and to any extent which may be expedient. The 3½ per cent loan of 1893-94 was successfully converted to 3 per cent in 1896-97.

(12) The Government of India are for the time in serious financial difficulties caused by the famine. When that calamity and the plague in Bombay and Sind shall have passed away, the Government will, it is hoped, be found to be in a strong financial position.

J. WESTLAND.

CALCUTTA:
March 19, 1897.

evenues of India, in India and in England.

IMATE, 1896-97.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1896-97. (Excluding Exchange.)	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1897-98.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1897-98, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1896-97. (Excluding Exchange.)	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1897-98, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1896-97. (Excluding Exchange.)
				India.						
ngland.	Exchange. * £1 = R16·6	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange. * £1 = R16·6.	Total.		
£	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.		
...	...	309,500	+ 10,700	222,400	76,200	...	...	298,600	— 200	— 10,900
...	...	1,560,300	+ 33,100	511,400	1,047,000	...	...	1,558,400	+ 22,200	— 10,900
400	300	4,094,400	— 81,500	105,900	4,059,800	600	400	4,166,700	— 9,300	+ 72,200
900	600	2,505,400	— 89,900	2,654,000	...	400	300	2,654,700	+ 59,700	+ 149,600
200	100	529,100	— 37,700	515,200	54,500	300	200	570,200	+ 3,300	+ 41,000
41,000	27,100	163,500	— 6,200	— 42,600	139,900	29,800	19,700	146,800	— 15,500	— 9,300
200	100	212,800	— 8,800	136,800	74,400	100	100	211,400	— 10,200	— 1,400
...	...	52,800	— 3,800	...	54,600	...	...	54,600	— 2,000	+ 1,800
...	...	202,000	— 5,300	82,400	128,300	...	...	210,700	+ 3,400	+ 8,700
...	...	30,300	— 1,100	16,500	16,200	...	...	32,700	+ 1,300	+ 2,400
8,500	5,600	999,900	— 47,400	563,400	509,600	1,900	1,260	1,070,100	+ 33,200	+ 80,600
...	...	238,000	— 5,800	124,300	124,200	...	...	248,500	+ 4,100	+ 9,900
51,200	33,800	10,907,600	— 243,700	4,889,700	6,284,700	33,100	21,900	11,229,100	+ 90,000	+ 333,700
325,400	2,524,700	10,095,100	+ 12,200	3,878,200		3,907,700	2,579,200	10,365,100	+ 227,700	+ 215,500
794,600	788,400	5,848,200	— 61,900	4,058,800		1,159,900	785,400	6,074,100	+ 167,000	+ 228,900
...	...	1,253,400	— 700	1,285,000		..	...	1,285,000	+ 30,900	+ 31,600
930,800	1,736,300	2,993,500	+ 74,800	— 1,055,100	149,500	2,717,800	1,793,800	3,606,000	+ 20,800	— 45,000
200	100	462,000	— 51,400	539,400	4,300	200	100	544,000	+ 30,000	+ 81,400
931,000	1,736,400	3,456,100	+ 23,400	— 1,115,700	153,800	2,718,000	1,794,000	3,550,000	+ 50,800	+ 36,400
12,200	74,000	1,714,100	+ 31,100	1,417,100	128,100	104,900	69,200	1,749,300	+ 71,100	+ 40,000
18,000	77,900	954,900	— 20,300	820,300	...	161,700	106,700	1,083,700	+ 84,700	+ 105,000
500	300	59,400	+ 6,600	52,000	...	700	500	53,200	+ 200	— 6,400
130,700	152,200	2,728,400	+ 17,400	2,319,400	128,100	267,300	176,400	2,891,200	+ 156,000	+ 138,600
561,600	172,600	2,015,500	+ 15,500	633,700	940,200	256,400	169,200	1,993,500	+ 2,600	— 12,600
3,200	2,100	3,092,100	— 21,700	20,300	3,089,200	2,300	1,500	3,119,300	+ 6,100	+ 27,800
...	..	1,071,400	+ 99,100	143,700	897,000	...	...	1,040,700	+ 68,400	— 30,700
600	400	4,138,300	+ 24,400	62,700	4,120,800	500	300	4,184,300	+ 70,500	+ 40,100
115,400	142,200	723,400	— 7,100	149,100	170,100	220,700	145,700	691,600	— 42,400	— 35,300
1,600	1,100	1,501,300	— 80,900	17,700	1,600,200	1,400	900	1,626,200	— 21,800	+ 65,100
100	100	189,800	— 5,700	193,000	...	400	300	193,700	— 2,000	+ 3,700
7,000	4,600	1,065,800	— 8,100	24,400	1,040,900	6,900	4,600	1,070,800	+ 2,900	+ 11,000
24,400	16,100	999,000	+ 19,400	877,900	99,700	21,700	14,300	983,600	+ 4,900	— 14,500
31,300	20,600	525,800	— 13,000	303,800	201,300	28,300	18,700	582,100	+ 14,600	+ 28,200
45,200	359,800	15,383,300	+ 15,300	2,432,300	12,141,400	638,600	355,800	15,467,800	+ 104,100	+ 88,800
9,600	6,300	443,400	— 11,400	420,300	...	9,400	6,200	435,900	— 18,800	— 7,400
28,000	150,500	379,200	+ 1,600	900	...	226,000	149,200	376,100	— 200	— 1,800
73,000	1,236,200	4,110,300	+ 20,700	76,400	949,700	1,884,200	1,243,600	4,153,900	+ 65,900	+ 36,200
45,800	30,200	693,100	— 18,200	125,400	500,000	47,800	31,500	704,700	— 7,900	+ 10,300
19,000	12,600	236,000	— 600	25,100	182,500	21,000	13,800	242,400	+ 3,700	+ 4,300
175,400	1,435,800	5,862,900	+ 1,100	648,100	1,632,200	2,188,400	1,444,300	5,913,000	+ 42,700	+ 41,600
8,700	5,800	1,965,700	+ 1,884,900	2,946,100	695,100	...	...	3,641,200	+ 3,566,200	+ 1,681,300
...	...	...	— 473,500	...	...	...	..	...	— 473,500	...
...	...	47,200	— 2,800	25,000	...	...	...	25,000	— 25,000	— 22,200
8,700	5,800	2,012,900	+ 1,408,600	2,971,100	695,100	...	...	3,666,200	+ 3,067,700	+ 1,659,300
342,200	3,723,800	40,351,200	+ 1,222,100	12,144,900	21,035,300	5,745,400	3,792,000	42,717,600	+ 3,520,300	+ 2,298,200

Budget Estimate, 1897-98.			
dia.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
217,200	971,000	640,900	5,630,100
81,600	218,900	144,500	445,000
...	...	...	...
298,800	1,189,900	785,400	6,074,100

†† The following further sums, which are included under XXVI and 38.—State Railways, are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.
Indian Midland Railway .	273,043	225,400	239,200
Bengal-Nagpur Railway .	160,349	210,200	217,400
Total . Rx.	433,515	435,600	456,600

B.—*Statement of the Expenditure chargeable on th*

Heads of Expenditure.	Accounts, 1895-96. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* 13·638d.	Total.	Revise India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward	10,340,030	18,565,629	5,556,382	4,221,572	38,683,613	11,686,500	19,298,700
—**Construction of Railways** (Charged gainst Revenue in addition to that under famine Insurance)	...	7,661	...	...	7,661	...	14,000
lway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses	8,955,735	385,101	...	...	9,040,836	8,415,500	409,500
Interest on Debt	3,450,807	215,568	980,020	744,589	5,390,984	3,605,100	218,000
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	1,705,396	1,295,708	3,001,104	...	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	497	...	218,884	166,301	385,682	42,100	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	33,941	...	681,919	518,101	1,233,961	14,800	...
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits. Land and Supervision	530,315	...	...	...	530,315	480,500	...
Interest	2,822	...	2,161,563	1,642,290	3,806,675	8,100	...
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, etc.	8,134	10,117	...	...	18,251	92,000	10,100
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	71,623	26	...	...	71,649	61,700	...
Total	12,753,874	610,812	5,747,782	4,366,989	23,479,457	12,719,800	637,600
igation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	455,945	331,356	...	...	787,301	500,600	375,500
Interest on Debt	677,788	544,621	..	...	1,222,409	703,400	550,000
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	374,232	590,894	838	637	966,001	397,600	721,800
Total	1,507,965	1,466,871	838	637	2,976,311	1,601,600	1,647,300
ildings and Roads—							
44.—Military Works	1,151,476	...	30,947	23,513	1,205,938	1,112,500	...
45.—Civil Works	611,458	3,841,116	86,375	65,625	4,604,574	669,500	4,038,600
Total	1,762,936	3,841,116	117,322	89,138	5,810,512	1,782,000	4,038,600
ay Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	17,222,977	...	1,819,267	1,382,224	20,424,468	16,307,000	...
Non-Effective	897,135	...	2,316,527	1,760,027	4,973,689	898,700	...
Total	18,120,112	..	4,135,794	3,142,251	25,398,157	17,205,700	...
cial Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	21,716	...	45,252	34,381	101,349	25,600	...
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	44,506,633	24,492,089	15,603,370	11,854,968	96,457,060	45,021,200	25,636,200
)—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	548,902	...	...	548,902	...	...
luct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	*169,793*	..	...	*169,793*	...	*1,228,500*
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	44,506,633	24,871,198	15,603,370	11,854,968	96,836,169	45,021,200	24,407,700

	Accounts, 1895-96. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
penditure not charged to Revenue—				
Capital Outlay, Railways and Irrigation Works—	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
48.—State Railways	2,191,354	679,562	515,311	3,387,227
49.—Irrigation Works	693,611	3,612	2,714	699,967
Total	2,884,965	683,174	519,055	4,087,194

* See foot-note to Statement A.

INDIA, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1896-97.				BUDGET ESTIMATE 1897-98.						
				INDIA						
England.	Exchange.* £1 = Rx 16.	TOTAL.	Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1896-97. (Excluding Exchange.)	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange* £1 = Rx 16.	TOTAL.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1897-98, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1896-97. (Excluding Exchange.)	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1897-98, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1896-97. (Excluding Exchange.)
£	Rx	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.		
...	...	23,699,200	−2,394,100	14,934,300	10,711,900	...	...	25,646,200	−447,100	+1,947,000
...	...	6,386,700	−508,600	5,816,200	...	...	...	5,816,200	−1,079,100	−570,500
...	...	8,438,200	−261,800	8,714,600	19,400	..	...	8,734,000	+34,000	+295,800
...	...	4,771,500	+38,800	1,253,300	3,583,200	...	...	4,836,500	+103,800	+65,000
...	...	5,613,200	−131,500	3,846,100	1,833,000	...	..	5,679,100	−65,600	+65,900
..	...	3,538,000	−131,800	4,200	3,617,500	...	...	3,621,700	−48,100	+83,700
...	...	4,510,700	+34,800	4,463,700	28,200	...	..	4,491,900	+10,000	−24,800
...	...	1,855,500	+12,300	1,043,600	809,700	...	...	1,850,300	+7,100	−5,200
...	.	1,768,500	+36,200	905,400	850,800	...	...	1,756,200	+23,900	−12,300
...	...	447,500	+18,700	221,400	219,500	...	...	440,900	+12,100	−6,600
...	...	902,500	+10,300	901,600	...	...	..	901,600	+9,400	−900
.	...	61,937,500	−3,276,700	42,104,400	21,670,200	...	...	63,774,600	−1,439,600	+1,837,100
101,400	67,000	1,687,300	+175,700	657,300	175,700	5,000	3,300	841,300	−6,600	−182,300
..	...	1,772,800	+2,100	1,818,400	8,900	..	...	1,827,300	+56,000	+54,500
3,800	2,500	1,078,200	−26,900	1,081,000	..	4,200	2,800	1,088,000	−17,400	+9,500
...	...	141,000	+103,800	67,500	...	...	.	67,500	+30,300	−73,500
3,800	2,500	2,992,000	+79,000	2,966,900	8,900	4,200	2,800	2,982,800	+69,500	−9,500
...	...	359,600	−22,400	8,500	360,300	...	...	368,800	−13,200	+9,200
...	...	313,000	−1,700	32,000	303,300	...	...	335,300	+20,600	+22,300
...	...	433,800	+21,100	1,500	422,900	...	...	424,400	+11,700	−9,400
...	...	163,800	+20,200	10,000	130,300	...	...	140,300	−3,300	−23,500
...	...	224,600	+1,600	1,900	230,500	...	...	232,400	+9,400	+7,800
1,700	1,100	92,000	+11,100	200	84,700	1,000	1,100	87,000	+5,800	−5,300
300	200	99,300	−600	9,700	90,200	300	200	100,400	+500	+1,100
2,000	1,300	1,687,000	+29,300	63,800	1,622,200	1,900	1,300	1,680,200	+31,500	+2,200
94,100	62,100	349,500	−3,000	144,400	47,500	91,400	60,300	343,600	−7,100	−4,100
...	...	91,200	+1,300	27,000	57,000	...	...	84,600	−5,300	−6,600
...	.	181,400	+61,400	160,000	...	...	...	160,000	+40,000	−21,400
14,400	9,500	454,800	+39,400	97,100	333,600	2,500	1,700	434,900	+27,300	−12,100
108,500	71,000	1,076,900	+99,100	428,500	438,700	93,900	62,000	1,023,100	+54,900	−44,200
200	100	17,525,000	−797,000	17,965,800	57,600	200	100	18,023,700	−298,300	+498,700
...	...	2,610,000	−623,000	2,630,000	...	..	...	2,630,000	−603,000	+20,000
...	...	24,900	−3,200	28,700	...	...	...	28,700	+600	+3,800
200	100	20,159,900	−1,423,200	20,624,500	57,600	200	100	20,682,400	−900,700	+522,500
...	...	2,096,200	+352,500	1,086,100	882,000	...	...	1,968,100	+224,400	−128,100
...	...	891,900	−38,000	940,500	...	...	...	940,500	+10,600	+48,600
...	.	212,600	+2,900	53,200	160,700	...	...	213,900	+4,200	+1,300
...	...	3,200,700	+317,400	2,079,800	1,042,700	...	...	3,122,500	+239,200	−78,200
...	...	61,100	+11,100	50,000	...	...	...	50,000	...	−11,100
26,100	17,200	636,600	+23,600	9,400	574,400	27,600	18,200	629,600	+15,600	−8,000
26,100	17,200	697,700	+34,700	59,400	574,400	27,600	18,200	679,600	+15,600	−19,100
65,000	42,900	852,500	+67,600	730,400	...	29,200	19,300	778,900	+17,900	−50,000
12,400	8,200	112,300	−1,100	84,200	...	11,000	7,200	102,400	−10,000	−8,900
77,400	51,100	964,800	+66,800	814,600	..	40,200	26,500	881,300	+7,900	−58,900
319,400	210,800	93,803,800	−3,897,900	69,799,200	25,590,400	173,000	114,200	95,676,800	−1,928,300	+1,969,600
		Add—Increase on account of Exchange . Rx	+81,000					*Deduct*—Decrease on account of Exchange . Rx	−15,600	−96,600
		TOTAL INCLUDING EXCHANGE Rx	−3,816,900					TOTAL INCLUDING EXCHANGE Rx	−1,943,900	+1,873,000

B.—*STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on th*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1895-96. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* 1s 0.5516d.	Total.	REVISED India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Demands on the Revenues—							
—Refunds and Drawbacks	224,473	75,570	...	...	300,049	232,700	70,800
—Assignments and Compensations	512,739	1,041,980	...	...	1,554,719	517,600	1,051,700
rges in respect of Collection, *viz* :—							
—Land Revenue	397,843	3,699,211	30	27	4,097,117	387,700	3,705,000
—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,667,973	...	550	418	2,668,941	2,503,900	...
—Salt (including cost of Production)	453,805	67,202	21	16	521,044	400,900	67,900
—Stamps	— 40,346	135,504	43,492	33,044	171,694	—41,200	136,000
—Excise	157,454	50,390	64	49	207,957	101,000	51,500
—Provincial Rates	...	52,675	...	...	52,675	...	52,800
—Customs	76,869	125,984	88	67	202,948	79,400	122,000
—Assessed Taxes	14,985	14,883	...	...	29,868	15,200	15,100
—Forest	504,332	404,378	1,393	1,058	911,101	557,800	488,000
—Registration	117,058	116,026	...	...	233,084	119,800	118,800
TOTAL	4,487,125	5,783,869	45,644	34,679	10,351,257	4,994,800	5,627,800
—Interest on Debt	3,731,433		3,821,590	2,903,534	10,456,560	3,745,000	
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	3,686,257		1,198,904	910,890	5,796,081	3,865,200	
Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	1,222,400		...	...	1,222,400	1,253,400	
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	— 1,177,224	127,519	2,622,686	1,992,644	3,565,625	— 1,373,600	147,000
—Interest on other Obligations	662,959	3,595	147	112	666,723	458,000	4,300
TOTAL	— 514,265	131,054	2,622,833	1,992,756	4,232,348	— 915,600	151,300
Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
—Post Office	1,356,306	119,784	106,000	81,642	1,643,798	1,402,600	125,300
—Telegraph	719,991	...	101,671	76,791	897,853	759,000	...
—Mint	52,404	...	460	356	53,229	58,000	...
TOTAL	2,128,701	119,784	208,206	158,189	2,594,880	2,220,200	125,300
s and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
—General Administration	676,351	917,738	243,935	185,350	2,023,394	605,200	910,100
—Law and Justice { Courts	112,592	2,975,012	1,820	1,383	3,090,807	115,000	2,971,800
—Law and Justice { Jails	151,618	805,744	...	...	956,702	170,900	900,500
—Police	651,453	3,387,742	933	709	4,040,817	646,000	3,491,300
—Marine (including River navigation)	181,342	145,410	236,599	179,701	743,112	200,200	105,000
—Education	29,772	1,504,500	1,200	957	1,536,489	32,900	1,525,700
—Ecclesiastical	192,135	...	156	119	192,410	189,000	...
—Medical	40,923	979,154	6,159	4,679	1,030,915	42,800	1,011,400
—Political	909,244	69,010	47,093	36,236	1,062,183	893,400	66,000
—Scientific and other Minor Departments	261,856	187,836	20,327	20,002	495,971	292,300	181,000
TOTAL	3,209,636	10,972,126	504,902	449,190	15,172,800	3,248,300	11,233,000
neous Civil Charges—							
—Territorial and Political Pensions	437,250	...	9,565	7,267	454,082	427,500	...
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	793	...	223,537	169,837	394,167	700	...
—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	86,433	832,713	1,817,694	1,381,029	4,167,869	83,900	912,200
—Stationery and Printing	113,021	491,597	45,143	34,520	685,187	132,300	484,800
—Miscellaneous	33,140	100,245	18,549	14,093	232,027	36,000	169,300
TOTAL	671,237	1,540,555	2,114,788	1,606,752	5,933,332	685,400	1,566,300
: Relief and Insurance—							
—Famine Relief	...	18,301	..	...	18,301	1,553,200	398,000
—Construction of Protective Railways	529,867	...	...	...	529,867	...	...
—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	38,317	...	...	...	38,317	47,200	...
TOTAL††	568,184	18,301	...	...	586,485	1,600,400	398,000
Carried over	10,340,030	18,565,629	5,556,382	4,221,572	38,683,613	11,686,500	19,298,700

* See foot note to Statement A.

	ACCOUNTS, 1895-96. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1896-97. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
)Included under the following Heads:—								
State Railways Interest on Debt	3,666,375	980,020	744,589	5,390,984	3,823,100	975,700	643,900	5,443,700
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	497	218,884	166,301	385,682	42,100	818,900	144,500	605,500
Interest on capital deposited by Companies	19,415	..	...	19,415	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,686,257	1,198,904	910,890	5,795,081	3,865,200	1,194,600	788,400	5,648,200

ınd Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of ınd in England.

	For details *vide* Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS. Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	10,351,257	11,156,900	10,907,000	11,229,400
Interest	„	4,044,799	3,676,700	3,456,100	3,550,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	„	2,591,880	2,733,500	2,728,400	2,891,200
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	„	15,172,860	15,399,500	15,383,300	15,467,800
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	„	5,933,332	6,030,300	5,892,900	5,913,000
Famine Relief and Insurance	„	586,485	598,500	2,012,900	3,666,200
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	„	7,661	14,500	14,000	7,300
Railway Revenue Account	„	23,479,457	23,857,500	22,970,100	23,499,200
Irrigation	„	2,976,311	3,203,600	3,251,600	3,111,700
Buildings and Roads	„	5,810,512	6,140,000	6,013,200	5,780,100
Army Services	„	25,398,157	25,174,900	24,295,600	24,195,500
Special Defence Works	„	101,319	57,500	123,500	19,400
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL Rx.	...	96,457,060	98,044,000	97,019,200	99,330,800
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	548,902	1,200	...	9,200
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	„	169,793	887,600	1,228,500	1,199,200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE Rx.	...	96,836,169	97,157,600	95,790,700	98,140,800
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works Rx.	End of B	4,087,194	6,256,700	4,557,400	6,588,600
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C	530,412	...	...	...
Temporary Debt (net Discharged)	„	...	...	1,000,000	...
Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	„	...	...	317,300	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	1,316,042	44,100	1,290,800	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	„	74,446	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	„	164,097	464,000	807,100	336,000
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	„	185,937	2,154,500	...	1,274,000
Remittances (net)	„	...	16,100	...	15,000
Secretary of State's Bills paid	„	18,742,215	16,503,400	15,288,300	13,025,300
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	121,992,512	122,596,400	119,051,000	119,380,600
Balance on 31st March—India Rx.	...	16,500,510	14,055,988	13,465,810	13,321,710
England £	...	3,393,798	2,463,824	2,814,698	2,271,298
GRAND TOTAL	...	141,886,820	139,116,212	135,332,108	134,973,608
Revenue		98,370,167	97,620,700	93,803,800	95,676,800
Expenditure chargeable thereon		96,836,169	97,157,600	95,790,700	98,140,800
Surplus (+) Deficit (−) Rx.		1,533,998	463,100	−1,986,900	−2,464,000

A.—*Statement of the Revenue of*

Heads of Revenue	Accounts, 1895-96. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* 13 6/8d.	Total.	Revised India. Imperial.	Revised India. Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
cipal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	16,247,110	9,953,845	...	...	26,200,955	14,541,600	9,157,600
II.—Opium	7,123,922	...	...	...	7,123,922	6,386,700	...
III.—Salt	8,821,252	40,593	...	...	8,861,845	8,403,800	34,400
IV.—Stamps	1,248,495	3,478,500	...	...	4,727,055	1,264,000	3,507,500
V.—Excise	4,334,984	1,387,433	...	...	5,722,417	4,255,300	1,357,900
VI.—Provincial Rates	4,056	3,702,949	...	...	3,707,005	4,100	3,533,900
VII.—Customs	4,987,603	29,675	...	...	5,017,278	4,487,000	29,700
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,045,062	789,227	...	...	1,835,189	1,050,000	805,500
IX.—Forest	959,589	700,915	...	...	1,660,504	1,042,800	725,700
X.—Registration	213,816	211,054	...	...	424,870	225,400	222,100
XI.—Tributes from Native States	792,301	...	...	...	792,301	902,500	...
Total	45,779,090	20,294,251	...	...	66,073,341	42,563,200	19,374,300
XII.—Interest	641,710	159,557	13,516	10,269	825,052	700,900	158,000
Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
XIII.—Post Office	1,704,786	8,709	...	...	1,713,495	1,763,900	8,900
XIV.—Telegraph	1,075,851	...	5	4,356	1,085,940	1,071,900	...
XV.—Mint	40,895	...	13	10	40,918	141,000	...
Total	2,821,532	8,709	5 6	4,366	2,840,353	2,976,800	8,900
eipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	22,125	355 749	...	...	377,874	22,700	336,900
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	40,121	272,177	..	...	312,298	36,900	274,100
XVII.—Police	17,043	400,849	...	...	417,892	19,300	414 500
XVIII.—Marine	25,854	143,520	...	...	169,374	32,100	131,700
XIX.—Education	1,998	217,725	...	...	219,723	2,300	222,300
XX.—Medical	376	80,402	1,862	1,415	84,055	500	89,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	11 185	91,268	48	368	103,306	11,000	87,200
Total	118,702	1,561,690	2,347	1,783	1,684,522	127,400	1,556,300
cellaneous—							
XII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	156,923	47,393	96,901	73,622	374,836	149,400	43,900
XIII.—Stationery and Printing	32,419	51,838	...	...	84,287	35,800	55,400
XIV.—Exchange	178,306	...	...	...	178,306	181,400	...
XV.—Miscellaneous	111,374	338,935	4,646	3,530	458,485	107,300	323,600
Total	479,049	438,165	101,547	77,152	1,095,914	473,900	422,900
ways—							
XVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	17,414,849	1,143,445	230	175	18,558,699	16,307,800	1,216,900
XVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3 275,238	...	..	...	3,275,238	2,610,000	...
XVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	25,252	...	...	...	25,252	24,900	...
Total	20,715,339	1,143,445	230	175	21,859,189	18 942,700	1,216,900
gation—							
XIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	759 935	519,473	...	...	1,279,408	1,164,300	932,000
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	821,664	...	...	...	821,664	891 900	...
XX.—Minor Works and Navigation	50,686	148,195	..	..	198,881	51,200	161,400
Total	1,632,285	6 7,668	..	...	2,299,953	2,107 300	1,093 400
idings and Roads—							
XXI.—Military Works	40,799	...	...	...	49,690	61,100	...
XII.—Civil Works	22 913	507,712	24,724	18,784	664,133	16,300	577,000
Total	72,612	597 712	21,724	18,784	713,832	77,400	577,000
eipts by Military Department—							
XIII.—Army: Effective	753,679	...	65,450	49,727	867,156	744,600	...
Non-effective	93,509	...	9,857	7,489	110,855	91,700	...
Total	845,488	...	75,307	57,216	978,011	836,300	...
TOTAL REVENUES	73,105,807	24,871,198	223,417	169,745	98,370,167	68,805 900	24,407,700

* The columns headed "Exchange" show under the several Heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England Exchange th reon calculated in dance with the average Rate obtained or estimated to be obtained for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the Year

APPENDIX.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts	1895-96.
Revised Estimates . . .	1896-97.
Budget Estimates . . .	1897-98.

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General Statement of the Accounts and Estimates of the Revenue India, in India

	For details vide Statement.	RECEIPTS.			
		Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.
evenue—					
rincipal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	26,200,955	26,093,300	23,699,200	25,646,200
Opium	...	7,123,022	6,895,300	6,385,700	5,816,200
Salt	...	8,801,845	8,700,000	8,438,200	8,734,000
Stamps	...	4,727,055	4,732,700	4,771,500	4,836,500
Excise	...	5,722,417	5,744,700	5,613,200	5,679,100
Customs	...	5,017,278	4,481,900	4,516,700	4,491,000
Other Heads	...	8,419,869	8,566,300	8,512,000	8,570,700
Total Principal Heads Rx.	...	66,073,341	65,214,200	61,937,500	63,774,600
erest	A	825,052	848,300	1,087,300	841,300
st Office, Telegraph, and Mint	,,	2,840,353	2,914,300	2,992,000	2,982,800
ceipts by Civil Departments	,,	1,684,522	1,657,800	1,687,000	1,689,200
scellaneous	,,	1,095,914	975,900	1,076,900	1,023,100
ilways	,,	21,839,189	21,583,200	20,159,900	20,682,400
igation	,,	2,290,953	2,883,300	3,200,700	3,122,500
ildings and Roads	,,	713,832	664,600	697,700	679,600
ceipts by Military Department	,,	978,011	879,100	964,800	881,300
Total Revenue Rx.	...	98,370,167	97,620,700	93,803,800	95,676,800
t, Deposits, and Advances—					
nanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	...	3,811,300	5,412,900	6,924,900
porary Debt (net Incurred)	,,	...	...	...	1,000,000
nded Debt (net Incurred)	,,	739,047	831,100	...	502,100
osits and Advances (net)	,,	...	...	...	1,497,500
ns and Advances by Imperial Government (net ceipts)	,,	...	57,900	42,400	91,500
tal of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	,,	...	...	581,600	...
ittances (net)	,,	80,502	...	297,100	...
etary of State's Bills drawn	,,	17,664,492	16,500,000	15,300,000	13,000,000
Total Receipts	...	116,854,208	118,821,000	115,437,800	118,695,100
Balance on 1st April—India Rx.	...	22,529,488	16,500,488	16,500,510	13,465,810
England £	...	2,503,124	3,794,724	3,393,798	2,814,698
GRAND TOTAL	...	141,886,820	139,116,212	135,332,108	134,973,608

FORT WILLIAM,
ICE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 19th March 1897.

W. H. DOBBIE,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

Revenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

ESTIMATE, 1896-97.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1896-97. (Excluding Exchange.)	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1897-98.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1897-98, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1896-97. (Excluding Exchange.)	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1897-98, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1896-97. (Excluding Exchange.)
				India.						
England.	Exchange* £1=Rx.16·0.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange* £1=Rx.16·0.	Total.		
£	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.		
5,642,200	3,723,800	40,351,200	+ 1,222,100	12,144,900	21,035,300	5,745,400	3,792,000	42,717,600	+ 3,520,300	+ 2,298,200
...	...	14,000	—500	...	7,300	...	...	7,300	—7,200	—6,700
...	...	8,825,000	—185,800	8,988,000	39,300	...	...	9,027,300	+ 16,500	+ 202,300
975,700	643,900	5,442,700	—48,200	4,017,200	...	971,000	640,900	5,629,100	+ 141,200	+ 189,400
1,712,600	1,130,300	2,842,900	+ 3,600	...	...	1,712,500	1,130,200	2,842,700	+ 3,500	— 100
218,900	144,500	405,500	+ 5,700	81,600	...	218,900	144,500	445,000	+ 45,200	+ 39,500
722,700	477,000	1,214,500	—6,300	19,500	...	800,000	528,000	1,347,500	+ 75,700	+ 82,000
...	...	480,500	— 145,000	303,000	...	...	...	303,000	—322,500	— 177,500
1,160,900	1,426,200	3,595,200	+ 1,400	7,200	...	2,169,400	1,431,800	3,608,400	+ 9,000	+ 7,600
...	...	102,100	—6,100	226,100	10,100	...	...	236,200	+ 128,000	+ 134,100
...	...	61,700	—25,300	60,000	...	...	...	60,000	—27,000	—1,700
5,790,800	3,821,900	22,970,300	—406,000	13,702,600	49,400	5,871,800	3,875,400	23,499,200	+ 69,600	+ 475,600
...	...	876,100	+ 55,400	475,000	384,800	...	...	859,800	+ 39,100	— 16,300
...	...	1,253,400	—700	749,400	555,600	...	...	1,285,000	+ 30,900	+ 31,600
1,600	1,100	1,122,100	—7,000	294,000	671,200	1,000	700	966,900	—161,800	— 154,800
1,600	1,100	3,251,600	+ 47,700	1,498,400	1,611,600	1,000	700	3,111,700	—91,800	— 139,500
25,000	16,500	1,154,000	—84,100	1,207,300	...	14,400	9,500	1,231,200	+ 100	+ 84,200
91,000	60,100	4,859,200	—44,300	321,400	4,076,800	90,800	59,900	4,548,900	—354,400	—310,100
116,000	76,600	6,013,200	—128,400	1,528,700	4,076,800	105,200	69,400	5,780,100	—354,300	—225,900
1,899,000	1,253,400	19,459,400	—396,900	16,050,300	...	1,921,600	1,268,200	19,240,100	—631,000	—234,100
1,374,000	1,565,500	4,836,200	—15,000	918,600	...	2,431,800	1,605,000	4,955,400	+ 64,700	+ 79,700
3,271,000	2,818,900	24,295,600	—411,900	16,968,900	..	4,353,400	2,873,200	24,195,500	—566,300	—154,400
59,000	38,900	123,500	+ 30,700	...	...	11,700	7,700	19,400	—42,200	—72,900
9,880,600	10,481,200	97,019,200	+ 353,700	45,843,500	26,780,400	16,088,500	10,618,400	99,330,800	+ 2,528,100	+ 2,174,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,200	—303,600	+ 38,500
...	...	1,228,500	—342,100	...	1,190,000	...	...	1,100,200		
9,880,600	10,481,200	95,790,700	+ 11,600	45,843,500	25,590,400	16,088,500	10,618,400	98,140,800	+ 2,224,500	+ 2,212,900
		Deduct—Decrease on account of Exchange . Rx.	—1,378,500					*Add*—Increase (+) or *Deduct*—Decrease (—) on account of Exchange . Rx.	—1,241,300	+ 137,200
		TOTAL INCLUDING EXCHANGE . .Rx.	—1,366,900					TOTAL INCLUDING EXCHANGE . Rx.	+ 983,200	+ 2,350,100

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1896-97.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1897-98.			
India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
3,808,800	1,091,000	720,100	3,819,900	4,049,100	1,078,000	711,500	5,838,600
730,000	4,500	3,000	737,500	741,500	5,100	3,400	750,000
4,538,800	1,095,500	723,100	4,557,400	4,790,600	1,083,100	714,900	6,588,600

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1895-96.			Revised Estimate, 1896-97.			Budget Estimate, 1897-98.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		*Rx.*	£		*Rx.*	£	
Revenue (from Statement A)	97,977,005	223,417	98,200,422	93,273,600	319,400	93,593,000	95,389,600	173,000	95,562,600
Exchange added to Revenue	169,745	...	169,745	210,800	...	210,800	114,200	...	114,200
Total	98,146,750	223,417	98,370,167	93,484,400	319,400	93,803,800	95,503,800	173,000	95,676,800
Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India Stock	...			...	2,400,000		...	3,500,000	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan	...			6,048,700	...		4,000,000		
Total	...			6,048,700	2,400,000	8,448,700	4,000,000	3,500,000	7,500,000
Net			0			5,412,900			6,924,900
Temporary Debt incurred—									
Temporary Loans	...	2,000,000	2,000,000		1,500,000	1,500,000		2,000,000	2,000,000
Net			0			0			1,000,000
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	1,088	...		...	...		...	...	
Treasury Notes	...	...		2,200	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	243,721	...		71,000	...		151,000	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	4,615,361	...		5,196,400	...		4,734,300	...	
Total	4,860,170	...	4,860,170	5,269,600	...	5,269,600	4,885,300	...	4,885,300
Net			739,047			0			502,400
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	548,902	...		...	...		9,200	...	
Excluded Local Funds	790,627	...		770,800	...		761,800	...	
Railway Funds	78,709	...		77,900	...		75,600	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	16,606	...		11,800	...		12,400	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	18,472,070	...		18,543,800	...		18,199,000	...	
Advances	3,840,165	673	...	3,377,500	1,700		3,180,100	1,400	
Suspense Accounts	41,419	...		19,100	...		9,100	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	...	...		169,700	...		2,598,100	...	
Miscellaneous	299	...		...	9,000		25,300	...	
Total	23,788,737	673	23,789,410	22,970,600	10,700	22,981,300	24,870,600	1,400	24,872,000
Net			0			0			1,497,500
Carried over	126,795,657	2,224,090		127,773,300	4,230,100		129,259,700	5,674,400	

of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	Accounts, 1895-96.			Revised Estimate, 1896-97.			Budget Estimate, 1897-98.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		*Rx.*	£		*Rx.*	£	
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	68,998,722	15,603,370	84,602,092	70,657,400	15,880,600	86,538,000	72,623,900	16,088,500	88,712,400
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	11,854,968	...	11,854,968	10,481,200	...	10,481,200	10,618,400	...	10,618,400
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	548,902	...	548,902	...	...	...	9,200	...	9,200
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	—169,793	...	—169,793	—1,228,500	...	—1,228,500	—1,199,200	...	—1,199,200
TOTAL	81,232,799	15,603,370	96,836,169	79,910,100	15,880,600	95,790,700	82,052,300	16,088,500	98,140,800
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,884,965	683,174		2,738,800	1,095,500		4,790,600	1,083,100	
Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	519,055	...		723,100	...		714,900	...	
TOTAL	3,404,020	683,174	4,087,194	3,461,900	1,095,500	4,557,400	5,505,500	1,083,100	6,588,600
Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 4 p. c. Stock	...	1,600		...	5,100		...	...	
India 3½ p. c. Debentures	...	...		...	2,000,000		...	...	
South Indian Railway Debentures	...	...		...	313,700		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
3½ p. c. Loans	21,950	...		360,000	...		350,000	...	
5 p. c. Loans	...	...		..	...		...	...	
4½ p. c. Loans	21,940	...		12,000	...		5,000	...	
4 p. c. Loans	540,884	...		345,000	...		220,000	...	
Stock Notes	38	...		...	...		100	...	
TOTAL	584,812	1,600	586,412	717,000	2,318,800	3,035,800	575,100	...	575,100
NET			586,142			0			0
Temporary Debt discharged—									
Temporary Loans	...	2,000,000	2,000,000	...	2,500,000	2,500,000	...	1,000,000	1,000,000
NET			0			1,000,000			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	365	...		400	...		...	...	
Treasury Notes	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	100,477	...		102,500	...		102,600	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	4,020,281	...		5,484,000	...		4,280,300	...	
TOTAL	4,121,1 2	...	4,121,123	5,586,900	...	5,586,900	4,382,900	...	4,382,900
NET			0			317,300			0
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	169,793	...		1,228,500	...		1,199,200	...	
Excluded Local Funds	798,177	...		789,600	...		753,600	...	
Railway Funds	69,406	...		79,100	...		68,300	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	5,798	...		...	...		...	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	18,279,012	...		18,739,200	...		18,270,800	...	
Advances	3,731,032	3,069		3,388,400	2,100		3,056,200	...	
Suspense Accounts	223,372	...		24,500	...		17,400	...	
Exchange on Remittance account net	906,901	...		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	918,754	138		11,700	9,000		..	...	
TOTAL	25,102,245	3,207	25,105,452	24,261,000	11,100	24,272,100	23,374,500	...	23,374,500
NET			1,316,042			1,290,800			0
Carried over	114,444,999	18,291,351		113,936,900	21,806,000		115,890,300	18,171,600	

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1895-96.			Revised Estimate, 1896-97.			Budget Estimate, 1897-98.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		*Rx.*	£		*Rx.*	£	
Brought forward .	126,795,657	2,224,090		127,773,300	4,230,100		129,259,700	5,674,400	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government .	137,164	...	137,164	125,500	...	125,500	107,600	...	107,600
Net .			0			42,400			91,500
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	369,082	...	369,082	392,400	...	392,400	411,700	...	411,700
Net .			0			0			
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital .	103,800	791,483		306,000	3,936,600		1,535,300	4,491,400	
Repayments . .	1,192,808	11,553		206,300	6,700		162,700	3,000	
Total .	1,356,008	803,036	2,159,704	512,300	3,943,300	4,455,600	1,698,000	4,494,400	6,192,400
Net .			0			581,600			
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	21,757,807	...		22,800,000			23,900,000		
Other Local Remittances	42,019	...		560,700			444,900		
Other Departmental Accounts . .	475,393	...		279,200			304,200		
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office . .	730,869	...		791,300			555,000		
Telegraph . .	94,938	...		44,000			...		
Guaranteed Railways	3,214,046	...		2,440,200			2,781,500		
Public Works .	1,850,254	...		...			...		
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph . .	...	...		...			5,200		
Marine . .	175,785	...		260,500			212,000		
Military . .	16,709,922	...		16,039,100			15,700,900		
Public Works .	...	...		783,000			2,081,000		
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions	659,122	152,266		610,800	805,100		903,000	402,500	
Other „	3,13,632	189,370		381,400	302,700		359,400	122,500	
Total .	46,024,387	341,645	46,366,032	45,000,400	1,107,800	46,108,200	47,847,700	525,000	48,372,700
Net .			80,502			297,100			0
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	17,664,492	17,664,492	...	15,300,000	15,300,000	...	13,000,000	13,000,000
Total Receipts .	174,682,958	21,033,263		173,803,900	24,581,200		179,324,700	23,693,800	
Opening Balance .	22,529,488	2,503,124		16,500,510	3,393,798		13,465,810	2,814,698	
GRAND TOTAL .	197,212,446	23,536,387		190,304,410	27,974,998		192,790,510	26,508,498	

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 19th March 1897.

W. H. DOBBIE,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller Genera

of the Government of India, in India and in England—continued.

	Accounts, 1895-96.			Revised Estimate, 1896-97.			Budget Estimate, 1897-98.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		*Rx.*	£		*Rx.*	£	
Brought forward	114,444,999	18,291,351		113,936,900	21,806,000		115,890,300	18,171,600	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	211,610	...	211,610	83,100	...	83,100	16,100	...	16,100
Net			74,446			0			0
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	533,179	...	533,179	1,199,500	...	1,199,500	748,600	...	748,600
Net			164,097			807,100			336,900
Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures	...	...		...	871,200		...	2,441,400	
For Expenditure	1,491,821	853,820		1,476,900	1,525,900		2,654,300	2,370,700	
Total	1,491,821	853,820	2,345,641	1,476,900	2,397,100	3,874,000	2,654,300	4,812,100	7,466,400
Net			185,937			0			1,274,000
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	21,739,588	...		22,800,000	...		23,900,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		500,700	...		444,900	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	445,834	...		279,200	...		304,200	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	730,835	...		794,300	...		555,000	...	
Telegraph	94,609	...		44,000	...		...	...	
Guaranteed Railways	3,214,640	...		2,446,200	...		2,781,500	...	
Public Works	1,800,747	...		...	...		...	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph	...	...		...	...		5,200	...	
Marine	175,742	...		260,500	...		212,000	...	
Military	16,709,922	...		15,949,100	...		15,700,900	...	
Public Works	...	...		583,000	...		2,681,000	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions	149,250	662,138		805,100	610,800		402,500	903,000	
Other ,,	160,939	335,280		330,600	346,400		146,400	350,500	
Total	45,288,112	997,418	46,285,530	44,853,900	957,200	45,811,100	47,134,200	1,253,500	48,387,700
Net			0			0			15,000
Secretary of State's Bills paid	18,742,215	...	18,742,215	15,288,300	...	15,288,300	13,025,300	...	13,025,300
Total Disbursements	180,711,936	20,142,589		176,838,600	25,160,300		179,468,800	24,237,200	
Closing Balance	16,500,510	3,393,798		13,465,810	2,814,698		13,321,710	2,271,298	
GRAND TOTAL	197,212,446	23,536,387		190,304,410	27,974,998		192,790,510	26,508,498	

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Settlements.*

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Accounts, 1895-96.										
Balance at end of 1894-95	15,195	85,901	197,521	131,811	602,940	416,094	325,264	763,142	678,769	3,216,643
Added in 1895-96 . .	...	8,688	217,917	24,299	108,211	...	...	81,770	108,017	548,902
Spent in 1895-96 . .	449	...	...	...	...	155,618	13,726	...	...	169,793
Balance at end of 1895-96 .	14,746	94,589	415,438	156,110	711,157	260,476	311,538	844,912	786,786	3,595,752
Revised Estimate, 1896-97.										
Balance at end of 1895-96 (by Accounts).	14,746	94,589	415,438	156,110	711,157	260,476	311,538	844,912	786,786	3,595,752
Spent in 1896-97 . .	2,500	52,300	34,800	33,000	230,300	202,900	105,900	199,700	367,100	1,228,500
Balance at end of 1896-97 .	12,246	42,289	380,638	123,110	480,857	57,576	205,638	645,212	419,686	2,367,252
Budget Estimate, 1897-98.										
Balance at end of 1896-97 (by Revised Estimate).	12,246	42,289	380,638	123,110	480,857	57,576	205,638	645,212	419,686	2,367,252
Added in 1897-98 . .	...	...	. .	...	...	9,200	...	...	...	9,200
Spent in 1897-98 . .	1,600	6,100	184,900	23,000	454,700	...	85,900	279,700	163,300	1,199,200
Balance at end of 1897-98 .	10,646	36,189	195,738	100,110	26,157	66,776	119,738	365,512	256,386	1,177,252

W. H. DOBBIE,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 19th March 1897.

E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure—India and England.*

Part I.—Income.

Revenue.	Accounts, 1895-96.		Revised Estimate, 1896-97.		Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I.—**Land Revenue, etc.:**						
1. Land Revenue	26,150,709		23,645,300		25,601,800	
2. Forest	1,656,647		1,762,000		1,753,000	
3. Tributes from Native States	792,301		902,500		901,600	
	28,599,657		26,309,800		28,256,400	
Deduct,—						
Assignments	*1,127,276*		*1,136,100*		*1,130,900*	
Net	—	27,472,381	—	25,173,700	—	27,125,500
II.—**Opium, Net Receipts**	5,054,971		3,880,600		3,161,300	
Deduct,—						
Assignments	*5,077*		*5,100*		*5,100*	
Net	—	5,049,894		3,875,500		3,156,200
III.—**Taxation:**						
1. Salt	8,825,674		8,402,500		8,698,800	
2. Stamps	4,670,087		4,717,000		4,782,600	
3. Excise	5,699,570		5,582,900		5,053,800	
4. Provincial Rates	3,696,480		3,531,700		3,610,000	
5. Customs	4,905,021		4,408,800		4,375,900	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,822,418		1,842,500		1,830,800	
7. Registration	423,573		446,200		439,700	
	30,049,723		28,932,200		29,403,600	
Deduct,—						
Assignments	*422,366*		*428,100*		*422,400*	
Net	—	29,627,357	—	28,504,100	—	28,981,200
IV.—**Miscellaneous Receipts** (*i.e.*, Mint, Gain by Exchange and Miscellaneous)	—	392,453	—	480,900	—	366,800
		62,542,085		58,034,200		59,629,700
Excess of Expenditure over Income		...		1,986,900		2,464,000
	—	62,542,085		60,021,100		62,093,700

Part II.—Expenditure.

Charges.	Accounts, 1895-96.		Revised Estimate, 1896-97.		Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I.—**Debt Services**	—	3,219,747	—	2,368,800	—	2,708,700
II.—**Military Services:**						
1. Army	24,420,146		23,330,800		23,314,200	
2. Military Works	1,156,239		1,092,900		1,181,200	
3. Special Defence Works	101,349		123,500		19,400	
Total	—	25,677,734	—	24,547,200	—	24,514,800
III.—**Collection of Revenue:**						
1. Land Revenue, including District Administration	4,097,117		4,094,400		4,166,700	
2. Forest	911,101		900,000		1,076,100	
3. Other Heads	1,419,270		1,429,100		1,474,900	
Total	—	6,427,548	—	6,523,400	—	6,717,700
IV.—**Commercial Services:**						
Net Expenditure—						
1. Railway	1,620,268		2,810,200		2,816,800	
2. Irrigation	676,358		50,900		—10,800	
	2,296,626		2,861,100		2,806,000	
Deduct—Net Receipts—						
Post Office	69,697		58,700		78,000	
Telegraph	188,087		123,300		—700	
	257,784		182,000		77,300	
Net	—	2,038,842	—	2,679,100	—	2,728,700
V.—**Civil Services:**						
1. Civil Departments	13,488,338		13,096,300		13,778,600	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	5,242,182		5,185,300		5,242,400	
3. Famine Relief and Insurance	586,485		2,012,900		3,066,200	
4. Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	7,661		14,000		7,300	
5. Civil Works	3,940,441		4,222,600		3,919,300	
	23,265,107		25,131,100		26,613,800	
Add or Deduct,—						
Provincial Surplus or Deficit	379,109		*1,228,500*		*1,190,000*	
Total	—	23,644,216	—	23,902,600	—	25,423,800
		61,008,087		60,021,100		62,093,700
Excess of Income over Expenditure		1,533,998		...		...
		62,542,085		60,021,100		62,093,700

W. H. DOBBIE,
ffg. Deputy Comptroller General.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
NANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT:

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—Miscellaneous.

	1888-89	1889 90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97. Revised Estimate.	1897-98. Budget.
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded expenditure, excluding Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—										
Surplus . . . . . Rs.	37,018	2,612,913	3,688,171	467,535	.....	.....	693,110	1,533,998	.....	.....
Deficit . . . . . Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	833,413	1,546,998	.....	.....	1,986,000	2,464,080
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue* . . . . . Rs.	1,638,001	2,173,399	3,365,632	3,580,000	3,986,290	3,821,252	4,446,231	4,087,194	4,557,400	6,588,600
Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities . . £	10,335,049	.....	4,692,557	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net Public Debt incurred	13,487,581	5,139,018	6,293,714	3,038,293	—376,405	4,043,311	4,822,662	—586,412	5,412,900	6,924,900
Net Public Debt incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railways and other Companies	9,456,342	3,913,426	3,639,498	1,891,901	315,875	3,331,845	4,172,650	—772,349	5,994,500	5,650,900
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver . Rs.	97,049,000	103,460,000	100,237,000	108,173,000	105,595,000	106,503,000	108,914,000	114,335,000		
Ditto imported, ditto ditto . Rs.	69,440,000	69,197,000	71,975,000	69,433,000	66,265,000	77,021,000	73,529,000	72,937,000		
Excess of Exports over Imports, excluding Gold and Silver Rs.	27,609,000	34,263,000	28,262,000	38,741,000	40,330,000	29,482,000	35,385,000	41,398,000		
Net Imports of Gold . . . . . Rs.	2,814,000	4,615,000	5,636,000	2,414,300	—2,813,000	641,000	—4,974,000	2,526,000		
Ditto of Silver . . . . . Rs.	9,247,000	10,938,000	14,175,000	9,022,000	12,864,000	13,720,000	6,329,000	6,582,000		
Total Net Imports of Gold and Silver . . . . Rs.	12,061,000	15,553,000	19,811,000	11,436,000	10,051,000	14,361,000	1,355,000	9,108,000		
Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver . Rs.	15,548,000	18,710,000	8,451,000	27,305,000	30,279,000	15,121,000	34,030,000	32,290,000		
Grand Total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds . Rs.	183,119,000	198,924,000	196,250,000	195,515,000	196,839,000	206,286,000	200,250,000	204,899,000		
Secretary of State's Bill Sold (Rupees) . . . . R	20,89,91,221	22,41,86,638	21,18,69,300	23,08,28,115	26,47,84,151	15,72,36,031	30,96,98,798	31,08,54,373	25,39,80,000	21,58,00,000
Sterling Equivalent received . . . . . £	14,252,859	15,474,496	15,959,034	16,093,854	16,532,215	9,530,235	15,905,102	17,664,492	15,300,000	13,000,000
Silver coined at the Indian Mints . . . . . Rs.	7,282,755	8,541,158	13,193,473	5,553,970	12,611,528	4,902,499	54,594	252,713		
Maximum price in pence of an oz. troy. standard Silver in London	44 5/16 (Sept.)	44 7/8 (Jan.)	54 1/8 (Sept.)	46 1/8 (July)	41 1/8 (June)	38 1/8 (June)	30 1/8 (Aug.)	31 1/8 (Feb.)	31 5/16 (June)	
Minimum ditto ditto	41 1/8 (May)	41 1/16 (May)	43 3/8 (April)	39 (Mar.)	37 1/8 (Mar.)	27 (Mar.)	27 7/16 (Dec. and Jan.)	29 1/8 ((Apl.)	29 5/16 (Mar.)	
Average Exchange upon Secy. of State's Bills sold per rupee .	1s. 4·3794d.	1s. 4·5664d.	1s. 6·0894d.	1s. 4·7334d.	1s. 2·9854d.	1s. 2·5474d.	1s. 1·1005d.	1s. 1·6381d.	1s. 2·46d.	1s. 2·46d.
Fixed rate of Exchange for the Adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1s. 5d.	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 5d.	1s. 6 1/2d.	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 2 1/2d.	1s. 3 1/2d. 1st quarter For the remaining quarters, 1s. 1 1/2d.	1s. 1 1/2d.	1s. 1 1/2d.	1s. 2 1/2d.
Maximum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	12 (Feb. & Mar.)	11 (Feb. & Mar.)	12 (April)	5 (Jan.—Mar.)	6 (Jan.)	10 (Feb.)	9 (April)	7% (Feb.)	10 (Dec.)	

* Excludes Capital charge involved in redemption of Liabilities.

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97. Revised Estimate.	1897-98. Budget.
Minimum RATE of DISCOUNT ON LOANS ON demand at the BANK of BENGAL, Calcutta	4 (May to Sept.)	4 (June, July & Oct.)	3 (Aug. to Feb.)	2 (Aug. & Sept.)	3 (May to Dec.)	4 (June 29 to Nov. 1st & (Nov. 30 to Jan. 16th.)	3 (Sept. 5th to Jan. 16th.)	3 (July 25 to Nov. 13.)	3 (July 2 to Sep. 2)	
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT at the BANK OF ENGLAND	5 (Oct. to Jan.)	6 (Jan. & Feb.)	6 (Nov.)	5 (May & June)	3 (Aug., Oct., Nov., Dec., & Jan.)	5 (Aug. & Sept.)	2	2	4 (Oct. to Jan.)	
Minimum ditto ditto	2 (Apl. & May)	2½ (April & July)	3 (Apl., May, June, Feb. & Mar.)	2½ (July, Aug. & Sept.)	2 (May to Oct.)	2 (Feb. & Mar.)	2	2	2 (Apl. to Sep.)	
Maximum GOVT. BALANCES at the three PRESIDENCY BANKS Rx.	4,385,500 (June)	4,446,400 (Mar.)	4,083,300 (June)	3,783,700 (June)	4,123,600 (May)	3,685,400 (June)	4,292,000 (Jan.)	4,161,900 (May)	3,914,200 (Aug.)	
Minimum ditto ditto Rx.	2,751,900 (Nov.)	2,8 ,900 (Nov.)	2,93 ,300 (Oct.)	2,991,600 (Oct.)	2,751,900 (Nov.)	3,015,400 (Nov.)	3,165,700 (Nov.)	3,001,500 (Nov.)	2,021,900 (Nov.)	
Maximum price in Calcutta of GOVT. FOUR PER CENT. RUPEE SECURITIES	101—1 (Sept.)	100—10 (July)	100—6 (Jan.)	103—4 (June)	103—2 (May)	103—12 (June)	105—2 (June)	.....	.....	
Minimum ditto ditto	96—6 (Jan.)	96—3 (Jan.)	92—7 (Apl.)	104—10 (Feb.)	103—7 (Sept.)	99—4 (Feb.)	102—3 (May)	.....	.....	
Maximum price in Calcutta of GOVT. 3½ PER CENT. RUPEE SECURITIES (Guaranteed)							105—7 (March)	109—8 (Oct.)	110—15 (May)	
Minimum ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102—9 (Jan.)	104—15 (Jan.)	98—9 (Feb.)	
Maximum price in Calcutta of 3 per cent. Rupee Securities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105—0 (Aug.)	
Minimum ditto ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97—0 (Jan.)	
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register of RUPEE SECURITIES ENFACED FOR INTEREST DRAFTS Rx.	21,701,500 (Mar.)	21,703,100 (Nov.)	25,724,500 (Mar.)	27,921,500 (Feb.)	27,256,600 (Apl.)	27,978,300 (July)	23,634,600 (Apl.)	25,354,300 (Nov.)		
Minimum ditto ditto Rx.	19,278,500 (May)	21,556,300 (Mar.)	21,493,900 (Apl.)	25,531,900 (Aug.)	25,927,100 (Mar.)	24,137,500 (Mar.)	13,732,900 (Dec.)	24,050,200 (Apl.)		
Maximum price in London of 4 per cent. (Rupee) Securities in Gold	69⅛ (Sept.)	70⅜ (Jan.)	90⅛ (Aug.)	78⅞ (July)	70⅛ (June)	71 (June)	59⅛ (Aug.)	.....	.....	
Minimum ditto ditto	63⅜ (May)	67⅛ (Sept.)	70⅜ (Apl.)	66⅜ (Mar.)	62⅝ (Aug.)	55⅜ (Feb.)	53,⅜ (May)	.....	.....	
Maximum price in London of 3½ per cent. (Rupee) Securities in Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58⅛ (March)	65⅛ (Feb.)	65⅛ (Aug.)	
Minimum ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53⅛ (Jan.)	57⅜ (Apl. and May)	60 (Oct.)	
Maximum price in London of India 3½ per cent. Stock	108⅜ (Mar.)	109⅜ (May)	110 (Feb.)	105⅝ (Apl.)	110 (Mar.)	110⅛ (Apl.)	116 (Feb.)	120⅜ (Feb.)	212⅜ (Apl.)	
Minimum ditto ditto	104 (Oct.)	103⅝ (Dec.)	104⅜ (Nov.)	103⅛ (June)	106 (Aug.)	104⅛ (Sept.)	108⅜ (June)	114⅛ (Apl.)	114⅛ (Sept.)	
Maximum price in London of India 3 per cent. Stock	100⅛ (Feb.)	102 (Aug.)	100⅝ (Apl.)	97⅜ (Apl.)	100⅛ (Mar.)	100⅛ (Apl.)	105 (Jan.)	115⅛ (Feb.)	105⅛ (May)	
Minimum ditto ditto	96 (May)	99 (Apl.)	94⅜ (Nov.)	93 (June)	95 (Aug.)	97 (Sept.)	98⅛ (June)	103⅜ (May)	105 (Oct.)	
Maximum price in London of India 2½ per cent. Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 (June)	
Minimum ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95⅜ (Sept.)	
Maximum GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY outstanding Rx.	18,055,300 (July)	16,667,800 (Nov.)	27,660,300 (Jan.)	27,040,700 (July)	29,065,000 (Aug.)	30,515,900 (Jan.)	32,355,400 (Nov.)	32,428,600 (July)		
Minimum ditto ditto Rx.	14,829,800 (Feb.)	15,456,500 (Dec.)	17,419,600 (Apl.)	22,624,200 (Jan.)	23,958,100 (Apl.)	24,216,000 (Apl.)	29,500,000 (Jan.)	25,940,700 (March)		
Number of SAVINGS BANKS	6,327	6,545	6,642	6,642	6,594	6,544	6,564	6,530		
Number of depositors in Savings Banks	383,257	431,805	475,327	528,752	588,477	644,658	683,209	716,554		
Amount deposited in Savings Bank Rx.	7,032,544	7,531,868	8,062,241	8,836,373	9,774,456	10,722,541	10,535,017	11,121,252		
Average of each deposit Rx.	20	18	17	17	17	15	15	15		
Net addition to deposits Rx.	946,973	—90,676	530,373	824,131	988,283	547,885	212,476	586,235		

APPENDIX.

Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1895-96, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1896-97 and 1897-98, and to end of 1897-98—*concluded.*

Railways.	To end of 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought over .	116,814,657	4,312,413	5,309,700	5,860,300	132,297,070	140,425,288	8,128,218
LINES IN ABEYANCE OR TRANSFERRED TO COMPANIES, ETC.							
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola . .	30,244	...	...	...	30,244	30,244	...
Southern Mahratta (Depreciation on stores, etc.) . . .	52,707	...	...	...	*52,707	52,707	...
Bellary-Kistna . . .	1,657,753	88		...	1,657,841	1,657,841	...
Bilaspur-Etawah . . .	7,514	...	...	...	7,514	7,514	...
Vizagapatam-Raipur . .	24,504	...	...	...	24,504	24,504	...
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account . . .	65,703		...	...	65,703	65,703	...
TOTAL .	1,838,425	88	...	...	1,838,513	1,838,513	...
Stores and Reserve .	123,944	—116,048	—4,100	42,500	46,296	46,296	...
Deduct—Lapses anticipated .	...	...	—34,700	...	—34,700	—34,700	...
Add—Amounts specially reserved for—							
East Indian . . .	...	...	...	150,000	605,200	605,200	...
Shadipalli-Balotra . .	...	.	. .	90,000			
Bhatinda-Ferozepore . .	...	...	...	90,000			
Agra-Muttra-Delhi Chord .	...	...	...	275,200			
	118,777,026	4,196,453	5,270,900	6,508,000	134,752,379	142,880,597	8,128,218
Deduct—Amount provided for Capital outlay on East Indian Railway by the issue of Sterling Debentures . .	...	*271,698*	*1,437,000*	*662,100*	*2,370,798*	*2,370,798*	...
TOTAL .	118,777,026	3,924,755	3,833,900	5,845,900	132,381,581	140,509,799	8,128,218
Distributed as under—							
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS (not charged against Revenue)—							
State Railways—Construction	72,704,468	3,387,227	3,819,900	5,838,600	85,750,195		
Redemption of Liabilities .	33,553,451	...	...	...	33,553,451		
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—							
Protective Railways . .	6,021,064	529,867	...	...	6,550,931		
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	6,498,042	7,661	14,000	7,300	6,527,004		
TOTAL AS ABOVE .	118,777,026	3,924,755	3,833,900	5,845,900	132,381,581	140,509,799	8,128,218

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE IV.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation—Major Works, in 1895-96, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1896-97 and 1897-98, and to the end of 1897-98.

	Actual outlay to end of 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Total Actual and Estimated outlay to end of 1897-98.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance of sanctioned estimate remaining to be spent.
IRRIGATION WORKS.							
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Bengal.							
Orisa Canals	2,566,446	—2,309	1,700	2,600	2,568,417	...	...
Midnapore Canal	826,131	835	1,800	...	828,766	...	...
Hijili Tidal Canal	236,906	14,600	3,000	...	254,506	...	...
Sone Canals	2,599,403	1,622	—800	1,900	2,602,125	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.							
Ganges Canal	2,753,983	36,079	10,000	10,000	2,819,062	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	3,195,138	18,857	31,000	17,500	3,262,495	...	...
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	5,815	41,106	83,000	90,500	220,421	342,000	115,579
Agra Canal	867,262	11,938	5,900	2,500	887,600	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	334,530	17,738	10,000	3,500	365,774	...	...
Punjab.							
Western Jumna Canal	1,117,126	49,676	34,000	20,000	1,220,802	...	..
Western Jumna Canal, Sirsa Branch (State outlay)	274,615	16,210	7,500	3,000	301,325	.	
Sari Doab Canal	1,694,163	17,096	23,500	10,000	1,744,759	...	...
Sirhind Canal (State outlay)	2,286,665	—1,025	7,800	12,500	2,305,340	...	...
Chenab Canal	1,458,327	263,140	273,400	237,000	2,231,867	2,568,418	336,551
Madras.							
Godavari Delta System	1,091,869	1,338	8,000	500	1,101,707	..	...
Kistna Delta System	1,083,386	54,297	59,300	45,000	1,241,983	1,391,078	149,995
Pangam Anicut System	309,795	1,726	..	...	311,521	.	...
Periya Project	735,004	72,901	6,700	25,000	840,205	847,100	6,895
Bombay.							
Desert Canal	122,604	364	1,200	6,200	130,368	...	...
Begri ,,	162,561	...	2,400	3,700	168,061	...	...
Eastern Nara Works	609,150	—20,915	13,000	5,000	606,235	610,979	12,844
Jamrao Canal	16,414	104,005	117,900	110,600	348,919	696,653	347,734
Jhutha Canals	632,234	3,090	1,900	...	637,224	621,421	...
Other projects	3,302,334	18,066	37,700	140,100	3,498,200	...	...
Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues	28,282,447	719,835	748,900	753,100	30,504,282		
	5,544,678	10,868	11,400	3,100	5,570,046	...	...
TOTAL	22,737,769	699,967	737,500	750,000	24,925,236		...
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.							
PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.							
North-Western Provinces and Oudh							
Betwa Canal	401,321	733	4,500	2,200	408,754	...	...
Punjab.							
Swat River Canal	350,761	12,271	20,500	1,000	384,532	...	...
Madras.							
Cushikulya Project	368,068	22,648	20,300	16,900	427,916	436,800	8,884
Bombay.							
Mira Canal	530,165	2,594	1,600	600	534,959	573,465	38,506
Other projects	410,643	71	300	4,300	415,314	...	...
Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues	2,060,958	38,317	47,200	25,000	2,171,475		
	285,434	...	...	...	285,434	...	...
TOTAL	1,775,524	38,317	47,200	25,000	1,886,041	.	...
GRAND TOTAL	24,513,293	738,284	784,700	775,000	26,811,277	...	...

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE V.—Gross traffic receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of Guaranteed and State Railways for five years ending 1895-96, with Revised Estimates for 1896-97 and Budget Estimates for 1897-98.

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.		
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*
Open mileage at beginning of year	2,588*	2,588	2,587	2,587	2,587	2,588	2,588
Gross Traffic Receipts.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Madras	946,852	979,209	1,049,883	1,054,139	1,117,841	1,090,000	1,090,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,422,293	1,435,202	1,518,105	1,630,225	1,785,916	1,510,000	1,600,000
Great Indian Peninsula	4,477,276	3,887,524	3,893,054	3,439,802	3,351,374	3,070,000	3,050,000
TOTAL	6,846,421	6,301,935	6,461,042	6,124,166	6,255,131	5,670,000	5,740,000
Working Expenses.							
Madras	548,941	526,892	519,380	540,037	530,520	550,000	560,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	599,949	579,392	539,789	596,400	653,625	700,000	800,000
Great Indian Peninsula	2,204,413	1,951,238	2,018,061	1,937,418	1,795,748	1,810,000	1,750,000
TOTAL	3,353,303	3,057,522	3,077,230	3,073,855	2,979,893	3,060,000	3,110,000
Net Traffic Receipts.							
Madras	397,911	452,317	530,503	514,102	587,321	540,000	530,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	822,344	855,810	978,316	1,033,825	1,132,291	810,000	800,000
Great Indian Peninsula	2,272,863	1,936,286	1,874,993	1,502,384	1,555,626	1,260,000	1,300,000
TOTAL	3,493,118	3,244,413	3,383,812	3,050,311	3,275,238	2,610,000	2,630,000

* South Indian Railway, 654¼ miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1891, and the mileage is shown under Stat Railways.

APPENDIX.

STATE RAILWAYS.	Accounts. 1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.
	M.	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*
(*a*) Open mileage at beginning of year	12,757	13,106	13,461	13,086	14,146	14,721	15,385
Gross Traffic Receipts.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
East Indian	4,957,632	4,888,869	5,122,906	5,248,525	5,493,794	5,420,300	5,300,300
Nalhati	9,235	...					
Patna-Gya	60,771	28,650					
Rajputana-Malwa, including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda	2,205,116	2,247,595	2,315,015	2,513,124	2,350,825	1,970,000	2,250,000
Bhopal	13,088	15,310	16,916	16,163	14,266	18,300	18,300
Palanpur-Deesa	...	...	1,458	3,861	3,754	5,100	4,000
Warora Colliery	54,425	54,407	56,147	51,955	54,597	51,700	52,000
Wardha Coal	25,897	23,299	21,086	22,024	19,355	20,200	20,000
Bengal-Nagpur	637,317	603,259	680,890	679,214	657,924	600,000	650,000
Umaria Colliery	27,996	36,524	37,214	42,023	39,620	40,000	42,500
Burma	406,038	695,172	619,009	595,544	655,301	740,000	760,000
Tounghoo-Mandalay	210,027						
Mu Valley	13,614	23,154	28,076	32,291	40,853	60,000	...
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	42,536	70,000	130,000
Jorhat	6,402	6,641	7,093	7,357	8,076	9,300	10,000
Cherra-Companyganj	1,953	1,846	2,298	2,488	2,565	2,600	2,600
Eastern Bengal	1,146,384	1,182,955	1,249,481	1,438,629	1,431,568	1,480,000	1,520,000
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	488,854	538,298	524,159	567,284	567,201	565,000	620,000
Bengal Central	76,110	78,006	78,110	84,226	93,603	94,500	95,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	879,286	845,934	898,055	1,105,338	974,518	830,000	880,000
Indian Midland	436,012	444,354	432,366	527,667	454,476	485,000	485,000
Bareilly-Pilibhit	1,991	...	76,662	98,777	81,357	80,000	83,000
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	...	23					
Lucknow-Bareilly	56,314	69,469					
North Western	3,309,010	2,569,878	3,031,471	3,254,187	3,485,691	2,820,000	3,000,000
Amritsar-Pathankot	11,224						
South Indian	725,984	797,602	781,522	831,320	903,488	905,000	910,000
Mysore	134,356	151,225	159,574	146,404	160,769	158,000	150,000
Bezwada Extension	8,737	9,878	9,292	18,648			
East Coast	...	...	75,055	158,933	231,152	255,000	260,000
Bezwada-Madras (Ennore Section)	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	6,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	...	...	29,183	38,280	44,682	43,000	45,000
Mayavaram-Mutupet	...	...	...	21,179	24,654	27,000	27,000
Dhond and Manmad*	30,858	32,834	34,857	38,199	40,824	35,000	35,000
Southern Mahratta	477,303	463,116	576,958	593,923	663,701	645,000	650,000
Hyderabad-Shadipalli	...	6,409	14,253	14,642	17,549	19,000	18,000
TOTAL	16,411,934	15,814,807	16,879,106	18,152,155	18,558,699	17,525,000	18,023,700

* The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881, the Government of India only receive a percentage of the gross receipts.

(*a*) Includes the length of the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

APPENDIX.

Working Expenses.	Accounts. 1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate 1897-98
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
East Indian	1,643,008	1,607,100	1,564,367	1,758,964	1,884,547	1,840,000	1,800,00
Nalhati	4,818	...					
Patna-Gya	25,983	12,303					
Rajputana-Malwa, including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda	1,087,885	1,018,701	1,080,780	1,150,520	1,161,503	1,022,500	1,110,00
Bhopal	8,228	9,670	11,712	10,018	9,654	11,000	10,80
Palanpur-Deesa	...	...	568	2,780	2,686	3,700	2,80
Warora Colliery	43,140	50,674	56,683	48,090	40,212	36,300	40,00
Wardha Coal	19,952	19,889	12,164	13,095	11,719	11,700	12,00
Bengal-Nagpur	303,037	309,681	329,705	334,855	329,530	340,000	340,00
Bilaspur-Etawah	...	1,321	...	...	...	...	...
Umaria Colliery	25,976	33,179	34,277	40,041	39,293	40,000	40,00
Burma	228,128	351,915	365,924	350,344	347,382	370,000	4,47,50
Tounghoo-Mandalay	110,167						
Mu Valley	12,039	54,010	55,342	50,354	62,545	80,000	...
Assam-Bengal		...	...	...	32,686	65,000	104,00
Jorhat	6,090	5,495	5,658	5,913	7,435	7,300	7,10
Cherra-Companyganj	1,999	1,750	1,975	2,046	2,311	2,500	2,40
Eastern Bengal	626,270	561,629	542,513	572,185	560,968	590,000	608,00
Tirhoot	2,216	395,397	389,490	411,373	437,903	440,000	458,40
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	415,400						
Bengal Central	57,001	53,808	55,114	58,282	61,152	73,000	66,50
Oudh and Rohilkhand	381,473	368,691	377,963	482,205	500,857	447,500	470,00
Indian Midland	267,555	292,086	285,654	300,423	284,851	285,000	290,00
Lucknow-Bareilly	33,108	42,737	47,921	60,199	53,638	53,000	53,00
North Western	1,953,535	1,811,838	1,908,197	1,903,434	1,870,863	1,740,000	1,800,00
South Indian	497,698	507,014	490,751	493,469	542,308	540,000	555,00
Mysore	102,932	98,812	122,894	109,151	109,433	110,000	105,00
Bezwáda Extension	5,828	7,038	7,441	9,974	183,920	200,000	195,00
East Coast	..	...	59,599	132,706			
Bezwáda-Madras (Ennore Section	...	...	...	..	...	5,300	4,00
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	...	...	17,411	24,794	25,358	26,500	26,00
Mayavaram-Mutupet	...	...	...	13,071	15,282	16,700	17,00
Dhond and Manmad*	...	.	...	.	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	350,996	323,709	428,462	433,013	444,109	455,000	450,00
Hyderabad-Shadipalli	...	6,421	11,407	10,720	12,691	13,000	12,80
TOTAL	8,214,480	7,944,868	8,263,975	8,791,031	9,040,836	8,825,000	9,027,30

* The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881, the Government of India only rec a percentage of the gross receipts.

APPENDIX.

Net Traffic Receipts.	Accounts. 1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
East Indian	3,314,624	3,281,769	3,558,539	3,489,561	3,609,247	3,580,300	3,500,300
Nalhati	4,418	...					
Patna-Gya	34,788	16,347					
Rajputana-Malwa, including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda	1,117,231	1,228,894	1,234,235	1,353,604	1,189,322	947,500	1,140,000
Bhopal	4,861	5,640	5,204	6,145	4,612	7,300	7,500
Palanpur-Deesa	...	...	890	1,081	1,068	1,400	1,200
Warora Colliery	11,276	3,733	—536	3,856	14,385	15,400	12,000
Wardha Coal	5,945	3,410	8,922	8,929	7,636	8,500	8,000
Bengal-Nagpur	334,280	293,578	351,185	344,359	328,394	260,000	310,000
Bilaspur-Etawah	...	—1,321	...	...	...	...	...
Umaria Colliery	2,020	3,345	2,937	1,982	327	...	2,500
Burma	177,910	343,257	253,085	245,200	307,919	370,000	312,500
Tounghoo-Mandalay	99,861						
Mu Valley	1,575	—30,856	—27,266	—18,063	—21,692	—20,000	...
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	9,850	5,000	26,000
Jorhat	311	1,146	1,435	1,444	641	2,000	2,900
Cherra-Companyganj	44	96	323	442	254	100	200
Eastern Bengal	520,104	621,326	706,968	866,444	870,600	890,000	912,000
Tirhoot	—2,216	143,001	134,669	155,911	129,298	125,000	161,600
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	73,364						
Bengal Central	19,109	24,198	22,996	25,944	32,451	21,500	28,500
Oudh and Rohilkhand	497,813	477,243	520,092	623,133	473,661	382,500	410,000
Indian Midland	168,457	152,268	146,712	227,244	169,625	200,000	195,000
Bareilly-Pilibhit	1,991	...	28,741	38,528	27,719	27,000	30,000
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	...	23					
Lucknow-Bareilly	23,206	26,732					
North Western	1,355,475	758,040	1,123,274	1,350,753	1,608,828	1,150,000	1,200,000
Amritsar-Pathankot	11,224						
South Indian	228,286	290,588	290,768	337,851	361,180	365,000	355,000
Mysore	31,423	52,413	36,680	37,253	51,336	48,000	45,000
Bezwáda Extension	2,909	2,840	1,851	8,674	47,232	55,000	65,000
East Coast	...	...	15,456	26,227			
Bezwáda-Madras (Ennore Section)	...	...	...	...	...	700	2,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	...	...	11,772	13,486	19,324	16,500	19,000
Mayavaram-Mutupet	...	...	...	8,105	9,372	10,300	10,000
Dhond and Manmad	30,858	32,834	34,857	38,199	40,824	35,000	35,000
Southern Mahratta	126,307	139,407	148,496	160,910	219,592	190,000	200,000
Hyderabad-Shadipalli	...	—12	2,846	3,922	4,858	6,000	5,200
TOTAL	8,197,454	7,869,939	8,615,131	9,361,124	9,517,863	8,700,000	8,996,400

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table VI.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1895-96, with Revised Estimates for 1896-97 and Budget Estimates for 1897-98.

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.		
DIRECT RECEIPTS—	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Orissa canals	37,100	49,766	37,657	33,307	41,722	41,500	44,900
Midnapore canal	28,470	28,018	30,494	29,468	26,400	24,300	23,300
Hijili Tidal canal	3,692	5,346	5,920	5,853	6,198	8,500	7,400
Sone canals	91,009	105,637	93,191	83,776	77,212	94,700	89,400
Ganges canal	261,685	248,145	251,757	254,969	159,519	325,000	305,000
Lower Ganges canal	178,594	180,863	181,404	154,918	94,817	244,000	238,000
Agra canal	60,100	54,280	49,042	63,901	46,059	80,000	96,000
Eastern Jumna canal	81,294	77,536	95,758	89,581	67,546	114,000	78,000
Betwa canal	10,229	8,547	7,392	5,912	2,588	12,000	12,200
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	151,127	117,126	105,433	149,331	131,392	283,100	244,900
Chenab canal	10,294	19,100	36,217	48,303	104,022	169,400	175 000
Bari Doab canal	169,840	231,345	203,901	211,375	233,466	264,400	234,500
Sirhind canal	201,595	243,032	108,665	96,053	134,833	281,000	262,000
Swat River canal	20,369	28,922	25,599	27 503	24,403	27,000	31,900
Godavari Delta System	11,090	11,974	12,128	12,542	10,998	11,400	11,100
Kistna „ „	4,831	5,299	5,084	5,374	5,429	5,000	5,300
Sangam Anicut „	74	91	68	54	55	100	100
Desert canal	974	2,872	1,787	1,685	4,201	3,800	3,800
Begari „	1,435	2,961	3,993	2,665	3,771	3,000	3,200
Eastern Nara Works	2,044	2,025	2,090	2,302	2,510	2,600	2,400
Mutha canals	24,750	22,520	25,128	23,582	27,704	27,000	27,000
Nira canal	4,449	8,550	7,754	8,187	8,688	8,800	8,400
Other projects	49,680	56,775	60,223	59 886	65,275	65,600	64,300
TOTAL	1,401,737	1,510,730	1,349 085	1,370,587	1,279,408	2,096,200	1,968,100
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—							
Ganges canal	69,008	71,559	71,559	71,559	71,559	71,500	71,500
Lower Ganges canal	20,959	20,959	20,959	20,959	20,959	21,000	21,000
Eastern Jumna „	24,614	24,980	24,980	24,980	24,980	25,000	25,000
Chenab canal	112	1,752	2,282	11,972	16,878	23,600	20,000
Bari Doab canal	24,988	11,897	19,263	18,040	17,686	18,100	18,100
Godavari Delta System	215,151	222,382	217,899	226,102	234,847	243,200	271,700
Kistna „ „	173,970	174,845	180,038	186,690	205,940	250,800	258,800
Sangam Anicut „	814	16,159	16,583	17,622	18,201	18,200	18,400
Desert canal	1,458	8,969	2,707	10,449	8,030	11,200	11,500
Begari „	22,255	30 540	28,440	27,826	23,586	27,700	30,700
Eastern Nara Works	37,197	41,323	40,897	38,430	35,044	39,600	39,900
Mutha canals	—718	—524	—713	—629	—779	...	...
Nira canal	—213	—419	—381	—400	—427	...	...
Other projects	83,594	97.884	116,413	121,939	145,160	142,000	141,900
TOTAL	673,189	722,306	746,926	776,139	821,664	891,900	940,500
TOTAL REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	37,100	49,766	37,657	33,307	41,722	41,500	44,900
Midnapore canal	28,470	28,018	30,494	29,468	26,400	24,300	23,300
Hijili Tidal canal	3,692	5,346	5,920	5,853	6,198	8,500	7,400
Sone canals	91,009	105,637	93,191	83,776	77,212	94,700	89,400
Ganges canal	330,693	319,704	323,316	326,528	231,078	396 500	376,500
Lower Ganges canal	199,553	201,822	202,363	175,877	115,776	265,000	259 000
Agra canal	60,100	54,280	49,042	63,901	46,059	80,000	96,000
Eastern Jumna canal	105,908	102,516	120,738	114.561	92,526	139,000	103.000
Betwa canal	10,229	8,547	7,392	5,912	2,588	12,000	12,200
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	151,127	117,126	105,433	149,331	131,392	283,100	244 900
Chenab canal	10,406	20,852	38,499	60,335	121,500	193,000	204,000
Bari Doab canal	194,828	243,242	223,164	230,015	251,152	282,500	252,600
Sirhind canal	201,595	243,032	108,665	96,053	134,833	281,000	262,000
Swat River canal	20,369	28,922	25,599	27,503	24,403	27,000	31,900
Godavari Delta System	226,247	234,356	230,027	238,644	245,845	254,600	282,800
Kistna „ „	178,801	180,144	191,122	192,064	211,369	255,800	264,100
Sangam Anicut „	888	16,250	16,651	17,676	18,256	18,300	18,500
Desert canal	2,432	11,841	4,494	12,134	12,231	15,000	15,300
Begari							

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VI.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1895-96, with Revised Estimates for 1896-97, and Budget Estimates for 1897-98—*concluded.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.
	1891-92.	1892-93	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96		
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
WORKING EXPENSES—							
Orissa canals	39,609	47,551	50,660	45,654	44,205	49,400	56,700
Midnapore canal	25,733	18,658	20,123	21,630	26,616	25,200	25,900
Hijili Tidal canal	4,867	3,177	5,422	4,548	5,888	5,200	5,500
Sone canals	65,208	70,148	69 313	65,465	53,132	57,700	56,500
Ganges canal	104,938	105,922	106,446	103,086	85,867	103,900	105,700
Lower Ganges canal	84,774	83,174	80,401	78,520	71,358	80,100	78,300
Agra canal	23,839	24,591	25 562	25,121	18,185	23,400	26,700
Eastern Jumna canal	28,439	30,127	32,320	31,260	26,105	30,000	29.500
Betwa canal	9,795	10,138	9,936	8,999	8,747	9,100	8,900
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	48,207	49,092	61,307	66,604	76,626	82,600	78,000
Chenab canal	10,724	25,327	30,911	43,190	41,399	49,100	61,400
Bari Doab canal	72,424	67,691	56,009	62,499	64,340	68,400	54,000
Sirhind canal	54,948	65,485	58,242	55,172	60,950	67,300	61,200
Swat River canal	9,579	9 388	8,815	8,296	9,171	6,200	10,500
Godavari Delta System	51,569	54,694	46,490	48,759	49,558	51,400	48,000
Kistna „ „	42,038	42,535	46,750	41,621	58,067	74,400	57,500
Sangam Anicut „	3,569	4,434	4,133	3,572	4,795	3,700	3,700
Desert canal	11,152	9,422	8,525	11,570	5,167	3,200	6,900
Begari „	6,314	3,715	2,686	3,452	5,216	5,300	11,600
Eastern Nara Works	8,277	10,194	9,081	12,605	10,998	8,000	9,900
Mutha canals	7,333	7,977	6,021	7,177	6,595	6,300	7,400
Nira canal	3,882	5,175	5,491	4,658	4,333	4,900	5,400
Other projects	44,227	45,336	43,413	46,301	49,983	60,700	50,600
TOTAL	761,445	793,051	788,957	799,759	787,301	876,100	859,800
NET REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	—2,509	2,215	—13,003	—12,347	—2 483	—7,900	—11,800
Midnapore canal	2,737	9,360	10,371	7,838	—216	—900	—2,600
Hijili Tidal canal	—1,175	2,169	498	1,305	310	3,300	1,900
Sone canals	25,801	35,489	23,878	18,311	24,080	37,000	32,900
Ganges canal	225,755	213 782	216,870	223,442	145,211	292,600	270,800
Lower Ganges canal	114,779	118,648	121,962	97,357	44,418	184,900	180,700
Agra canal	36,261	29,689	23,480	38,780	27,874	56,600	69,300
Eastern Jumna canal	77,469	72,389	88,418	83,301	66,421	108,400	73,500
Betwa canal	434	—1,591	—2,544	—3,087	—6,159	2,900	3,300
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	102,920	68,034	44,126	82,727	54,766	200,500	166,900
Chenab canal	—318	—4,475	7,588	17,145	80,101	143,900	142,000
Bari Doab canal	122,404	175,551	167,155	167,516	186,812	214,100	198,600
Sirhind canal	146,647	177,547	50,423	40,881	73,883	213,700	200,800
Swat River canal	10,790	10,534	16,784	19,207	15,232	20,800	21,400
Godavari Delta System	174,678	179,662	183,537	189,885	196,287	203,200	234,800
Kistna „ „	136,763	137,609	144,372	150,443	153,302	181,400	206,600
Sangam Anicut „	—2,681	11,816	12,518	14 104	13,461	14,600	14,800
Desert canal	—8,720	2,419	—4,031	564	7,064	11,800	8,400
Begari „	17,376	29,786	28,747	27,039	22.141	25,400	22,300
Eastern Nara Works	30,964	33,154	33,006	28,127	26,556	34,200	32,400
Mutha canals	16,705	14,019	18,394	15,776	20,330	20,700	19,600
Nira canal	354	2,956	1,882	3,129	3,928	3,900	3 000
Other projects	89,047	109,323	133,223	135,524	160,452	146,900	158,600
TOTAL	1,316,481	1.439,085	1,307,654	1,346,967	1,313,771	2,112,000	2,048,800

APPENDIX.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

TABLE VII.—Abstract of Budget Estimates of Capital transactions of Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways, 1896-97 and 1897-98.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees.			Amount of Exchange.			Amount in Pounds Sterling.		
	1896-97.		Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.		Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.		Budget, 1897-98.
	Budget.	Revised.		Budget.	Revised.		Budget.	Revised.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	£	£	£
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.									
Receipts.									
Madras	26,00,000	26,50,000	27,00,000	2,17,000	2,21,000	2,25,000	238,300	242,900	247,500
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	36,75,000	48,00,000	48,00,000	3,06,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	336,900	440,000	440,000
Great Indian Peninsula	66,50,000	65,50,000	60,00,000	5,54,000	5,46,000	5,00,000	609,000	600,400	550,000
Total	1,29,25,000	1,40,00,000	1,35,00,000	10,77,000	11,67,000	11,25,000	1,184,800	1,283,300	1,237,500
Advances.									
Madras	23,00,000	23,50,000	27,25,000	1,92,000	1,96,000	2,27,000	210,800	215,400	249,800
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	45,75,000	53,00,000	50,00,000	3,81,000	4,42,000	4,17,000	419,400	485,800	458,300
Great Indian Peninsula	45,00,000	41,00,000	40,00,000	3,75,000	3,42,000	3,33,000	412,500	375,800	366,700
Total	1,13,75,000	1,17,50,000	1,17,25,000	9,48,000	9,80,000	9,77,000	1,042,700	1,077,000	1,074,800
Net Receipts.									
Madras	3,00,000	3,00,000	−25,000	25,000	25,000	−2,000	27,500	27,500	−2,300
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	−9,00,000	−5,00,000	−2,00,000	−75,000	−42,000	−17,000	−82,500	−45,800	−18,300
Great Indian Peninsula	21,50,000	24,50,000	20,00,000	1,79,000	2,04,000	1,67,000	197,100	224,600	183,300
Total	15,50,000	22,50,000	17,75,000	1,29,000	1,87,000	1,48,000	142,100	206,300	162,700
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.									
Receipts.									
Capital received in India. Ahmedabad-Parantij	7,00,000	9,60,000	3,00,000	.	...	...	70,000	96,000	30,000
Capital received in India. South Behar	15,00,000	5,00,000	30,00,000	...	...	...	150,000	50,000	300,000
Capital received in India. Tapti Valley	...	9,40,000	85,00,000	...	...	...	...	94,000	850,000
Capital received in India. Mymensing-Jamalpur	...	1,60,000	9,33,000	...	...	...	...	16,000	93,300
Capital received in India. Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	5,00,000	26,20,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	262,000
Gain on remittances to India. Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	3,30,000	1,75,000	3,40,000	−33,000	−17,500	−34,000
Gain on remittances to India. Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	3,000	900	...	−300	−900	...
Gain on remittances to India. Indian Midland	...	...	...	1,73,000	2,37,000	2,16,000	−17,300	−23,700	−21,600
Gain on remittances to India. Do. extension	...	...	...	9,91,000	87,000	...	−99,100	−8,700	...
Gain on remittances to India. Bengal Central	...	...	...	99,000	1,15,000	27,000	−9,900	−11,500	−2,700
Gain on remittances to India. Bengal-Nagpur	...	...	...	63,000	83,000	−15,000	−6,300	−8,300	1,500
Gain on remittances to India. Do. extensions	...	...	...	16,58,000	...	−41,000	−165,800	...	4,100
Gain on remittances to India. Burma Railways	...	...	...	...	−2,000	−31,000	...	200	3,100
Total	22,00,000	30,60,000	1,53,53,000	33,17,000	7,04,000	4,96,000	−111,700	235,600	1,485,700
Withdrawals in India.									
Southern Mahratta	−69,000	1,00,000	81,000	−12,000	17,000	13,000	−5,700	8,300	6,800
Mysore	2,50,000	1,60,000	2,50,000	62,000	40,000	62,000	18,800	12,000	18,800
Assam-Bengal	23,77,000	34,93,000	...	10,15,000	14,07,000	...	136,200	208,600	...
Indian Midland	5,00,000	−4,95,000	−11,54,000	1,00,000	−99,000	−2,31,000	40,000	−39,600	−92,300
Ditto extension	40,00,000	23,99,000	23,65,000	8,00,000	9,45,000	9,32,000	320,000	145,400	143,300
Bengal Central	50,000	80,000	4,70,000	12,000	20,000	1,17,000	3,800	6,000	35,300
Bengal-Nagpur	8,58,000	1,30,000	2,77,000	1,98,000	30,000	1,14,000	66,000	10,000	10,300
Ditto extensions	75,00,000	84,25,000	93,80,000	17,31,000	34,79,000	37,73,000	576,900	494,600	560,700
Lucknow-Bareilly	1,77,000	1,25,000	12,000	76,000	50,000	5,000	10,100	7,500	700
Burma Railways	...	34,26,000	51,85,000	...	14,09,000	21,32,000	...	201,700	305,300
Ahmedabad-Parantij	12,40,000	13,00,000	3,00,000	...	...	...	124,000	130,000	30,000
South Behar	24,00,000	11,00,000	32,65,000	...	...	...	240,000	110,000	326,500
Tapti Valley	...	9,40,000	85,00,000	...	...	...	...	94,000	850,000
Mymensing-Jamalpur	...	1,60,000	9,33,000	...	...	...	...	16,000	93,300
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	20,000	31,00,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	310,000
Total	1,92,83,000	2,13,63,000	3,29,64,000	39,82,000	72,98,000	69,17,000	1,530,100	1,406,500	2,604,700
Net Withdrawals	1,70,83,000	1,83,03,000	1,76,11,000	6,65,000	65,94,000	64,21,000	1,641,800	1,170,900	1,119,000
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS. Net Withdrawals	1,54,33,000	1,60,53,000	1,58,36,000	5,36,000	64,07,000	62,73,000	1,499,700	964,600	956,300

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 20th February 1897			For the week ending the 27th February 1897.			For the week ending the 6th March 1897.			For the week ending the 13th March 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Madras.												
1	Cuddapah	2,124	7,311	9,135	7,647	419	8,066	2,735	7,488	10,223	3,705	7,185	10,890
2	Kurnool	6,296	364	6,660	32,744	3,179	35,923	10,484	...	10,484	12,630	170	12,800
3	Bellary	30,068	3,085	33,153	4,432	339	4,771	36,787	751	37,538	39,134	723	39,857
4	Anantapur	3,681	337	4,018	2,093	6,335	8,428	4,705		4,705	4,700	119	4,819
5	Ganjam	1,339	498	1,837	1,620	909	2,536	1,494	1,391	2,885	1,037	361	1,698
	TOTAL MADRAS	43,508	11,595	55,103	48,515	11,181	59,726	56,205	9,630	65,835	61,506	8,558	70,064
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	83,679	6,216	89,895	80,196	6,408	86,604	75,580	8,162	83,742	79,160	8,875	88,335
2	Sholapur	94,662	6,138	100,800	95,305	6,559	101,864	103,917	6,385	111,752	108,246	5,641	113,887
3	Ahmednagar	72,732	796	73,528	84,964	1,120	86,084	89,011	1,829	90,840	91,889	1,558	93,447
4	Poona	9,035	2,776	11,811	22,109	2,623	24,732	20,598	3,644	24,242	19,290	3,867	23,157
5	Nasik	20,970	112	21,082	33,793	106	33,899	34,517	115	34,632	35,542	141	35,653
6	Satara	25,613	13	25,626	30,238	14	30,252	29,638	14	29,652	29,394	16	29,410
7	Khandesh	32,378	..	32,378	34,458	..	34,458	33,225	.	33,225	29,754	...	29,754
8	Belgaum	2,967	351	3,318	3,753	487	4,240	3,935	477	4,412	4,116	495	4,611
9	Dharwar	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	263	263
	TOTAL BOMBAY	342,036	16,402	358,438	385,116	17,317	402,433	391,611	20,648	412,259	397,661	20,856	418,517
	Bengal												
1	Champaran	117,539	30,173	147,712	107,502	27,880	135,382	...	...	170,251	137,184	38,385	175,569
2	Shahabad	1,177	2,050	3,227	1,175	5,782	6,957	...	...	9,965	2,551	10,359	12,910
3	Nadia	4,713	1,872	6,585	6,499	1,456	7,955	...	...	10,578	6,440	3,919	10,329
4	Patna	..	80	80	...	40	40	..	...	61	...	599	599
5	Khulna	156	216	372	351	727	1,078		...	1,861	479	2,023	2,502
6	Saran	14,099	14,198	28,297	15,343	15,772	31,115	..	...	32,096	14,116	18,860	32,976
7	Darbhanga	133,981	52,108	186,089	139,064	51,273	190,337	...	...	140,093	90,363	57,106	147,469
8	Muzaffarpur	23,042	2,549	25,591	21,355	4,823	26,178	...	...	27,875	20,594	20,661	41,255
9	Rajshahi	897	..	897	580	.	580	...	...	585	435	...	435
10	Bhagulpur	2,232	11	2,243	6,208	286	6,494	...	...	8,160	10,872	3,455	14,327
11	Palamau	1,727	381	2,108	2,602	409	3,011	...	...	4,202	3,658	813	4,471
12	Manbhoom	1,200	632	1,832	...	2,403	2,403	...	...	3,492	3,351	4,500	7,851
13	Pabna	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	107	..	107
14	Murshidabad	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	730	375	...	375
15	Hazaribagh	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,200	...	1,200
16	Puri	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	1,990	...	1,990
	TOTAL BENGAL	300,763	104,270	405,033	300,679	110,851	411,530	271,994	138,008	410,002	293,685	160,680	454,365
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
1	Agra	24,942	5,366	30,308	25,811	8,194	33,505	25,571	6,783	32,354	25,988	9,173	35,161
2	Etawah	17,688	2,562	20,250	17,774	2,675	20,449	...379	2,960	20,339	16,654	2,270	18,924
3	Banda	164,876	21,877	186,753	164,864	28,117	192,981	1,25,9	28,439	201,038	174,907	35,160	210,127
4	Cawnpur	74,214	29,913	104,127	76,981	29,029	106,010	99,478	19,847	119,325	80,219	16,548	106,767
5	Hamirpur	55,650	14,174	69,824	54,365	16,634	70,999	44,855	15,627	60,482	44,238	15,461	59,699
6	Allahabad	156,761	21,815	178,576	158,019	27,522	185,541	151,760	29,034	180,794	161,670	29,842	191,512
7	Jhansi	31,830	6,411	38,241	49,318	2,283	51,601	57,939	9,447	67,386	59,953	21,301	81,254
8	Jalaun	78,804	14,692	93,496	85,785	10,676	96,461	91,862	10,259	102,121	83,933	10,509	94,442
9	Jaunpur	57,958	8,719	66,677	60,971	10,790	71,761	59,903	11,370	71,273	43,478	10,589	54,067
10	Gorakhpur	33,514	4,943	38,457	32,661	8,640	41,301	38,478	6,164	44,642	28,215	10,266	38,481
11	Lucknow	65,078	16,689	81,767	78,108	19,051	97,154	86,434	21,047	107,481	78,677	22,345	101,022
12	Unao	46,519	10,420	56,939	47,865	9,435	57,300	48,917	11,174	60,091	37,682	12,286	49,968
31	Rai Bareli	72,110	14,363	86,473	77,051	13,339	90,390	78,753	12,105	90,858	71,643	14,137	85,780
14	Sitapur	45,796	15,192	60,988	49,022	19,802	68,824	46,537	21,170	67,707	41,442	17,492	58,934
15	Hardoi	125,598	32,361	157,959	121,327	28,916	150,243	118,867	25,947	144,814	99,013	23,975	122,988
16	Bara Banki	32,351	4,213	36,564	29,880	3,414	33,294	17,136	4,463	21,599	10,522	2,369	12,891
17	Mirzapur	30,472	3,913	34,385	41,040	4,553	45,593	56,169	9,441	65,610	52,286	9,580	61,866

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 20th February 1897			For the week ending the 27th February 1897.			For the week ending the 6th March 1897.			For the week ending the 13th March 1897.		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd												
18	Dehra Dun	349	...	349	264	...	264	360	...	360	300	...	300
19	Bijnor	4,265	1,079	5,344	5,214	1,419	6,633	2,728	1,423	4,151	1,962	1,501	3,463
20	Moradabad	5,034	729	5,763	4,721	1,238	5,959	5,481	1,557	7,038	3,227	3,259	6,486
21	Bareilly	8,416	1,653	10,069	7,879	1,942	9,821	3,565	2,115	5,680	3,394	2,021	5,415
22	Muttra	20,488	2,526	23,014	25,725	240	25,965	22,451	4,562	27,013	19,751	7,420	27,171
23	Etah	1,0 8	1,810	2,828	806	2,814	3,620	960	1,834	2,794	595	2,938	3,533
24	Mainpuri	230	582	812	146	1,581	1,727	132	585	717	96	500	595
25	Farukhabad	1,368	1,140	2,508	684	1,053	1,737	546	10,904	11,450	142	10,309	10,451
26	Budaun	1,558	217	1,775	1,356	264	1,620	960	294	1,254	486	268	754
27	Shahjahanpur	2,-50	2,067	4,917	2,589	2,870	5,459	3,317	2,694	6,011	2 051	1,881	3,932
28	Pilibhit	12 433	710	13,143	6 946	798	7,744	6,563	1,220	7,783	4,084	2,143	6 227
29	Kheri	5,364	586	5,950	3,113	674	3,787	830	473	1,303	1,300	451	1,751
30	Sultanpur	25,971	3,286	29 257	24,029	4 204	28,232	12,748	3,200	15,948	4,564	1,848	6,112
31	Pertabgarh	17,563	4 334	21,897	18,581	5,082	23 663	15,253	5,657	20,910	11,558	5,712	17,270
32	Fyzabad	8,145	3 797	11,943	8,287	3,823	12 110	7,274	4,521	11,795	4 075	3,421	7 496
33	Fatenpur	2,371	7,516	9,887	25,237	9 355	34 592	23,762	10,006	33,768	29 315	8,585	37,900
34	Azamgarh	6,401	9,445	15,846	8,820	11,112	19 932	8,559	7,795	16,354	6,591	5,737	12,328
35	Benares	538	4,746	5,284	339	559	898	243	561	804		4,965	4 965
36	Gonda	6,280	4,267	10 547	5,746	3,099	8 845	4,801	3,203	8,004	3,435	2,053	5,488
37	Basti	5,463	1,990	7,453	3 608	1,818	5,426	4,708	1,770	6,478	3,680	1,771	5,451
	Total for N.-W. P. & O.	1,250,258	280,103	1,530,361	1,324,427	297,015	1,621,442	1,337,878	309,651	1,647,529	1,221,176	330,046	1,551,222
	Punjab.												
1	Hissar	32 527	8 043	40 570	43,328	2 356	45,684	47,100	2 928	50,028	42,599	3,478	46,077
2	Rohtak	3,698	3,027	6,725	3 563	2,950	6,513	3,423	2,992	6,4 5	4,826	3,021	7,847
3	Gurgaon	571	43	614	1,602	61	1,663	2,402	81	2,183	2 463	85	2,548
4	Delhi	2,294	948	3,242	2,457	994	3,451	2,603	959	3,562	2,385	923	3 308
5	Karnal	2,728	18	2,746	1,609	6	1,615	2,152	4	2,156	3 9-2	1,051	5,043
6	Umballa	2,329	...	2,329	4,063	110	4 173	4,030	618	4,648	4 9-8	118	5,066
7	Ferozpur	699	145	844	232	..	232	2,245	...	2,245	2,612	..	2,612
8	Multan	258	...	258	238	...	238	135	..	135	108	...	108
9	Lahore	2,137	..	2,137	2,027	...	2 027	2,173	...	2,173	2,248	...	2,248
0	Gujrat	31,353	18,658	50 011	49,398	1,292	50,690	31,636	18,000	49,636	38,086	710	38,796
1	Gujranwala	292	...	292	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rawalpindi	...	...	..	69	..	69	43	..	43	67	..	67
3	Ludhiana	126	...	126	119	53	172	137	77	214	117	62	179
	Total Punjab	79,012	30 882	109,894	108,705	7,822	116,527	98,079	25,659	123,738	104,441	9,458	113,899
	Central Provinces.												
	Saugor	29 492	8,965	38 457	28,761	9,315	38,076	27,576	9,754	37,330	26,315	10 387	36,702
	Damoh	23.372	1 431	24,803	21.245	1,574	22.819	16,593	1,447	18,040	15 237	6.258	21,495
	Jabalpur	65 725	16,929	82 654	80 936	9,802	90.738	76,365	10,020	86,385	60 589	18,607	79,196
	Mandla	17 563	2 422	19,985	19,665	3,073	22,738	20,639	4,788	25,427	20 330	6,0 4	26,304
	Seoni	6,223	897	7,120	7 900	900	8,800	6,513	2,003	8,516	6 363	2,507	8,870
	Narsinghpur	20.793	2.882	23.675	20,276	3 315	23 591	17,425	3,013	20,438	19,042	2.736	21.778
	Hoshangabad	25,753	7.541	33,294	21.271	7,339	28,610	20,209	6,926	27,135	23,243	7 282	30.525
	Nimar	648	116	764	583	119	702	271	114	385	64	132	196
	Betul	13.220	261	13,481	14 236	603	14,839	15,736	864	16,600	16 514	1,010	17.524
	Chindwara	7,053	2.328	9 381	7,393	1,283	8,676	7,408	1,393	8,801	6,665	1,534	8,199
	Nagpur	1,038	980	2,018	1,492	832	2 324	1,548	958	2,506	1,8-7	912	2.749
	Chanda	2.615	355	2,970	3,034	63	3.097	3,082	..	3,082	2.317	777	3.094
	Chandara	10,709	3.100	13.809	14,142	749	14.891	18,514	1,326	19,840	13,806	1.345	15,151
	Balaghat	8.812	1,303	10,115	13.250	1,422	14.672	13,348	1,466	14,814	19,983	2.767	22.750
	Raipur	10 822	2,338	13,160	15.610	1,808	17,418	37,757	6,173	43,930	27.465	1.457	28.922
	Lilaspur	8,914	1.517	10,431	10.653	1,816	12,469	13,777	4,257	18,034	15,828	4,129	19.957
	Total Central Provinces	252.752	53,365	306,117	280.417	44,013	324 460	296,761	54,502	351,263	275,568	67,844	343,412
	Burma.												
	Meiktila	14 714	2.578	17.292	13,379	2.450	15,829	13,642	2,290	15,932	12.674	1,821	14.495
	Myingyan	9.201	2 598	11,799	9.111	2,085	11,196	8,075	1,785	9 860	7,239	1,716	8,955
	Yamethin	...	287	287	...	338	338	...	336	336	...	316	340
	Total Burma	23,915	5,463	29,378	22,490	4,873	27,363	21,717	4,411	26,128	19,913	3,883	23,796

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 20th February 1897			For the week ending the 27th February 1897.			For the week ending the 6th March 1897.			For the week ending the 13th March 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Berar.												
1	Akola	3,528	...	3,528	10,318	...	10,318	11,111	...	11,111	12,818	...	12,818
2	Basim	400	...	400									
3	Ellichpur	1,955	...	1,955									
	Total Berar	5,883	...	5,883	10,318	...	10,318	11,111	...	11,111	12,818	...	12,818
	Hyderabad.												
1	Raichur	...	...	..	2,547	...	2,547	4,509	...	4,509	...	...	...
2	Naldroog	...	.	...									
3	Gulburga	...	.	.									
4	Bir	...			..	...	.	...	..	..	4,385*	.	4,385
5	Lingsugur	..	.		..	...	.	...	.				
	Total Hyderabad	...	...		2,547	...	2,547	4,509	..	4,509	4,385	...	4,385
	Central India.												
1	Bundelkhand	8,161	1,547	9,708	19,694	4,674	24,368	23,473	5,657	29,130	10,408	2,918	13,326
2	Pachelkhand	68,682	3,350	71,842	70,391	3,937	74,328	69,309	4,032	73,341	65,295	3,744	69,039
3	Gwalior	14,277	...	14,277	27,735	7,459	35,194	27,571	6,998	34,569	29,856	7,440	37,296
	Total Central India	90,930	4,897	95,827	117,820	16,070	133,890	120,353	16,687	137,040	105,559	14,102	119,661
	Rajputana.												
1	Marwar	5,427	1,010	6,437	5,319	1,168	6,487	5,281	1,180	6,461	4,942	1,062	6,004
2	Dholpur	7,052	..	7,052	5,364	...	5,364	5,305	..	5,305	4,925	...	4,925
3	Bikaner	4,742	621	5,363	4,378	581	4,959	4,095	558	4,653	11,418	2,973	14,391
4	Jaisalmir	918	13	931	845	13	858	901	81	982	983	93	1,076
5	Kotah	1,112		1,112	1,113	...	1,113	1,173	...	1,173	919	1,302	2,221
6	Dhurpur	241	704	945	121	651	772	...	593	593	...	517	517
7	Tonk	..	...	...	...	..	...	30	272	302	50	...	50
	Total Rajputana	19,492	2,348	21,840	17,340	2,413	19,553	16,785	2,684	19,469	23,237	5,947	29,184
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	2,608,549	509,325	2,917,87	2,618,234	511,555	3,129,789	2,627,003	581,880	3,208,8-3	2,519,949	621,374	3,141,32

* Includes Gulburga, Bir and Lingsugur districts. Numbers for Raichur and Naldroog not reported.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 19th March 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES OF 1893 AND 1895-96, INCLUDING AN HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF THE WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE SINCE THEIR ORGANIZATION.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture,—(No. $\frac{3}{39-1}$ dated Calcutta, the 20th March 1897.)

READ—

Part I, Famine Commissioners' Report.
Despatch No. 19, dated 14th March 1881, to Secretary of State.
" " 55, dated 16th June 1881, from " "
Government of India Resolution No. 6—340-50-G., dated 8th December 1881.
Despatch No. 151, dated 26th May 1882, to Secretary of State.
" " 197, dated 21st July 1888, to " "
" " 104, dated 13th December 1888, from Secretary of State.
" " 6, dated 1st June 1889, to " "
" " 108, dated 7th November 1889, from " "
Government of India, Resolution No. $\frac{345}{55-C-1}$, dated 25th March 1890.
" " " " $\frac{24}{21-17}$, dated 22nd June 1893.
" " " " $\frac{3}{13-1}$, dated 31st January 1894.
" " " " $\frac{15}{93-1}$, dated 7th September 1895.
" " " " $\frac{17}{95-1}$, dated 17th September 1895.
" " " " $\frac{19}{98-1}$, dated 20th September 1895.
" " " " $\frac{20}{353-1}$, dated 2nd October 1895.

READ ALSO—

Dr. Voelcker's Report on Indian Agriculture, 1893.
Calcutta Survey Conference Proceedings of 1882.
Calcutta Statistical Conference Proceedings of 1883.
Delhi Agricultural " " " 1888.
Simla Agricultural " " " 1890.
" " " " " 1893.
Letters from the Chief Commissioner, Burma, Nos. $\frac{123}{S-3}$, dated 6th December 1895, $\frac{784}{11-A-1}$, dated 27th March 1896, and $\frac{86}{8-A-3}$, dated 3rd July 1896.
Letter from the Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad, No. 124, dated 13th May 1896.
Letters from the Chief Commissioner, Assam, Nos. $\frac{62-A.}{2016-R.}$ and $\frac{376-A.}{2019-R.}$, dated 30th May 1896, and No. $\frac{185-A.}{2009-R.}$, dated 4th June 1896.
Letters from the Government of Bombay, Nos. 4587, dated 10th June 1896, and 1337, dated 15th July 1896.
Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2012, dated 10th June 1896.
Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 193-S., dated 17th June 1896.
" " " " Bengal, No. 630-T.-R., dated 24th June 1896.
" " Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2416, dated 7th July 1896.
Letters from the Government of Madras, Nos. 188 and 491, dated 24th September 1896.

Resolutions on the proceedings of the agricultural conferences of 1893 and of 1895-96.

FIRST RESOLUTION.

Prefatory.

IN October 1893 a conference was held at Simla attended by delegates from all Provinces for the purpose of discussing the scheme of agricultural enquiry and improvement, for the promotion of which departments of land records and agriculture had been constituted under orders issued by the Secretary of State in 1881. The report of the Conference of 1893 was circulated to all local governments and administrations for preliminary consideration, with Resolution No. 2, dated 31st January 1894.

In a subsequent Resolution No. 15, dated 7th September 1895, each provincial government was invited to arrange for a local conference which should discuss the question how far the proposals and recommendations embodied in the report of 1893 could be adapted to the circumstances of the province addressed. The proceedings of all conferences, together with the views of all local governments and administrations thereon, are now before the Government of India who, as intimated in 1894, will deal with the subjects concerned in a series of separate Resolutions.

The present or *first* Resolution will be confined to an historical summary of the circumstances which have led up to the present position, and to a brief statement of the subjects which will be dealt with in the Resolutions to which it is a preface.

2. The policy of creating special departments to investigate the conditions of agriculture in India with a view to agricultural improvement was first brought forward in 1866 by the Commission appointed to deal with the Orissa famine, and the subject was brought under very full consideration by Lord Mayo's Government in 1870. The result of the deliberations then held was an important scheme for the constitution of both imperial and provincial departments of agriculture. It was represented to Her Majesty's Secretary of State that while a central department was necessary for co-ordinating the programme of enquiry and the results of investigation, yet that the 'real work of studying and improving agriculture must rest with provincial departments'. It was proposed therefore that a department should be created in every province under the control of an official director. In accordance however with the Secretary of State's instructions the step first taken was the formation in 1871 of a new branch of the imperial secretariat which was to deal with the development of the general scheme. This measure was followed in 1875 by the establishment of a provincial department of agriculture in the North-Western Provinces by Sir John Strachey who had as a member of Lord Mayo's Government taken a leading part in the original programme. Further development was checked by the financial difficulties which were due to the famine and scarcity prevailing in 1876, 1877 and 1878, and which not only prevented new action in the provinces but led to the temporary suppression of the imperial department in 1879. It is interesting however to note that the very famine which thus arrested progress brought about the resuscitation of Lord Mayo's scheme on a wider and firmer basis by attracting renewed attention to the importance of improving Indian agriculture. The original scheme had been initiated by the Commission which dealt with the Orissa famine. The revised scheme was put forward ten years later by the 'Famine Commission' which investigated the causes and phenomena of famine in all parts of India. The fact that the creation of agricultural departments has thus been twice due to the deliberate and unprejudiced conclusions formed by special Commissions appointed to advise the Government on the action which should be taken to cope with famine and scarcity, brings into prominent importance at the present time, when the empire is again suffering

from a widespread failure of the harvests, all questions relating to the development of the scheme for agricultural improvement.

3. The Famine Commission was sent out in 1878 to this country at the instance of Parliament with a mission to enquire "how far it is possible for Government, by its action, to diminish the severity of famines or to place the people in a better condition for enduring them." The Commissioners, after a prolonged tour through India, submitted their report in 1880. They gave prominent consideration to the desirability of extending railways and communications; of enlarging the canal system; and of otherwise expanding the large protective works of the country. They also suggested the measures which should be taken on the actual occurrence of scarcity or famine. But the greater part of their report was occupied with recommendations for the reform of land administration and for the promotion of agricultural improvement. They considered that agricultural prosperity in ordinary times was the best shield against the difficulties and trials of a season of drought, and insisted on the necessity of taking every measure which might, on the one hand, prevent or minimize agricultural loss and distress, or, on the other hand, tend to increase and improve the produce of agricultural land. They advised that for dealing with these matters imperial and provincial departments of agriculture should be established.

4. In pursuance of the Famine Commissioners' advice an imperial department was created in 1881, which at once, under the instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, took measures to arrange with the local Governments for the organization of provincial departments. In an opening Resolution of 1881, the duties of the new departments were summed up by the Government of India, following the Secretary of State, as agricultural enquiry, agricultural improvement, and famine relief. The third of these duties, which is concerned with the conduct of operations in the actual event of scarcity, has been dealt with in the famine codes drawn up in 1882 and revised in recent years, and forms no part of the discussions now under review. Present considerations are confined to the measures which should be taken to secure an effective scheme of agricultural enquiry, *i.e.*, the collection of agricultural information, facts and statistics, and to open the way to improvements in agricultural methods and practices.

5. No pains were spared by the imperial and provincial Governments to subject the recommendations of the Famine Commissioners to the most intelligent criticism that could be brought to bear upon them. Every scheme or measure of importance that was from time to time proposed or suggested was placed before a conference at which every province concerned was represented by selected officials and experts connected with the administration of land or with the conduct of the agricultural departments. Thus in, 1882, a *first* conference was convened at Calcutta at which the principles were determined on which future cadastral surveys which are the basis of agricultural statistics should be conducted. A *second* general conference, held at Calcutta in 1883, prepared a scheme for the registration of inland trade statistics, and for the compilation and publication of agricultural and trade returns. A *third* at Delhi in 1888 dealt with the important subject of agricultural education.

6. In 1889, correspondence with Her Majesty's Secretary of State led to an important event in the history of the agricultural programme, *viz.*, the deputation to India of a second Commission from home in the person of Dr. Voelcker, consulting chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, whose mission was 'to advise on the best course to be adopted in order to apply the teachings of agricultural chemistry, and in order to effect improvements in Indian agriculture.' Every branch of agricultural enquiry and reform was thus to be open to his examination. Dr. Voelcker, following the example of the Famine Commissioners, made a tour through India and gained a general knowledge of the directions in which agricultural enquiry and improvement might be developed. His report may be viewed as an amplification in detail of the recommendations of the Famine Commissioners, with which in all important matters his views were in general accord.

In every province he had the opportunity of consulting the local authorities, and before writing his report had the advantage of meeting at Simla, a *fourth* general conference of delegates and experts from all provinces who

went over with him the whole ground of the Famine Commissioners' recommendations so far as they applied to agricultural enquiry and improvement. His report when received two years later was submitted at Simla in 1893 to the consideration of a *fifth* general conference, whose recommendations have now been separately discussed by a committee of selected officers at the headquarters of each province.

7. The Governor General in Council is not disposed to regret the time which has been occupied by continuous deliberation. The scheme of 1880 was so vast in its design, so important in its objects, so wide in its scope, as to demand that the utmost care and caution should be bestowed on its full development. Material progress has indeed been made. The earlier years of the past decade were occupied in laying the foundations of agricultural enquiry by the organization of land-record establishments, in inaugurating investigation in many important directions, and in developing plans of agricultural experiment. Each successive conference led to further advance and to new measures. But the general principles and policy by which the whole scheme of agricultural enquiry and improvement were to be governed had not been finally or precisely formulated. The very complete examination of the issues left for decision, which has now been made by provincial authorities and local governments, places the Government of India for the first time in a position to amplify, with further approach to precision, the instructions of the Resolution of 1881, in which the duties of imperial and agricultural departments were necessarily sketched only in broad and rough outline. It must be understood, however, that progress has only advanced to one more stage. Every step that is taken in future years will lead to further knowledge of facts and conditions, and will open up new issues. The time may soon come when the combined advice and counsel of provincial authorities, and of the experts by whom they are aided, will again be required for placing provincial and imperial governments in a position to decide what further measures are necessary to secure safe progress.

8. The despatch in which the duties of agricultural departments were formulated by the Secretary of State indicated the desirability of postponing any general consideration of the possibilities of agricultural improvement until a proper system of agricultural enquiry had been set on foot. The Government of India adopted this view. They pointed out, however, that an investigating agency must be established before enquiry could begin. The Resolution of 1881 indicated that the first measure must be the organization of machinery for the continuous collection of facts and statistics concerning the agriculture of the country. Ten years previously Lord Mayo had insisted that the "splendid local machinery of which we are in possession in our local establishments closely connected with the operations of agriculture, should be utilized in the collection and production of those agricultural statistics which are so essential to the development of agricultural progress." The same opinion was held by the Famine Commissioners, and was accepted by both the Secretary of State and the Government of India.

The measures taken to introduce or improve land-records establishments, will form the subject of the *second* Resolution; the system adopted to utilise their services and the agricultural statistics supplied by them will be dealt with in the *third* Resolution.

9. But the scheme of agricultural enquiry, as set forth by the Famine Commissioners and by the Secretary of State in 1880 and 1881, involved the investigation of wider fields than that occupied by the facts and statistics of the land-records. These latter, it is true, supply continuous information regarding crops, irrigation, the occupancy and cultivation of land, and other circumstances connected with agriculture, without which no sound conclusions can be formed as to the general condition and needs of each agricultural tract. But, as pointed out by the Famine Commissioners, and later on by Dr. Voelcker, investigation had to be extended to all matters which affect agricultural prosperity. The character of soils and the manures suited to them; the diseases of cattle; the diseases of plants—their causes, and the means by which they can be prevented, minimized or cured; the extension of irrigation; the effect and value of canal water; the improvement of fuel and fodder supplies; the reclamation of waste lands; meteorological phenomena; economic products; improvement of old, and introduction of new, staples and agricultural implements; possible reforms in the

methods and practices of cultivation: all such subjects as these were to form part of the programme of enquiry.

10. It was evident that in exploring the fields of investigation thus briefly sketched, the agricultural departments, imperial and provincial, must, as the Famine Commissioners had indicated, be assisted by competent experts. Some of the ground indeed had already been occupied by scientific investigators: thus for many years geological officers had been engaged in ascertaining the rocks and strata of each province; systematic botanists had explored and arranged the flora of forests and fields; a meteorological department had laid the foundation of a knowledge of the weather and climates of India; while in some provinces, and notably in Madras, measures had been taken to investigate and improve agricultural conditions. But it was obvious that much more was necessary for the completion of the programme of enquiry, and it was equally clear that the responsibility of directing its gradual expansion must be, for some time to come, divided between the imperial and provincial authorities. In other words, that there must be an imperial as well as a provincial scheme of scientific enquiry. In many directions the work of investigation was national rather than local in character. It demanded the services of first class experts, such as each province could not afford and did not indeed separately require. The existing departments of geology and meteorology were cases in point. Scientific research in such fields could not be restricted to geographical or administrative limits, and would, if confined within narrower limits than those of the empire, involve waste of power and unnecessary expenditure. Influenced by these views, the Government of India accepted the responsibility of widening, under imperial direction, the scheme of national investigation, hitherto covering only a limited portion of the ground which had to be occupied. Thus, economic products, cattle diseases, agricultural entomology, were some of the subjects which were between 1880 and 1890 brought for the first time under systematic enquiry by experts attached to the imperial department.

The general character of the national scheme of scientific enquiry, under imperial direction, the extent to which it has been widened, the directions in which further amplification is necessary or desirable, and the association with it of provincial co-operation, form the subject of the *fourth* Resolution of this series.

11. To provincial departments, under the control and direction of local governments, is left the largest share in the programme of scientific enquiry. It embraces all such investigations by experts as may properly and usefully be confined within geographical and administrative limits and includes therefore almost all enquiries and efforts directly aimed at the increase of agricultural produce. Such are, for instance, investigations having for their object the improvement of old, and the introduction of new, staples; the effect and value of canal water; reform in agricultural methods and practices, and the like. Enquiries of this kind are dependent on local conditions of soil, climate, custom, etc., and have often indeed to be carried out at various centres within each province. Government farms, estates under the management of Courts of Wards, estates belonging to Government, farms of landholders willing to co-operate with the provincial departments; these are the experimental fields in which the local experts are mainly required to work.

The general character of the scheme of scientific enquiry under provincial direction will be dealt with in the *fifth* Resolution.

12. The recommendations of Dr. Voelcker, of the two conferences of 1890 and 1893, as well as of those recently held, have confirmed the view that investigation must precede improvement. But, as investigation proceeds in the numerous fields in which it has been or will be inaugurated, palpable and conclusive improvements are, as experience has shown, continually brought to light; remedies for existing evils are discovered and useful modifications of agricultural practices are ascertained. Every effort should now be made to take such measures as will permit the country to derive the fullest advantage from these results. The most important matter is the proper education of the agriculturist. For the Government of India still hold to the opinion expressed in the opening Resolution of 1881, and again in the Resolutions convening the conferences of 1890, 1893, and 1895-96, that no important reforms can be safely or widely introduced into the agricultural system without the general co-operation of the farming classes, whose intelligent and

willing aid cannot be expected 'until their education has been so directed as to enable them to appreciate and, where expedient, to adopt the results obtained by the systematic and continuous enquiries of experts.' This view has been strongly confirmed by the various conferences which have recently discussed the question, and has been supported by all local governments and administrations concerned.

The subject of educational reform, so far as it concerns agricultural interests, will be dealt with in the *sixth* Resolution of the series.

13. In the despatch of 1881, in which the views of the Secretary of State on the duties of the new departments of Agriculture were communicated, attention was drawn to the obligation which the Famine Commissioners had desired to be placed on them 'to render available agricultural and economic facts and statistics for every part of India in order that Government and its officers may always be in possession of an adequate knowledge of the actual condition of the country, its population and resources.' A wide interpretation must be given to this injunction. It must be held to mean that the results of investigation in every branch of enquiry, which is taken under the control of the imperial and provincial departments, must be intelligently collated and published on such plan as will bring the information gathered in an accessible form to the early knowledge of those whom it may concern. Much has been done in this direction, but the development of the scheme of publication still stands in great need of the further attention and co-operation of provincial departments. The measures which have been taken or may be required for giving effect to the injunctions of the 1881 despatch and for establishing a sound system of publishing information bearing on the condition, population and resources of the country will form the subject of the *seventh* Resolution.

14. The agricultural conference of 1893 recommended in the course of their proceedings that the form of the annual reports of Agricultural Departments should be so revised as to bring them into greater conformity with the scheme of their work. The subject was not formally discussed at the recent conferences, in view of the fact that no general scheme could be elaborated until the whole series of conference proceedings had been brought under the review of the provincial and imperial Governments. But the Government of India is now prepared to formulate the general principles on which departmental reports should be framed, and these will be suggested in the *eighth* and final Resolution of the series.

15. The Resolutions which have thus been announced are the outcome of the experience and developments of the fifteen years which have passed since the Famine Commissioners' report was, under the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, first made the foundation of an agricultural programme. They purposely avoid instructions on matters of detail, but aim at a clear and full definition of the large and broad principles on which the scheme of agricultural enquiry and improvement should proceed. They are thus primarily designed for the guidance of officers in charge of agricultural departments upon whom the duty of giving effect to them should be strictly imposed. In view, however, of the importance which the Government of India attaches to the possession by all officials of a general knowledge of the policy which has been gradually developed from the Famine Commissioners' recommendations, the Resolutions should, when opportunity occurs, be studied by all land revenue officials, and the Government of India suggest that they might with advantage be made one of the subjects to be read for the official examinations which junior revenue officers are required to pass.

SECOND RESOLUTION.

Land Record Establishments.

The foundation of all land administration is the field. More specially must agricultural inquiry and reform, which are now recognized as an integral part of land administration, be based upon the facts and figures recorded in connection with each individual field of an Indian village. To quote the words presented to Her Majesty's Secretary of State twenty years ago—

"India is an agricultural country composed of a multiplicity of minute holdings, and almost every subject which we take in hand in connection with the administration of the country must be referred to the units of which it is formed. A measure which makes a very slight alteration in the condition of each unit may have a very important effect on the whole country, since what may be termed the atomic changes are combined by enormous multiples. It may seem a little thing to ensure the correct record of facts connected with a single field, but when we consider that the country is nothing but a congeries of single fields, the subject assumes an importance which is apt to be lost sight of in discussing the manipulation of a village register."

The first requisite in any programme for agricultural inquiry and improvement is therefore the efficiency of the land record establishments.

2. To each village or group of villages in this country there had always been attached a village accountant. His hereditary duties are to provide annually for each field a correct record of area, occupancy, rent, crops and of other facts and statistics called for by his official superiors. In some parts of India a hereditary claim to the office has been scrupulously maintained. In others the hereditary right has been greatly weakened or entirely abandoned. But whatever may be the position of the hereditary claim, the hereditary duties of the office have still to be performed, and since the conduct of land administration and agricultural reform depend largely on the records of the village officer it becomes a primary duty of the authorities to take such measures as may be necessary to secure his efficiency.

3. As soon as the subject came under the special consideration of the Government of India, it was found that in many provinces the hereditary claim to the office had been allowed to override more or less the claim of the State to the efficiency of the holder of it; that the village officer was often incompetent, and not seldom so incompetent as to require an assistant for the performance of his work; that the land records had become incomplete and untrustworthy; that in some districts attempts to maintain anything like a correct record had ceased; that in others the office itself had been allowed to die out.

It had been proved on the other hand by results already obtained in more than one province that the village registers could be made to yield that punctual information of the circumstances of every agricultural tract which the Famine Commissioners had urged to be necessary for timely provision against scarcity; that the accountants could be trained to correct their maps from year to year in accordance with facts upon the ground; that their records, when carefully maintained, tended to facilitate the work of civil and land revenue courts, to cheapen litigation, and to provide every person concerned with an easy means of ascertaining or establishing his rights and interests in land. It had been foreseen too that many direct economies should be effected by improving the village staff; that in some of the temporarily assessed provinces a correct record would mean a material reduction in the cost of periodic settlements that, by a proper use of the village agency, expenditure on field surveys alone might be reduced from something like R200 to R50 a square mile, and that a series of annual statistics extending over a long period would afford a safer and broader basis for land assessment than the facts and figures hastily collected in a single year at great cost by huge temporary establishments.

4. When therefore, in pursuance of the Famine Commissioners' recommendations new departments were, under the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, created in each province for the purpose of dealing with agricultural facts and statistics, as a foundation for agricultural improvement, the Government of India desired that they should be made specially responsible to the local governments

and administrations for the restoration and improvement of the land record, and for the competence and efficiency of the officials by whom it was to be maintained. This indeed was to be their first duty. The Famine Commission held the belief, to which expression had been given by Lord Mayo's Government ten years earlier, that agricultural science applied to Indian soils could materially increase the produce of the land and would thus go far to minimize the sufferings of the people in a season of scarcity; and it was in this view that they demanded the employment of agricultural experts and the creation of agricultural departments. But it was foreseen by the Government of India that attempts at agricultural development would require many years of continuous and patient investigation by experts before they could be expected to yield important or safe results; that in many cases they must be based on facts and figures which could only be derived from a long series of correct maps and records, and that everywhere the introduction of improvements into the agricultural system would require the instructed intelligence and co-operation of a class whose education had hardly yet begun. In the opening resolution, therefore, of 1881, which prescribed the duties of the new departments, it was laid down that attempts at agricultural improvement must be for a time subordinated to agricultural enquiry. This meant that the provision and the maintenance of correct maps and records, upon which enquiry was to be based, must be the first stage in schemes of agricultural reform.

5. Another important consideration justified this course. It was anticipated that after the excitement caused by the 1878 famine had subsided, the time might come, when, under circumstances of financial pressure, costly departments whose efforts should be confined to scientific experiments of an apparently unremunerative character would be subjected to hostile criticism. It seemed desirable therefore to make every effort to turn the first attention of the new departments to remunerative work. It had already been argued that the improvement of the land record and of the machinery by which it was maintained could at least cheapen the expensive operations of surveys and settlements, would minimize the work of law courts, and would facilitate the current business of district administration. Here then was a direction in which the outlay might be recouped at the same time that a sound foundation could be laid for agricultural reform.

The policy was justified by subsequent events. The Finance Committee of 1886, which included among its members the writer of the Famine Report of 1880, and was therefore fully cognizant of the important advantages of agricultural investigation and experiment, came to the definite conclusion that expenditure on agricultural departments could not, under existing circumstances, be justified unless it could be shown that they were or would be directly remunerative. The departments were subjected accordingly to this financial test. In almost every case it was found that independently of the indirect advantages derived from an improved land record, a direct financial saving was or would be effected aggregating a total of from 200 or 300 lakhs of rupees; that the economy was mainly due to the training, utilization, and proper supervision of the village officer; that where excess expenditure had occurred, it was in some degree due to the partial exclusion of the village officer from the scheme, and to the substitution for him of more expensive agency. The question then arose whether in those provinces where outlay exceeded income the departments could be retained.

6. The Government of India, in dealing with the results of the financial enquiry, accepted the fact that the indirect advantages of a land record were so great as to afford, even in the one or two cases in which outlay was found to exceed income, a strong plea for the maintenance of the provincial departments. They recognized that the extent to which the services of the village officer were financially useful must vary with the conditions of each province; that in the permanently-settled districts of Madras and Bengal, for instance, his charts and records would not be required for purposes of assessment to the same extent as elsewhere; that while on the one hand in the eastern provinces a new map was called for every year by the fluctuations of the cultivated area, due to accidents of floods or to the practice of shifting tillage, on the other hand in the great ryotwari tracts of the southern and western presidencies what was justly termed 'a magnificent piece of machinery', dependent for its solidarity on pillars marking the boundary of every field, had been constructed, which would, if maintained, go far to minimize the employment of the village officer on annual or periodical revisions of survey.

Influenced by such considerations as these, as well as by the fact that in almost every province the utilization of village establishments had been found remunerative, the Governor General in Council did not impose any further condition on the maintenance of departments of land records and agriculture than to require, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, that the maximum use shall be made of the village officer under all circumstances in which his employment can lead to further economy. In this view the claim of the State to his efficiency must be held to be paramount over all other claims.

7. In dealing with the question the following circumstances must be borne in mind. The class to whom, by custom or by right of descent, the office belongs is intelligent and quick to learn; the status of the hereditary appointment, however poorly paid, is, where the right is strictly maintained, so far an object of ambition to the members of the family to which it is attached, as to justify a condition that they should, after a sufficient term of grace, qualify themselves for it; that cheap educational institutions, provided at public expense, are available to all who are likely to be candidates for the office; that, according to the evidence adduced at the recent conferences, supplementary schools can, at no great cost, be established for training them in those special branches of their duties which lie outside the ordinary educational curriculum. It may therefore safely be laid down that after a given date no village officer should be admitted to an appointment, who cannot satisfy the educational test required.

The test imposed must, in the opinion of the Government of India, include a sufficient knowledge of survey and mensuration to enable a village officer to maintain correctly a map of the circle under his charge. Even in districts where surveys will require least revision, the village officer must be competent to enter new fields and sub-divisions of fields upon his map. But whether or not he is likely to be called upon to execute an actual field survey, he should in any case be made to acquire that intelligent comprehension of a map, and of the relation between a map and the records based upon it, which can only be gained by practice in map construction on the field.

The Government of India would have some hesitation in enforcing this obligation if it entailed any real difficulty. But the evidence adduced at the recent conferences and the quick results obtained even in provinces and native states where the education of village officers had for many years been neglected have proved that any school lad of the class from which village accountants are drawn can, as a rule, be taught in a few weeks all that is necessary for the field survey, under proper supervision, of any part of a village.

8. The proceedings of the conferences indicate that the efficiency of village officers has reached its highest level in the Punjab, and explain why this should be the case. In that province the organization of village establishments had been taken in hand before the creation of the new departments of land records; the hereditary claim, though not disregarded, was made strictly subservient to efficiency; close supervision was exercised over the village officials; the salary of the office was gradually raised; and considerable encouragement was given to those who held it by ensuring the promotion of the best men to supervisorships and other higher appointments. The rules lay down that at least two-thirds of the supervisors should be taken from the ranks of the village officers.

The Government of India are not prepared to advocate that the Punjab rules should be taken as a precise model for other provinces, but they commend the principles underlying them as sound. They think that the time should come when in every province a fair educational test including competence to survey, should be strictly imposed; adequate pay for the office should be provided; and excellence of work encouraged by reasonable promotion to higher appointments. They consider, however, that on the one hand care should be taken, in those parts of India in which the educational standard of the agricultural population has not reached a high level, that the status of the village officer is not so unduly raised as to give him too masterful a position in the village or group of villages under his charge, and that on the other, the admission of village officers into the ranks of their supervisors should not be made so free as to endanger the high standard of excellence which the controlling staff is, for reasons hereinafter given, expected to attain.

9. The history of the supervisor is very similar to that of the village officer. As in each village there was, under native rule, an accountant, so to each of the

administrative circles, containing perhaps one or two hundred villages, into which a district was divided, there was attached an official whose main duty it was to collate the returns received from village accountants, and to obtain such information of the agricultural and financial condition of the circle as might be required for purposes of assessment and of land revenue administration. On investigation the original functions of the office were found to have been often forgotten; sometimes the office had disappeared; almost everywhere the hereditary claim to it had overridden all other considerations; not infrequently the incumbent was so illiterate or incapable as to be unable to perform without assistance any official duties at all; and as a general rule the duties assigned to him were quite outside the traditional functions of his office.

10. When the reform of the land record system was taken in hand, the first step in almost every province was to restore the hereditary duties and functions of the circle officer. In some parts of India, where the hereditary responsibilities had been forgotten, the hereditary right to the office had been nevertheless even more strongly maintained than that of the village officer, and much care had to be taken to prevent it from being unduly interfered with by the initiation of too trenchant reforms. In such cases older men were allowed to appoint substitutes or educated relatives; time was given to the younger to learn how to perform efficiently the real duties of their office; only those of the latter who were hopelessly incapable were ejected. At the same time it was found that a material expansion of the staff had become necessary. The extension of cultivated area, the growth of population, the demand for more elaborate statistics, all these and similar causes had doubled the work which had to be done. The number of circle officers that had sufficed for the needs of the earlier years of the century was wholly inadequate now. In almost every province therefore the staff was largely increased by the incorporation in it of the best of the men who had been for some years engaged in supervising the subordinate establishments of survey and settlement parties in the field. These recruits brought into the ranks of the effete service the very experience which was wanting. They were active men, accustomed to direct and control, and experts in the construction of field maps and field records. Their example proved of great value to the hereditary staff.

The duties partly peripatetic and partly sedentary, of the office, had, so far as they had been performed, been hitherto amalgamated. They were now divided. The circles were increased in number, and the areas correspondingly contracted. To each circle was attached a "peripatetic" officer for inspecting and controlling the work of 40 or 50 village officers. At the head-quarters of each of the administrative sub-divisions of a district, perhaps from 5 to 10 in number, and each comprising 2 or 3 peripatetic circles, was located the "sedentary" official. The younger and more active of the staff were placed in charge of the smaller peripatetic circles. The older men were assigned to the sedentary office. The main duties of the peripatetic circle officers were to instruct the village officers; to examine their work; to note and report defects; to relieve as far as possible the higher officials from the necessity of personally inspecting the village officers maps and records; to provide for his circle quick and early information of any kind that might be urgently called for in connection with the land or the people upon it, as well as periodical reports on the agricultural condition of the area under his charge; and finally, to fulfil the various executive duties which a season of scarcity of famine might entail. The main duties of the "sedentary" officials were to examine the various returns sent in from the villages and to compile them in abstract forms for his group of circles. At the head-quarters of the district a head supervisor was established who was to make a similar compilation for the whole district and to superintend generally the work of the whole staff. The functions of the higher officials and covenanted officers were, as pointed out in an imperial resolution of 1883, no longer to include the detailed inspection of the village officers' maps and records, but were to be confined to such an examination of the supervisor's work as would prove whether or not their duties of inspection and control was being properly performed, and to the adoption of such measures, punitive or otherwise, as might tend to improve their efficiency.

Such was the general character of the scheme of inspection and supervision which, with due regard to the varying conditions of each province, has been

established in every part of India, except in those permanently-settled districts of Madras and Bengal in which the village officer has either disappeared or has not been brought under official control. The proceedings of the recent conferences have now afforded to the Government of India the opportunity of ascertaining in what directions the improvement of the supervising machinery may in some provinces still be possible.

11. One important matter is the confinement of the supervising officers to their proper functions. They should not, on the one hand, be allowed to perform the duties of the village officers, or on the other those which properly belong to other officials on the district staff. In some cases an excessive regard for the hereditary claims of the village officers, or a distrust of their capacity to learn, has led to the transfer of a portion of the village duties to the supervising staff. The extravagant tendency of this procedure was pointed out by the Finance Commission. In other cases the important duty of inspection has been interfered with by the practice of using the supervisors for enquiries and reports on matters unconnected with the village records. This may, as in the Punjab, be checked by forbidding any order for reports and enquiries, other than for those prescribed by the rules, to be issued by sub-divisional or district officers. On either hand a transgression of the limits within which the duties of the office should be confined must be carefully prevented

12. The next point to which attention may be drawn is the proper instruction of the supervising staff in survey. In the imperial resolution of 1882* in which the general principles on which the cadastral surveys of the country should be conducted and maintained were discussed, the advantage and economy of utilizing the corrections made by the land-record staff in field maps for the periodical revision of topographical charts was pointed out. But unless confidence in the accuracy of village field maps can be assured by professional supervision and unless the maps themselves are professionally connected with the survey stations laid down throughout India by the trigonometrical and topographical departments, there may always be a danger that the details supplied by the provincial establishments will not be accepted by the professional officers responsible for topographical cartography, and that the details already mapped by the land-record staff may have to be mapped over again at great and unnecessary cost by the professional staff. Hitherto the survey operations which have been conducted in almost every province have not only supplied a large percentage of recruits, professionally trained in survey, for the circle staff, but have afforded a field for the instruction of the previously existing circle officers. This will not be the case in future. Henceforward a practical knowledge of, and experience in, approved professional methods will, if precautions be not taken, gradually die out; and, as has already occurred in some cases, the field maps will become more and more inaccurate and unequal in quality. It is of importance that this result should not be allowed to occur, especially as, independently of the requirements of cartography, the maintenance of field maps up to a reasonably fair standard is for all purposes of administration desirable. It is considered in some provinces that the best security against a gradual decline in the value of field maps whenever these have been initially laid down on professional lines, is the periodical transfer of a limited number of survey officers of responsible position from the professional staff, whose duty it should be to preserve a knowledge of correct methods throughout all grades in the land-record staff and to personally supervise or inspect all surveys which are of a materially more important character than the mere revision of a village map. This policy has been accepted in Madras, in Bombay, and to some extent in the Central and North-West Provinces, while very full effect has been given to it in Burma where the exceptionally shifting character of the cultivation has justified the employment in every district of a superior officer who is either transferred from the Survey Department or is thoroughly trained in survey. The Governor General in Council now desires that the question may receive full and careful consideration in every province, in which no measures have yet been taken, for providing for the maintenance of maps on a correct professional basis and how far the central guidance of competent experts is likely to be useful.

*No. 45 S., dated 4th September 1882

13. A third matter is the improvement of the supervising staff by securing for the best men in it a reasonable prospect of promotion to higher service. The advantages of this course were pointed out in an imperial resolution

No. 339, dated 14th March 1883.

of 1883. It was then urged that promotion should not merely be permissible but obligatory; that it was not unnatural that vacancies in the regular line should usually be offered to those officials, or to their friends, who come most into personal contact with the officers in whose hands patronage rests, and that since the duties of circle officers usually confine them to outlying parts of the district, their claim to promotion in the regular line is apt to be overlooked unless a certain number of such appointments are strictly reserved for duly qualified members of the supervising staff.

14. Very inadequate effect seems to have been given to this policy except in the Punjab where its success has been marked. No less than one-third of the circle officers have been in the last few years admitted to the higher revenue appointments, and now no difficulty is found in attracting young men of good family and high educational attainment as candidates for the supervisorships. By degrees the educational test has been raised and the time will doubtless come when the appointments will be readily sought for by men who have obtained a graduate's degree at a University or a diploma at an Agricultural College.

A further advantage of the policy was indicated in the 1883 Resolution. It was contended that as the supervising officials acquire from the nature of their duties a considerable knowledge of agriculture and of the condition and circumstances of the agricultural classes, a free flow of promotion from their ranks would infuse into the upper grades of the revenue service a useful acquaintance with the agricultural conditions of the district or province in which they hold office. The Government of India is pleased to observe from the proceedings now before them that this view has received strong support from both the conferences and the local Governments, and that the advantage of leavening the revenue service with officials who have learned their work in the field is fully recognized. In the Punjab the value of the experience gained by a circle officer is so thoroughly appreciated that every candidate for a revenue appointment, whether a circle officer or not, is made to serve an apprenticeship, which may extend to two years, as a supervisor, and the plan is commended to the notice of all local governments and administrations.

15. A difficulty is, in some provinces, presented by the circumstance that the educational standard prescribed for entry into the upper grades of the revenue service is far higher than that which is, or can for some time be, imposed for a circle supervisorship. The difficulty is greatest in those provinces in which education has been most highly developed, in which universities are of the longest standing, and in which at the same time the inspecting staff has been allowed to fall into the worst condition of neglect and delay. While the revenue appointments have gradually become an object of ambition to university graduates, the hereditary offices have been filled by men from whom no educational test of any value has been required. The one service has slowly advanced, the other slowly declined in quality, a gulf has been created between the two which it is not easy to bridge.

In other provinces again, of which the Punjab may be taken as an example, the measures taken to improve the supervisor class were antecedent to the introduction of that high education which is represented by a university. A long period of survey and settlement operations, conducted as a rule without the assistance of the professional survey department, had created a large supervising staff in which existing circle officers were temporarily included and from which, it was easy to select for transfer to the permanent circle staff, intelligent and capable recruits with the very experience that was wanted for the management and control of village officers. On the other hand the educational standard for higher revenue posts was, as is still the case, low in comparison with that in provinces with universities of long standing. The new men, with their practical experience, were found to be often better and more intelligent officers than many of those occupying higher positions in the regular establishments. There has been no wide gulf to bridge, and the dovetailing of the two branches of the service has been therefore a simpler matter.

16. The Government of India, while recognising the fact that the attainment of a policy of perfection must be a work of slow growth, conceive it to be necessary that a 'working plan' should be laid down for the gradual development of a sound system and that, the wide breach, where it exists, between the peripatetic service and the administrative service must be gradually narrowed and eventually closed. In provinces which have in recent years undergone survey operations, no

wiser course can probably be followed than either to select for the peripatetic appointments the best of the survey supervisors who have gained a practical knowledge of field duties, or to train existing circle officers up to the same standard. But a date should be named after which mere field experience and an acquaintance with the village land records should not, without much higher qualifications than these, admit a candidate to a circle appointment.

17. Taking a broad view of the subject, the Government of India have, upon a review of the conference proceedings and the letters with which they are forwarded, arrived at the following conclusions. They deem that a serious obligation rests upon the State to utilize to the utmost extent for the benefit of the public service the educational system established in the country; that the time must come, as indeed in some parts of India it has come, when all officials required for the conduct of business connected with the land, excepting only those whose duties are of entirely a subordinate character, must attain the educational standard represented by a graduate's degree or some equivalent diploma; that it is of equal importance that every official who has to do with land administration should have learned by practical experience the conditions prevailing upon the land with which he will have to deal; that he should be familiar with its agricultural system, with the character and customs of the people upon it, with the methods and principles on which the record of changing facts and circumstances is maintained; that in this view the experience of the large peripatetic staff employed throughout the empire, to the number of several thousands, on duties which ensure the requisite experience, should, not be thrown away, that no opportunity should be lost of drawing from its ranks selected men of proved excellence for service in the higher appointments; and that in order to give effect to this policy, the educational standard of the peripatetic staff must be gradually so raised as to guarantee the intellectual fitness of the men who are to be drafted from it. With the advance of education, increasing competition for pensioned employment, and a widening opportunity of promotion to the upper grades of official service, there will, in the opinion of the Government of India, be no need to fear that the field service will fail to attract candidates of high educational attainments.

Such a result would be desirable in the interests alone of the maintenance of a correct land record and of the proper training and control of the village subordinates by whom it is maintained, but it has an even higher importance in securing the efficiency of the higher official service upon which the conduct of the land administration of the empire mainly devolves.

THIRD RESOLUTION.

Utilization of Land Records.

1. In 1874 Her Majesty's Secretary of State pressed upon the Government of India the desirability of utilizing the facts and statistics obtainable from village records with the object of collecting agricultural information, and, in a despatch of the following year on this subject, explained that the object aimed at by Lord Mayo's Government in proposing the establishment of agricultural departments had been the establishment of a specific branch of the administration whose prime duty it should be to suggest measures for the development of agricultural industry; that one part of this duty was to consist in the collection of statistics which might throw light on questions of agriculture and on the possibilities of improving the resources of the country; that the basis of the scheme should be the utilization of the records maintained by village accountants.

Four years later the Famine Commissioners, adverting to these injunctions, confirmed the Secretary of State's view, and recorded their opinion that 'the 'revenue system in the greater part of British India is such as to present 'unrivalled means of ascertaining in the fullest manner all necessary facts relat-'ing to agriculture, but that those means have nowhere been completely utilized 'or made as efficient as they might be.' They then recommended that a director of agriculture chosen for his knowledge of the people and particularly of the agricultural classes should be appointed in each province who would control the land record system; would advise the local government on all matters relating to agriculture and statistics, and superintend all measures designed to improve the agriculture of the country. The creation of imperial and provincial departments of land records and agriculture in and after 1881 was designed to fulfil the objects thus explained. The establishment of a scheme for the effective utilization in the interests of agriculture of information obtainable through the land records is therefore a primary duty of the directors of agricultural departments. The question was one of the most important discussed at the recent conferences.

2. The opening resolution of 1881, in which the duties of the new departments were first described, explained that an examination of the Famine Commissioners' recommendations in connection with agricultural enquiry showed that their final object was to urge, 'as a practical outcome of an intelligent scheme of investigation, the policy of maintaining agricultural operations at the highest attainable standard of agricultural efficiency; that this policy included the prevention of deterioration as well as the attainment of positive improvement; that it was necessary therefore first to localize every agricultural defect, then to discover its cause, and finally to devise such protective arrangements as may remove or alleviate its injurious action. As an important illustration of the character of the investigation which was to be made, the examination of each agricultural tract in respect to its liability to suffer from drought on the one hand, or the extent to which it was or could be protected from drought on the other, was suggested. The whole scheme of investigation was afterwards briefly designated as 'district analysis.'

3. The form in which the programme of investigation was put forward in the 1881 resolution and the special attention which was drawn to the desirability of mapping out the tracts of a province in relation to their liability to failure from drought led in some provinces to a misconception of the scheme. It was assumed that a general enquiry into the agricultural condition of each district made once for all, and a special investigation of the liability of each part of it to failure from drought would meet the design of the resolution. It was not clearly apprehended that the scheme was to be slowly and gradually worked out; that one by one every agricultural defect should be in the course of time closely analyzed and carefully studied with a view to the possible discovery of remedial action; and that for the purpose of ascertaining the existence and extent of each defect, the utmost use should be made of the information which the land records could be made to yield. Thus while in many parts of India

excellent reports, maps, and atlases were published in illustration of the general condition of each district, no precise enquiry was set on foot as to the agricultural circumstances of each village or group of villages; as to the particular defect or defects which prevented each locality from reaching 'the highest standard of agricultural efficiency'; or as to the possibility of remedial action in each case.

4. The enquiries, however, that were actually made in some provinces threw much light on the position. They proved that, notwithstanding the hereditary experience of the Indian cultivator and the special knowledge which he possessed of methods and appliances suited to the locality in which his crops are raised, many defects do exist in the agricultural condition or system of almost every district which, if they cannot be altogether removed, can at least be considerably modified and lessened. At the agricultural conference of 1890 which met Dr. Voelcker before his report was written, the necessity 'of laborious investigation before we can trace out the causes which have stimulated development in 'some parts of India and retarded it in others' was pointed out, and the advantage of utilizing village records as a basis for detailed enquiry was urged. Dr. Voelcker's report went far to prove the existence of innumerable defects in agricultural conditions and practices, and the importance in many cases of an intelligent analysis of facts and statistics, and of well-organized enquiry from village officers. The conference which reviewed Dr. Voelcker's report in 1893 took the same view.

5. So matters stood when the subject was brought before the recent conferences for consideration and discussion. It was represented to them that agricultural failure, *i.e.*, 'failure to reach the highest attainable standard' might be '(1) of occasional, (2) of gradual, or (3) of persistent character'; that it was to be the object of the whole scheme of enquiry to minimize agricultural distress and agricultural loss in each class of cases; and that the first step was to decide how far the land records machinery could be utilized in the investigations under each head.

(1) *Occasional failure* was explained as "sudden distress due to unforseen calamity, such as failure of rain, hail storms, inundations, etc., requiring, as a rule, immediate relief." In these cases the land records are of primary service to district officials as indicating the extent and character of the calamity. The functions of the director of the land records department are confined to organising or to suggesting how to improve the system under which prompt and continuous information supplied by the records should be brought before the responsible authorities and to ascertaining that proper effect is given to the system. It is left to the district officers to take suitable action. The examination which was made at the recent conferences of the measures which have been taken in the last few years to utilize the land records for this purpose proved that the system now established in every part of India in which land records are maintained is excellent, and that the results have already been most satisfactory.

(2) *Gradual failure* was explained as 'gradual deterioration due to ascertainable causes requiring early and special measures of prevention and relief.' Considerable distress had been known to have occurred in many parts of India in consequence of neglect to relieve the population of agricultural tracts which had suffered from cattle murrains, from swamping due to the interference of drainage by railway embankments or canals, from the growth of a noxious weed, and from other causes which gradually reduce the value of land or affect the prosperity of the people. 'In almost every province,' it was written, 'the detailed records now 'maintained under careful inspection by village officers provide, although in scattered forms and in troublesome detail, all the information necessary for indicating 'the serious deterioration of any agricultural tract; and it only remains to make 'provision for such a clear and simple abstract of the information and statistics 'embodied in the village registers as will enable district officers to grasp the 'pertinent facts without real difficulty or unnecessary waste of time.'

One of the most important results of the recent conferences has been the practical adoption of this plan. In every part of India, in which land records are maintained, a book is now to be kept up by each 'circle' officer, in which will be entered in English figures under appropriate heads such statistics as are calculated to show at a glance the advance or decline in

prosperity of every village; such for instance as the cultivated and irrigated area of the year, the arrears outstanding, the sales or mortgages of land, and so on. Half an hour's examination of a circle book thus kept will indicate at once whether a village or group of villages is declining in agricultural condition; and this fact known, the cause of failure can be ascertained and remedial action suggested. It is important in the opinion of the Government of India that the recommendation, recorded in the proceedings of almost every conference, should be adopted, to the effect that the books should be periodically inspected by some responsible district official, so that within every few years the condition of every village should come under intelligent review, and that notes should be entered by the inspecting officer, explaining the cause of any marked or serious deterioration, and of any suggestions made or action taken to meet the case. Independently of the advantages of the system for purposes of current administration the series of circle books thus maintained will form an historical record of great value to officers who may be hereafter called upon to revise the assessments of land revenue. Directors of departments of land records and agriculture should be instructed to consider it one of their chief duties to ascertain that the circle books are punctually and intelligently examined in every district. On the other hand district officers should be required to communicate to the Director, for entry in his office ledgers, the proved existence of any serious agricultural deterioration that may have occurred in a locality.

(3) *Persistent failure* was defined as failure to reach the highest attainable standard, due to causes or defects of a more or less persistent character, and requiring prolonged investigation. Such causes or defects are, it was explained, want of irrigation, frequent liability to failure of rain, insufficiency in the wood or fuel supply, cattle diseases, plant diseases and blights, want of drainage, the prevalence of saline efflorescence, proved imperfections in agricultural practices, the want of suitable manures, and so on.

6. It is to this class of cases that Dr. Voelcker's report chiefly refers. Many of the defects such as those enumerated demand scientific enquiry by experts including experimental investigations on the departmental farms or on the estates of the courts of wards or of landlords willing to assist in the work. This branch of enquiry will be dealt with in the succeeding resolution. But the land records and the land record establishments can often be utilized for providing a basis for more detailed enquiry. Thus the distribution of irrigation, the character of the rainfall in each tract, the extent of the wood supply can be ascertained from the records themselves. Information as to the occurrence of particular cattle and plant diseases, the areas affected by the outcrop of salts, facts as to agricultural practices, and other agricultural matters can be attained by well organized enquiry from the circle and village officers, to whom a series of questions bearing on the subject under investigation may be circulated.

7. These suggestions are sufficient to indicate the importance of the information which the land records and the land record establishments can under intelligent direction be made to yield. The plan of enquiry must, however, in each case be worked out by the director of the agricultural department with the assitance of the experts placed at his disposal; and whatever system be adopted, the work is one which in its broader aspects must extend over periods of many years. The necessity for detailed enquiries will probably never cease. Whether in the working plan which is to be laid down enquiry at any one time should be limited to one or two subjects was a question which was discussed at the recent conferences, but will be dealt with in the succeeding resolution. What the Government of India desire now to insist upon is that, whatever may be the agricultural defect which is brought under investigation, the officers of the agricultural department should, as a first step, consider how far the land records and the establishments maintaining them can be utilized for providing information necessary to the enquiry.

8. Although the relation of land record establishments to famine administration was not included among the questions placed before either the conference of 1893 or those recently held, it must not be forgotten that one of the objects with which the Famine Commissioners recommended the organization of those establishments as well as of the formation of provincial departments of agriculture and land records was in order that the administrative and executive

officials responsible for dealing with famine might at all times have at their command both the fullest information regarding the condition of every agricultural tract and the people upon it, and in seasons of scarcity be provided with a well organized agency through which, in the first place, continuous intelligence of the state of every village and every suffering person in it would be communicated to them, and, in the second place, direct relief could be in case of need administered under their direction. These first objects of the land record machinery were fully considered in the famine codes drawn up in 1882, immediately after the constitution of the new departments had been directed. Fortunately since those codes were first issued no serious famine or widespread scarcity has until now afflicted the country and time has been thus given to bring the establishments into good working order. Their utility has indeed been partly proved on the occurrence of sporadic distress in limited areas during the past 15 years. But full evidence of the immense advantages foreseen by the Famine Commissioners, resulting from the existence of a well organized "intelligence department," has only been brought now before the Government of India.

9. The key note of the system is the division of the whole country into easily managed circles of 50 to 100 villages each. It has been estimated that in the temporary settled provinces there is at the present time at the disposal of the district officers an army of some 200,000 village officials who form a well trained and disciplined rank and file, commanded by a staff of 5,000 or 6,000 circle inspectors, who may be well compared to the commissioned officers of regiments. The duties laid down for the latter in the famine codes and by provincial rules are that in ordinary years they should, as already explained, provide the fullest information and statistics regarding the crops and agricultural conditions of every village,—a duty which in every province has in recent years been, so far as circumstances have admitted, well performed; and that in times of famine they should at frequent intervals visit every village and, if necessary, every house for the purpose of ascertaining whether any person or persons are suffering from want of food or from sickness; whether relief is distributed in accordance with directions received; and whether private charity is encouraged and organized; that they should promote the employment of labour on agricultural operations; invite applications to construct wells and other agricultural improvements; make known the places at which relief works are opened, the nature of each work, and the classes of persons to whom such work is open; conduct the distribution of gratuitous relief to persons unable to leave their homes; report on the price of food, the state of the people and cattle, the condition of the water-supply; and generally bring to the immediate notice of the district officials any occurrence deserving attention. In the performance of these duties each circle inspector has, to aid him, some 20 to 40 village officers.

10. Under the stress of the present calamity by which so many provinces of the empire are afflicted, the services of the land record establishments have proved of the greatest value, and have materially reduced the difficulties which on former occasions of famine resulted from the absence of organized machinery.

FOURTH RESOLUTION.

Scientific and national enquiry under imperial direction.

It has been briefly explained in the prefatory resolution of this series that the responsibility for maintaining and developing a 'national scheme of agricultural enquiry,' devolves primarily upon the imperial department of revenue and agriculture. The term 'agricultural enquiry' must here be understood in its widest sense. It must be interpreted to include investigations in all branches of science which bear directly or indirectly on agricultural interests and on the development of the products of the soil and the word 'national' must be held to apply to all enquiry which cannot, for sufficient reasons, be conveniently confined within geographical or administrative boundaries. The national scheme of agricultural enquiry thus explained embraces, so far as it has up to the present time been developed, the following sciences or fields of investigation :—

(1) Geography . .	. Represented by the Survey Department.
(2) Geology . .	. By the Geological Department.
(3) Meteorology .	. (Including solar, magnetic and astronomical observations) by the Meteorological Department.
(4) Botany . .	. By the 'Botanical Survey of India.'
(5) Economic Products	. By the Department under the Reporter on Economic Products.
(6) Veterinary Science	. By the Civil Veterinary Department.
(7) Bacteriology .	. By the Bacteriological Branch of the Veterinary Department.
(8) Agricultural Science	. By the Department of Agricultural Chemistry.
(9) Entomology .	. By the National Museum at Calcutta.
(10) Statistics . .	. By the Statistical Department.
(11) Forestry . .	. By the Inspector General of Forests.

2. The chief considerations which justify the maintenance of imperial direction over investigations conducted in the fields of enquiry summarized in the preceding paragraph will be briefly noted.

The *first* consideration is that scientific investigations must, with few exceptions, be national and not provincial,—in other words, that scientific research cannot, as a rule, be confined within administrative boundaries. In 1890 it became necessary to point out to the Secretary of State how the system of provincializing investigation in the field of botany 'had led to the curious restriction of research to special localities or provinces, while others, forming in the aggregate the larger section of the empire, had been left without investigation of any kind.' But inequality of results is not the only defect which results from confining scientific enquiries to separate provincial action. The unnecessary duplication of labour is another and perhaps more serious defect. For example, the economic products of two adjacent provinces are to a material degree the same, the exceptions forming but a small percentage of the whole. A cattle murrain again may be due to identical causes throughout India. It would be a waste of labour that simultaneous enquiries should be made by scientific experts as to the botanical character of the same plant in two contiguous areas, or that the bacteriological origin of an epidemic should be sought for at great cost to the State at every provincial centre. Such work can be done once for all at one place for at least a group of provinces.

The *second* consideration is the importance of securing first class experts for purposes of scientific research. The value of results depends mainly on the competence and qualifications of the investigator, especially in a country in which conditions vary much from those prevailing in Europe. In view of this circum-

stance and of the financial impossibility of providing every province with a staff of first class and highly paid experts in each branch of scientific research, it becomes necessary to place scientific investigation, as a rule, under central direction.

The *third* consideration is that scientific investigation must be conducted on the basis of a well-considered working-plan. The development of the scheme cannot be entirely left to the occasional and partial initiation of individual governments. In the despatch of 1890, already quoted, it was shown that the distribution of scientific research has hitherto been unequal, both in relation to the sciences represented and to the areas covered by it, partly because no authority had been made responsible for initiating research in new fields, and partly because action taken in one province had not been taken in others. Systematic botany for instance in some provinces, and systematic geology throughout India, have been strongly represented for a long series of years, whereas the study of the useful and economic products of the country and the practical investigation of minerals had until very recently been neglected, while in some of those fields in which modern science has in recent years been working in Europe, such as for instance that of bacteriology, research has hardly commenced.

3. In accepting the responsibility for the general direction and control of the scheme of national research, the Government of India have no desire to exclude the co-operation of local governments and administrations. They would, on the contrary, wish to obtain their advice and assistance at every important step that may be taken towards the development of the scheme, and to receive for favourable consideration any suggestions for initiating or extending scientific research, of which the importance may be shown. Nor will they refuse, whenever circumstances may admit, to transfer any expert attached to an imperial department to the temporary or partial control and direction of the provincial authorities. Effect has indeed in recent years been given to this policy by placing officers of the geological and botanical departments for a definite period under the orders of a local Government, and again by arranging that the services of certain officers of the meteorological department should be shared by the imperial and provincial authorities. Thus the national character of the scheme of research does not altogether preclude provincial independence and co-operation.

4. In 1881, when the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State were received for the creation of agricultural departments upon which the responsibility of organizing a scheme of enquiry was to be placed, the position was found to be this:—Geographical exploration was in the hands of a large imperial department of survey; geology was represented by a well equipped staff of imperial experts; research in systematic botany was confined to Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. A meteorological department comprised one imperial officer and four officers partly imperial and partly provincial. Astronomical, magnetic and solar observations were shared by Madras, Bombay and the Government of India. Forestry was represented by provincial and imperial departments. No other science found a place in the scheme. Since 1881 material expansion, sometimes of the investigating staff, sometimes of the programme committed to them, has been effected. A brief account will now be given of the measures which have been taken for the development of enquiry in each field of investigation since that year.

5. *Geography* was in 1881 represented by a well equipped and important survey department, of which the cost to the State considerably exceeded 20 lakhs a year. The programme which it had undertaken was a large one and may be briefly described as the trigonometrical, the topographical, and the cadastral surveys of India. In 1881 the first of these great surveys had almost approached completion. Considerable progress had been made in the second, while the third was shared with local governments, each of the presidencies for instance having separate cadastral departments of a professional character. At the same time the recently introduced policy of financial decentralization augmented the tendency in many provinces to effect cheap cadastral surveys with non-professional establishments, thus entailing a danger that the provincial maps could no longer be accepted for embodiment in the geographical charts of the professional department.

Previously to 1881 financial considerations had required that imperial expenditure on geographical survey should be reduced. An immediate limit of 20 lakhs had been laid down. But the sudden reduction of a long established service was found impossible, and shortly after 1881 the alternative was adopted of diverting a large portion of the staff from unremunerative to remunerative work. The latter was found in the detailed surveys of forests and of agricultural lands. For this purpose local governments were invited to permit the professional parties to lay down for each district a skeleton map which should be scientifically connected with the stations of the trigonometrical charts, as a basis for the field or cadastral maps plotted in by the cheaper agency, and were asked at the same time to utilize the survey officials for instructing the local surveyors. This policy was carried out to its fullest extent in the Central Provinces, where almost the entire survey was conducted on these principles. Partial effect was given to it in the North-Western Provinces, Burma and Assam. Nothing could be done in provinces in which as in the Punjab cadastral maps were approaching completion by a well trained local agency, but on the other hand in provinces where the local agency had not been trained, much of the field plotting itself had to be done by the professional surveyors

The advantage to geographical science of the system advocated is that wherever the field maps have been thus professionally connected with the trigonometrical stations, new topographical details, entered from time to time as changes in the features of the land surface may require in the field maps, can be at once transferred to the geographical charts.

Simultaneously with the development of the large geographical scheme, as represented by the three important branches of survey, other scientific work, such as tidal observations, latitude investigations, and cartographical development, has been carried on by experts of the department.

In the meantime the staff of the imperial department has been gradually reduced, and will, as the demands on it diminish, be brought under further contraction. At present the recent annexation of Upper Burma, the development of the North-Western frontier, the opening of a cadastral survey in Bengal, the new requirements of forest departments, and the uncompleted portion of the topographical scheme in the older provinces, form an extensive programme, for the execution of which large establishments are still required.

6. *Geology* has for many years past been represented by a strong corps of experts which till 1881 was mainly devoted to the scientific examination of rocks and strata. After 1881 the policy was introduced of directing the attention and labours of the geological officers also to practical investigations. In 1893, the department was reorganized. Scientific exploration was, as a basis for the study in detail of the mineral resources of the country, still to hold the first place, but a small section of the officers employed, including, whenever required, experts imported for temporary employment, was set apart for the special examination of mineral fields. Changes were made in the rules under which recruits admitted into the department were required to undergo practical training in mines or in laboratories. At the same time the principle of decentralization was so far adopted as to admit of the services of a geological officer being temporarily transferred for sufficient reasons to any provincial government. Recently an inspector of mines has been attached to the department.

7 *Meteorology* was, in 1881, represented partly by an imperial and partly by provincial departments. The Famine Commissioners laid much stress on the promotion of meteorological enquiry. It was, they wrote, of primary importance that meteorological observation should not only be maintained in complete efficiency, but also so strengthened and improved as to ensure the early and punctual supply of information to officials and to the public of weather conditions and prospects. Protection against famine, the safety of shipping, warning against floods, were objects to be held in view. Since 1881 the department has been materially strengthened. A second European expert has been attached to the central office. A complete system of warning signals has been established along the coasts. The number of observing stations has been considerably increased inland. Information is brought by telegraph from 116 instead of as formerly from 50 of the principal stations; detailed statistics illustrated by charts are daily despatched by post, and an abstract of them by telegram, to every part of India. The character and causes of meteorological phenomena

which occur on the continent or on the adjacent seas are being carefully worked out. The provincial officers, who have other local duties not connected with meteorology to perform, conduct their meteorological work in co-operation with and under the general guidance of the central department and furnish the local governments with such supplementary details as they may require.

8. *Botany* like geology is a science which has been officially represented from the earlier years of the century. But as was long the case in Europe investigation was confined to the field of systematic botany, *i.e.*, to the collecting, arranging and naming of species and varieties of plants. Physiological botany and the economic and agricultural uses of plants were not made the subject of organized enquiry. As systematic botany was at one time a favourite occupation of most men with scientific training and tastes, much had been done independently of official agency by medical officers and others in many parts of India. But no organized scheme had ever been worked out for the whole country. In 1881 two officers, one at Calcutta and one at Saharanpur, were officially engaged on completing the botanical survey of Indian plants, but their labours were practically restricted to the two provinces of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces in which they were located. In 1885 a third officer was, at the request of the Government of Madras, attached to that Presidency. Thus, of all India, only three provinces were included in the area of botanical enquiry.

In 1890 the Government of India, in communication with the Kew authorities, expanded the scheme of botanical investigation. The Calcutta officer was placed at the head of a 'botanical survey of India;' the entire empire was, for the purposes of the survey, divided between the three experts, with the occasional assistance of a fourth in Bombay; botanical investigation was to take as far as possible a practical direction; and the officers of the provincial departments of agriculture were to co-operate with the botanical officers in arranging working-plans of enquiry.

Whether in view of the needs to be met in other branches of scientific investigation the staff employed on the botanical survey of India can always be maintained at its present strength, is a question which is still under consideration.

9. The *economic products* of India had not previously to 1881 been brought under systematic investigation. Much scattered information had been embodied in official and private publications, in scientific journals and the like, but was of little practical use, because it had not been collated and published in any accessible form. Advantage was therefore taken of the various requisitions made for collections of the products of India, on behalf of a series of international exhibitions ending with the Indo-Colonial Exhibition of 1886, to allot to an expert official the duty of making a full collection for all India, illustrated by a *catalogue raisonnée* which has recently been completed and published as a 'dictionary of the economic products of India.' The work has occupied 10 years. In 1887 the appointment, hitherto a temporary one, was made permanent. The collections were placed in the national museum at Calcutta, and the officer holding the appointment, whose duties had been, pending the completion of the dictionary, confined to the collation of matter already recorded, is now engaged in making supplementary investigations regarding those economic products in respect to which information is wanting or incomplete.

10. *Veterinary science.*—This includes the investigation of animal diseases, and of the means by which they may be prevented or cured. The enquiry is one of great importance to agricultural industry. The annual loss due to animal disease has been estimated in crores of rupees. It has indeed been officially stated by the local Government of one of the northern provinces that in the course of any five years the destruction caused by rinderpest alone was greater than that caused by drought.

Up to the year 1881 the only step taken towards serious investigation was the appointment in 1868 by Lord Mayo's government of an important Commission whose report fully confirmed the necessity of further enquiry and of well organized measures. No further action, however, was taken until 1890, when proposals were sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State involving the attachment of a veterinary officer transferred from the military staff to every province and of two officers with central duties to the imperial department of

revenue and agriculture. A scheme was then drawn up for a so-called veterinary survey of cattle and of cattle diseases. The survey is primarily directed by one of the imperial officers who is engaged with the co-operation of the provincial officers in collecting and collating information throughout India regarding the various breeds of cattle and other animals useful to agriculture in the country and of the diseases to which they are subject.

11. *Bacteriology.*—Simultaneously with the veterinary survey, investigation is being made as to the possibilities of preventing or curing cattle disease. The treatment of many diseases is known, and veterinary schools under the direction of the provincial officers have now been established at almost every provincial centre for the instruction of native practitioners. A lead in this direction had indeed already been given in Bombay, the Punjab and Madras. But no successful method of dealing with the most fatal and destructive epidemics, such as anthrax, rinderpest, and surra—a disease confined to hot and moist climates—had yet been discovered. Three possible systems of dealing with them had, from time to time, been suggested which may be summarized as extermination, segregation, and inoculation. The first of the three, extermination of diseased or suspected animals, is the method in which most confidence is placed in European countries, but, owing to religious prejudices, is impossible in India. The second, segregation of infected animals, cannot be effected without legislative measures and a large staff of inspectors or police. Various proposals have since 1881 been submitted to the Government of India for legislative action, but have been, with the general concurrence of all local Governments consulted, condemned in view of the harrassment to the people and the great expenditure to the State that they would entail. The third measure, inoculation, which demands bacteriological investigation, is therefore the only preventive measure that may be possible, except indeed in those cases in which medicinal cures can be discovered. In this view the services of a competent expert, Dr. Lingard, were obtained from home, and a bacteriological laboratory was established at Poona. The climate, however, not proving favourable for laboratory investigation, the institution was transferred to a colder site in the Himalayas. In the meanwhile the character and causes of the destructive epidemic, known as surra, of which the wide distribution had not hitherto been suspected, and which is due to a blood para-ite, of which the life history could be worked out in any climate, were investigated by the expert at Poona, and the valuable results of his researches have already been published.

The Government of India is now considering the desirability of strengthening, by the addition of a second expert, the bacteriological staff attached to the Himalayan laboratory. Rinderpest, which was declared by Lord Mayo's Commission to be more destructive than all other diseases put together, and which is suspected to be probably amenable to vaccination, will be the primary subject of investigation. The enquiry is one to which special importance is attached, in view of the fact that it can only be conducted in a country in which, like India, the slaughter of suspected animals is not compelled by law. The discovery wherever made of an effective vaccine for rinderpest would therefore be a boon to every country in the world.

12. *Agricultural science* is a field in which provincial, as contrasted with national enquiry, can be usefully carried on. Indeed most of the work must be done by local observers and experts. Nevertheless it was deemed that, as urged by a conference of provincial officers in 1885, the services of a first class agricultural chemist of European reputation as an investigator of many difficult problems of importance connected with soils and cultivation throughout India, would, if attached to the imperial department, be of considerable use. His main duties would be, in consultation with provincial officers, to co-ordinate scientific investigations, to initiate enquiries, to construct working-plans for provincial farms, and generally to guide with his advice the course of experiment and to preserve continuity of action. He was intended indeed to be little more than the professional adviser of provincial departments.

It was in pursuance of correspondence with Her Majesty's Secretary of State on this subject that Dr. Voelcker was deputed by the Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain to 'advise on the best course to be adopted in order to apply the teachings of agricultural chemistry to and in order to

effect improvements in Indian agriculture.' He fully confirmed the advice of the 1885 conference. He gave a long list of questions which demanded scientific investigation; dwelt on the necessity of scientific advice to provincial departments; explained the advantage of central direction for the preservation of continuity; recommended that instruction in agricultural chemistry should be provided for national colleges of agriculture; and urged that 'general agricultural enquiry' could not be conducted without men who had made agricultural chemistry a particular study. The conference which met Dr. Voelcker in 1890 supported his opinion that an expert was required for purposes of scientific investigation independently of the needs of agricultural education. Acting on this advice the Government of India applied for the services of two experts—one for assisting in the conduct of laboratory experiment and for lecturing in agricultural colleges; the other for the more important duty of guiding general agricultural investigation. The valuable report which Dr. Voelcker, himself an agricultural chemist, had made on the general conditions and needs of Indian agriculture, gave sufficient promise that the measure would lead to the ultimate development of the sound working-plans of scientific enquiry and experiment. Two experts selected by Dr. Voelcker, under whom they had served as assistants, were accordingly deputed for a term of five years. Sufficient time has not yet been afforded to judge of the practical success of their mission.

13. *Entomology* is a science which, as applied to agriculture, must be held to include investigation into the causes of all plant diseases. The loss occasioned by diseases of plants is even greater than that caused by diseases of animals. For instance, the value of wheat annually destroyed by the weevil alone is estimated at some crores of rupees. As in the case of cattle diseases, there are two distinct branches of enquiry—the one a survey of plant diseases, the general distribution and character of each, and the extent to which damage is caused by them; the other an investigation as to the causes of each disease, and as to the possibilities of prevention or remedial action.

Again, the diseases themselves must be classed under two broad divisions, *viz*, those which are due to insect pests, of which the life history is known, or can with comparative ease be worked out, and those which are due to obscure blights, of which the origin and transmigrations are imperfectly understood.

Up to 1888 entomology had not been represented. And since that year the only agency which the Government of India has had the opportunity of employing on research in this field has been one of the officers on the staff of the national museum at Calcutta, by whom a survey of the insect pests injuriously affecting agriculture was commenced in 1888 in correspondence and consultation with the officials of provincial departments of agriculture, and by whom, under the direction of the Trustees, a great deal of valuable information as to the character and distribution of insect pests has since been collected and published. The importance of prosecuting such enquiries with vigour under competent experts has been urged at many of the recent conferences, and the question of expanding the scheme of investigation with the view of covering the whole ground of enquiry is under the consideration of the Government of India.

The subject is one which has received considerable attention in the United States under the direction of the Washington agricultural bureau, and it is satisfactory to learn from the reports published by the Indian museum officer that many of the entomological enemies to agriculture are common to India and America, and have been more or less successfully combated to the material advantage of agricultural interests in the latter country. Practical results ought therefore, when the agricultural community are sufficiently educated to accord their co-operation, to be quickly achieved.

14. *Statistics* may properly be included in any scheme of scientific research, and occupy indeed the first place in the programme committed to the special departments created under the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in 1881. The commercial and agricultural statistics of each province had, from the time when they were first collected, been, as a rule, reviewed and turned to practical use by the local authorities, but no measures had until recently been taken for their comprehensive examination and review by any central bureau. In 1895 proposals were submitted to and sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the constitution of an imperial department of statistics.

It was explained in the resolution announcing this measure that the disconnected manner in which provincial statistics had hitherto been compiled and published seriously detracted from their value; that their intelligent examination, collation, and discussion was necessary in order to secure uniformity and to render them as useful as they might and should be; and that they would henceforth be placed under the control of an officer skilled in such matters who would deal with them continuously upon a uniform plan, and would collate and publish the results in a properly digested form. The first series of reviews will shortly be issued by the newly constituted statistical bureau.

15. *Forestry* is a science which has during the last 20 years received much practical attention. A properly organized department was created in 1864, and has from that time continuously been under the central guidance of expert officials brought from Germany, to which country India owes the successful introduction of scientific forestry into this continent. The executive administration of forests in each province is in the hands of the local authorities, but the imperial government has nevertheless a large share in developing the system and principles upon which the science of forestry is practically applied. All forest officers may be said now to be experts, and for the most part their scientific investigations are carried out under the direction of the local governments whom they serve. On the other hand the education of the European officers in the science of forestry is provided for at a college supported by the imperial government in England, and of the native officials at a national school directed by an imperial officer in India. All schemes for the management and development of provincial forests technically called 'working-plans' are in their scientific aspect scrutinized and corrected by imperial officers: and the forests themselves are periodically visited by an imperial Inspector General with a view to the guidance of the executive officials in the scientific investigations which are to determine the character of the trees adapted to each locality and climate and the appropriate treatment of them. Finally, it is the task of the Government of India to formulate, in consultation with local governments and the imperial experts, the broad principles upon which the scheme of investigation and development is to be based.

16. The share in the national scheme of the agricultural enquiry which devolves primarily upon the imperial authorities has now been explained; the measures taken, since the new department was created in 1881, towards the expansion and promotion of scientific and agricultural enquiry under central direction have been briefly described; and the position in which the programme now stands has been roughly indicated. There are still many defects in the general scheme. It is still unequal and incomplete. What may be termed the older sciences—geography, geology and botany—continue for instance to occupy a much greater share of the State expenditure devoted to scientific investigation than the newer sciences which comprise researches into the obscure diseases of animals and plants Long standing departments have profited by the traditional respect which has been paid to them. Those of more recent birth have had to struggle against financial difficulties and against the opposition which is necessarily offered to anything new. The Government of India have not omitted to take under consideration the question of equalizing the claims of each branch of scientific enquiry, and will as time goes on take such opportunities as may offer themselves of expanding investigation in the more modern fields of research

17. The Government of India cannot, however, work alone. In view of the considerations which have been explained they are compelled to initiate and organize under central direction the various departments of national enquiry which have been described, but the work that is done in the field requires the active and sympathetic co-operation of all local and provincial authorities. As already indicated, this principle has been recognized by the Government of India in decentralizing, so far as it has been possible, the operations of the survey, of the geological and of other departments, of which the officers have been temporarily placed under the orders of provincial authorities. The occasion is now taken to explain to local governments and administrations the material aid which can be given to the development and to the effective working of the scheme by the active co-operation and intelligent advice of the provincial departments

of agriculture. Already in the proceedings of the recent conferences the Government of India is pleased to observe that strong recommendations have been recorded in favour of promoting active research, in connection with the nature, prevention and cure of plant diseases due to insect pests and other more obscure causes. So too at the agricultural conference of 1893 a request was made that botanical investigation might be made to take a more practical direction. Appeals such as these for the extension and development of scientific enquiry from departments and officials who have the opportunity of observing in the course of their field duties the real needs of the agricultural community will at the same time assist the Government of India in developing the scheme of investigation in right directions and strengthen their hands in organizing on a sound basis a staff of scientific investigators.

18. But the duties of agricultural departments will not end here. The officers of the departments should take every opportunity of working out, in conference and personal consultation with the expert investigators, a plan of operations, and of assisting them in obtaining the facts and statistics which they may require. Thus in the case of botany they should explain to the botanical expert when he visits or is invited to the province in what directions further information is required regarding agricultural plants, and should assist him to compile, and if necessary to publish a complete account of the field crops, fodders and other useful products of the locality. Similar action may be taken in the case of minerals in consultation with the geological officers. Again, they should make themselves acquainted with the measures being taken by the veterinary officers for the survey and study of cattle disease, and should assist them in obtaining the information which they may wish to collect from agriculturists. They should bring to the notice of the reporter of economic products any facts and details which are likely to be of interest to him, and supply him freely with information under all branches of their work which it may be desirable for him to publish; they should bring to the notice of the forest officers or of the authorities responsible for the administration of land the needs of each locality for forest or fodder reserves, and should assist them to devise useful schemes by which requirements may be met. Above all, they should take the utmost advantage of the advice and guidance of the agricultural experts attached to the imperial department whose services have been freely placed at their disposal by the Government of India, and who themselves stand in need of the local knowledge and special experience which only the provincial officers possess.

If during the next few years the active and intelligent co-operation of the provincial officers is thus accorded to the various departments and experts who are engaged in the investigations which directly or indirectly are required by agricultural interests, the Government of India are assured that, with the advice and assistance of local governments and administrations, they will be able to effect material progress in the great national work of scientific research.

FIFTH RESOLUTION.

Scientific and local enquiry under provincial direction.

1. It is important to bear in mind that the creation of agricultural departments in India has been due to the occurrence of famines. The Commissions appointed on the occasion of two serious famines, in 1866 and 1878, to advise the Government on the action to be taken for the mitigation of distress caused by failure of harvests in the future, recommended, as a principal measure, the creation of agricultural departments for the institution of scientific enquiry and experiment which should lead to the gradual increase of the food-supply of the country and to the greater stability of the agricultural outturn. The scarcity by which so many parts of the empire have, in the present year, been afflicted, brings renewed importance to the main object for which agricultural departments were designed, and imposes fresh responsibility upon all local Governments and Administrations to give the fullest possible effect to the policy advocated, a policy which was explained in the Famine Commission's report of 1880 in the following words :—

'Our report' they wrote 'has clearly shown how greatly agriculture pre-'dominates over all other interests and employments in which the people are en-'gaged ; how essential we think it that technical agriculture should be called 'in to enable the productive power of the soil to be applied in the most effective 'manner, not merely to add to the wealth of the country, but also to secure a 'food-supply which shall keep pace with the increase of the population.'

2 In the opening Resolution of 1881, in which the programme of the new department constituted was set forth, the Government of India endorsed this view ; they explained that the chief aim set before agricultural departments by the Famine Commissioners was 'the maintenance of agricultural operations at the highest attainable standard of efficiency.' They admitted that the first step must be the organization of machinery by which facts and statistics could be collected ; that the ascertainment of agricultural defects was necessary before remedies could be provided to cure them ; that the departments themselves must be made financially useful to the administration previously to embarking upon schemes involving material expenditure ; that as it would only be through, and by, the native community, that agricultural improvements could, on any important scale, be carried into the country, measures must be taken to secure their co-operation by a proper system of intelligent instruction in the schools ; but they agreed that when preliminary action had been taken to attain these objects, the principal efforts of the departments were to be directed to ascertaining how agricultural defects could be cured ; by what methods agricultural produce could be increased, and by what measures the stability of the agricultural outturn could be strengthened and maintained.

3. During the first few years after the constitution of the provincial departments the Government of India were content to know that the new establishments were devoting their main attention to the organization of the system under which agricultural facts and statistics were to be collected with a view to their utilization—firstly, for the introduction of remunerative reforms into the land revenue administration ; and secondly, as a basis for agricultural experiment and improvement. They proposed, however, that when sufficient progress had been made in this direction, renewed attention should be drawn to the main object for which the new departments were created. And an earlier occasion than that now presented would have been taken to discuss with local Governments and Administrations the general plan on which agricultural experiment and reform should proceed, but for the desire of Her Majesty's Secretary of State that on a matter of such great importance to the country the opinion of an acknowledged agricultural expert should first be obtained. It was in accordance with this view that Dr. Voelcker, the consulting chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, was deputed to this country with instructions 'to 'advise on the best course to be adopted in order to effect improvements in

'Indian agriculture.' Acknowledging the judiciousness of a measure which was designed to prevent the inauguration of extragavant and ill-considered schemes of agricultural reform, the Government of India deemed it wise to take the utmost advantage of Dr. Voelcker's mission by inviting local Governments and Administrations to depute such officers and experts as might be most competent to assist him with their combined advice to meet him, on the conclusion of his first tour round India in 1890, at a general conference, the object of which was declared to be 'to secure the enunciation by the Government of India of those general principles which it is required to lay down in such form as will *primâ facie* be acceptable to local Governments.' Dr. Voelcker availed himself of the advice of the conference, of the value of which he recorded his acknowledgments, in the exhaustive report which he submitted two years later and in which he recommended that positive action should be taken in many directions. Again the Government of India considered it desirable that, before dealing with these recommendations, or formulating principles based upon them, a second conference of selected officers and experts from all provinces should be assembled in 1893 to discuss the measures finally suggested by Dr. Voelcker. The Government of India were thus constrained to await not only the recommendations of Dr. Voelcker himself and of the conferences which examined his proposals, but also the views and opinions of local Governments and Administrations, before endeavouring to formulate the principles upon which the agricultural reforms advocated by the Famine Commissioners should be attempted. In order to ensure a full and careful consideration of the questions concerned conferences were held for a third time in each province during the recent cold weather. The time has now come when His Excellency in Council is in a position to announce the general plan upon which the provincial departments of agriculture should be called upon to base their efforts to fulfil the principal object for which they were designed and created.

4. There is perhaps no subject upon which more diverse opinions have been expressed than that of the possibility of improving under official direction the agricultural conditions of India. It has been held that the natives of an oriental country have learned by experience the methods best suited to their own soils and climate; that practices successful in the western are unsuited to the eastern hemisphere; that the lessons taught on an English farm have no bearing on the cultivation of an Indian field; that the labour-saving machines of Europe and America are useless in a country where manual labour is extraordinarily cheap; that interference with the indigenous system of agriculture is dangerous; and that above all officials who have had no agricultural training are less suited than any others to direct or suggest reforms.

While admitting that these and similar arguments require that great caution should be exercised in framing official schemes for the improvement of agriculture in any part of the empire, the Government of India cannot allow them to be accepted as barring the prosecution of official effort. The time has indeed arrived when neither the imperial nor provincial Governments are justified in taking up any such position. Putting aside all other considerations, the strong expression given to opposite views by the two Commissions appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to advise the Indian Government on these matters, *viz.*, by the Famine Commission of 1880, and by the special expert sent out ten years later—views confirmed by conferences of selected officers and experts from all provinces—has practically taken the decision of the issue out of their hands. At the same time the Government of India are convinced on independent grounds that official direction of efforts aimed at agricultural reform will be, and indeed has been, in this country productive of practical results of importance. It is true that hitherto, in accordance with the deliberate policy put forward in 1881, and for the reasons already explained, the attention of agricultural departments in the provinces has been diverted from rather than directed to positive agricultural reforms; that they have been urged to effect financial economies and to organize careful schemes of agricultural enquiry before entering upon a serious campaign in the field of agricultural experiment; that they have been told not to expect widespread results until the educational system of the country has been improved. Nevertheless in some provinces, and notably in the two presidencies of Madras and Bombay, not only has considerable advance been made in establishing schemes of useful

and scientific experiments under the direction of competent experts, but examples have been forthcoming of their financial value to the State and to the agricultural community. Failures have, it is true, been numerous, but as pointed out at the Bombay Conference a failure means at least success in setting a doubtful question at rest while one financial success outweighs the cost of many failures. A few instances, noticed in the proceedings of the recent conferences or in Dr. Voelcker's report, may be given of substantial and profitable results which amid many failures have followed agricultural investigations officially directed.

5. (1) In 1877 a conference attended by officers of the geological and of the revenue and irrigation departments of more than one province, of whom two were the late and present secretaries of the imperial department of revenue and agriculture, was held in a district of the North-West Provinces for the purpose of discussing the possible methods of reclaiming lands rendered unculturable by an excess of salts. There are in various parts of India, and especially in the north, several thousands of square miles of lands thus excluded from cultivation. An elaborate scheme of experiments including flooding, drainage, the application of chemical and other manures, and various methods of agricultural treatment, was laid down by the conference, and was carried out by experts of the agricultural and irrigation departments. After some years, a system of treatment, within the reach of any enterprising agriculturist, was developed which admits of the profitable reclamation of saline lands hitherto condemned as unculturable. Although the widespread extension of the process of such profitable reclamation cannot be expected until the land-owning classes have been so educated as to take spontaneous interest in the work, yet the results obtained have proved that a material addition to the cultivated area of the country can, in the course of time, be made, and that saline land once thoroughly reclaimed may be made capable of producing excellent crops. It is estimated that every hundred square miles that can be recovered will, if, as is often the case, the land is within reach of the canals, produce annually upwards of a million of maunds of food-grains.

(2) In Bombay the Agricultural Department undertook the introduction of European methods of manufacturing dairy produce. A Swiss expert was imported and experiments were set on foot. The following account of the results is given in the proceedings of the recent conference held in the Bombay Presidency. 'No enquiry was necessary to prove the superiority of the English and 'continental methods. What was essential was to popularize the improved 'methods and teach the use of improved machinery. Local dairies were 'established at Poona and Bombay. The demonstration was successful and as 'success was secured the departmental dairies were closed. Up to date about 'five lakhs of rupees worth of improved dairy machinery has been 'imported and the improved methods have spread throughout India. Milk 'separators are now privately set up in villages on railway lines and the separated 'cream imported to cities where it is made up into butter whence it is largely 'exported to foreign countries. The price of milk in out-lying villages has risen 'and milch cattle have increased in number.'

The success obtained in Bombay led to the temporary transfer of the Swiss expert to the North West Provinces where within two or three years he was established on the very saline lands which were visited by the conference of 1877, and which have been since converted into a profitable dairy farm whence dairy produce is now exported to Assam, Baluchistan, and other remote parts of India.

(3) Another experiment, initiated in 1885 at the instance of the Agricultural Department in a district of the North-West Provinces, and referred to in Dr. Voelcker's report, has borne fruitful results which have been recently noticed by the local Government. Land 'which was mostly a net-work of ravines affording grazing of the poorest description,' was experimentally enclosed as a fuel and fodder reserve. An expenditure of ₹3,000 has at the end of 10 years brought in an annual income of over ₹1,000 from the wood and grass raised in what had been, as Dr. Voelcker observed, simply waste-land. There are, it is believed, several hundreds of square miles of waste ravine lands on the banks of the large rivers of Northern India, of which the reclamation would be of material advantage to agricultural interests, and the success of the experiment has already led to the extension of the system in similar tracts.

(4) One more example may be given of material financial results obtained by investigations conducted in a scientific basis under official direction. Between 1870 and 1880 careful field-to-field enquiries were made in the North-West Provinces and later on by the agricultural and canal departments in the Bombay Presidency as to the cost of applying canal irrigation to cultivated land. These have led directly and indirectly to an improvement in the canal revenue of something like thirty lakhs a year not only without detriment to, but with distinct advantage to, agricultural interests, in view of the fact ascertained in both Provinces that the lavish use induced by unduly low rates of canal water on unmanured land leads to its deterioration.

These illustrations will suffice to indicate that important financial and agricultural advantages can be secured by experiments and investigations intelligently conducted under official direction. But they also show that the controlling officials must be assisted by competent experts; that continuity of intention and effort is necessary; that occasional success can only be obtained amid many failures; and that a long period of years is required for the definite ascertainment of positive results.

6. The Famine Commissioners strongly insisted on the necessity of employing, under the general direction of the provincial departments of agriculture, competent experts trained at home. 'There must' they wrote 'be employed a certain 'limited number of persons possessing superior technical and scientific knowledge 'of practical agriculture, whose task it would be to aid the Government in its 'endeavour to introduce improved methods of cultivation. These should be 'trained specialists and their number might probably be at the rate of two or 'three to a province and in all cases their scientific training should be followed 'by a year of practical application to agriculture before they are sent out to 'India.' The agricultural conference of 1890, while considering it essential that a director of an agricultural department should be provided with competent expert assistants, contemplated the possibility of their being eventually obtained from high class agricultural colleges in this country, but admitted the necessity in the meantime of a European training. This view was confirmed by Dr. Voelcker and by the agricultural conference of 1893. Dr. Voelcker advised that the expert assistants employed 'should have passed through a training such 'as that given at Cirencester or similar institutions followed up by—and this is 'essential—subsequent practical experience on a farm.' 'The reservation' he added 'as to practical experience is in my opinion so important that it constitutes 'my reason for advocating the employment, at first at any rate, of European 'rather than native assistants, though it is quite possible that natives will 'occasionally be found with the necessary qualifications.' The conference of 1893 endorsed this view in a resolution to the effect 'that it is essential to the interests 'of agricultural improvement that there should be in each province a highly-'trained technical assistant to the Director of agriculture, and that unless and 'until natives sufficiently well trained and qualified are available, he should be a 'European expert.' They further urged that the expert should be supplemented by a staff of native assistants trained in this country and that suitable institutions should be established for their education. The conferences recently held have in all the larger provinces supported the recommendations of the conference of 1893.

7. Influenced by this strong consensus of opinion, the Government of India have arrived at the conclusion that the time has now come when in every province in which no such arrangements have yet been made, a definite scheme should be drawn up under which a strong and efficient staff of agricultural experts will be within a limited period placed at the disposal of the provincial department of agriculture, and that, as recommended by the conference of 1893, unless and until natives sufficiently well trained and qualified are available, the staff should include a European expert. They are aware that the present moment is one at which no avoidable expenditure on new establishments can be immediately proposed, and that they must at present be satisfied if a programme is arranged, with due deliberation and regard to future requirements, to be carried out as soon as circumstances admit. But the very cause of present financial difficulties, famine, is in itself, as the Commissions of 1866 and 1878 have indicated, the strongest argument which can be used in favour of expenditure as soon as financial pressure is relieved of which the main object is increase of the

food-supply; while the few illustrations which have been given of the financial and agricultural advantages which have already followed intelligently directed experiment, indicate the remunerative character of the outlay which will be incurred, and the increasing protection which will be afforded thereby to the agricultural community against the difficulties and distress in the seasons of failure which must inevitably occur from time to time in future years.

8. These observations do not apply with equal force to all provinces. In the two presidencies of Madras and Bombay, for instance, the measures already taken or contemplated for the equipment of the agricultural department are possibly adequate; while in the two provinces of Burma and Assam where agricultural conditions are of exceptional character, and where rice is the staple product, action is not so urgently called for as in other parts of the empire. But the Government of India desire to be informed by every local Government and Administration what in their opinion will be the full staff of agricultural experts and assistants which should, when circumstances admit, be placed under the control of the provincial department, in order to enable it to efficiently prosecute its primary and most important duty.

9. The employment of European experts and a trained staff of assistants involves the establishment of experimental farms. On this subject nothing has been recorded in the proceedings of the recent conferences which affects the opinion of the Famine Commissioners and of Dr. Voelcker that 'experimental enquiry conducted by means of experimental farms is a necessity in India for the development of agricultural improvement.' To what extent experimental farms should be multiplied in any one province is a question which it must be left to each local Government to decide from time to time as the scheme of agricultural experiment is developed. 'The decision must' writes Dr. Voelcker 'be partly based on considerations of expenditure and staff, but the main consideration should be whether there is anything definite to learn, a particular question to solve, and whether this has any relation to the agriculture of the country around.' In the meantime the Government of India have no hesitation in requiring that the definite scheme for which they have called should include, at least one central experimental farm adequate both in area and in the staff with which it is equipped to ensure the conduct of experiments on the system advocated by Dr. Voelcker.

10. It has been frequently urged that a single experimental farm in a large province is on account of the varying character of soil, climate and other agricultural conditions inadequate for the purpose of testing suggested improvements, for ensuring the applicability of methods more or less successful in one locality to other parts of the province; or for bringing useful results to the notice of the agricultural community of various districts. It was partly for these reasons that Dr. Voelcker advocated the establishment of supplementary 'demonstration farms' on which the results of useful experiments might be tested and exhibited. The Government of India are not afraid to look forward to a time when native gentlemen and landlords under the influence of a well-designed system of general education will undertake the expansion of experiment and demonstration on their own estates, but they trust that in the meantime the utmost advantage will be taken of the opportunity to set them an example by utilizing estates under Government management for the intelligent trial of agricultural improvements. This policy was strongly urged by the Famine Commissioners who advocated that managers of such estates should act as an enlightened and prudent landowner would act in respect to his own property by utilizing the results of science and adopting any well-tested and clearly demonstrated improvement in methods of farming. The Government of India have been pleased to observe that prominent attention has recently been called to this opening for the expansion of agricultural reform by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and of the North-West Provinces, and they desire that the directors of the provincial departments and managers of estates under official control may in every province be required to give their earnest and continuous attention to this plan of developing and testing all agricultural experiments which have in them any reasonable chance of possible success.

Where estates under the management of Government officers are not available, it may be desirable to consider Dr. Voelcker's suggestion of the establishment of demonstration farms.

11. The system on which experimental and demonstration farms should be conducted has not been examined at any of the conferences which have been held, nor in the opinion of the Government of India could any precise recommendations have been usefully formulated for general guidance. Dr. Voelcker's chapter on the subject offers many useful suggestions which should be carefully considered by the agricultural staff responsible for the conduct of experiment, but it must be left entirely to the officers of the provincial departments to decide, in consultation with the imperial chemist, what the detailed arrangements should be.

It is natural that these should differ in each locality. But there are certain broad principles noticed by Dr. Voelcker to which prominent attention may be drawn. The *first* and most important is the necessity of a working-plan which, as in the case of forests, must be continuously maintained and, unless for strong reasons sanctioned by the director of the department, not interfered with until the experiments once set on foot have yielded definite results. The *second* is 'that the issues in each case should be simple and that the object of an experiment should, as a rule, be the only varying factor involved in it', in other words that an experiment should be confined to the trial of a single issue. The *third* is that the recording of results should be as far as possible on an uniform plan, and that they should be published and circulated for general information.

The framing of the working-plan and the system on which results should be reported are matters which should be arranged in consultation with the imperial officer who has been placed, with this object, at the service of the provincial departments.

12. When in any province the department of agriculture has been equipped with a European or equally competent expert, with a staff of trained assistants, and with an experimental farm or farms, a programme or working-plan will be formulated not merely, as above directed, of the experiments to be carried out on the farms, but also of the series of investigations which are to be made into the defects in the agricultural system for which it is the object of experimental action to provide a remedy. Dr. Voelcker, in his report, gives a long list of *primâ facie* defects, to which the attention of agricultural departments should be directed, and it is known that many others exist to which Dr Voelcker made no reference. The question how these should be dealt with has received prominent attention at the conferences which have recently been held, and the general conclusion arrived at has been that it would be desirable—*firstly*, that a cursory enquiry should be made which, by the examination of the agricultural system in a few typical districts, would indicate roughly the most important defects for the removal or minimizing of which remedial action is required; *secondly*, that when this had been done, enquiry and experiment should be concentrated for a definite period on a very limited number of 'defects.' It was generally agreed that, though exceptions to this course might be occasionally made at the discretion of the director of the department, it would be found embarrassing to enter upon a campaign at one and the same time against all the various evils known or suspected to interfere with agricultural prosperity. This view commends itself to the Government of India who, while not desiring to restrict the power of the agricultural departments to expand their field of enquiry for good and sufficient reasons, think it desirable that local Governments and Administrations should understand that His Excellency the Governor General will be satisfied to know that at least one prominent agricultural defect is being subjected to searching investigation and experiment in each province.

13. The adoption of this view renders it inexpedient for the Government of India to attempt anything like a review of the numerous recommendations contained in Dr. Voelcker's report for the improvement of agricultural conditions. Taken one by one the subjects with which his report and the proceedings of the 1893 conference deal will occupy the attention of the agricultural departments for very many years to come, and each subject must be carefully studied by itself in all its bearings at the time when it is taken up. The illustration given in the succeeding paragraph will explain what is meant by the term 'agricultural defect' and the general character of the enquiry and action needed in dealing with it.

14. The order in which defects should be selected for successive enquiry and experiment will depend on the conditions prevailing in each province and must

be left to the discretion of the directors of the provincial department under the orders of the local Government. But the Government of India may point to one subject which, in view of its important and universal bearing on the agricultural outturn, they deem to deserve special attention in every part of the empire and which, if no reason to the contrary exists, they would be glad to see taken up as the first subject of enquiry in all provinces. The subject is this. In other oriental countries, *e.g.*, in Japan and in China, as well as in the western countries of Europe and America manure provided by cattle and other animals is, as a rule, whether liquid or solid strictly conserved. In India there are great difficulties in the way of preventing the latter from being used as fuel, but the former or liquid manure is mostly allowed to run to waste, and the practise of securing it for the fertilization of the field is hardly known. The results of scientific experiments in America have however indicated that the productive value of the liquid is even greater than that of the solid manure and lead to a conclusion that the utilization of the former would very materially increase the food-supply of the country. The defect may then be thus defined:—'a neglect to use a highly valuable manure which is within easy reach of every cultivator.'

The advantages of dealing with this particular agricultural defect are that any reform which can be effected does not involve serious outlay of capital; that it is one that can as proved in China be carried out successfully in a tropical climate and without European appliances; that the neglected manure being within the reach of every cultivator any increase in produce which can be effected by it is capable of indefinite multiplication.

15. As the discussions at the recent conferences imply that some doubt has existed as to the system on which the investigation of agricultural defects should proceed and also provide some useful suggestions for a plan of enquiry, an indication will be given of the general method which may be followed in conducting an investigation into the subject which has been suggested for enquiry.

Firstly.—Existing facts and practices must be ascertained. For this purpose local enquiries should be made by the director, the agricultural experts, and their assistants in convenient localities as to the use, if any, which is now made, of the liquid manure in each district or agricultural tract.

Secondly.—A series of questions should be drawn up, and circulated for reply to managers of Government estates, circle inspectors, officers of the land record staff and other selected officials as well as to any intelligent landowners or farmers willing to take part in the enquiry, with the view of eliciting detailed information as to existing usages in every part of every district.

Thirdly.—A careful study should be made of the conclusions arrived at in America and Europe both as to the best methods to be adopted, and as to the actual value in increased outturn, of the application of liquid manure to various crops.

Fourthly.—The system in other oriental countries should be ascertained. In connection with this and the previous question the imperial officer, whose duty it would be to provide the required information, should be consulted.

Fifthly.—A series of experiments should, in consultation with the imperial officer, be set on foot at the experimental farms, with the view of ascertaining how the most approved practices in other countries can be brought within reach of the Indian cultivator by the adoption of simpler methods and cheaper appliances.

Sixthly.—When methods promising *primâ facie* success have been worked out on the experimental farms they should be subjected to more practical trial on estates under Government management or on the farms of intelligent landowners willing to accord co-operation.

Seventhly.—The progress made in the investigation in each province should be periodically communicated to the editor of the *Agricultural Ledger* for publication in that journal in order that the agricultural department of each province may be kept informed of the character and results of experiments being made in every other province. It is understood that already in some provinces investigations and experiments, the result of which would be of general interest, have already been set on foot. An account of these should be published.

16. The defect which has in this case been suggested as the subject of general enquiry is the neglect to use a manure which is universally available, and the application of which would undoubtedly result in a material increase in the

food-supply of the country. The full investigation of the subject will, if it is taken up, probably occupy many years. The same may be said of many other enquiries. And for this reason doubt has been expressed at one or two of the recent conferences, whether the policy of confining attention to one subject at a time is desirable, and whether it should not be left entirely to the discretion of the provincial agricultural departments to decide what the scope of their enquiries should be.

17. In order to prevent misapprehension on this point, the Government of India consider it necessary to explain that their intention is not so much to demand any rigid restriction of the provincial programme as to point out that the absence of any limitation of the field of experiment has in many provinces appeared to lead to indefiniteness and uncertainty in design, and to want of continuity in action; that enquiries commenced by one officer have been put on one side by his successor; that the agricultural defects and difficulties which have to be dealt with are, as indicated in Dr. Voelcker's report and in the proceedings of the agricultural conferences, so numerous and grave that any attempt to deal with them simultaneously and exhaustively cannot, with the small staff at the disposal of the agricultural deptartment, fail to prove embarrassing; that the investigation of any one subject must, if it is to yield successful results, be complete and thorough; that when a question has once been taken up for examination it should not be abandoned until an answer to it has been found; and that the programme or working plan of the department must, however much or little it may be restricted, be at least clear and definite.

18. The Government of India have in the immediately preceding paragraphs been dealing with the complete and thorough investigation of large and important questions, and have not intended to refer to the working plan of an experimental farm. The main object of such a farm is the trial of a long series of continuous experiments for the purpose in each case of proving a single fact. Here the working plan may legitimately include the simultaneous trial of as many experiments as the director, guided by his advisers and by the imperial expert, may determine to be eventually required for the broader investigation of any subject. Thus, assuming that the question of improved seed grain is one which has been decided to defer for five years, there would nevertheless be every reason to ascertain in the meantime by continuous experiments on the farm plots whether selection of seed does in five years make any material difference in the outturn of any particular crop. What would be deferred to the fifth year would be the general investigation into the practice and conditions obtaining in each district.

19. Subject to these considerations the discretion of the departments to expand the field of enquiry and experiment need not, especially in those provinces where an adequate staff of experts and assistants has been provided, be restricted by any absolute rule. It would not indeed under any circumstances be desirable that the investigation of a single subject, such as that offered as an exemplar, should be carried to the end before a new question is taken in hand. The time and attention which each subject demands must necessarily be greater in the first year or two of enquiry than in subsequent years when the most useful lines of experiment have been determined. What the Government of India do wish to demand is that every agricultural department should always have before it for special and thorough investigation at least one agricultural defect of importance; and that if more than one are brought under enquiry at one time their number should not be so great as to lead to desultory and imperfect action in the case of any one of them.

20. In conclusion it must not be forgotten that an important factor in the success of the working of a provincial agricultural department is the qualification of the director himself. This officer should, wrote the Famine Commissioners in the first part of their report, be chosen for his knowledge of the condition of the people and particularly of the agricultural classes, while in the second part they advised that a certain number of officers should receive a preliminary training at home before going out to India, and that meanwhile any officer selected should be allowed to spend a year or some longer period at a school of agriculture in Europe. The Government of India granted this last permission, of which advantange was taken in two provinces, and in 1889 local Governments were asked to offer their opinion as to the manner in which junior

officers could be best trained in future so as to secure a succession of efficient officers to an appointment which requires technical knowledge and special experience. The replies that were received were almost unanimous to the effect that the director should be an officer who had served an apprenticeship in the settlement department, and in view of the importance then attached to the organization of the land record system which was to form the basis both of land settlements and of agricultural enquiry, the Government of India were content to accept this decision. There seems, however, to be no doubt that in some provinces questions of agricultural improvement have been too greatly subordinated by the director to land record work, and that as suggested by Dr. Voelcker the agricultural duties of the office have been practically neglected. The Government of India are not disposed to press the view of the Famine Commissioners that training of a technical character in an agricultural college is necessary, though it certainly may be useful, for the qualification of a civilian officer to direct the agricultural department. If the department is equipped with a competent European expert and with trained assistants, the general direction of the department may, they think, be left to a carefully selected officer who has shown aptitude and inclination for the class of duties which the superintendence of the department involves. They are not, however, assured that in all cases sufficient consideration has hitherto been given to the agricultural side of the departmental programme in the choice of the officer to whom the control of the department is committed, or as suggested by Dr. Voelcker, that progress in agricultural enquiry and experiment has not been hindered by too frequent changes in the incumbency of the appointment.

21. Akin to this important matter is the question placed before the recent conferences whether with a view to their co-operation in the development of agricultural enquiry and improvement the training of junior civilians could not be improved, and in one province—Bombay—in which considerable attention has been given to the subject, it was suggested that all young officers should go through a short course at an agricultural college or farm during which they might at least learn something of the various crops raised in the province and of the general agricultural system which prevails in it. The question is one which deserves the consideration of local Governments and Administrations. Among those 'who have a bent towards natural sciences and practical investigations' it will probably be easy to appoint an officer from time to time to the station to which the college or farm is attached to receive a course of instruction in the agricultural department, in addition to their ordinary duties. From these eventually successors to the directorship may be chosen. It is of special importance too, that now that settlement operations are coming under contraction, some steps should be taken to ensure the better qualification of a certain number of officials to co-operate in the scheme of agricultural enquiry. On this subject the Governor General in Council invites the further opinion and views of all local Governments and Administrations.

SIXTH RESOLUTION.

Agricultural Education.

1. The subject of agricultural education in country schools was one of those to which the Famine Commissioners, in their Report of 1880, advised that the attention of agricultural departments should be directed. In the opening resolution of 1881 the Government of India pointed out the necessity of securing the co-operation of the native community in working out any programme of agricultural improvement, and in correspondence which ensued with Her Majesty's Secretary of State on the general policy which should be followed by agricultural departments represented that no general advance in the agricultural system could be expected until the rural population had been so educated as to enable them to take a practical interest in agricultural progress and reform.

2. These views were confirmed by the agricultural conference of 1888, which urged that the measure most immediately demanded was that of educating teachers competent to give instructions of the required kind, and in the same year the Government of India, dealing with the proceedings of the 1888 conference and with the report of the Finance Commission on the expenditure of the new department, issued a resolution in which a clear explanation of the general policy advocated was put forward. It would be the duty of every Government, it was urged, to ascertain by careful and continuous experiment and enquiry what improvements were possible, and during the long period of years which these investigations would occupy, to give serious attention to the education of the agricultural classes. Extravagant expenditure on attempts to introduce improvements, until they had been thoroughly tested by experiment and until the agricultural population was prepared to receive them, was to be avoided. A resolution issued in the same year in the Home Department on educational policy placed a direct obligation on agricultural and educational departments in every province to work out a practical scheme of agricultural education

No. 345-55 C. I. dated 25th March 1890.

3. In one province, Madras, in which an agricultural college had been established for many years, considerable attention had been already given to the educational question, and when in 1889 a committee, appointed by the Government of the presidency to examine the working of the agricultural department and of the college, submitted its report, it was found that the conclusions arrived at pointed in the same direction. 'It is to school and college education,' wrote the Madras Government, 'that the committee attach most importance, and more than half of their report is devoted to this subject.' In view of the fact that the practical experience attained and the serious consideration given to the question for a long period of years in the Madras presidency entitle the opinion of the committee to great weight, a brief exposition of their views, confirmed as they have been by the conferences recently held both in Madras and in other provinces, deserves a prominent place in this resolution. Their whole report indeed is one which merits the careful perusal and attention of all officers connected with the work of agricultural administration

4. The main defects in the Madras scheme of agricultural education were found to have been that instruction was specialized in a college of high class, had no connection with the educational curriculum of primary and secondary schools, and was confined to students designed for agricultural employment either as officials or on their own estates. The verdict of the committee was this: 'We 'do not look forward,' they wrote, 'to all students of the college engaging in 'the direct exercise of agriculture; we are firmly convinced that the end in view, 'the dissemination of higher scientific knowledge of agriculture and of the scien- 'ces allied to it, will be greatly furthered by leavening the Revenue, Forest, Edu- 'cational and other Departments and callings by men who have received a 'thorough course of instruction in the agricultural college.' Turning then to the broader question of general education, they continued: 'We are persuaded that 'no means of increasing the efficiency of the Agricultural Department can be 'really effective unless the people are taught to understand what is defective in

'their present system of agriculture, where it is capable of improvement, and 'the best means to that end. We believe that this can only be done, first, by 'extending their general education, *i.e.*, by teaching them not only to read, 'write and cypher, but to use their knowledge so that they may, in however 'humble a manner, become thinkers, observers, experimerters * * * * *. Unless 'the intelligence of the cultivator be developed, and developed in such a direc-'tion as to lead him to devote a better trained intelligence to his own art, and 'to apply thought, observation, and experiment to matters which concern his 'material well-being, we believe that progress, if not absolutely impossible, 'must be so low as to effect little appreciable change in a generation. We 'assume, as an axiom, that the wealth of this country may be enormously in-'creased by improved methods of cultivation, by the introduction of new pro-'ducts, and by the rational treatment and development of stock. Education 'is the mightiest lever that can be applied, however great and beneficial the 'influence on the intelligence of the people of railways, roads, canals, good 'markets, and good ports and outlets for produce may be; these are necessary 'and helpful to agriculture as educators, but they must fail to produce the 'greatest material progress posssible, and secure that progress when attained, 'if the people remain ignorant and wedded to bad and, often, injurious 'methods.'

5. Impressed by the value of these conclusions, founded as they were on practical observation of the inadequate results of an imperfect system, the Government of India commended them to the special notice of the agricultural conference which was to meet the Secretary of State's delegate, Dr. Voelcker, in 1890. That conference fully supported the Madras views. It urged the extension of primary education; the combination of agricultural teaching with it; and the employment of students agriculturally trained in all departments of Government service in which an opening could be made for them. In convening the agricultural conference which was to deal with Dr. Voelcker's Report in 1893, the Government of India again drew the prominent attention of local Governments and administrations to the subject, and alluding to the request contained in the Home Department's resolution of 1888, that the Educational and Agricultural Departments should be required to work out in concert a practical programme, stated that 'it was essential that, with the co-operation of the 'Educational Departments, measures should be taken which will render the 'agricultural population capable of assimilating new ideas and of understanding 'any suggestions made to them, as time goes on, for the improvement of their 'agricultural methods, and which will qualify them to take that active part in 'the scheme of agricultural reform without which no effective results can be 'expected.'

6. These views were confirmed by the conference of 1893, and in the Home Department's resolution of 1894, reviewing the progress of education, the policy of 'making instruction in the rudiments of agriculture part and parcel of the 'primary system of instruction in the country rather than teaching it as a subject 'apart from the general educational programme,' was impressed upon the Education Departments, at the same time it was admitted that there was already evidence of a general tendency in the provinces to modify the course of primary education in a practical direction.

7. Finally, in 1895 the Government of India decided to invite local Governments and Administrations to require the subject to be thoroughly examined in each province by a committee which should be composed of selected officers of the provincial revenue and agricultural and educational departments, and which an officer on the imperial staff should be permitted to attend for the purpose of providing facts and statistics from other provinces.

8. Hitherto general principles rather than actual practices had come under consideration. The leading objects of discussion were now to be the positive ascertainment of any defects that might exist in the present scheme of primary education; the extent to which effect had already been given to the principle of including agricultural and practical instruction in the ordinary school curriculum; and the reforms which were still possible in the direction of developing in the younger students the habit and powers of observation. In bringing these questions forward in 1895 the Government of India took the opportunity of explaining in the appended Resolution that the essential matter was not so

much the adaptation of the educational scheme to the training of agriculturists as the framing of the plan of instruction so as to promote in the pupils taught the power of assimilating any kind of technical instruction; that the mere acquisition of knowledge was to be subordinated to the development of faculty; that the powers of observation should be brought into play and improved by exercise; and that the actual teaching of a particular trade was of less importance in the first instance than educational methods which will adapt the pupil for the subsequent of technical of any description. These views were supported by quotations from recognized authorities. The late Professor Huxley had written that 'a system of education which does nothing for the faculties of 'observation, which trains neither the eye nor the hand, and is compatible with 'utter ignorance of the commonest natural truths may be regarded as strangely 'imperfect.' In a report of the Royal Commission on technical instruction it had been stated that while 'the system hitherto prevailing in English rural schools 'actually unfitted the children of farmers for an agricultural career, yet there was 'nothing in any scheme of rural education specially designed for the agricultural 'classes which should unfit the children for any other career for which they 'were specially suited.' The scheme was to be based, they said, on what a child could see round him, and it followed therefore, as pointed out by the agricultural conference held at Simla in 1893 that 'any such system established in rural 'schools must, for whatever class intended, acquire an agricultural colouring 'because the surrounding objects are themselves agricultural.'

9. His Excellency in Council has been much gratified by learning from a perusal of the proceedings of the recent conferences and of the reviews thereon by the local Governments and Administrations that these views have met with universal acceptation; that much has already been done to give effect to the principles embodied in them; and that the deliberations of the conferences are likely to lead to many important and practical reforms in the same direction. It is interesting also to observe that since the discussions were held a strong movement has been made in the United Kingdom for legislation with the object of removing the defect, noticed in the Resolution of 1895, *viz.*, the absence of any such preliminary training in primary and secondary schools as is required to enable the students to understand and assimilate the teaching offered in technical institutions.

The conclusions arrived at in the course of the recent discussions will now be briefly explained.

10. The basis of the enquiry which the conferences were invited to make in connection with the adaptation of the educational scheme to the interests of agriculture was a series of recommendations which were recorded by the agricultural conference of 1893 and which grouped themselves under four heads:—

I.—Primary education.

II.—Readers and text-books.

III.—Training schools.

IV.—Higher education in agriculture.

These divisions may be conveniently taken under separate and successive consideration in the present resolution.

11. *I.—Primary Education.*—The definition of "primary education" adopted in 1886 by the Education Commission in their report was 'that 'primary education be regarded as the instruction of the masses *through the* '*vernacular* in such subjects as will best fit them for their position in life and be 'not necessarily regarded as a portion of instruction leading up to the University,' and they advocated that 'the standards of primary education be revised with a 'view to simplification and to the larger introduction of practical subjects such as 'native methods of arithmetic, accounts and mensuration, the elements of physical 'and natural science and their application to agriculture, health and industrial 'arts.'

12. The general principles thus put forward are in sufficient accord with the policy which, as already explained, has met with general acceptance, but are, under the strict letter of the definition adopted by the Commissioners, only applicable to vernacular instruction. It would, in the opinion of the Government of India, be unfortunate if this restriction were to be held to exclude any lower

schools, in which education is commenced from the beginning in English, from the material advantages afforded by a system of instruction based on principles which are almost uniformly accepted in all civilized countries, which were advocated by the Education Commission, and which now, after discussions extending over many years, have been strongly urged for adoption as a basis for all educational schemes by the general consensus of provincial authorities. In most of the provinces of India no such exclusion is possible. But the position is not the same in all.

13 The despatches received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State in 1854 and 1859 on the subject of national education indicated that a distinction should be made in the educational courses prescribed for the rich, middle, and poorer classes respectively. In several provinces the same elementary instruction in the vernacular is provided for the younger pupils of all three classes, and can be moulded into any form which the local government considers to be best. The trifurcation comes later. In some of the eastern provinces on the other hand, a separate scheme is provided for each of the three classes from the lowest stage and in such institutions as may adopt English as the language through which elementary instruction is conveyed the course of study may be determined not so much by the provincial authorities as by the requirements of the course leading to educational diplomas and degrees.

14. The Education Commissioners represented that 'their attention was 'not called to this important variation in the educational scheme of different 'provinces until discussions on primary education had been closed when it was 'too late to find time for its consideration'; they took some pains, however, to marshal all the arguments on both sides, but stated that 'in the conflict of 'views, and considering that no opportunity had been given of arriving at a 'definite conclusion, they refrained from expressing an opinion.' They explained at the same time that by the system under which the three courses were kept entirely distinct the main object sought was 'to keep down the standard to the 'requirements of the masses and not to raise it by considering the wants of the 'well-to-do classes who are not, properly speaking, the masses' The Government of India have no desire to enter on the present occasion into any detailed discussion of the merits of the two systems, but consider it expedient to point out that the reforms now suggested in the primary education of vernacular schools are in no way connected with the special wants of the well-to-do classes, that they are founded on general considerations equally applicable to every class; and that if they conduce to the better development of the intelligence of all children, of whatever condition in life, it would seem to be a question whether this advantage should be withheld from the well-to-do classes. The question is one which seems at least to deserve the consideration of local Governments and Administrations of provinces in which any class of school is excluded from reforms admitted into the general scheme of early education.

15 Turning now to the position of primary education in schools—and in most provinces this means all schools—in which the plan of elementary instruction is controlled, under the direction of the local Government, by the educational departments, it appears to have been ascertained in the course of discussion at the recent conferences that while in many provinces, and notably in Bombay, material effect had been given to the principles advocated, yet that substantial defects did often exist which it would be desirable to remove. The nature of the imperfections discovered and the character of the remedies suggested will be more easily comprehended if it is first explained what the plan of education ought to be if based on the principles supported at all the conferences.

The first point is that in all schemes of practical education designed to train pupils at an early age in habits of observation, the readers and text books—which should deal as far as possible with familiar objects—must be illustrated and explained by the concurrent exhibition of the objects themselves or of pictures and models of them. Thus 'object lessons' play an important part in the elementary teaching of every 'subject,' whatever that subject may be, which enters into the curriculum. Even such an abstract 'subject' as arithmetic may be elucidated by 'object lessons,' while in communicating a 'knowledge of the commonest natural truths,' to use Professor Huxley's phrase, 'object lessons' are absolutely essential.

The next point is that all pupils should have the opportunity of gaining a 'knowledge of common natural truths'; in other words, should be taught elementary science. It is not necessary for this purpose that the pupils should be taken through a course of lessons and text books dealing with each particular science from the a b c of it to a very advanced stage. School boys have no time to receive instructions in every science from the beginning to the end. But that they have no time to go to the end is no reason why they should not be so taught that they may grasp the elementary facts and principles on which the most important sciences are founded; that they may obtain an intelligent knowledge of common natural truths; and that they may have their faculties so developed that in their subsequent career they can easily assimilate instruction in any subject or science which they may elect to take up.

16. Three defects, involving important departures from the canons laid down in the preceding paragraph, were, in one province or another, found to exist. The *first* was that in the educational curriculum 'object lessons' are sometimes treated as a separate 'subject,' and not only so, but as an 'optional subject,' that is to say, pupils may choose whether or not they will learn 'object lessons' at all, and if they do so choose, they study 'object lessons' as something apart from other subjects. It has now been admitted at all the recent conferences that 'object lessons' should be treated as a 'compulsory *system*' of education and not as an 'optional *subject*.' This indeed is how they are treated in Bombay and in some other provinces where readers and text books in practically all subjects are illustrated and explained by 'object lessons.'

17. The *second* defect was that many pupils are debarred from attaining a knowledge of common natural truths and principles because the curriculum is so framed as to exclude the teaching of elementary truths and principles in any science or subject, unless that science or subject is followed by the pupil to the very end of the school course. Thus 'geography' is in some provinces allowed to be an optional subject, and the lowest or most elementary 'standard' in geography, *i.e.*, the 'standard' laid down for those boys of the lowest class in a school who take up that subject is 'instruction in the meaning of a map or plan,' supplemented by 'making maps of the school room and its compound or by comparing maps of the village and of its surrounding fields with the facts on the ground.' It is obvious that all boys whether they take up geography or not should be taught in this way the meaning of a map or plan, a proper comprehension of which is necessary for all professions, including agriculture, as well as for the ready understanding of all educational works which are illustrated by maps, plans and diagrams. But under a curriculum which makes 'geography' an optional subject and gives to it exclusive possession of instruction in the meaning of a map or plan, a boy who elects not to learn geography is deprived of the opportunity of learning what a map or plan means.

18. The same subject, geography, may be employed to illustrate the *third* defect, which is that for purposes of elementary education instruction in any one subject taken up is carried too far; so far indeed that time is not left for others equally important. Thus boys who had taken up geography were found to be learning by heart the name and position of every county in England; the advantage which when they first joined the school they had gained over other boys, in learning how to read maps and how to draw plans, was thus handicapped later on by the disadvantage involved in the waste of time devoted to acquiring knowledge practically useless to them.

It was admitted at the conferences where the subject was discussed, that when once the principles of geography have been learned, and a knowledge of those geographical facts likely to be useful to the pupil through life has been gained, valuable time should not be lost in a wearisome study of details of which a knowledge does nothing to improve the faculty, and is otherwise of little or no positive use; that the time would be far more usefully employed in acquiring a knowledge of 'common natural truths' in other branches of science.

19. It is not the intention of the Government of India to follow province by province the discussions which turned on these questions or to criticise the suggestions made in the direction of reform at each conference. They deem it

sufficient to observe that there seems to have been little difference of opinion on the questions raised; that where defects of the kind described had existed the officers representing the education departments, supported by the other members of the conferences, have agreed to suggest appropriate reforms; and that the local Governments have in every case indicated their willingness to accord favourable consideration to their proposals.

20. On three points only do they consider that definite suggestions or remarks may be useful. The first is this: It appears to have been rightly assumed at the earlier conferences that the term 'elementary science' may be so widely interpreted as to include object lessons illustrating 'natural truths,' the meaning of a map or plan, and other simple subjects of the kind as well as the elements of botany, of zoology and of other so-called 'sciences.' Taking this view they suggested that 'elementary science' thus interpreted should be a 'compulsory' and not an 'optional' *subject*. This was a step in the right direction. But at the later conferences it was advised that 'elementary science' should not appear in the curriculum at all as a separate subject, but be taught in school readers illustrated by object lessons, care being taken that no important elementary science should be omitted from the books supplied to the reading classes. This latter plan has already been adopted in the educational scheme of the Bombay Presidency, and to a certain extent in that of some other provinces, and is commended by the Government of India for favourable consideration elsewhere.

21. The second matter to which attention may be drawn is of importance In the educational despatch of 1854, Her Majesty's Secretary of State quoting from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces stated that the land-record system in Indian provinces 'offered the stimulus of a direct interest 'for the acquisition of so much knowledge as would enable each man to look 'after his own rights' thus indicating that it would be an advantage to the community to include instruction in this subject in the educational course. The conference of 1893 took up this question. 'The ultimate objects,' it was said, 'at which the education of an agriculturist aims, are not all of them directly 'connected with the tillage of the soil. It is of importance to every cultivator 'that he should be able to understand and interpret the meaning of entries in a 'cadastral map; that he should have proper acquaintance with the system of 'rural accounts; and that he should be able to read and comprehend the land-'records maintained by the official staff. For these purposes he should receive 'instruction in drawing, arithmetic and such simple surveying and mensuration 'as can be easily taught to any boy. It is equally desirable to bear in mind both 'that the objects enumerated in the preceding paragraph are often of as much 'importance to those who, though not actually tillers of the soil are likely in 'after life to hold any interest in land as to those who cultivate it, and that 'instruction in the direction indicated is as useful for general purposes of educa-'tion as any other kind of teaching. It is perhaps even more useful.'

The same arguments were pressed at some of the recent conferences. The plan had already been introduced in some provinces, among others in Assam, where 'the advantage of teaching the people the use of the cadastral village map' was held by the director of the land-record department to be 'very great as gradually enabling them to become more independent of officials in arranging their own affairs.' The Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, supported by the conference, went further in urging that as the bulk of the population, whether actually engaged in tillage or not, were interested in land, instruction in the village map and records would be generally useful to the whole community. The Government of India, adopting the same view, have no hesitation in inviting local Governments and Administrations to require their educational officers, in consultation with the departments of land records, to devise, where this has not already been done, some plan under which instruction in village maps and land-records should be included in the curriculum of education for all calsses. Similar arguments exist in favour of instruction in simple commercial accounts.

22. The third matter which deserves notice is the position which 'agriculture' should take in the school course. Two questions were considered. One whether 'agriculture' should be taught as a separate subject at all, or, like

elementary science, be embodied in readers; another whether, if admitted as a separate subject, instruction in it should be optional or compulsory.

It seems to have been generally agreed that in the earlier training of boys in the lower primary schools the interests of agriculture would be sufficiently served by compulsory instruction in elementary science (on the system already advocated through readers illustrated by object lessons) in view of the fact, noticed in a preceding paragraph of this resolution, that almost all instruction conveyed in rural schools through the medium of object lessons must acquire an agricultural colouring because the surrounding objects used for illustration are themselves connected with agriculture. In these opinions the Government of India is disposed to agree.

In most provinces, however, it was considered that 'agriculture' and 'sciences ancillary to agriculture' should be at least made *optional* subjects at a later stage in the school curriculum. Opinions differed as to the exact point in the school course at which these should be brought in and as to the character of the instructions to be given. But it was generally recognized that a distinction would have to be made between instruction designed for general educational purposes, and a course of study leading to an agricultural diploma or degree.

With these remarks the Government of India is content to leave the questions at issue to the decision of the local Governments and Administrations.

23. *II.—Readers and text books.*—The distinction accepted at the recent conferences between 'readers' and 'text books' was that while the former contain easy lessons on a variety of subjects, the latter deal exclusively with a particular subject or science. The agricultural conferences of 1890 and 1893 laid much stress on the necessity of simplifying both readers and text books. The defects pointed out in school books dealing with elementary science and agriculture were that the language employed was often above the comprehension of young boys; that the terms used were too technical; that the vernacular translation of English scientific words was frequently imperfect; that the subject matter was not seldom badly selected; and that the text books sometimes aimed at carrying the pupil further than was necessary for any practical purposes.

24. The Government India is pleased to observe from the proceedings of the recent conferences that a great deal has been done during recent years in almost all provinces to reduce these defects and that further attention is now to be given to the subject. The compilation of good readers and text books for the young in connection with agriculture and sciences ancillary to agriculture is a task of which the difficulty is not always appreciated. In England the best text books on such subjects have often been written by men of the highest scientific reputation. In some of the continental countries they are compiled and issued under the supervision of the central bureau of the Government. In India on the other hand, while there have been many useful books compiled for school use, no uniform policy has been adopted in their preparation, and there appears to be in consequence a considerable inequality in the character and value of both readers and text books in various provinces. Taking the case of agriculture, one primer on this subject has been compiled by a civilian, another by an agricultural expert, others have been based on these two books by educational officers, while others again have been independently compiled by non-officials. Evidence was given by a skilled witness at one conference that the current text books on agriculture and other such subjects are quite unsuited for young learners; that they are too abstruse; and that they deal with chemical problems and other matters beyond the comprehension of the pupils.

25. Uniformity in India is impossible. Any attempt at precise uniformity in teaching was deprecated by the Education Commission. The differences of language; of climate and physical condition; of the natural objects used for oral lessons, or as illustrations of school books; of local customs and practices; all these are insurmountable obstacles to uniformity of text in readers and primers required for educational purposes. But it may be doubted whether these variations need stand in the way of a general uniformity of plan and system.

26. It has been said that nothing requires a higher exercise of the intelligence than to serve up knowledge in a form in which it can be easily assimilated and digested by the young, and so far as this is the case, the compilation of school books demands the employment of the best intellects in the country for the work. The question indeed has been raised whether the scheme on which elementary readers and text books relating to agriculture and allied sciences are to be framed should not be worked out and revised from time to time by a competent committee of educational and other official experts who would, initially, deal only with the frame-work and general design of the educational books, leaving details to be filled in by provincial authorities, so as to suit the circumstances of each locality and who would subsequently offer criticisms on any defects which might present themselves to their notice in the completed books. The subject is however one which demands fuller consideration. At present the Government of India are content to record their opinion that readers and text books dealing with agriculture and allied sciences should not only be brought up to an equally high standard of arrangement, simplicity and clearness throughout India, but also that they should not fall in these respects below the best standards in Europe; that it would seem difficult to attain this object unless some of the very best men available in the country are allowed to devote for a certain period the whole of their time and attention to the subject; and that the matter is one of such grave importance in connection both with the interests of agriculture and with the sound education of the people as to deserve deliberate investigation.

27. *III.—Training Schools.*—The Conference of 1893 insisted on the necessity of providing teachers competent to give instruction in the elementary principles of agriculture. The conferences which have now been held go further. They demand that teachers should be trained to teach all elementary sciences on the system of 'readers and object lessons' and in many provinces lay stress on the impossibility of introducing the system unless school masters are specially trained in it themselves. That something has been done in this direction has been admitted, but that, taking India as a whole, progress has not been sufficiently great is clearly proved. One obstacle exists in the fact that the teachers in the lower classes of schools are so poorly paid that they cannot in many parts of India be compelled to go through a course in training schools; another that even in the case of those who do attend the training schools, it is not always easy to provide for them at those schools competent instructors in what is really a difficult branch of a schoolmaster's work.

28. The desirability of instructing schoolmasters how to teach by means of object lessons and readers has been acknowledged by local Governments and Administrations, to whom must be left the decision as to what practical measures can be taken to develop training schools in this direction. But apart from this general question there appeared to be, at more than one of the recent provincial conferences, a strong feeling in favour of requiring training school students, either before or after appointment as masters, to pass through a course on an agricultural farm. This measure had indeed been urged by the conference of 1893.

29. In Madras, where the subject has for some years been under discussion, it was proposed that training school students should go through a course under a competent agricultural master on experimental farms in the vicinity of training institutions The management of the farm would be in the hands of the agricultural department and the instruction of training school students in the hands of the educational department, who would utilise the agricultural farm and the experiments conducted on it for purposes of illustration. The Madras Government, while apprehending that a considerable time will be required to bring the scheme into operation, have accepted these views as sound. In the Central Provinces practical action has been taken in sending annually from each of the western districts four students or schoolmasters after they have passed through the training schools for a six months' course under an Educational officer at the agricultural farm in Nagpur. Strong evidence was given in this province that schoolmasters thus trained were the only efficient teachers of agricultural subjects and of cognate sciences in the schools. The extension of the system was strongly advocated by the revenue officials on the conference.

30. In the North-Western Provinces a few students go through a two years' course at a Government farm, some of whom are understood to be designed for schoolmasterships, and the Allahabad University has so far supported the movement in the interests of a supply of agricultural teachers as to allow a special examination in science and agriculture from those of the farm students who go up for the 'school trial' certificate. The students are not, however, as proposed in Madras and as is the case in the Central Provinces, trained by the educational but by the agricultural department, and the course is perhaps too long and the numbers too few to have any wide influence on the educational staff.

31. In Bombay, where special attention has been paid in the training schools to the practical instruction of teachers, one of the seven training schools is provided with an agricultural teacher who has obtained a College diploma, and it has been recommended by the Bombay conference that all the training schools should be similarly equipped. The question of using farms for the instruction of training school students was not raised at Bombay, but the principle has been accepted as regards training school teachers in the suggestion that the College diploma shall include a practical course on the Poona farm.

In Bengal the utilization of the Government farm for the purpose of training schoolmasters was recommended.

Thus there is a decided movement which has already taken some positive form in the direction of according to schoolmasters a practical training in agricultural subjects.

32. The Government of India recognize the undoubted utility of the policy advocated and accept the preliminary success obtained in the Central Provinces as *primâ facie* evidence of its practical results and feasibility. They invite all local Governments and Administrations to bring the question, where this has not already been done, under the serious consideration of their agricultural and educational departments, and to state, in forwarding the agricultural report of the year, what views they have formed on the subject.

33. *IV.—Higher agricultural education.*—The discussions on these subjects led to important conclusions. The Government of India have not hitherto pressed for the early establishment of high-class agricultural institutions in view of the fact that no sufficient evidence had yet been produced to show that students trained at them would find any satisfactory opening in life. They held too that high-class educational institutions professing to teach such subjects as agriculture, forestry, veterinary science, etc., should be national rather than provincial; that one or two national colleges would meet the present needs of all India; that the colleges, if founded at all, must be equipped with a highly competent staff of teachers; and that the reduplication of the expense in every province would not be justified. Following this view the 1890 conference, considered that the agricultural college already existing in the Madras presidency and a second to be attached to the Forest School at Dehra, would satisfy the needs of all India.

34. Dr. Voelcker recommended that special attention should be directed to agricultural education in colleges, but added that separate institutions would not be needed if existing colleges of science were expanded by the addition of an agricultural branch. The conference of 1893 did not formulate any specific recommendation, but agreed with the conference of 1890 'that the claims 'of men trained in scientific agriculture to appointments in the revenue and 'cognate departments should be as freely recognized as those of men trained in 'law, arts, and engineering.'

35. The question has now been put on a somewhat new footing by the argument urged in the three provinces of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, that a thorough and practical education in agriculture and allied sciences, ending in a high-class college diploma or in an agricultural degree, develops the intelligence of students just as well as a literary course; that it certainly fits them as well, if not better, for duties in the land revenue and cognate services; and that it is very desirable to encourage the appointment of men so trained. This policy has long been advocated by the Madras Government, who have recently carried it into practical effect by a Government order making the diploma in agriculture of the same value as a B.A. degree as a qualification for higher Government

service. It was further pointed out at the Madras conference that the proposed measure of passing all training school students through a practical course on a Government farm would require a staff of training school teachers instructed in the more advanced branches of agriculture; and that in recent years ten per cent. of the college sudents belonged to the land-owning class. The college was therefore needed—(1) for a large number of candidates for official employment, (2) for a certain number of training school teachers, and (3) for a material number of landowners.

36. It is evident that if the policy indicated is followed in other provinces there may be justification for a larger number of high-class agricultural colleges than the two advocated by the conference of 1890. The policy has been very strongly pressed in Bombay and is supported by the authorities there on similar grounds to those urged in Madras. 'We want,' it was written in a note submitted to the Bombay Government, 'as officials in the districts, rather 'than technical experts, men who have had their thoughts directed to agricul- 'ture and whose minds have been taught to dwell on it; whose reports on the 'state of the crops, the imminence of famine or the condition of the agricul- 'tural population will be animated by personal interest and intelligence of things 'agricultural; who, when endeavours are made to help the cultivating classes 'by a State loan, distribution of seed and so forth, or to stimulate them to 'adopt well-tried improvements, will have their zeal quickened by sympathy 'with and appreciation of the measures proposed.' The conferences in Berar and the Central Provinces followed the lead given in Bombay and suggested that students should be sent from those provinces to the Bombay College. The Bengal conference, adopting similar views, claimed that the province was justified in having a college of its own, and recommended that the engineering college at Seebpur, near Calcutta, should be expanded for the purpose. The conferences held in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces endorsed the arguments put forward in Madras and Bombay, but were prepared to advocate the establishment of one college for the two Provinces. In Burma and Assam local conditions did not justify proposals for a high-class agricultural institution in either province, though it was admitted that students might occasionally be sent to one or other of the colleges elsewhere. Thus the outcome of the deliberations of the conferences has been that there should be four high-class agricultural colleges, *viz.*:—at Madras, at Bombay, at Calcutta, and at some place in Northern India. These four institutions would meet the ordinary requirements of Berar, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab, and the occasional needs of Burma and Assam. The opinions of local Governments on the question will be separately invited.

37. In every province which possesses or makes use of an agricultural college, there must it has been urged, be a special school course leading up to it. This has been provided in Madras and Bombay, and will doubtless be arranged for elsewhere when the time comes to do so. In Bombay the question has been raised of establishing an agricultural degree at the University, in addition to the College diploma, and was, when the conference closed, under the consideration of the authorities.

38 A subsidiary question was discussed at the conferences, whether in addition to the college there should be a school at which students should be trained for certain subordinate revenue appointments and for such posts as assistant managers on court of wards, estates, etc. School classes have already been established at the Government farms in Nagpur and Cawnpore with this object, the Nagpur farm being also utilized by the educational department for the instruction of training school students and schoolmasters. The period of the agricultural course is two years in both places, but the course for schoolmasters is at Nagpur only six months. In Bengal the conference suggested that there should be two courses of different lengths at the same college, the shorter for subordinate officials, the longer for those who aspired to the College diploma. The question is one which requires further consideration and which would be perhaps more satisfactorily worked out by inter-communication, with the consent of local Governments, between the educational and agricultural departments of the provinces concerned, and by a review of the results which have been obtained at Nagpur and Cawnpore.

39. The local Governments and Administrations in their reviews of the conference proceedings have generally agreed in the policy put forward—and the Government of India are themselves prepared to give it every encouragement. But they look upon this, as on all other approved recommendations of the conferences, as only a part of a general working-plan which must be developed as circumstances, admit. For the present they are content to place upon record the conclusions which they consider to be justified by the discussions which have been held :—

(1) that agricultural degrees, diplomas or certificates should be placed on the same footing as corresponding literary or science degrees, etc., in qualifying for admission to Government appointments, and more particularly those connected with land-revenue administration ;

(2) that there should be not more than four institutions giving a high class diploma, *viz.*, at Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and some place in the North-Western Provinces, and that these should be utilized by other provinces ;

(3) that the diploma should eventually be compulsory in the case of certain appointments, *e g.*, agricultural teachers at training schools, assistants to the director of agriculture, etc. ;

(4) that the practical instruction of candidates for certain subordinate appointments at a school class or an experimental farm should be further considered ;

(5) that a special school course leading up to the agricultural diploma degree or certificate, is required ;

(6) that the practice of allowing school masters either before or after appointment to pass through a course of a few months on a Government farm is one which deserves consideration.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture,—(No. 19—98-1, dated Simla, 20th September 1895.)

READ—

Paragraph 25 of Government of India, Home Department Resolution, No. 199, dated 18th June 1888, on the Review of Education in India in 1886.
Proceedings of the fifth meeting of the Agricultural Conference held at Simla in October 1893.
Paragraphs 527 and 528 of Dr. Voelcker's Report on the improvement of Indian Agriculture.
Paragraph 17 of Government of India, Home Department Resolution, No. 2, dated 7th September 1894, on the Progress of Education, 1887-88 to 1891-92.

RESOLUTION.

In paragraph 17 of the second Resolution mentioned in the preamble, allusion was made to the suggestions of Dr. Voelcker respecting the education of the agricultural classes. The subject has now to receive renewed attention in connection with the recommendations of the agricultural conference which was convened in October 1893 to consider Dr. Voelcker's Report.

2. The general view taken by the Government of India in the Resolution of 1894 was that greater success is to be expected from making instruction in the rudiments of agriculture part and parcel of the primary system of instruction in the country, than from teaching it as a subject apart from the general educational programme, and that such general enlightenment and intellectual expansion of the agricultural classes as would enable them to perceive for themselves the small reforms which are within their means and opportunities, would be more likely to produce substantial results than special instruction in particular agricultural processes. This view is in practical accord with the opinions expressed by the delegates of Local Governments and Administrations at the Conference of 1893. In their second Resolution they recommend that as a general rule instruction in agriculture should be combined with the existing course of education and not depend on separate special institutions.

3. The principles which govern the introduction of agricultural instruction into the educational system apply also to all branches of technical instruction. The question, therefore, is not merely how to adapt education to the training of agriculturists, but how so to fashion the plan of instruction as to promote in the pupils taught the power of assimilating easily any kind of technical instruction. The moulding of the educational scheme into a form which will lead to such a result is one on which ideas and methods have during recent years undergone a radical change in all of the more advanced countries of Europe. One great feature in the change has been the substitution of the idea of development of faculty for that of mere acquisition of knowledge. It is now acknowledged that the hand and the eye should be trained; that the powers of observation should be brought into play and improved by exercise, and that the actual teaching of a particular trade is of less importance, in the first instance, than educational methods which will adapt the pupil for the subsequent reception of technical instruction of any description. "A system of education," writes the late Professor Huxley, "which does nothing for the faculties of observation, which trains neither the eye nor the hand and is compatible with utter ignorance of the commonest natural truths, may naturally be regarded as strangely imperfect." All technical instruction must indeed be founded on a preliminary training of a practical character in primary and secondary schools. In the reports recently submitted from various counties in England on the results achieved at technical institutions a common cause of failure was found to be the absence of any training of the powers of observation in the schools of lower grades. On similar grounds a charge was laid against the educational system formerly prevailing in the rural schools of England that it "actually unfitted the children of farmers for an agricultural career." "Nevertheless," wrote the author of the second Report published by the Royal Commission on technical instruction, 'there need be nothing in any scheme of rural education specially designed for the agricultural classes which should unfit the children for any other career for which individually they may be better suited." The Government of India hold the same view. They admit indeed that agriculture, as the mainstay of the prosperity and wealth of the greater part of the population of India, deserves, more than any trade or profession, the special attention and care of those who are responsible for the instruction of the rural classes; but they are convinced that the early school instruction which is most calculated to produce eventually the best agriculturists will be equally useful to those who intend to follow any other occupation.

4. At the same time the circumstances and surroundings of rural schools must give to any educational plan based on the principles already indicated a leaning towards agriculture. In the official syllabus for rural schools in France it is laid down that "teachers should commence by directing the attention of pupils to visible and tangible objects which they should make the children see and feel, and then put them face to face with concrete realities, from an intelligent comprehension of which they will be led, by a gradual exercise of their reasoning faculties, to the formation of abstract ideas." And in the Report of the Royal Commission already quoted it is urged that "rural education should be based on what a child can see round him." The view recorded in the

proceedings of the Conference of 1893, that any system of practical education in rural schools must, for whatever class intended, acquire an agricultural colouring, because the surrounding objects are themselves agricultural seems therefore to be unexceptionable.

5 In the Resolution of 1894 on Educational Progress the Government of India have acknowledged that there is a general tendency to modify the course of primary instruction in the desired direction In some Provinces material progress has been made. But they are not fully aware how far the principles advocated have been systematically adopted, or to what extent opportunities exist for their wider introduction. Nor have they been informed what action, if any, has been taken on the suggestion in the 25th paragraph of the Resolution of 18th June 1888 that conference should be held with which the Agricultural Department should be associated for the purpose of discussing the educational systems in its bearings on agriculture It is true that the questions under examination have not so far as the agricultural classes are concerned, yet assumed the general importance, which they will possess in the future, in view of the fact that as a rule the rural population actually engaged in tillage have not hitherto made any appreciable use of the rural schools, otherwise than with the object of training their children for occupations which have no immediate connection with agriculture. But the time must soon come when this position will be changed. Serious discussion of the subject ought not to be longer postponed.

6 The Governor General in Council desires therefore that the suggestion of the Resolution of 18th June 1888 should now be carried out, and that advantage should be taken of the visit of the officer deputed by the Government of India to discuss the proposals of the Agricultural Conference of 1893 to hold in each Province a Conference of such officials as the Local Government may appoint, including, it is suggested, representatives of the Educational and Agricultural Departments, for a formal examination of the Resolutions recorded at the fifth meeting of the Conference of 1893 with the view of submitting definite suggestions and proposals for the consideration of the Local Government or Administration

7. The Government of India do not wish, until Local Governments and Administrations have had the opportunity of recording their own views, to deal further with the specific proposals of the Conference, nor do they desire to authorize the officer deputed by them to convey any final judgment on the issues raised. The chief duty of that officer will be to place for their information before the Local Governments or their representatives either facts and statistics obtained in other provinces, or the reports of other Provincial Conferences For the present a sufficient indication has been given of the general views of the Government of India and of the desire of the Governor-General in Council that the subject should be earnestly examined in the interests of future agricultural development.

SEVENTH RESOLUTION.

Publication of agriculutral information.

The despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State directing in 1881 the formation of departments of agriculture, stated that one of their main objects was to be 'the rendering available of facts and statistics in order that Government and its officers may always be in possession of an adequate knowledge of the condition of the country, its population, and its resources.' This injunction must be held to include the publication in an easily accessible form of all information likely to be useful to the general public. No. 55, dated 16th June 1881.

2. The various agencies established or contemplated by which information, facts and statistics are or will be collected have already been described. They have been brought under three main divisions—(i) Land-record establishments, (ii) Scientific departments under imperial direction; and (iii) Provincial departments of agriculture and their experts. The duties in respect to collecting and publishing information which devolve in each case upon the provincial and imperial departments, respectively, will now be considered.

I.—Information derived from land-records.

3. Information supplied by the land-records and by the establishment which maintain them can be 'rendered available' in three ways:

Firstly, by the arrangement of the records themselves in such form that they can be easily searched by district officials and be made to yield readily information of any kind that is required. This has been or now will be effected in every province in which village records are maintained. The system accepted at the recent conferences for providing a simple abstract of the facts and statistics for each village, which will at once indicate its progress or decline, has already been described in the third resolution of this series. And the whole scheme of land-records has now been so arranged in every part of India which possesses land-record establishments that information is promptly conveyed to the authorities of injury or distress caused by sudden calamities.

Secondly, by the collation and review of the statistics for each district and division for the province, and for the whole empire. This duty is respectively performed for the province in the annual or periodical reports of district and divisional officers, in the review of them by the land-record department, by the higher revenue authorities, and by the local Governments; and for the empire by the compilation and discussion of them in the statistical department of the Government of India, by which department they are published for the information of the general public, of the home authorities, and of Parliament.

Thirdly, by the collection and collation of special facts and statistics under appropriate subject heads. The method which is advised of arranging information under subject heads, with a view to its eventual publication in an intelligible form, will now be described.

4. The system may be most conveniently described as a system of 'ledgering', and is an essential duty of the departments of land-records and agriculture. In every departmental office arrangements should be made for the separation of pamphlets, extracts, letters, reports, etc., referring to each subject which is of sufficient importance to deserve a distinct heading, in such a manner that all papers relating to that subject may be brought together for convenient reference. If this principle is observed the details may be left to the discretion of the departmental officers. But as the system is one which has been successfully elaborated in the office of the Reporter on Economic Products that official has been instructed to publish a brief description of it for general information.

5. The Government of India have already indicated in the third resolution of this series how the land-records and the land-record establishments can be utilised for supplying facts and statistics in respect to any agricultural practices or conditions which may be the subject of enquiry—such as methods

of cultivation, the diseases of agricultural plants and of cattle, and so forth. Information thus directly solicited would be naturally ledgered under its appropriate head and published, if necessary, by the department or supplied to the scientific department which requires to utilise it.

6 Beyond the information thus specially sought for there are many facts and statistics which are brought to the notice of district officers in their inspection of the records or otherwise, which are of sufficient interest to deserve compilation and perhaps eventual publication by a central office. Thus in the abstracts (to which allusion has already been made) of village statistics, the occurrence of various agricultural defects in particular localities may be brought to light. In one group of villages it may be the prevalence of a noxious weed, in another the continual recurrence of a plant disease, in a third the spread of saline efflorescence, in a fourth the appearance of an obscure cattle murrain. Some system should now be established under which district officers should be encouraged to communicate to the department of land-records notes of any remarkable facts bearing on agricultural conditions which may come to their notice through the village abstracts. It would probably suffice that an order should be given by the district officer directing that a copy of any entry in the circle books recording the occurrence and cause of any serious deterioration affecting a group of villages or an agricultural tract should be sent to the office of the Department of Agriculture.

7. It will be presently explained that the system of 'ledgering' advocated will not require that any facts and statistics thus supplied need be immediately utilised by the central department of the province. It will suffice that they should be recorded in their proper place, until the time comes when the subject to which they relate is brought under special examination. Information thus collected will, when eventually collated and reviewed, be of material use in providing that 'adequate knowledge of the condition of the country' which Her Majesty's Secretary of State called upon agricultural departments to supply.

II.—Information published by scientific departments under imperial control.

8. The second agency by which information is collated and published includes the scientific departments directed by the Government of India. Some of these are independent of provincial aid, their publications being regulated by the heads of the departments in communication with the imperial Government.

9. In every branch of work progress in executive operations is published in annual reports. But other information of more general interest is published in special reports, the character of which will now be briefly described.

In the *Survey* Department the maps and charts that are issued at the head-office practically embody the greater part of the geographical information secured by Survey operations.

The *Geological* Department publishes special memoirs containing a detailed account of the results of any important investigation made by its officers, and exhibits its collections for the inspection of the public in the Indian Museum at Calcutta. An annual review of the mineral products of India for the information of those interested in mining enterprise and others is published annually at the request of Parliament, and is edited by the reporter on economic products.

The *Meteorological* Department is one on which the obligation to provide full and ample information for the use of officials and of the public was strongly urged by the Famine Commissioners. The measures taken, under the direction of the Government of India to fulfil this object have been already indicated in the fourth resolution of this series. By daily maps and weather reports, telegraphed and posted to all parts of India, by storm warnings, by weekly and monthly reviews, annual reports on weather published in the official gazettes, and by special memoirs on storms, tides, and rainfall, the meteorological department has given full effect to the policy which has been pressed upon it.

The *botanical* Survey of India has recently commenced the issue of a series of 'records', edited by the director, in which are embodied the results of the tours and investigations of the botanical officers throughout India. Special monographs are also published by the director under the title of 'Annals of the Botanic Garden,' while the herbaria at the head-quarters of

each officer are open to the inspection of the public. The botanical officers are further required to communicate to the reporter on economic products for eventual publication by him any facts of interest which their investigations may bring to light in connection with plants of economic value.

Economic products have, since the Imperial Department of Revenue and Agriculture was created in 1881, constituted the largest field in which organised measures for collating and publishing information have been taken by the Government of India. In no department of science is information more required by the commercial and general public as well as by officials engaged in administrative work. As already explained in the fourth resolution of this series a descriptive catalogue under the title of a dictionary of economic products has been prepared and published by Dr. George Watt, the official reporter, its compilation having occupied ten years. But the dictionary was only designed to bring together facts and statistics already recorded in some form in books, reports and journals, or in the manuscript papers of Government offices. The still more important work of collecting and collating new information has now been commenced, with a view to its ultimate incorporation in a revised edition of the dictionary, as well as to the current publication of so much of it as may be of immediate interest.

10. A scheme has been drawn up under which the current work is divided into three branches:—

(1) The compilation of 'handbooks', which are practically revised 'dictionary' articles, relating to a limited number of economic products, about twenty, of which collections are annually sent to the Imperial Institute. The handbooks are designed for circulation and sale in England and other countries, as well as in India.

(2) The issue of a series, designated 'the Agricultural Ledger,' of pamphlets containing any information of interest communicated to the official editor (the reporter on economic products) by any of the scientific or provincial departments. This series covers more ground than is occupied by economic products including as it does notes on any subject connected with agriculture; but economic products, under which head are comprised all field and garden crops and all forest produce, occupy the largest space in the publication. The agricultural ledger is intended for circulation to all officials interested in the subjects dealt with, as well as for distribution to the public.

(3) The collection by the reporter of extracts from journals, from settlement reports, and other such sources of information, as well as of notes communicated from time to time by private or official contributors. These are ledgered in the reporter's office on a system which brings together all papers referring to the same subject in such manner that the information they contain can be readily utilised, and if necessary condensed, whenever the subject may be eventually dealt with, whether in a handbook, a number of the ledger series, or finally in a dictionary article. At the same time any matter of immediate interest to the commercial public is communicated in special circulars to those concerned in anticipation of more formal publication.

11. The heads of all departments, provincial and imperial, have already been invited to bring to the notice of the official editor any passages in reports and publications connected with their work which deserve to be brought to his notice for inclusion in his office ledgers or for communication to the public. The Government of India take the present opportunity to direct continuous attention to this useful practice, which tends to the preservation in an accessible form of much valuable information, which would be lost sight of in the pages of reports on current administration or of other blue books which are relegated to the shelves of official record-rooms, and seldom again consulted.

12. In the *Veterinary* Department a system of ledgering similar to that employed in the economic product department is adopted. When sufficient information of interest on any subject connected with cattle, horses, animal disease, etc., has been collected by the special officer who, as stated in the

fourth resolution, is charged with this duty, it is communicated in the form of a number of the agricultural ledger series for publication by the official editor.

The *Bacteriological* branch of the department publishes the results of its investigation in a series of special memoirs, which are issued whenever sufficient matter is available for publication. In some cases these would be communicated to the agricultural ledger.

Information collected in the department of *Agricultural Science* is communicated in the manner already explained to the official editor of the agricultural ledger for issue in that series.

In the section of *Agricultural Entomology* memoirs are issued from the Indian Museum by the officer on the staff engaged in investigations in that field. The information collected by him is also made available for publication in the agricultural ledger series.

General information about *Forestry* is conveyed to the public in an annual review published by the Inspector-General of Forests, while any detailed facts and statistics of interest are published in the agricultural ledger series. A useful periodical entitled the 'Indian Forester,' to which Forest officers are the chief contributors, is utilized by the Department for conveying interesting information to the official and general public.

In the department of general *Statistics* periodical reports, reviewing the statistics received from all provinces and departments, will now be published periodically by the Director-General of the newly-constituted department. These comprise, among others, monthly, quarterly and annual reports on exports and imports, on inland road, rail and river-borne traffic and crop forecasts and outturns. One of the most important publications is an annual return of the agricultural statistics of British India presented to Parliament.

Independently of the new statistical department, the imperial department of agriculture undertakes the publication, periodically revised, of a *statistical atlas* in which the circumstances and resources of the empire are illustrated by maps, statistical diagrams, and brief descriptive essays contributed by directors of scientific departments or by other selected officials. The second edition of this work has recently been published.

Art and *Industries*, though not represented by any separate imperial department, have not, in the scheme of publication, been overlooked. An illustrated journal of Indian art to which all officials and others interested in the subject in India or in Europe are invited to contribute, was, in the year 1888, brought out at the instance and with the aid of the imperial Department of Revenue and Agriculture by a well-known London art publisher and is issued monthly. A 'technical art series' containing illustrations of Indian art and architecture is also published by the officer in charge of the Photographic section of the Imperial survey office. Both of the above publications are partly designed for educational purposes as well as for preserving a knowledge of the best art of the country. A third series, designated 'drawing examples' and also published by the Survey Department, contains a special selection of oriental art drawings for use in schools.

III.—Information published by Provincial Departments.

13. The third agency upon which the duty devolves of publishing information, facts and statistics on agricultural and scientific subjects otherwise than in connection with land-records, comprises the agricultural departments of the provinces and experts under their control.

14. The system of 'agricultural ledgers' adopted by the Government of India was taken from Madras, in which Presidency for some years the practice of issuing 'agricultural bulletins' had been established. There are many subjects of provincial importance which are too dependent on local conditions and circumstances, to be of useful interest to other provinces or to the general public. The maintenance of a provincial as well as of an imperial series of publications is, therefore, most desirable, and some other provinces have now followed the example of Madras, and the Government of India would be glad to see the practice adopted in every province.

15. Those papers in a provincial series which are of general interest outside the province are, under a scheme for provincial co-operation recently circulated,

to be communicated to the editor of the imperial series for wider circulation, and in this view the pamphlets of both provincial and imperial publications are to be of the same pattern.

16. The Government of India cannot press too strongly upon local Governments and Administrations the desirability of encouraging the directors of agricultural departments to provide for the free and constant contribution of useful information to the imperial editor. As explained under the previous sections such information may be of two kinds, either for immediate publication in the imperial series, or for inclusion in the ledgers of the editorial office. With this object the agricultural department should, subject to the instructions of the Local Government, devise a system under which, as in the imperial departments, all passages in official papers and reports, of which the preservation for future publication may be desirable, should be marked and brought to their notice. To no class of reports do these remarks refer more particularly than to settlement and land administration reports. Much of the interesting information on agricultural subjects contained in them is lost to future generations of officials unless promptly extracted and ledgered under appropriate heads. A schedule of the headings which should be adopted for this purpose has been elaborated in consultation with provincial authorities and is now in force throughout India.

17. There is another class of facts and statistics in which the Agricultural Department is essentially interested and which especially demand a careful system of ledgering, *viz.*, the results of experiments on Government farms or of investigations into agricultural practices and conditions. These, which are often of a technical character and of interest only to those actually engaged in agricultural experiment, do not always come within the scope of the agricultural ledger series or of the provincial bulletins. But papers on each subject, intelligently ledgered, may, as previously suggested by the Government of India, be usefully communicated direct by one provincial department to another, and may, whenever of general interest, be published in the provincial bulletins or communicated for inclusion in the ledgers of the imperial editor.

Every provincial department must at least be required to include in the information thus communicated to other departments—

(1) a statement of the working plan arranged in consultation with the agricultural chemist for every experimental farm and of the progress made in carrying it out each year in order that the officials of the agricultural department in each province may be kept punctually informed of the experiments, their objects and results which are being carried out in all other provinces;

(2) a statement each year of the agricultural defect or defects which have been made the subject of special enquiry during the past 12 months and a report on the progress and results of the investigation;

(3) any remarkable facts which may at any time come to the notice of the department, and which are likely to be of interest to the agricultural departments of other provinces.

18. In the Bombay Presidency the system has been followed of publishing a statistical atlas, on the plan of the imperial atlas, in which the conditions and circumstances of each district are illustrated by maps and statistical diagrams, and the measure is recommended by the Government of India for general adoption. Such atlases are of use and interest to the general public as well as to the administration.

19. The main principle which the Government of India conceive it necessary to bear in mind in the development of the scheme for recording facts and statistics is that the record of them in general reports dealing with a variety of subjects is of little or no practical use, unless those which are of interest are at once seized upon and preserved in ledgers under intelligent direction. The principle was accepted by the agricultural conference of 1893, and the Government of India trust that it may now, as far as possible, be carried into effective practice on a well-organised system by the departments of land-record and agriculture in every province in which action has not yet been taken to this end.

EIGHTH RESOLUTION.

Annual Reports.

1. One of the subjects which was brought before the agricultural conference of 1893 was the form which should be adopted for the annual reports prepared by provincial agricultural departments. It was, however, decided that the question could best be dealt with when the agricultural programme, which was to be based upon the proceedings of the conference, had been definitely determined. The scheme which is to be worked out by provincial departments has now been finally settled in communication with local authorities and governments and is embodied in the preceding resolutions of this series. The annual reports should, in the opinion of the Government of India, follow, as far as possible, the arrangement which has been observed in those resolutions.

2. The Government of India last dealt with the subject of departmental reports in the 3rd paragraph of their Resolution No. 52, dated 14th September 1887, and do not require that any material departure should be made in future from the instructions which it conveyed and which had for their object the curtailment of annual reports. The paragraph referred to is quoted below for purposes of easy reference :—

Paragraph 3 of Resolution No. 52, dated 14th September 1887.

3. *Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.*—The annual publication in every Province of the Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in the form prescribed in Circular Resolution No. 54 A., dated the 28th April 1884, is, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, essential for the purpose of indicating the progress which may be annually made by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in connection with the measures adopted in pursuance of the recommendation of the Famine Commissioners in each portion of the Empire. The report consists of two main divisions—Land Records and Agriculture—and is designed to show the executive work of the Department, not to comprise discussions on administrative measures, or to contain any description or summary of the economic or agricultural circumstances of the season. The Local Government may, however, require information of this kind to be submitted by the Department to the Chief Revenue authorities of the Province, for utilization in preparing the Land Revenue Administration Report, and may prefer that for that purpose it should be included in the land record section of the Departmental Report, rather than be submitted by independent communication. There will be no objection to this course. But there seems to be no reason why statistical statements concerning crops, irrigation, tenures, etc., should find a place in the Report of the Department as well as in the Annual Land Revenue Administration Report, to which latter they should, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be confined. The Agricultural section of the Departmental report should be restricted to an account of the executive operations of the Departmental officers, and to a brief description of, or reference to, any results of special interest which may have been obtained during the preceding twelve months, whether in farms, gardens, Government estates, or otherwise, but should avoid lengthy discussions on agricultural subjects and need not contain any detailed examination of the working of gardens, farms, or other agricultural institutions, which should be dealt with in the Department by orders on the annual reports. In accordance with the above remarks, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that no other review of the Annual Report of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture than that which may be included in the review by the Local Government of the Land Revenue Administration Report is necessary; and that it will suffice if a copy of the Report, together with any orders which may be passed thereon, is submitted for the information of the Government of India.

3. The question which remains for consideration is the arrangement which should be followed in framing an account of the executive operations of the Department. In Circular No. 54 A., dated 28th April 1884, headings had been prescribed which were based upon the agricultural programme embodied in the Resolution of 1881 dealing with the duties of agricultural departments. These will hereafter be replaced by headings corresponding with the subjects dealt with in the Resolutions which are now issued in supersession of the Resolution of 1881.

4. The first Resolution of the new series is prefatory and requires no notice in the annual report. But it will be desirable that the annual report should commence with a prefatory chapter in which will be recorded among other matters a brief notice, any changes which may have occurred in the personnel of the Department, and a short description of the tours taken by the Director and of their [illegible]

5. The second Resolution deals with the measures taken to improve land record establishments. The work of the department in connection with land records is in most provinces described in a separate report which is incorporated with the land revenue administration report of the year. The Government of India have no wish to interfere with this procedure which is doubtless the most convenient to all branches of the administration concerned. But they desire that the annual report of the department should contain a brief notice of the progress made in efficiency and knowledge of survey the land record establishments; of any new measures which have been taken during the year to improve the standard of the land record officers; of the extent to which promotion has been granted to the higher revenue service; and of any other circumstances of a general character which may indicate that the gradual improvement of the land record staff is held in view.

6. The third Resolution deals with the utilization of the land records. Under this head should be described the general working of the system prescribed for the maintenance and inspection of circle note books; it should be explained whether as a rule they are punctually maintained and intelligently examined by district officials, and some general indication should also be given of the use made of the land record staff to supply information on agricultural questions under enquiry in accordance with the instructions of Resolution V or otherwise.

7. The fourth Resolution deals with the scheme of scientific enquiry carried out by imperial departments. Under this head the report should state to what extent during the course of the year the provincial department has lent its co-operation to, or made use of, any one of the imperial departments named in the Resolution, and should describe any work done in the province, whether with or without the aid and advice of the imperial officers, in any of the fields of scientific enquiry to which the Resolution refers. The progress made in Civil Veterinary work should, in accordance with the instructions of paragraph 13 of May the Resolution marginally quoted, be especially described under the various heads detailed in that Resolution.

8. The fifth Resolution refers to positive agricultural experiment and improvement. As stated in the orders of 1884 already quoted in the second paragraph, it is not desirable that the annual report should enter into any lengthy discussions on agricultural subjects or describe the working of the farms. The separate reports on the farms themselves, which are submitted to the local Government as well as the notes on any interesting experiment or improvement which the Department is required to communicate to the editor of the agricultural ledger will supply detailed information to all who may require it. The annual report is only intended to indicate the general character of the programme which the Department is carrying out. The section of it which deals with the subjects of the fifth Resolution should therefore open with a conspectus of the farms which are under the control of the Department and of the staff by which they are managed; it should indicate the system, if any, which is adopted for carrying experiments into estates under Government or private management, and for obtaining the co-operation of native landowners. It should then give a brief description of or reference to any results of special and material interest which have been obtained on farms or estates during the preceding twelve months. It should next explain what particular agricultural defects have been made the subject of special investigation during the year, and if a report on the results of such investigation has been already published in the agricultural ledger, should refer to the number and date of the journal in which it has appeared, such reference obviating the necessity of giving any special account of it in the annual report. Finally, it may include a record of any interesting facts which have been otherwise brought to light during the year in connection with agricultural enquiry and improvement, although in these cases also a reference to the agricultural ledger ought to prevent the necessity of anything more than a brief allusion to them.

9. The sixth Resolution deals with agricultural education. Under this head should be included a statement by the Director for the information of the local Government how far the educational system of the province is found to meet the requirements necessary for the instruction of boys or students designed

and to what extent that system is or should in his opinion be supplemented by special departmental arrangements and educational classes.

In dealing with agricultural education he should, as far as possible, follow the arrangement adopted in the resolution on that subject and bring his remarks under the various heads there given.

10. The seventh Resolution deals with the publication of information, facts and statistics. Under this head the following points should be noticed in the annual report:—

(1) The extent to which information has been obtained from the district circle note books of the occurrence and cause of serious agricultural deterioration. This may be illustrated by a record of the number of communications received.

(2) The system maintained for ledgering useful facts and information from district and settlement reports, from the reports of the scientific departments or from similar sources of information, and the general progress which has been made or the difficulties which are found in the ledger work.

(3) The publication, or measures, if any, taken for the preparation of a statistical atlas, or of any other special works designed either to illustrate the agricultural or economic conditions of the province, or of any part of it, or to indicate the position and needs of any agricultural or commercial industry.

(4) The number of papers communicated by or through the agency of the Department to the Agricultural Ledger. A list of these should be given in an appendix to the Report.

(5) The number of papers received from or communicated to other provincial departments.

11. In conclusion, it is left to the discretion of the Director, under such instructions as he may receive from the local Government, to bring forward any matter of interest which has been brought to his notice during the year and which bears upon the work of his department.

12. Under the instructions of this Resolution the headings of the chapters of the Director's report will be—

I. Prefatory.
II. Land Records Establishments.
III. Utilization of land records.
IV. Scientific and national enquiry under imperial control.
V. Scientific and local enquiry under provincial direction.
VI. Agricultural education.
VII. Publication of agricultural information.
VIII. Final.

The Government of Madras.
" " Bombay
" " Bengal
" " North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " Punjab.
The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " " Burma.
" " " Assam.
" " " Ajmere.
" " " Coorg.
The President, Hyderabad.
" Inspector General of Forests.
" " " Civil Veterinary Department.
The Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India
The Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and that the Resolutions be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to Sir E. Buck, lately Secretary to the Government of India on special duty.

(True extract.)

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 13th March 1897.	1st November 1896 to 13th March 1897
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports	331,109	3,725,183
	Exports	Not received	2,482,758 (to preceding week.)
RANGOON	Imports	4,395	197,376
	Exports	1,511,331	16,743,053
		−1,506,936	−13,551,277
MADRAS	Imports	44,100	295,500
	Exports	7,100	105,000
		+37,000	+190,500
BOMBAY	Imports	374,600	3,884,400
	Exports	127,400	2,134,600
		+247,200	+1,749,800
KARACHI	Imports	18,800	845,000
	Exports	69,400	5,375,400
		−47,600	−4,490,400
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 13th March 1897.
PATNA	Imports	28,600	192,000
	Exports	29,700	168,100
		−1,100	+23,900
GAYA	Imports	5,700	22,100
	Exports	4,700	84,700
		+1,000	−62,600
SHAHABAD	Imports	12,800	59,500
	Exports	9,500	34,000
		+3,300	+25,500
SÁRAN	Imports	38,000	242,200
	Exports	1,000	53,100
		+37,000	+189,100
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports	10,100	100,300
	Exports	1,900	37,300
		+8,200	+63,000
MUZAFFARPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	13,900	59,500
	Exports	1,800	2,000
		+12,000	+57,500
DARBHANGA („)	Imports	10,300	78,700
	Exports	1,100	51,300
		+9,200	+27,400
Bhagalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,500	20,000
	Exports	23,100	451,200
		−20,600	−431,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 13th March 1897.	30th January to 13th March 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Bhagalpur Division—*contd.*			
Bhágalpur	Imports	10,276	32,728
	Exports	34,225	402,548
		−23,949	−369,820
Purnea	Imports	5,300	19,039
	Exports	7,600	26,952
		−2,300	−7,913
Malda	Imports	...	...
	Exports	...	700
		...	−700
Santhal Parganas *(incomplete)*	Imports	3,800	23,800
	Exports	20,500	206,700
		−16,700	−182,900
Rajshahi Division—			
Rajshahi	Imports	12,000	137,800
	Exports	4,700	17,200
		+8,200	+120,600
Dinajpur *(incomplete)*	Imports	100	800
	Exports	14,300	165,200
		−14,200	−164,400
Jalpaiguri	Imports	11,900	62,900
	Exports	...	1,061
		+11,900	+61,839
Darjeeling	Imports	7,600	34,100
	Exports	100	1,900
		+7,500	+33,100
Rangpur	Imports	500	6,100
	Exports	800	17,600
		−300	−11,500
Bogra	Imports	200	700
	Exports	16,100	113,300
		−15,900	−112,600
Pabna *(incomplete)*	Imports	9,500	95,200
	Exports	300	9,500
		+9,200	+85,700
Dacca Division—			
Dacca *(incomplete)*	Imports	400	2,200
	Exports	1,700	5,700
		−1,300	−3,500
Narainganj	Imports	...	20,000
	Exports	...	149,000
		...	−129,000
Mymensingh *(preceding week)*	Imports	1,147	65,146
	Exports	10	2,230
		+1,137	+62,916
Faridpur	Imports	3,400	21,800
	Exports	2,400	11,100
		+1,000	+10,700
Backergunj	Imports	*Nil*	*Nil*
	Exports	300	12,200
		−300	−12,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 13th March 1897.	30th January to 13th March 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	300	4,300
	Exports	2,400	14,000
		−2,100	−9,700
NOAKHALI	Imports	...	100
	Exports	...	1,700
		...	−1,600
CHITTAGONG	Imports	24,500	100,300
	Exports	...	35,500
		+24,500	+64,800
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	6,600	31,800
	Exports	69,700	437,500
		−63,100	−405,700
BIRBHUM	Imports	1,100	6,100
	Exports	40,700	898,900
		−39,600	−892,800
HOOGHLY (*incomplete*)	Imports	4,400	21,400
	Exports	800	6,700
		+3,600	+14,700
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	800	12,300
	Exports	100	13,400
		+700	−1,100
NADIA	Imports	13,800	195,300
	Exports	66,600	269,000
		−52,800	−73,700
MURSHIDABAD	Imports	100	4,600
	Exports	21,100	102,500
		−21,000	−97,900
JESSORE	Imports	14,100	73,500
	Exports	3,600	35,900
		+10,500	+37,600
KHULNA	Imports	...	...
	Exports	2,400	12,800
		−2,400	−12,800
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH	Imports	8,600	51,400
	Exports	100	800
		+8,500	+50,600
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		...	+500
MÁNBHUM (*preceding week*)	Imports	14,200	34,000
	Exports	100	1,000
		+14,100	+33,000
SINGHBHUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	200	1,500
	Exports	3,000	15,500
		−2,800	−14,000
RANCHI	Imports	...	196
	Exports	...	642
		...	−446

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 13th March 1897.	30th January to 13th March 1897.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports	...	...
	Exports	3,000	84,500
		−3,000	−84,500
BALASORE	Imports	600	4,400
	Exports	93,500	314,800
		−92,900	−310,400
PURI	Imports	183	423
	Exports	684	1,831
		−501	−1,408
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports	11,859	96,496
	Exports	1,651	20,602
		+10,208	+75,894
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	8,400	127,600
	Exports	300	12,200
		+8,100	+115,400
MEERUT	Imports	20,800	154,400
	Exports	1,500	11,400
		+19,300	+142,600
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	3,700	14,200
	Exports	2,800	27,100
		+900	−12,900
ALIGARH	Imports	8,000	41,100
	Exports	2,500	25,400
		+5,500	+15,700
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	19,118	33,220
	Exports	...	...
		+19,118	+33,220
AGRA	Imports	26,200	128,600
	Exports	5,000	65,000
		+21,200	+63,600
FARUKHABAD	Imports	5,800	56,300
	Exports	...	200
		+5,800	+56,100
MAINPURI	Imports	4,100	14,000
	Exports	...	300
		+4,100	+13,700
ETÁWAH	Imports	3,100	25,100
	Exports	...	4,000
		+3,100	+21,100
ETAH (*incomplete*)	Imports	...	9,900
	Exports	100	7,000
		−100	+2,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 13th March 1897.	30th January to 13th March 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*contd.*			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (*incomplete*)	Imports	7,800	71,400
	Exports	1,100	2,500
		+6,700	+68,900
Moradabad	Imports	11,500	122,000
	Exports	7,800	32,400
		+3,700	+89,600
Shahjahánpur	Imports	19,355	49,570
	Exports	6,395	7,593
		+12,960	+41,977
Budaun	Imports	.....	2,100
	Exports	500	1,000
		—500	+1,100
Pilibít	Imports	4,900	38,200
	Exports	400	1,600
		+4,500	+36,600
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	111,800	442,800
	Exports	8,000	64,000
		+103,800	+378,800
Fatehpur	Imports	7,600	42,500
	Exports	200	809
		+7,400	+41,691
Bánda	Imports	23,100	78,800
	Exports	300	1,000
		+22,800	+77,800
Hamírpur	Imports	2,600	18,000
	Exports	100	500
		+2,500	+17,500
Allahabad	Imports	34,600	524,900
	Exports	3,100	6,000
		+31,500	+518,900
Jhánsi	Imports	6,600	46,800
	Exports	700	4,300
		+5,900	+42,500
Jalaun	Imports	2,700	17,800
	Exports	*Nil*	500
		+2,700	+17,300
Benares Division—			
Benares	Imports	18,300	111,200
	Exports	3,600	10,500
		+14,700	+100,700
Mirzapur	Imports	115	22,115
	Exports	3	2,303
		+112	+19,812
Jaunpur	Imports	8,100	78,500
	Exports	1,000	2,800
		+7,100	+75,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 13th March 1897.	30th January to 13th March 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*contd.*			
Benares Division—*concld.*			
Ghazipur	Imports	5,800	39,200
	Exports	5,500	11,100
		+300	+28,100
Gorakhpur Division—			
Basti	Imports	.....	17,800
	Exports	2,500	13,700
		—2,500	+4,100
Gorakhpur	Imports	6,100	10,100
	Exports	3,300	6 000
		+2,800	+4,100
Kumaun Division—			
Garhwál (*preceding week*)	Imports	100	500
	Exports	*Nil*	...
		+100	+500
Naini Tal	Imports	2,000	3,000
	Exports	3,300	4,100
		—1,300	—1,100
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
Lucknow	Imports	28,700	116,100
	Exports	1,900	5,900
		+26,800	+110,200
Unao	Imports	300	52,000
	Exports	*Nil*	...
		+300	+52,000
Rae-Bareli	Imports	18,300	140,300
	Exports	400	2,400
		+17,900	+137,900
Sitapur	Imports	1,700	5,000
	Exports	3,400	14,100
		—1,700	—9,100
Kheri	Imports	400	6,100
	Exports	5,200	35,100
		—4,800	—29,000
Hardoi	Imports	20,200	101,900
	Exports	1,700	4,000
		+18,500	+97,900
Fyzabad Division—			
Fyzabad	Imports	7,300	88,100
	Exports	16,200	25,700
		—8,900	+62,400
Gonda	Imports	8,100	70,000
	Exports	600	11,800
		+7,500	+58,200
Bahraich	Imports	2,200	3,400
	Exports	600	11,300
		+1,600	—7,900
Barabanki	Imports	15,500	29,800
	Exports	19,700	27,100
		—4,200	+2,700
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	13,400	28,900
	Exports	6,100	21,600
		+7,300	+7,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 13th March 1897.	30th January to 13th March 1897.
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
Hissar	Imports	27,800	185,000
	Exports	1,000	6,500
		+26,800	+178,500
Rohtak	Imports	300	2,300
	Exports	*Nil*	2,800
		+300	−500
Gurgáon	Imports	5,400	39,600
	Exports	800	20,800
		+4,600	+18,800
Delhi	Imports	25,600	248,900
	Exports	7,900	47,200
		+17,700	+201,700
Karnál	Imports	1,600	28,500
	Exports	100	4,100
		+1,500	+24,400
Ambala	Imports	9,800	126,300
	Exports	800	19,800
		+9,000	+106,500
Simla	Imports	3,000	11,600
	Exports	...	200
		+3,000	+11,400
Jalandhar Division—			
Jalandhar	Imports	1,300	7,900
	Exports	22,700	100,400
		−21,400	−92,500
Ludhiana	Imports	1,600	31,200
	Exports	34,300	198,900
		−32,700	−167,700
Ferozpur	Imports	11,100	47,900
	Exports	44,100	215,800
		−33,000	−167,900
Lahore Division—			
Multan	Imports	11,300	60,000
	Exports	4,800	26,400
		+6,500	+33,600
Jhang	Imports	700	5,300
	Exports	100	1,200
		+600	+4,100
Montgomery	Imports	8,800	45,600
	Exports	500	4,400
		+8,300	+41,200
Lahore	Imports	31,120	151,781
	Exports	499	19,374
		+30,621	+132,407
Amritsar	Imports	20,500	60,900
	Exports	5,500	56,000
		+15,000	+4,900
Gurdáspur	Imports	7,400	14,100
	Exports	6,100	52,918
		+1,300	−38,818

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 13th March 1897.	30th January to 13th March 1897.
PANJAB—*concld.*			
Ráwal Pindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports	6,300	15,400
	Exports	2,700	26,700
		+3,600	−11,300
GUJRÁT	Imports	13,100	63,300
	Exports	*Nil*	2,000
		+13,100	+61,300
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports	16,400	38,100
	Exports	1,700	19,000
		+14,700	+19,100
SHAHPUR	Imports	5,300	20,400
	Exports	700	3,500
		+4,600	+16,900
JHELAM	Imports	10,487	89,426
	Exports	921	4,381
		+9,566	+85,045
RÁWALPINDI	Imports	16,900	143,051
	Exports	4,600	17,800
		+12,300	+125,251
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports	10,100	53,400
	Exports	7,400	83,600
		+2,700	−30,200
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports	200	500
	Exports	6,900	27,200
		−6,700	−26,700
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports	400	4,000
	Exports	8,000	38,400
		−7,600	−34,400
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports	300	3,416
	Exports	3,600	21,900
		−3,300	−18,484
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports	5,900	58,100
	Exports	6,800	24,600
		−900	+33,500
KAIRA	Imports	9,100	34,500
	Exports	5,900	37,200
		+3,200	−2,700
PANCH MAHÁLS	Imports	750	3,406
	Exports	37,748	175,191
		−36,998	−171,785

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 13th March 1897.	30th January to 13th March 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd.*			
BROACH	Imports	7,100	55,000
	Exports	3,800	53,000
		+3,300	+2,000
SURAT	Imports	11,600	93,400
	Exports	2,600	34,600
		+9,000	+58,800
BHAVNAGAR (*preceding week*)	Imports	15,766	70,874
	Exports	22	761
		+15,744	+70,113
Deccan—			
KHANDESH	Imports	30,500	109,800
	Exports	100	400
		+30,400	+109,400
NASIK	Imports	18,400	63,400
	Exports	4,000	15,600
		+14,400	+47,800
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	8,100	31,300
	Exports	4,100	13,300
		+4,000	+18,000
POONA	Imports	46,800	118,621
	Exports	300	2,000
		+46,500	+116,621
SHOLAPUR	Imports	9,900	20,000
	Exports	3,500	20,700
		+6,400	—700
SATARA (*preceding*	Imports	11,776	33,723
	Exports	711	2,514
		+11,065	+31,209
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM	Imports	10,500	49,000
	Exports	3,900	119,100
		+6,600	—70,100
BIJÁPUR	Imports	13,500	66,200
	Exports	1,100	2,600
		+12,400	+63,600
DHARWAR	Imports	3,900	13,433
	Exports	22,800	59,221
		—18,900	—45,788
TANNA	Imports	1,100	11,900
	Exports	2,700	77,400
		—1,600	—65,500
KOLÁBA (*preceding week*)	Imports	6,012	32,012
	Exports	22,160	48,360
		—16,148	—16,348
KOLHAPUR	Imports	13,343	92,675
	Exports	3,671	22,110
		+9,672	+70,565
KANARA	Imports	200	4,500
	Exports	200	37,100
		...	—32,600
RATNAGIRI (*preceding week*)	Imports	48,400	48,400
	Exports	1,600	1,600
		+46,800	+46,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 13th March 1897.	30th January to 13th March 1897.
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
Shikárpur	Imports	4,442	21,435
	Exports	62,451	377,187
		−58,009	−355,752
Thar-Párkar	Imports	10,000	40,000
	Exports	11,900	56,600
		−1,900	−16,600
Upper Sind Frontier	Imports	1,100	3,800
	Exports	14,600	68,900
		−13,500	−65,100
Hyderabad	Imports	...	20,700
	Exports	...	17,500
		...	+3,200
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
Saugor	Imports	2,300	4,100
	Exports	2,300	12,800
		...	−8,700
Jubbulpore	Imports	8,900	65,000
	Exports	22,000	58,800
		−13,100	+6,200
Nerbudda Division—			
Narsinghpur	Imports	2,000	9,000
	Exports	9,900	33,200
		−7,900	−24,200
Hoshangabad (*incomplete*)	Imports	3,700	13,300
	Exports	4,200	17,700
		−500	−4,400
Nimar	Imports	11,600	38,200
	Exports	3,800	13,200
		+7,800	+25,000
Nágpur Division—			
Wardha	Imports	10,800	23,100
	Exports	1,400	4,900
		+9,400	+18,200
Nágpur	Imports	22,300	99,800
	Exports	5,000	27,700
		+17,300	+72,100
Chánda	Imports	900	7,200
	Exports	4,100	17,800
		−3,200	−10,600
Bhandára	Imports	8,200	24,100
	Exports	7,800	15,200
		+400	+8,900
Chhattisgarh Division—			
Raipur	Imports	400	500
	Exports	37,800	195,700
		−37,400	−195,200
Bilaspur	Imports	6,400	24,159
	Exports	5,200	24,398
		+1,200	−239
Sambalpur	Imports	600	2,100
	Exports	22,600	172,400
		−22,000	−170,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 13th March 1897.	30th January to 13th March 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	14,300	46,200
	Exports	500	1,000
		+13,800	+45,200
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	8,900	27,200
	Exports	2,200	4,200
		+6,700	+23,000
BULDÁNA	Imports	2,400	7,700
	Exports	700	1,000
		+1,700	+6,700
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	800	12,200
	Exports	5,600	27,600
		−4,800	−15,400
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	10,500	84,900
	Exports	1,900	7,900
		+8,600	+77,000
GODÁVARI	Imports	7,300	10,500
	Exports	50,200	139,700
		−42,900	−129,200
KISTNA	Imports	2,100	4,200
	Exports	46,300	136,000
		−44,200	−131,800
NELLORE	Imports	30	17,230
	Exports	3,400	21,600
		−3,370	−4,370
KARNÚL	Imports	4,000	20,500
	Exports	300	2,000
		+3,700	+18,500
BELLARY	Imports	11,000	40,300
	Exports	800	14,400
		+10,200	+25,900
ANANTAPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	3,000	11,100
	Exports	2,100	7,300
		+900	+3,800
CUDDAPAH	Imports	6,400	34,400
	Exports	3,900	18,200
		+2,500	+16,200
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	8,200	56,600
	Exports	14,600	74,700
		−6,400	−18,100
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	1,200	5,400
	Exports	9,400	28,800
		−8,200	−23,400
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	2,200	12,900
	Exports	36,200	130,200
		−34,000	−117,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 13th March 1897.	30th January to 13th March 1897.
MADRAS—*contd.*			
SALEM (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,600	5,800
	Exports	2,400	42,800
		+200	−37,000
COIMBATORE	Imports	13,700	53,000
	Exports	32 400	137,000
		−18,700	−84,000
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	2,673	8,586
	Exports	9,855	35,639
		−7,182	−27,053
TANJORE	Imports	8,200	23,800
	Exports	105,300	460,000
		−97,100	−436,200
MADURA	Imports	3,200	16,200
	Exports	19,800	71,700
		−16,600	−55,500
TINNEVELLY	Imports	23,400	104,900
	Exports	25,300	131,900
		−1,900	−27,000
MALABAR	Imports	55,100	273,800
	Exports	19,100	64,700
		+36,000	+209,100
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	7,200	73,820
	Exports	54,900	259,490
		−47,700	−185,670

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 6th, 1897.

During the week under review pressure has been exceedingly unsteady throughout the Indian area, and the barometric changes from day to day, more particularly in North-West India and Baluchistan, have been very large. These rapid changes of pressure have been accompanied with strong, squally, winds over a large part of the country, and duststorms were reported at several stations, but there has been a remarkable absence of rain throughout the week, the only recorded falls of any importance having been some showers, varying between half an inch and three inches which fell at a few places in Bengal and Assam on the morning of the 6th at which time strong south-westerly winds were blowing at the head of the Bay. The mean temperature was lower than usual over the greater part of the country on the first two days, but after the 1st March, the abnormal deficiency gradually disappeared and at the close of the week the heat was very generally excessive.

Daily Summary—*Sunday, 28th February.*—The pressure changes were unimportant except in Baluchistan and the Indus Valley where the barometer had fallen rapidly and a shallow depression had appeared. Readings were highest over Rajputana. The winds were cyclonic, and strong in places, over North-West India, but were fairly normal elsewhere. The heat was excessive over Burma and the east, south and centre of the Peninsula, but was less than usual elsewhere—more particularly over Rajputana and the Gangetic Plain. Maximum temperatures exceeding 100° were reported from the stations in the Madras Deccan, of which the highest was 105°·2 at Cuddapah. No rain had been received at any of the reporting stations.

Monday, 1st March.—The shallow depression, noticed over Sind on the previous day, had moved north-north-eastward and lay over the Southern Punjab. Within the depression area the barometer was falling slightly, but in all other places a recovery was in progress, which in Baluchistan and Upper Sind had been rapid. Cyclonic winds, moderate to fresh in force, were reported near the depression, but elsewhere the wind directions were variable. The mean temperature had decreased over Burma and Madras, and the areas of excessive heat were less marked than on the preceding day. At the same time temperature had increased elsewhere, and the relative coolness over Rajputana and the Gangetic Plain was disappearing. The highest maximum reported was 102°·7 at Cuddapah. The weather was fine and dry everywhere.

Tuesday, 2nd March.—The depression noticed over the Punjab on the 1st had filled up; the barometer had risen almost everywhere—very rapidly in the north-west—and a large high pressure area had been developed over North-West India. Out from this area strong winds were blowing in all directions, and the air had become rapidly drier over Baluchistan, Sind and Gujarat. The variations of the mean temperature from the normal were smaller and more irregular than of late, though the highest temperatures and the greatest abnormal excess continued to be reported from the interior of the Peninsula. The highest maximum reported was 102°·7 at Kurnool, a light shower of rain had been received at Khushab and Sialkot.

Wednesday, 3rd March.—The barometer was falling almost everywhere—most so in the north of the Punjab. The high pressure area in the north-west was, however, still shown, and the winds still exhibited a general outflow from this area. The mean temperature had fallen quickly over Sind and Rajputana, and was lower than usual in that area, but elsewhere the heat was excessive and Kurnool reported a maximum of 101°·2. The air had become drier and there was no rainfall throughout India.

Thursday, 4th March.—The barometer was still falling everywhere. Readings were lowest along the foot of the Himalayas and high along the Sind and Kathiawar coasts and over Tenasserim, the high pressure area over North-West India having disappeared. Westerly winds were blowing down the Gangetic Valley and northerly winds along the West coast, but elsewhere the directions were variable and at the head of the Bay apparently indicated cyclonic movements. The force was fresh to strong in parts of North-West India. The mean temperature exceeded the normal very generally, but the variations were on the whole small. The highest maximum recorded was 102°·7 at Kurnool. Snow had fallen slightly in Kashmir, but there was no rain over India.

Friday, 5th March.—The barometer had risen over North-West and North-East India and fallen elsewhere. Readings were lowest over Bihar and were high over North-West India, the west and south of the Peninsula and Burma. The winds were northerly and north-westerly over Western and southerly and south-easterly over Eastern India, while the force was light or moderate except in Southern Rajputana, North Bombay and the north of the Bay, where the wind blew freshly. The mean temperature was very generally excessive—most so in Central India. At the Deccan stations the maxima continued to vary between 103° and 104°. Thunderstorms had given light local showers of hail and rain to Silchar, Dehra Dun, Ranikhet, Chakrata, Mussooree, Simla and Srinagar.

Saturday, 6th March.—The barometer had recovered over the greater part of India, but a fresh and rapid barometric fall was approaching through Baluchistan. A shoulder of relatively high pressure existed over North Bombay, Rajputana and the central parts of the country, while slight low pressure areas were shown over the Indus Valley, on the one hand, and over Bengal on the other. The winds were generally little changed, but at the head of the Bay a strong south-westerly to southerly wind was blowing. The heat was less than usual at several central stations and at some places in Lower Burma, but elsewhere it was excessive. The highest maximum reported was 105°·7 at Cuddapah. Scattered showers were reported at some north-eastern stations, of which the most important were 1·61″ at Bogra, 1·00″ at Mymensingh and 0·57″ at Silchar.

Temperature.—The week was marked by a gradual increase of temperature both absolutely and relatively to the normal. Thus on the 28th of February and 1st of March the heat was excessive only in Burma and Madras, and the mean temperature of the whole country was 2°·1 and 1°·1 respectively below the normal, but on the 2nd, the Punjab was the only province which exhibited any deficiency, and from that day onward to the close of the week, the mean temperature was (except in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India on the 3rd) in excess practically in all parts of the country. The following table gives variation data, for temperature for the week :—

Provinces.	Feby. 1897	March 1897						Mean variation of week.
	28th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
Burma	+1·4	+0·5	+1·1	+1·0	+1·2	+1·6	+1·1	+1·1
Bengal and Assam	−1·9	−1·0	+0·7	+2·3	+1·5	+2·9	+4·0	+1·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−5·4	−3·5	+1·0	+2·3	+1·9	+3·2	+1·2	+0·1
Punjab	−2·9	−0·3	−0·6	+1·4	+1·5	+1·5	+1·5	+0·3
Bombay	−2·1	−1·2	+0·8	+1·9	+1·7	+2·0	+1·1	+0·6
Central Provinces and Berar	−2·2	−1·7	+1·6	+1·0	−0·8	+3·1	+0·2	+0·2
Central India and Gujarat	−5·3	−3·0	+0·5	−2·0	+1·1	+4·6	+0·1	−0·6
Sind and Rajputana	−4·4	−2·2	+0·5	−4·8	+1·3	+1·9	−0·4	−1·2
Madras	+3·8	+2·5	+1·2	+0·7	+1·3	+2·3	+3·5	+2·2
Mean for whole of India	−2·1	−1·1	+0·8	+0·4	+1·2	+2·6	+1·4	+0·4

In the Deccan and Berar maximum temperatures, exceeding 100°, were recorded on each day, but during the week under review, readings exceeding 100°, were not recorded outside this area.

Rainfall:—As stated above the rainfall of the week under review was light and restricted to parts of North-East and of North-West India. In the north-west the fall of rain occurred as scattered showers on different days during the week, and was due to the effect of duststorms and thunderstorms accompanying the rapid changes of pressure noticed above. In most cases these falls of rain were light and unimportant and the divisional averages in no case equalled one-tenth of an inch, but local falls of 0·50″ were reported from Nathana (Ferozepore); of 0·39″ at Naushahra (Shahpur); of 0·27″ at Chakwal (Jhelum), and of 0 23″ at Daska (Sialkot). These were the heaviest showers in this area.

The rainfall in the Bengal-Assam area occurred almost wholly on the evening of the 5th or morning of the 6th, and was probably connected with the strong, humid south-westerly winds which blew from the head of the Bay into East and Central Bengal and against the Assam Hills. The amounts in this area were much larger than those reported within the rainfall area in the north-west. In the two divisions of Assam (Hills) and East Bengal the average rainfall for the division was about ½″, while in Assam (Surma) it was as much as ¾″. In the three remaining districts which received rain the average was small and unimportant. The largest local falls in this area were:—3·92″ at Brahmanbaria (Tippera); 1·18″ at Dacca; 1·20″ at Kishorganj (Mymensingh); 1·30″ at Sylhet; 1·10″ at Nemotha (Cachar) · and 1·61″ at Bogra. These amounts of rainfall are in no way exceptional at this season when damp south-westerly winds are ordinarily setting in at the head of the Bay and occasioning local storms over North-East India, and, except in East Bengal, where there is a trifling excess of rain, the amounts received in this area are less than usual. In the other rainfall area in the north-west the rainfall has also been lighter than usual, while in all other parts of the country there has been no rain.

At the end of February the ordinary cold weather rainfall over North-West India usually ceases and with the present return a fresh rainfall period commences, *viz.*, that which includes the spring storms when most of the rain which falls, occurs during thunderstorms and northwesters.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending March 6th, 1897.			Rainfall data from February 28th to March 6th, 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Feb. 28th to Mar. 6th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4. Upper do.	0	?	?	0	?	?
	5. Arakan	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·53	0·50	+ 0·03	0·53	0·50	+ 6
	7. Assam (Surma)	0·75	1·03	—0·28	0·75	1·03	— 27
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	0·40	0·50	—0·10	0·40	0·50	— 18
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·01	0·41	—0·40	0·01	0·41	— 98
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·46	—0·46	0	0·46	— 100
	11. Central do.	0·15	0·15	0	0·15	0·15	0
	12. North do.	0·04	0·09	—0·05	0·04	0·09	— 56
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·12	— 100
	14. Orissa	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·17	— 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·13	— 100
	16. Bihar (South)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	17. Do. (North)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	— 100
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	20. Do. (North)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	— 100
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·11	— 100
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	0·02	0·53	—0·51	0·02	0·53	— 96
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0·01	0·08	—0·07	0·01	0·08	— 88
	27. Do. (South)	0·05	0·07	—0·02	0·05	0·07	— 29
	28. Do. (Central)	0·06	0·17	—0·11	0·06	0·17	— 65
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·02	0·19	—0·17	0·02	0·19	— 90
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·08	0·07	+0·01	0·08	0·07	+ 14
	31. Do. (North)	0·01	0·34	—0·33	0·01	0·34	— 97
	32. Do. (West)	0·02	0·09	—0·07	0·02	0·09	— 78
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar Coast	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	34. Madras (South Central)	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	— 100
	35. Coorg	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·10	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	43. Central Provinces (Central)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	44. Central Provinces (East)	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	— 100
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	52(a) Do (do.) (a)	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·11	— 100
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	54. Madras (Central)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	55. East Coast (Central)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	56. Do. (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	57. Madras (South)	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·18	— 100

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Asstt. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 14th March 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 13th March.*—There was no rain except trivial showers in Madura, Tinnevelly and Malabar. The water-supplies are diminishing; cultivation, to some extent under wells and irrigation works have supply. The standing crops have withered or are withering in the Deccan, except under canals and wells; elsewhere they are fair. The harvest continues with fair outturn in the central, southern and west coast districts and middling to poor elsewhere. Pasture is scarce except in the southern districts; but fodder is available save in the Deccan and Vizagapatam districts. The condition of cattle is good except in the Deccan, where they are getting emaciated from want of food and water. Prices are slightly easier in parts of the Circars and Deccan, but show a tendency to rise elsewhere. The numbers on relief are:—relief workers: 15,757 men, 33,109 women, 14,262 children; total 63,128 in the Deccan. Kitchen inmates (dependants).—77 men, 222 women, 3,504 children; total 3,803 in the Deccan. Others.—107 men, 146 women, 322 children, total 575 in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Ganjam; otherwise gratuitously relieved:—8 men, 2 women, 8 children; total 18 in Ganjam. Weavers.—5,489 men and 4,466 women relieved at their own trade in Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah, making total workers 73,083 in the Deccan, and gratuitously relieved 4,396 in the Deccan and Ganjam; total number relieved 77,479. Prices by which wages regulated are:—Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah 13½; Anantapur 14 seers per rupee.

Bombay.—*For week ending 16th March.*—The standing crops have been damaged by drought in four talukas of Karachi; by locusts in two of Karachi and one of Hyderabad; by frost in Shikarpur and five talukas of Hyderabad, by winds in parts of Shikarpur and the Upper Sind Frontier; by blight in two talukas of Ahmednagar; otherwise they are thriving in Sind and Gujarat; but indifferent elsewhere. The autumn harvesting is completed except in Karachi and Khandesh. The harvesting of the late crops is in progress in parts of Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, Konkan, Kathiawar, Wadhwan and Baroda. Preparations for the next season have commenced in parts of ten districts. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Shikarpur and parts of Karachi. The grain-supply is generally sufficient in affected districts. Cotton-picking continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Dharwar and Baroda. The condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum, healthy elsewhere except in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Ratnagiri and Kanara. Prices are rising in parts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur; falling in parts of Ratnagiri, Sholapur and Bijapur; stationary in Surat and parts of Kolaba, Poona and Bijapur. Prices in affected districts are:—Dharwar 13; Belgaum 11; Bijapur 10½, Sholapur 9⅞; Ahmednagar 9⅔; Nasik 9½; Satara 9¼; Khandesh 8⅔; Kolaba 8⅓ seers per rupee. The average daily numbers on relief works including dependants are:—Bijapur 79,984; Sholapur 111,686; Ahmednagar 94,011; Poona 18,167; Nasik 36,017, Satara 29,193; Khandesh 32,669, Belgaum 6,143; total 407,870, of which 292,456 are relief workers and 115,414 dependants. Of relief workers, excluding Belgaum, details for which are not reported, 90,555 are men, 126,324 women, 70,313 children. The numbers on gratuitous relief are:—Bijapur 8,498, including 64 persons in one poor-house; Sholapur 6,545; Ahmednagar 2,320, including 44 persons in two poor-houses; Poona 4,611; Nasik 156; Satara 16; Belgaum 503; Dharwar 513; total 23,162, of which, excluding Belgaum, 12,146 are men, 6,227 women and 4,286 children. Total number relieved 431,032.

Bengal.—*For week ending 15th March.*—There were slight showers of rain in many districts during the week. The rain was accompanied by hail and storm in places in Bhagalpur and Palamau, where some damage to the standing crops is reported. Ploughing is going on, and sowing of early rice and jute has begun in North Bengal. More rain is required generally. Spring rice is doing well. The harvesting of the spring crops and the collection of opium are in progress. The opium has suffered from blight in Chapra and Hajipur. The prospects of the *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) crop in Chota Nagpur continue favourable except in Palamau, as previously reported. The pressing of sugarcane continues, and the plantation of cane has begun in some districts. The price of common rice shows slight rises in some districts and slight falls in others. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) $9\frac{3}{4}$ seers, Patna (common rice) $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Shahabad (common rice at Bhabua) $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 6 chittacks, Champaran (Indian-corn) $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Darbhanga (Indian-corn) $9\frac{3}{4}$ seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

The numbers on relief on Saturday, 13th March, were:—Nadia 12,396; Murshidabad 1,456; Khulna 3,914; Rajshahi 643; Pabna 191, Patna 273, Shahabad 17,863; Saran 33,119; Champaran 205,386, Muzaffarpur 48,090; Darbhanga 140,034; Bhagalpur 17,481; Hazaribagh 1,856; Palamau 4,304, Manbhum 5,017; Puri 3,499; total 497,082, against 454,305 in the previous week.

This total is distributed as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief workers	13,124	108,624	54,147	295,895
Dependants	1,502	1,102	12,631	14,795
Relieved in poor-houses	702	117	402	1,521
Otherwise relieved	36,000	88,483	52,654	178,127
Test-workers	4,454	1,546	744	6,744
Private relief—				
Relief works—				
Darbhanga Raj	13,716	4,084	1,571	19,971
Hatwa	1,760	1,579	1,189	4,528
Gratuitous relief—				
Darbhanga Raj	1,865	4,383	3,614	9,862
Hatwa	175	249	181	605
Manjha	97	17	11	125

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 17th March.* Save for a very light shower in Dehra Dun and a sprinkling in Fyzabad and Mirzapur, there was no rain during the week. Harvesting is in active progress except in the hill tracts and in the districts of the Meerut Division. Unirrigated and late sown crops have been somewhat damaged by high west winds in some districts. Opium is being collected in almost all districts where it has been sown. Sowing of cane continues in places. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 13th March, in 19 districts officially recognised as distressed, were as follows:—Agra 34,517, Etawah 17,572, Cawnpore 65,402, Fatehpur 30,544, Banda 228,702, Hamirpur 72,143, Allahabad 178,408, Jhansi 76,177, Jalaun 91,898, Mirzapur 63,544, Jaunpur 32,505, Gorakhpur 38,400, Azamgarh 9,506, Lucknow 87,675, Unao 47,240, Rae Bareli 58,421, Sitapur 37,763, Hardoi 111,430, Barabanki 8,140; total 1,290,172. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—employed on relief works 822,637; relieved as dependants 197,050; relieved in "poor-houses" 30,101; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 240,384; total 1,290,172. The numbers relieved in 18 districts which are under observation and not yet officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows:—relieved on test works 39,870; relieved in "poor-houses" 9,105; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 37,741; total 85,716, the grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 1,376,888. The decrease in numbers on relief is due partly to the employment of the

people in harvesting the crops and partly to reduction of the famine wage in consequence of easier prices. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is still somewhat scarce and dear in places. Prices are falling slightly. The price of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based varied from $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 12 seers per rupee in the districts officially recognised as distressed.

Punjab.—*For week ending 16th March*.—Rain averaging about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch has fallen in Mooltan; $\frac{1}{8}$ in Gujranwala; $\frac{1}{3}$ in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan; and $\frac{9}{10}$ in Rawalpindi. Rapeseed and barley are already being cut in Gurgaon. Sowings of the extra spring crops are in progress. Ploughing for the autumn crops is going on in some districts. Sowings of sugarcane have commenced in Rohtak, Gurgaon and Gujranwala. Cotton is also being sown in Gurgaon. Crops irrigated by canals and wells are generally in fair condition except those sown on brackish wells and late on canal lands in Rohtak. Crops on inundated lands and those dependent on rain are in poor condition and are suffering. Prospects are below average in Delhi. The recent rain has improved prospects of standing crops in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. More rain is urgently wanted in Jullunder, Sialkot, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan. The stocks of food-grain have been exhausted in Hissar, Delhi, Shahpur and parts of Gurgaon, where imports are meeting requirements; are declining in Rohtak, Jullunder and Ferozepore; are insufficient with the cultivators of Amritsar; average in Peshawar; and are getting low in Gujranwala, where importations are also brisk in these days. High dry westerly winds and early setting in of the hot weather have damaged the crops more or less in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Jullunder, Ferozepore, Sialkot and Gujranwala. The wind is still blowing in Karnal. Hail fell in parts of Peshawar, but did no damage. Cattle are generally in poor condition for insufficiency of fodder; they are dying of starvation in Hissar and Rohtak; but are said to be in good condition in Amritsar and Peshawar and average in Sialkot. Fodder is generally scarce; it is sufficient in Peshawar. The average number of relief workers and dependants, etc., was as follows:—relief worker 30,412 men, 35,469 women, 18,758 children; dependants:—1,082 men, 1,749 women, 19,429 children, relieved in poor-houses—604 men, 741 women, 498 children; otherwise relieved—2,830 men 3,577 women, 2,521 children, test workers:—148 men, 141 women, 108 children. Details not given for 2,841 persons otherwise relieved in Gujrat. The total number of workers, dependants, etc., in the Punjab was 126,968. Test-works seem to have been closed in Rawalpindi. Prices are generally high and are still rising in most districts; they are falling slightly in Amritsar and are stationary in some districts. Wheat is selling from 7 to 10 seers; gram $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$; great millet $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 11; bulrush millet 9 to $11\frac{1}{4}$ and maize $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is calculated are:—Rohtak gram 10 and barley 11 seers; Delhi bulrush millet $8\frac{1}{2}$; Karnal maize and gram $9\frac{1}{2}$; Ludhiana maize 11; Ferozepore gram and great millet $10\frac{3}{4}$. Lahore wheat 10, and Indian-corn $9\frac{1}{2}$, and Gujrat maize flour 9 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th March*.—The weather is generally clear, the days are hot and the nights cool. Harvesting of the spring crops still continues, but is nearly completed in most districts. Threshing is in progress. The mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) crop is good in Saugor; fair in Damoh, Chhindwara and Bhandara; but some damage has been caused by cloudy weather in Balaghat. Fodder and water are sufficient except in parts of Hoshangabad, Seoni, Wardha and Sambalpur. Prices fluctuate slightly; they are somewhat easier in Saugor; but there is a tendency to rise in Chanda, Nimar and Hoshangabad. The numbers on relief works and on gratuitous relief have increased in most districts, especially in Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Raipur. In Jubbulpore the decrease of relief workers is due to harvest operations. The numbers on relief works are:—Saugor 25,737; Damoh 18,633; Jubbulpore 47,361; Mandla 18,753, Seoni 6,000; Narsinghpur 21,443; Hoshangabad 35,713; Nimar 111; Betul 15,772; Chhindwara 6,541; Nagpur 2,670; Chanda 2,198; Bhandara 12,259; Balaghat 17,454; Raipur 31,649; Bilaspur 13,831. Total 276,125. The numbers receiving gratuitous relief are:—Saugor 15,411; Damoh 3,790; Jubbulpore 25,357; Mandla 5,232, Seoni 2,243; Narsinghpur 7,508; Hoshangabad 8,551; Nimar 159; Betul 2,936; Chhind-

wara 2,735; Nagpur 1,880; Chanda 408; Bhandara 2,422; Balaghat 5,471; Raipur 8,115; Bilaspur 7,267. Total 99,545. Details from 15 out of 16 districts are:—on relief works—94,377 men, 115,304 women; 65,444 children, with 1,000 unclassed; dependants:—1,030 men, 1,043 women, and 32,513 children, with 13,939 unclassed; poor-houses:—5,597 men; 5,585 women; and 7,500 children, otherwise relieved: 4,025 men, 6,214 women, and 6,068 children, with 14,419 unclassed. There were also 96,018 persons on railway and private works in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Chhindwara, Bhandara, Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur. Total number in receipt of relief 375,670. The prices of the staple food-grains on which the famine wages are based are:—Saugor, Seoni and Betul 9; Damoh, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Wardha and Bilaspur 10; Jubbulpore and Nagpur 11; Hoshangabad and Bhandara 9½, Chhindwara, Chanda and Raipur 10½, and Balaghat 8 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 13th March.*—In Lower Burma the dry weather paddy crops are ripening in Tavoy. In Upper Burma the transplanting of dry weather paddy is completed in some places and is progressing in others. Harvesting of the miscellaneous crops continues. The condition of the standing crops is generally good. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Thongwa and Amherst, considerably in Upper Chindwin, and risen slightly in Henzada, Myaungmya, Tavoy, Mandalay and Pakokku, elsewhere it is stationary. The numbers on relief works are:—Meiktila 1,879, Myingyan 7,732, and on gratuitous relief:—Meiktila 133, Myingyan 1,720, Yamethin 302. Total number in receipt of relief 11,835. The price of rice in the affected districts was:—Meiktila 8 seers 12 chittacks, Myingyan 10 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 16th March.*—Slight rain has fallen in almost all districts. More rain is wanted in Goalpara, Kamrup and Nowgong. The ploughing for early rice and pressing of sugarcane continue. Prices:—Common rice, Silchar 9, Sylhet, Gauhati and Tezpur 10, and Sibsagar 11 seers per rupee. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, Nowgong, Sibsagar and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and in parts of the Goalpara and Kamrup districts. Water is scanty in Nowgong, Sibsagar and parts of the Goalpara district.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 17th March*—MYSORE Prospects are fair. Prices have risen slightly in Bangalore and Kadur.

COORG:—Rain is much needed. No crops are standing. Prices are normal. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 16th March.*—BERAR: The weather is warm. Harvesting of the winter crops continues. Threshing of wheat and linseed is in progress. Land is being prepared for the next rain crop. Fodder and water are inadequate to wants throughout the province. Prices of food-grains have risen during the week. 14,521 persons were employed on relief works. The information regarding the number of workers employed and the prices prevailing in Amraoti and Buldana has not been reported. Prices:—jowar, Akola 10; Basim 9¾; Melghat 7 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD:—No rain during week. Harvesting of spring crops continues. Fodder, pasture and water scarce. Aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar and Naldrug:—4,712. Prices:—wheat 6½, coarse rice 6½ and juari 10¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 16th March.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies. The spring crops are in good condition in Baghelkhand, Malwa and in one district of Gwalior; fair in Bhopal, Bhopawar and four districts of Gwalior; bad and indifferent in remaining districts of Gwalior. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Bhopal; good in Baghelkhand, Malwa, Bhopawar and five districts of Gwalior; bad and indifferent in remaining districts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal and Malwa; good in Baghelkhand and Bhopawar, and in two districts of Gwalior; bad and indifferent in remaining districts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Baghelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar; steady elsewhere. The

opium crops are fair in Bhopal Bhopawar and one district of Gwalior; good in Malwa and two districts of Gwalior. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were:—in Gwalior 21,832; Baghelkhand 67,428. On gratuitous relief: 20,666 in Gwalior and 4,199 in Baghelkhand. Total number of persons relieved 114,125. Prices 10 to 10½ in Gwalior and 11 seers per rupee in Baghelkhand. Report from Bundelkhand not received.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 17th March.*—Rainfall:—7 cents in Reni, in Bikanir; none elsewhere. Agricultural operations are fair in Kherwara; commencing in Bhurtpur, poor in Dholepore, and satisfactory elsewhere. The standing crops are ripening in one State; fair in another; thriving in two; poor in one; suffering from high winds in parts of Ulwar; and are good elsewhere. The harvest is very good in Kherwara; favourable in Marwar and Jeypur; good in Jhallawar; moderate in Bhurtpur; and below average in Haraoti. Cattle lean in Bhurtpur; in fair condition in four States; and good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder fair in Haraoti, failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpur; scarce in some tehsils of Jeypore; and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are high in one State; falling in three; rising in two; and steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works was:—Marwar 4,592; Kotah 752; Tonk 63; Dholepore 5,665; Bikanir 11,801; Jaisulmere 825; and on gratuitous relief:—Marwar 1,044; Tonk 1,302; Bhurtpur 489; Bikanir 3,493; Jaisulmere 106. Total number in receipt of relief 30,132. The prices of the staple food-grains on which the famine wages are based are:—Marwar 8 to 11; Kotah 14½; Tonk 10 seers 5 chittacks; Dholepore 11 seers 4 chittacks; Bhurtpur 10 seers 2 chittacks; Bikanir 9 seers 2 chittacks to 8 seers 2 chittacks; Jaisulmere 8 9/16 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 16th March.*—The weather is fine. The spring crops are generally in good condition. Prices continue a little below normal. Price:—24 seers per rupee.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 17th March.*—No rain. Prices stationary. Fodder scanty. Price:—9½ seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 13th February.*—Weather is warm with very high westerly winds. Land is ready for Indian corn and early rice, but rain is wanted. Prospects of spring harvest are good. Prices:—8 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras	58,244	12,165	70,409	63,128	14,351	77,479	+ 7,070
Bombay	396,614	20,856	417,470	407,870	23,162	431,032	+ 13,562
Bengal	293,657	160,708	454,365	317,434	179,648	497,082	+ 42,717
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,221,176	330,046	1,551,222	1,050,557	317,331	1,376,888	— 174,334
Punjab	104,441	9,458	113,899	113,290	13,672	126,968	+ 13,069
Central Provinces	244,633	91,336	335,969	276,125	99,545	375,670	+ 39,701
Burma	19,913	3,883	23,796	9,611	2,224	11,835	— 11,961
Berar	12,818	...	12,818	14,521	...	14,521	+ 1,703
Hyderabad	4,385	...	4,385	4,712	...	4,712	+ 327
Central India	105,559	14,102	119,661	89,260	24,865	*114,125	— 5,536
Rajputana	23,237	5,947	29,184	23,098	6,431	30,132	+ 948
Total	2,484,677	648,501	3,133,178	2,379,212	681,232	3,060,444	— 72,734

* Bundelkund figures not reported.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 7TH MARCH 1896, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 6TH MARCH 1897.

N.b.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway	Average earnings per mile per week during the first-half of 1896.	Week ending 7th March 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 7th March 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 7th March 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 6th March 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 6th March 1897. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 6th March 1897. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st January to 7th March 1896.	Earnings from 1st January to 6th March 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	Miles.	£	£	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	£
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,733	10,75,825	621	1,734	12,36,000	713	1,11,08,349	1,10,00,000	...	1,08,349
Bengal Central (*a*)	129	135	17,625	141	125	18,100	145	1,50,431	1,03,000	6,569	...
Bengal-Nagpur	160	802	1,47,087	171	802	1,31,000	152	13,00,005	13,45,000	...	2,15,005
Indian Midland (*b*)	141	752	84,091	112	752	93,100	124	10,31,713	10,43,000	11,287	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada [illegible]	100	21	2,935	140	21	3,400	162	39,201	31,000	...	7,001
Bezwada-Madras (Mach.-Ennu [illegible]	157	9	1,270	141	9	800	89	(*c*) 4,747	13,000	8,253	
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*d*)	257	1,789	4,65,800	260	1,815	4,20,000	231	46,57,036	37,72,000	...	8,85,036
Palanpur-Deesa	76	17	970	57	17	900	53	7,437	7,800	363	...
South Indian	176	1,042	1,67,023	160	1,04	1,50,000	150	15,81,077	15,73,000	...	8,077
Mayavaram-Mutupet	[illegible]	54	3,518	65	54	3,500	65	36,313	43,200	6,587	...
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	[illegible]	1,165	1,62,130	139	1,165	1,29,000	111	13,13,251	11,14,000	...	1,99,251
Bengal and North Western (*f*)	105	750	1,34,435	178	819	1,08,000	132	11,85,870	10,35,000	...	1,50,870
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	[illegible]	231	19,609	85	231	17,900	77	1,92,232	1,53,000	..	39,232
Assam-Bengal	80	151	15,51 [illegible]	98	300	20,300	75	1,59,887	2,01,000	41,113	...
TOTAL	202	9,715	24,97,981	204	9,[illegible]	23,44,600	200	2,33,34,155	2,14,92,000	...	18,41,155
State lines worked by the State.											
Broad gauge—											
North Western (state) (*g*)	235	2,[illegible]44	6,01,75[illegible]	250	[illegible]07	6,[illegible],000	225	59,08,140	53,63,000	...	5,45,140
Oudh and Rohilkund (state) including the metre gauge link	238	771	1,82,351	229	840	1,[illegible],000	205	18,99,[illegible]9	15,18,000	...	3,81,619
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2'-6" gauges	290	[illegible]10	2,[illegible],[illegible]	290	[illegible]14	2,20,000	270	23,21,619	21,70,000	...	2,05,619
East Coast (state)	108	482	58,027	78	532	45,000	32	4,00,049	4,43,000	43,351	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state) (*h*)	191	880	1,[illegible],[illegible]7	195	880	1,01,000	227	19,20,153	21,02,000	1,73,047	...
Special gauge—											
Jodhpur (state provincial)	44	25	[illegible],[illegible]	37	25	2,200	88	2,[illegible]5	17,000	[illegible]02	..
Cutch Company (sub, state provl.)	67	8	[illegible]	75	8	400	50	3,[illegible]45	4,000	...	445
TOTAL	219	5,004	1,[illegible],[illegible]	211	5,[illegible]58	1,[illegible],[illegible]	210	1,25,[illegible],772	1,10,10,000	..	9,25,172
Lines worked by guaranteed cos											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	541	1,496	7,[illegible],[illegible]3	[illegible]	1,491	[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]	409	82,32,100	60,59,000	...	21,73,100
Eastern, Bombay, Baroda and Central India	310	467	3,[illegible],[illegible]45	752	491	2,[illegible],[illegible]	414	35,73,425	28,90,000	..	7,83,425
Nizam's	251	840	2,[illegible],[illegible]	240	840	2,[illegible],[illegible]	269	19,31,774	19,[illegible],000	[illegible],28	..
TOTAL	4[illegible]	[illegible]77	42,[illegible],[illegible]	4[illegible]	2,[illegible]2	11,[illegible],[illegible]	3[illegible]	1,37,37,297	1,09,83,000	.	29,54,297
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	2[illegible]	17,170	4[illegible],[illegible]35	[illegible]4	17,[illegible]3	14,[illegible],100	[illegible]8	4,91,[illegible],524	4,[illegible],[illegible],200	.	34,41,324
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	159	161	24,[illegible]	152	161	24,100	150	2,[illegible],73	2,07,000	...	10,[illegible]73
Tarkessar	360	22	8,003	3[illegible]	22	11,[illegible]	5[illegible]	[illegible]3,159	62,000	...	559
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	129	66	7,[illegible]	116	66	1,[illegible]	200	48,[illegible]	53,500	4,[illegible]	
Delhi-Dhoolia	112	30	3,[illegible]	110	30	4,000	111	3,[illegible]01	33,100	.	668
Dibru-Sadiya	160	75	13,[illegible]	174	75	13,[illegible]	201	1,12,[illegible]24	1,35,000	23,[illegible]1	
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling Himalayan	301	51	10,[illegible]13	314	51	1,[illegible]12	190	1,16,383	1,00,000		16,383
TOTAL	175	414	73,[illegible]42	178	414	1,[illegible]40	179	5,92,[illegible]01	5,92,200	..	801
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Jhaja-Gondal	22	73	1,049	14	74	2,[illegible]	2	11,935	20,700	8,762	
Bhojati-Upleta	45	114	1,43[illegible]	13	114	[illegible],[illegible]	9[illegible]	11,[illegible]0	1,14,[illegible]00	1,02,[illegible]0	.
Nagode-Kotma	...	...	...	..	34	1,[illegible]	5		15,400	15,400	...
The Native Contracted state	200	333	61,220	199	333	72,[illegible]	211	6,[illegible]002	6,58,000	.	[illegible]58[illegible]
The Gaekwar of Baroda	228	13	1,074	142	13	[illegible]0	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	9,030	..	4,[illegible]2
Porbunder-Veraval	220	105	15,[illegible]3	140	105	13,2[illegible]	142	2,36,[illegible]4	1,40,000		96,494
Porbunder-Verawala	270	10	2,735	274	10	4,[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]3	34,500	7,501	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	98	362	3[illegible],90	100	362	3[illegible]	104	3,[illegible],[illegible]	3,25,000		8,70[illegible]
The Gaekwar's Amreli	111	93	7,[illegible]	81	93	6,[illegible]	9[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]3	59,[illegible]00		4,[illegible]5
[illegible]-Jetalsar	87	29	2,015	69	29	2,000	6[illegible]	2,[illegible]29	21,000		2,029
Broad gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	72	6,253	87	72	5,[illegible]00	79	[illegible]4,[illegible]02	45,[illegible]00	...	10,702
Cutch Behat	60	22	1,[illegible]50	75	22	1,100	5[illegible]	[illegible],440	12,[illegible]00	.	648
TOTAL	130	1,329	1,42,[illegible]07	110	1,264	1,5[illegible],[illegible]00	12[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]	14,[illegible],300	.	11,[illegible]15
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Broad gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	145	334	49,[illegible]80	148	334	49,000	149	[illegible],[illegible]17	3,71,000	.	82,697
Jetalsar-Rajkot	86	40	4,119	90	40	3,[illegible]00	109	3,[illegible]1	35,300	..	4,[illegible]10
Jodhpur-Bikaneer	72	304	2[illegible],32	79	304	28,500	79	2,[illegible],[illegible]5	2[illegible],900	...	20,775
Udeypore-Chitor (*k*)	43	61	3,[illegible]42	56	60	2,300	36	[illegible],[illegible]2	20,200	...	[illegible],402
Metre gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	6,521	73	94	6,[illegible]00	72	70,[illegible]4	66,000	.	4,249
TOTAL	101	899	92,[illegible]01	102	893	9,[illegible],500	103	[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]	7,[illegible],100	...	1,23,193
GRAND TOTAL	20[illegible]	10,712	51,[illegible],[illegible]3	203	20,202	50,[illegible],700	150	5,20,[illegible],[illegible]	4,[illegible],[illegible],900		55,50,20[illegible]

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken in hand by the Company from the 1st January 1897.

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Harsi railway.

(*c*) Total earnings from 22nd February to 7th March 1896.

(*d*) Includes the Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda railway.

(*e*) Includes the Gadag-Hotti section.

(*f*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience [illegible]

(*g*) Includes the Jammu and [illegible] railways.

(*h*) This line has been transferred to the Company from the 1st September 1896, but until [illegible] the line to be formally taken over, it will be worked by the state on behalf of the company.

(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coast, Dudna Extension, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(*k*) [illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLVI of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 7th March 1896. Earnings. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 6th March 1897. Earnings. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April 1895 to 7th March 1896	Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 6th March 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	669	1,733	10,75,825	621	1,734	12,36,000	713	5,08,75,540	5,01,46,000	...	7,29,540
Bengal Central (*a*)	144	145	17,028	118	145	18,100	125	8,81,085	8,84,000	2,915	...
Bengal-Nagpur	140	862	1,47,087	171	862	1,31,000	152	59,57,044	55,30,000	...	4,27,044
Indian Midland (*b*)	120	754	84,094	112	752	93,100	124	45,52,542	45,33,000	4,20,458	...
East Coast (State) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	2,935	140	21	3,400	162	1,94,155	1,33,000	...	59,155
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	158	9	1,270	141	9	800	89	(*c*) 4,747	65,00	60,453	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*d*)	253	1,789	4,65,800	260	1,815	4,20,000	231	2,20,41,222	1,84,33,000	...	36,02,222
Palanpur-Deesa	42	17	970	57	17	900	53	34,410	48,600	14,184	...
South Indian	86	1,042	1,67,023	160	1,042	1,50,000	150	84,49,044	83,57,000	...	92,044
Mayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	3,515	65	54	3,500	65	2,31,030	2,33,000	1,970	...
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	117	1,165	1,62,130	139	1,163	1,29,000	111	65,45,301	64,44,000	...	1,01,301
Bengal and North-Western (*f*)	144	750	1,34,435	178	819	1,08,000	132	52,29,155	51,88,000	...	41,155
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	231	19,069	83	231	17,900	77	7,46,157	7,21,000	...	25,157
Assam-Bengal	70	159	15,591	98	300	20,000	75	(*g*) 3,74,313	6,10,000	2,41,687	...
TOTAL	254	8,715	22,97,981	264	9,000	23,44,000	260	10,61,10,337	10,17,50,800	...	43,05,537
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*h*)	255	2,644	6,61,756	250	2,730	6,29,000	225	3,23,03,809	2,66,81,000	...	56,22,809
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) including the metre gauge link	234	707	1,62,351	229	820	1,68,000	205	90,10,887	79,36,000	...	13,74,887
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2'-6" gauges	337	813	2,40,890	296	814	2,20,000	278	1,33,89,449	1,40,35,000	6,45,551	...
East Coast (state)	94	488	35,027	72	535	43,000	82	19,94,952	21,30,000	1,05,048	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state) (*i*)	109	856	1,75,327	196	889	2,01,000	227	94,39,734	72,73,000	8,42,266	
Special gauge—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	58	28	1,075	38	28	2,200	75	70,760	80,800	10,031	...
Cherra-Company gauge (state provl.)	57	8	862	75	8	400	50	21,490	23,710	2,220	...
TOTAL	1,189	5,904	13,00,934	220	5,855	12,70,500	210	9,36,89,080	5,78,02,500	...	56,86,580
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	446	1,490	7,21,821	434	1,441	6,96,000	4 6	3,17,52,700	2,93,10,000	...	24,42,700
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	758	491	3,40,743	732	491	2,63,000	514	1,63,74,570	1,49,63,000	...	14,11,570
Madras	25	840	2,01,750	240	841	2,20,000	269	1,03,35,141	1,01,44,000	...	1,91,141
TOTAL	437	2,791	12,70,324	455	2,772	11,13,000	399	5,84,92,112	5,34,73,000	...	50,19,112
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	2,79	1,1,170	48,69,339	2 4	17,627	47,27,500	268	22,77,99,539	21,30,23,300	...	1,47,76,239
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	101	24,393	153	101	24,100	150	13,02,183	11,91,000	...	1,11,183
Tarkessar	205	22	5,003	304	22	11,400	518	2,84,840	2,96,000	11,160	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coast sec.)	117	60	7,014	110	60	13,200	200	3,73,742	4,04,000	30,258	...
Bengal Doors	139	30	3,974	110	31	4,000	111	2,50,350	2,55,000	5,044	...
Dibru-Sadiya	150	70	13,570	174	75	15,700	201	5,85,565	6,10,000	24,435	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	10,015	314	51	10,000	196	6,96,549	7,17,000	20,451	...
TOTAL	175	414	73,042	175	414	77,400	187	34,66,229	34,75,000	12,335	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Lina-Goona	19	73	1,049	14	74	2,000	27	(*k*) 60,639	93,700	33,061	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	114	1,430	13	114	10,500	93	(*l*) 13,578	4,01,000	3,87,422	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	94	1,300	35	...	(*m*) 55,300	55,300	...
The Jeypore guaranteed state	184	333	66,220	179	333	72,300	217	29,71,724	30,51,000	79,276	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	110	13	1,074	142	13	800	62	70,045	1,00,000	29,955	...
Rajputana-Bharmida	193	106	13,133	140	106	15,200	141	10,42,805	8,55,000	...	1,87,805
Kotah Gode-Beeds	301	10	2,735	274	10	4,100	410	1,47,039	1,53,000	5,961	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*n*)	98	362	36,290	100	362	37,500	104	17,24,470	16,01,000	...	1,23,470
The Gaekwar's Ahmedabad	68	93	7,772	84	93	6,200	67	3,02,423	3,90,000	87,577	...
Kolhapur	82	59	4,913	83	59	5,00	85	1,14,705	1,10,000	...	4,705
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	6,253	87	72	5,500	76	2,29,947	2,10,000	...	20,947
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,050	75	22	1,100	50	49,202	63,200	13,998	...
TOTAL	121	1,229	1,42,207	110	1,204	1,59,400	129	64,54,550	71,57,400	4,57,850	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	121	334	40,280	148	334	42,900	149	15,04,958	17,04,000	...	1,99,042
Jetalsar-Rajkot	80	40	4,119	90	40	3,000	107	1,77,540	1,78,000	460	...
Jodhpore-Bikaneer	60	304	29,857	79	304	26,900	79	10,30,841	11,48,000	1,17,159	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*o*)	42	01	3,042	50	00	2,300	38	(*p*) 1,29,304	1,20,000	9,304	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	9,821	73	94	6,800	72	3,50,013	3,53,000	2,987	...
TOTAL	85	899	92,101	102	898	82,800	103	35,93,410	35,05,000	...	30,710
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,712	51,70,345	203	20,202	50,00,700	250	24,14,43,210	22,73,29,700	...	1,41,13,510

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of the line has been taken in hand by the company from the 1st January 1897.

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(*c*) Total earnings from 22nd February to 7th March 1896.

(*d*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.

(*e*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(*f*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(*g*) This line has been transferred to a company from the 1st September 1896, but until arrangements are made for taking it over to be formally taken over, it will be worked by the state on behalf of the company.

(*h*) Including the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khangaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(*i*) Total earnings from 1st May 1895 to 7th March 1896.

(*j*) Total earnings from 11th November 1895 to 7th March 1896.

(*k*) Total earnings from 15th July 1896 to 6th March 1897.

(*l*) Total earnings from 1st July 1896 to 6th March 1897.

(*m*) Total earnings from 15th July 1896 to 6th March 1897.

(*n*) Includes the Mysore Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(*o*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th March, 1897:—

NO. 8 OF 1897.

A Bill to amend Act XX of 1863 (an Act to enable the Government to divest itself of the management of Religious Endowments).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XX of 1863, relating to the administration of Religious and Charitable Institutions and Endowments of a public character in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent, application and commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the Religious Endowments Amendment Act, 1898.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India and applies to all non-Christian Religions and Charitable Institutions and Endowments of a public character the annual income of which does not fall below two hundred and fifty rupees; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1898.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Religious and Charitable Institutions" include all temples, mosques, pagodas, shrines and charitable institutions by whatever local designation known, and all property endowed or purchased, and all offerings of pilgrims connected therewith, whether applied to religious or charitable or other purposes, which are not the personal property of, and offerings to, any individual:

(2) "trustee" includes all persons, by whatever local designation such persons may be known, who have charge or management of any institution, or the property of any institution, in trust: and

(3) "Civil Court" means the Court of the District Judge in the district in which the institution is situated.

Formation of electorates.

3. (A) In every District where a Committee such as is contemplated by Act XX of 1863 has been constituted, such Committee shall, within a month of the passing of this Act, prepare a register, and publish in all public offices and institutions a list of the leading persons of each religion or sect which has any institution in the district, including the principal landholders, pandits, moulvies and priests, and all such men of respectability and position as in the opinion of the Committee ought to be included in this list. (B) Provided that, where no such committee has been constituted, the Civil Court of every District shall, within a month of the passing of this Act, nominate three persons of each religion or sect to form a Committee to prepare and publish the aforesaid list.

The persons of each religion or sect included in this list shall be "the district electorate" of that religion or sect in that District for the purposes of this Act. But the said Committee

*

shall include or eliminate the name of any person who, in the opinion of two-thirds of the persons in the lists so prepared, may be recommended or objected to.

Formation of District Committee.

4. The said Committee shall call upon each electorate to meet at a time and place to be fixed by it, and duly notified in all public offices and institutions, and elect by a majority of votes, not less than three, and not more than five, members to form "the District Committee" for the control of the endowments of that religion or sect in that District.

Formation of Central Committee.

5 Each District Committee of any Province within a month of its election shall elect a voting Delegate. Such voting Delegates shall meet at a time and place jointly agreed upon and shall elect by a majority of votes not more than five members, and the members so elected shall form "the Central Committee" of that religion or sect with head quarters at any place that the said Committee by a majority of votes may elect for the purpose.

Default of electorate.

6. In case the district electorate or the District Committee fail to make the elections required by sections 4 and 5, the Civil Court of each defaulting district and the High Court of the Province shall nominate the members of the District and Central Committees respectively.

Tenure of office of members of Committees.

7. The District Committee and the Central Committee shal hold office for three years, but will continue in office until relieved by their respective successors, and their members will be eligible for re-election The said Committees shall elect their own chairman and decide all matters by a majority of votes, each member having one vote and the chairman having a casting vote.

Powers of Central Committee

8 As soon as the first Central Committee shall have been formed, the powers hereby conferred on the Committees referred to in clause A and B of section 3 shall thenceforward vest in such Committee and its successors

Removal of members of Committees

9 Any member of the District or Central Committee, who shall be found guilty of misconduct or any conduct which make him unfit for his place, shall be liable to be removed by the unanimous vote of the remaining members

Provision for vacancies on Committees.

10 Any vacancy caused by death, resignation or removal of any member shall be filled up according to the provisions of the aforesaid sections 4 and 5 The member or members so elected shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the Committee's tenure of office The District and Central Committee, on the expiration of the tenure of their office, shall also be elected in the same manner.

Revision of lists of electorates.

11 Each Central Committee shall, in the first quarter of the last year of its tenure of office, either confirm or reverse the lists of District electorate, and shall in the last quarter of the same year cause the District Committees and District electorates to make their respective elections under sections 4 and 5 : Provided that, in case such District Committees or District electorates fail to act, the High Court of the Province and the Civil Court of the District shall respectively exercise powers conferred under this section.

Powers of District Committee.

12. The District Committee of each religion or sect shall have absolute control, not inconsistent with their maintenance, over the institutions belonging to that religion or sect, including the appointment of the trustees, according to the custom prevailing in each institution, as vacancies shall occur after the passing of this Act, but shall not have the power of dismissal of trustees for misconduct, disobedience of orders issued by the District or Central Committee or dereliction of duty assigned to them except as hereinafter provided.

Duties of District Committee

13 The District Committee shall keep a register of the institutions in its charge, with properties appertaining to them, and the trustee shall submit, within a time to be fixed by the District Committee, a list of all such properties. The trustees shall prepare a budget of receipts and disbursements including their rateable share of costs of necessary establishment of the District and Central Committees in March every year for each shrine, and shall likewise submit monthly or quarterly accounts. All these shall be kept and submitted in the forms prescribed by the Central Committee in consultation with the District Committee.

Revision of budget

14. The District Committee may, by a majority of votes, revise the budget as they see fit, subject to confirmation or revision by the Central Committee.

Custody of property

15 The property and the proceeds of every institution shall remain in such custody as at the commencement of this Act, subject to such provisions as the District Committee shall, with the sanction of the Central Committee, prescribe for their safety.

Appeal to Central Committee

16. The orders of the District Committee shall be appealable to the Central Committee, whose decision shall be final.

Power of Central Committee to make inquiry.

17. In addition to the powers conferred by section 13 of Act XX of 1863, the Central Committees of each religion or sect shall have power to call for explanation from the trustees subject to their control and to hold enquiries into the management and the conduct of such trustees. The Civil Court within whose jurisdiction such enquiries are held shall, on the application of the Chairmen of such Central Committees, issue the necessary processes for production of documents and the appearance of witnesses at such enquiries.

The District and Central Committee shall have power to take evidence on oath in any inquiry before them, and their members, individually and collectively, as well as the trustees, of any institution or property aforesaid shall be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Rules and bye-laws.

18. The Central Committee of each religion or sect in consultation with the District Committee of that religion or sect shall have power to frame necessary bye-laws and rules for the election of the members of the said Central and District Committees, and for the proper management of the institutions and properties within their respective jurisdiction, and for the due discharge of their duties by the aforesaid trustees. These bye-laws and rules and the annual report of the administration of the institutions and properties in their respective jurisdiction shall be published in each provincial Gazette not later than the middle of June of every year.

Expenses of Committees

19. The District Committee shall be entitled to maintain an office and an establishment ordinarily costing not more than fifty rupees per mensem, and the Central Committee not more than one hundred rupees per mensem, exclusive of other incidental charges, such as the cost of auditing of accounts, or the travelling expenses of any member deputed to inspect any institution, or make local enquiry whenever necessary. These items of expenditure shall, as far as practicable, be rateably apportioned among the several shrines of the districts or recovered from the particular shrine to which they relate, and shall be included in the budgets and the accounts of the shrines or shrine in question, respectively.

Amendment of section 18, Act XX, 1863

20. In section 18 of Act XX of 1863, after the words "no suit" and before the words "shall be entertained" the following words shall be inserted, *viz.*, "except when such suit is brought by any Central Committee of any religion or sect constituted under this Act."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The object of the Bill is to remove certain defects in the management of Religious and Charitable Endowments under the law as it stands at present.

2 The Bill proposes to leave the existing trustees where they are. It allows their successors to come in, in accordance with the usage in vogue in each institution in that behalf. It leaves untouched all the trust property and income in the very hands which now hold them. It leaves them to carry on the customary expenses as hitherto, but only subject to budgeting previously and subject also to providing for possible contingencies which might arise for revision of such budget—a revision which no Committee would be found to make repeatedly or largely in the face of long-standing usage.

3 As regards the cost of the controlling agency, advantage is taken of the widespread ambition and readiness to render *unpaid* service in public interests, and each endowment is laid under a contribution, which is the veriest minimum that can be imagined as needed for maintaining a fairly efficient subordinate official staff.

4. As to the *constitution* of the controlling machinery, the Bill provides for two sets of Committees for each religion or sect. It makes the District Committees exercise *direct* supervision over the trustees, and the higher or Central Committees as they are called, to exercise *general* supervision and act as an appellate tribunal to correct mistakes and remedy the effects of likes and dislikes on the part of the District Committees.

5. The Committees are formed on the basis of election by the better class of worshippers of each religion or sect. An electorate formed by such classes should, it is thought, suffice for all practical purposes.

6 The members of the Committees would hold office *for a term of years* and *no for life* as now.

7. The Bill proposes to abolish the distinction which the present law makes between the endowments which had been under the direct control of the Government at one time and those that had not been so, malversation of the one class being as culpable as of the other

8 It is proposed to enlarge the powers of the Central Committees relative to holding enquiries into the conduct of trustees, and dispense with the necessity on their part to obtain prior sanction to sue which the present law enjoins; while the trustees will continue to enjoy the present safety against harassment by any action of Committees by being liable to dismissal only by means of the decree of a Civil Court.

P. ANANDA CHARLU.

The 22nd March, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH said :—"The Bill to enable local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies. I am afraid it is rather late. I have only to offer a few remarks. The addition of a sub-clause to section 2, as has now been proposed by the Select Committee, does not afford substantial relief. If the permission to be given to local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies means or implies imposition of a fresh tax or taxes, sooner or later, by empowering or authorizing such authorities in that behalf, I crave leave to demur to the measure.

"The present situation is a critical one, as it has not inaptly been described by a contributor to a well-known daily local paper. His words are to the following effect :—'Famine on right; starvation on left; plague in front; and death on back.' In connection with the other minor troubles to which the exigencies of the time have subjected the people rather sorely. I believe it would not be out of place altogether if I were permitted to say here, simply for the information of this Council, that the military vigorous operations, conducted in the city of Poona and Bombay, for cleansing and searching purposes, innocent in themselves, indeed, are supposed to cause annoyance and irritation; while a rule framed regarding the burial of the dead bodies of bubonic patients, with chloride of lime, is reported to have been condemned with indignation by almost all the influential representatives of the Muhammadan community at Lucknow. If the rule were enforced, such treatment of the dead would become intolerable. Moreover, such insignificant incidents, however well-intentioned they may be, are, I am sorry to find, apt to be misconstrued by the people of this country when they are panic-stricken.

"Leaving this little digression aside, I beg to resume that the imposition of any fresh tax, emergent as it may be, would, to say the least, be regarded as out-heroding Herod. As the people have enough of imperial and local imposts to pay, it is not expedient to devise further means for adding to their unbearable burdens, at least until they are our of danger.

"The Hon'ble Sir James Westland has cited chapter and verse from certain enactments relating to the Municipalities and District Boards in Bombay, Punjab, Central Provinces, Burma, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the object of showing that the present measure imposes no obligation upon the local bodies, but that it simply enables them to borrow money, if they desire, on the security of their funds, for meeting their obligation. I am not prepared to dispute the soundness of the argument of the Hon'ble Member. I have also full sympathy for the present distress of the weavers of Sholapore and the lace-workers in Delhi. What I mean to object to is that, if in the event of their additional borrowings, the local bodies find the funds at their disposal insufficient for repayment of the loans they might be obliged to raise, a fresh tax shall have to be imposed, the proceeds of which would in all probability be set apart for satisfaction of the debt, without allowing to spend such proceeds on general purposes. Where a tax is once imposed, no subsequent appeal proves successful in getting rid of it, even after expiry of the probable period for which it is levied.

"As the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act (Act No. XV of 1883) does not provide for the establishment and maintenance of relief works in time of famine, those municipalities must, I think, come within the purview of the sub-clause that has now been added to section 2 by the Select Committee.

"It is true that local bodies will not be extravagant in expenditure upon emergencies, and that their borrowing powers would be exercisable subject to the previous sanction of the Government of India or that of the Local Government, but if they borrow money for famine purposes and then have no means available for its repayment, how are they to meet the liability they might incur except by imposing taxation? They cannot stop their ordinary or starve their necessary works?

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said :—"I do not think it necessary to make any further remark on this subject unless that I think the section introduced by the Select Committee prevents, so far as the province represented

by the Hon'ble Member is concerned, the operation of the Act in the direction to which he objects. It is quite true that in Bombay the Municipal authorities have powers to do what in the North-Western Provinces they have no power to do. We are not conferring these powers upon them, and we are not saddling them with any expenditure they are not bound to make. Any result of that sort which may arise, will arise not by reason of the Act, which I shall presently ask the Council to pass, but by reason of the Act which at present stands on the Statute Book in regard to Municipalities in Bombay."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, be taken into consideration. He said:—"It will be observed that I have an amendment to propose presently. The amendment is purely a formal one It arises in this way. As the Bill was drafted it made a reference to the General Stamp Act of 1879, but the provisions of the Bill are that certain sections be incorporated in and become part of the Act of 1879. The consequence is that the Act of 1879 is to be quoted not as the Act of 1879 but as 'this Act'. Hon'ble Members will observe that the amendment is little more than a grammatical one and I shall move it in due course. There is also another remark which I desire to make with reference to the operation of the Bill. The Secretary of the British Indian Association, writing on behalf of the Association, says that he entirely approves of the objects of the Bill, but he points out one curious bye effect It is this In the second schedule to the Act it is provided that certain leases, namely, agricultural leases, shall be altogether exempt from taxation. The Act itself, in the part of it which we amend provides that transfers of leases shall be liable to the same duty as leases. That provision we now cancel by making transfers of leases liable to a specific duty, but that specific duty unfortunately covers all transfers of leases. The consequence is that it covers transfers of leases which are free under the Act as it at present stands, the transfers, namely, of those agricultural leases This is an effect which was not in the least degree intended. It is a simple matter and one in respect to which it is not necessary to move a formal amendment. At the same time the Government will take the opportunity of using the powers of exemption which it possesses under the Act of 1879 and will to-morrow issue a notification declaring the exemption of this particular class of transfer of lease from any duty to which it may be liable under the Act. By this means the object which is sought for by the British Indian Association will be gained."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND also moved that in the proviso to section 7B, proposed to be added to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, by section 1 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, for the words and figures "under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, prior to its amendment by this Act," the words and figures "prior to the twenty-sixth day of March, 1897," be substituted; and for the words "that Act" the words "this Act" be substituted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SUPERIOR SERVICE OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 26th March 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 1244.

READ—

(1) Resolution No. $\frac{4\text{-Education}}{201\text{—}215}$, dated the 23rd July 1896, from the Government of India in the Home Department.

(2) Letter No. 959T., dated the 27th October 1896, from the Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

(3) Letter No. 957T., dated the 30th October 1896, from the Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

(4) Sir Alfred Croft's note, dated 15th February 1897.

1. Sir Alexander Mackenzie regrets the delay which has taken place in settling this difficult question. This delay was due to the serious illness of Sir Alfred Croft whose mature advice regarding the many problems involved was much to be desired.

2. The provisions of the scheme, as sanctioned by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, are the following :—

The Department of Education is to be divided broadly into (A) the Superior Service and (B) the Subordinate Service. The former will consist of two branches, one including all posts to be filled by persons appointed in England, which will be called "The Indian Educational Service," and the other, including all posts to be filled by recruitment in India, which will be known as "The Provincial Educational Service."

The Indian Educational Service is to consist of 27 officers, including the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, the Inspector of European Schools, and the Superintendent of the School of Art.

The appointments to be included in this service are—

5 Inspectors of Schools (including the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, and the Inspector of European Schools).

5 Principals of Colleges, viz., those of—
- The Presidency College.
- The Sibpur Civil Engineering College.
- The Patna College.
- The Dacca College.
- The Calcutta Madrasah.

13 Professors, viz.—
- 8 in the Presidency College.
- 2 in the Sibpur Civil Engineering College,
- 2 in the Patna College,
- 1 in the Dacca College.

1 Superintendent of the School of Art.

3 officers to fill vacancies.

Total ... 27 officers.

The Provincial Educational Service is to consist of 104 officers, as follows :—

5 Inspectors of Schools.
10 Assistant Inspectors
7 Principals and
51 Professors of Colleges.
24 Head-masters of Collegiate and Training Schools.
7 Others, including the (1) Assistant Superintendent and the (2) Head-master of the School of Art, (3) the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, and (4) supernumerary appointments (Professorships) to be filled by Indian gentlemen with degrees from the Universities of England, Scotland and Ireland, or by Premchand Roychand students.

Total ... 104

That is, the Superior Service is ultimately to consist of—

	Officers.
Indian Educational Service	27
Provincial ditto	104
Total ...	131

The inclusion in the Provincial Service, on personal grounds, of nine other officers has received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and the number in that service was in this way to be brought up temporarily to 113. Of these nine officers, two have been absorbed by appointment to posts which bring them *by right* into the Provincial Service, and one has retired. The Provincial Service should, therefore, apparently consist now of 110 officers; but as the Indian Service numbers now three men more than the sanctioned number, the number in the Provincial Service must be temporarily reduced to 107: thus the Superior Service will at present consist of—

	Officers.
Indian Service	30
Provincial „	107
Total ...	137

By the 1st of May next, *i.e.*, after the retirements of Messrs. Ewbank and Stack, the service will consist of—

	Officers.
Indian Service	28
Provincial „	109
Total ...	137

The Director of Public Instruction will be instructed, when this can be done without impairing the efficiency of the department, to reduce the Superior Service to the proper number of 131 officers by the appointment of officers who are now placed in the service on personal grounds, to posts which properly belong to the Provincial Service.

3. It may be noted, in passing, that of the six Professors sanctioned for the Civil Engineering College, one is referred to in statement G attached to Sir Alfred Croft's No. 1414T., dated 28th June 1895, as "lately indented for from England." The Secretary of State has supplied for the post Mr. Tate, whom he appointed under covenant for five years on Rs. 500 a month, and has directed that this officer is to be reckoned as an officer of the Indian Service after his period of probation. For the present Mr. Tate is given a place in the Provincial Service in square brackets to show that, though not regularly belonging to the service, he nevertheless fills up one of the 104 posts included in the cadre of that service. On the termination of Mr. Tate's period of probationary service the Superior Service will consist of—

	Officers.
Indian Service	28
Provincial „	103
Total ...	131

This follows from the fact that the 27 officers originally provided for have all got posts assigned to them, and that Mr. Tate thus becomes an additional officer in the service.

Indian Educational Service.

4. The names of the 30 officers who now form the "Indian Educational Service" (under which term is included here and in subsequent paragraphs of the Resolution the former graded Superior Service) are given below. To each

officer the choice of the old and the new service was given, in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State, and the choice of each is recorded after his name:—

Name of Officer.	Service for which he has elected.
1	2
A. L. V. Ewbank ...	Old.
A. Pedler ...	Old.
F. J. Rowe ...	Old.
J. Willson ...	Old.
J. S. Slater ...	Old.
W. Booth ...	Old.
G. A. Stack ...	Old.
J. H. Gilliland ...	Old.
A. C. Edwards ...	Indian Educational Service.
J. Mann ...	Ditto ditto.
P. K. Ray ...	Old.
S. Robson ...	Indian Educational Service.
A. Macdonell ...	Old.
E. F. Mondy ...	Indian Educational Service
M. E. DuS. Prothero ...	Old.
H. M. Percival ...	Old
A. F. R. Hoernle ...	Indian Educational Service.
S. C. Hill ...	Ditto ditto.
P. B. Mukerji ...	Old.
G. W. Kuchler ...	Indian Educational Service.
C. Little ...	Ditto ditto.
J. C. Bose ...	Old.
C. R. Wilson ...	Indian Educational Service.
N. L. Hallward ...	No choice.
H. R. James ...	Ditto.
W. B. Livingstone ...	Indian Educational Service.
B. Heaton ...	Question unrecorded.
C. W. Peake ...	Indian Educational Service (no choice given).
H. A. Bamford ...	Ditto.
E. B. Havell ...	Ditto.

5. At the time when a choice was given several factors of the scheme were unknown [notably (*a*) the number of staff allowances which will be allowed to the service, (*b*) the principle which will regulate promotions, and (*c*) the date from which effect will be given to the scheme], and Sir Alexander Mackenzie thinks that it is only proper that these officers should be given an opportunity of reconsidering their choice.

6. On the subject of staff allowances, the orders contained in the Government of India Resolution No. $\frac{4\text{-Education}}{201\text{—}15}$, dated 23rd July 1896, are as follows:—

The plan suggested by the Secretary of State in 1892 of attaching personal allowances to the office of Principal and senior Inspector of Schools has been adopted. There will be two grades of allowances of Rs. 250—50—500 and Rs. 200—10—250 a month, respectively, so as to correspond to some extent with the higher rates of pay in the graded list, which will be supplanted by the new system. The allowances will be strictly *personal*, within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations, *i.e.*, they will be held continuously by officers whether on duty or on leave (subject to the provisions of the leave rules in regard to allowances during leave), and will not be given to those who act for them during their absence. The following is the scale of allowances allotted to the several provinces:—

* * * * * * * *

Bengal.—(*a*) Two allowances of Rs. 250—50—500 a month, and (*b*) three allowances of Rs. 200—10—250 a month. The allowances will be open to the two senior Professors only at the Presidency College, Calcutta, and to Principals of Colleges and Inspectors of Schools generally, the rule being that they should be given to the senior, or most deserving, men, and should not be treated as staff allowances attached to certain offices.

7. In connection with these orders, Sir Alfred Croft has noted:—

An unfortunate mistake has crept into the Proposition Statement, showing the new sanctioned scale. In paragraph 5 of the Government of India's letter No. 210, dated the 18th August

1894, it is stated:—"The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Government of India that there should be two personal allowances on the higher scale of Rs. 2,0--50—500 . . . . The Government of India are of opinion that the number of allowances on the lower scale should be fixed at four (one of which would be held by the Director of Public Instruction in Assam)." In my letter to Government, No. 1414T., dated 28th June 1895, I referred (end of paragraph 2) to the number of officers in the "European Service" (now styled "Indian") as 27; but in the attached Proposition Statement A, showing the financial effect to Bengal, I excluded the salary of the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, and reduced the number of officers to 26, with two higher-scale allowances and three lower. To the "three lower" I appended a foot-note, "Excluding the Director of Public Instruction, Assam"; but this was unfortunately misprinted "Including." The Government letter forwarding these Proposition Statements to India (No. 2832, dated 14th August 1895) explains (paragraph 3) that there are to be 26 officers of the European Service, "exclusive of the Director of Public Instruction, Assam"; and it was not noticed that Proposition Statement A showed 26 officers, *including* the Director of Public Instruction, Assam. The mistake was not subsequently detected, and it is repeated in Appendix B, attached to the Home Department Resolution of the 23rd July 1896, in which, while 27 appointments are shown, "including the Director of Public Instruction, Assam," there are only five personal allowances, two in the higher and three in the lower scale. I hope I am right in assuming that the mistake has only to be pointed out to be corrected, and that the number of personal allowances for Bengal and Assam together will be increased from five to six, as stated in India's letter quoted above. I should also point out that while in that letter the personal allowance for the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, was restricted to the lower scale, no such restriction finds a place either in the Resolution of the 23rd July 1896 or in Appendix B attached thereto. I presume that the original order stands good, but a definite ruling on the point seems necessary.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Sir Alfred Croft in thinking that five staff allowances only were sanctioned for Bengal owing to the mistake referred to. The matter will be brought to the notice of the Government of India, with a recommendation that the mistake may be rectified.

9. In regard to the principle by which the promotion of officers coming under the old or under the new system shall be governed, Dr. Martin, in his letter No. 987T., dated 30th October 1896, proposed the following rule:—

No officer, to whichsoever service he may belong, will have any claim to promotion, be it to Class I or Class II of the graded service, or to one of the staff allowances in the Indian Educational Service, till such time as he would have had a legitimate expectation of preferment, on the supposition that the Education Department officers who were graded on the 1st July 1896 had elected for the particular service to which he belongs.

This rule is criticised by Sir Alfred Croft in the following terms:—

The necessity of a rule upon the point arises from the fact that there are eight (what may be called) staff appointments under the old system, and only six under the new. The officers affected could not claim more than eight staff appointments, however distributed between the old and the new service, but they seem at first sight to be entitled to six at any rate. If all the officers had chosen the old system, or all the new, there would be no difficulty; and Dr. Martin's proposed rule is based on this supposition. But the result of it would be that, as the distribution stands, the number of officers enjoying staff allowances might easily be not only less than eight, but less than six. This will be evident from the following statement. On the 1st April Messrs. Eabank and Stack and I shall have retired, and I assume that Dr. Martin will be appointed Director. The seven officers will then stand as follows in their order:—

Old system.	*New system.*
Poller	
Rowe	
Willson.	
Slater	
Booth.	
Gilliland.	
	Edwards.
	Mason.
Roy	
	Robson.
Macdonell	
	Mulvany.
Prothero	
	Hamble

Messrs. Poller and Rowe will be promoted to Class I of the old service, and Messrs. Willson, Slater, Booth and Gilliland will remain in Class II. The other two appointments out of the six in Class II will be suspended. Messrs. Edwards and Mason cannot claim them, because they have elected the new service, in which there are only six staff appointments. Dr. Roy and Mr. Macdonell cannot claim them, the way being blocked (under the assumed rule) by

Messrs. Edwards and Mann. Next let us suppose, what will probably be the case, that Messrs. Podler and Willson go on leave from the 1st April. The two appointments in Class I will then be held by Messrs. Rowe and Slater. In Class II there will be Messrs. Booth and Gilliland and Dr. Roy, and no others will apparently be entitled to promotion. For the claim of Mr Edwards to promotion is only valid on the supposition that all the officers above him have chosen the new service, and that one of the six personal allowances is left vacant for him. But the six allowances in the new service are strictly personal, and no junior officer succeeds to one when his senior goes on leave. Mr. Edwards, therefore, would have no claim, nor similarly would Mr. Mann. The claim of Mr. Macdonell is barred by Mr. Robson, the eighth remaining officer in the list. Hence, only five staff appointments would be enjoyed. To take an extreme supposition, if all the first six officers on the list were on leave together, no officer in the new service would, under the proposed rule, be entitled to promotion, and the only promoted officers in the old service would be three,—Messrs. Roy, Macdonell and Prothero. No officer in the new service would, in fact, be entitled to promotion until one of the six senior men had retired.

These are the obvious objections to the proposed rule; briefly, that the number of staff appointments actually held at one time would often be less than the number sanctioned under either system. But having given the subject full consideration, I am inclined to think that Dr. Martin's proposal is sound. It is certainly, in my opinion, correct as regards permanent promotions. With regard to officiating promotions there is room for doubt, but even so, it may be defended. The rule is based on the principle that no officer can rightfully claim any advantage which would not have been open to him had all his seniors elected the service to which he belongs. Therefore, no junior officer in the old service can claim promotion merely from the fact that senior officers in the new service, who would otherwise have come within range of promotion, are not entitled to it. Again, officers in the new service would seem to have no grievance, because the Government orders have made it clear that the personal allowance of an officer on leave is not transferable to his substitute; and further, those officers in Class III, who have chosen the new service and are of 10 years' standing (Messrs. Edwards, Mann, Robson, Mondy, Hornle and Hill) gain the immediate advantage of an increase of pay to Rs. 1,100. At the same time it is not clear that officers, when making their choice, have understood on what principle future promotions are to be made. Mr. Edwards, for example, told me that he expected officiating promotion if an officer went on leave, making him the sixth on active service, which promotion he would not be entitled to under the proposed rule. This question of promotions may possibly have arisen in other provinces, and it may be necessary to refer it to the Government of India for settlement. When definite orders on the point are issued, I should recommend that officers be given an opportunity of reconsidering their choice. This will be all the more necessary if any increase, such as I have proposed above, be made in the number of personal allowances in the Indian Educational Service. Meanwhile I would suggest that the word "permanent" be inserted before "promotion" in the proposed rule, the question of officiating promotion being left for future settlement.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie is inclined to concur in the view thus taken by Sir Alfred Croft, but as the question is involved in difficulty, it will be necessary to refer it to the Government of India for orders.

10. It has been ordered that "an officer of 15 years' approved service, whose total salary did not exceed Rs. 1,000, shall be given a special allowance of Rs. 100 a month." This order will have force from the date from which the new scheme will take effect. The names of officers who will reap the benefit of this ruling are not now mentioned, in view of a reconsideration of choice between the old and the new system being conceded to all of the officers of the old graded service.

11. It will not be out of place to consider here the status of Messrs. Livingstone and Bamford, who may be confidently expected to elect for the new service. The facts about Mr. Livingstone are that he was appointed to Government service in 1865, appointed to officiate in Class IV on the 17th May 1880, and acted continuously in that class up to the date of his confirmation on the 15th November 1892. He drew Rs. 700 a month from 1880 to 1892, and from the 15th November 1892 he drew Rs. 750. From every subsequent 1st December the accrual of an increment may be reckoned under Article 165 of the Civil Service Regulations. Thus, Mr. Livingstone may be regarded as having been entitled to Rs. 950, for the purposes of this scheme, from the 1st December 1896. Mr. Bamford's case is different. He was appointed to be Assistant Inspector of European Schools in February 1885. His pay was subsequently raised to Rs. 500—50—750, and after officiating as Inspector for some time he was confirmed as Inspector on the 1st November 1890. He has drawn Rs. 750 from 11th February 1895, and was therefore entitled to Rs. 800 from 11th February 1896.

PROVINCIAL EDUCATION SERVICE.

12. As already stated in paragraph 3 above, this service is for the present to consist of 107 officers. On Mr. Stack's retirement from the Indian Service, it will be increased to 108 officers, and on Mr. Ewbank's retirement, it will consist of 109 officers; and again, when the Indian Service reckons 27 officers, the number in the Provincial Service will be 110 to become 109 again when Mr. Tate becomes a member of the Indian Service. In the figures 107, 108, 109 and 110 are included six officers who are admitted on personal grounds. As these are gradually absorbed from one cause or another the service will be reduced by the number so absorbed, until the normal number 104 (or 103) is reached.

13. Of the 5 Inspectors of Schools, 1 is spoken of in the Government of India's (Home Department, Education) letter Nos. 104—115, dated the 23rd July 1896, as "a Joint Inspector of Orissa." This office is now held by Babu Radha Nath Roy, who is styled "Temporary Inspector of Schools." He has been in independent charge for four and-a-half years, and will for the future be designated "Inspector of Schools" simply. Another who comes under this appellation is the "Inspectress of Schools."

14. The distribution of the officers who are to appear in the Provincial Service list is attended with much difficulty: it has been dealt with by Sir Alfred Croft in consultation with Dr. Martin, and the Lieutenant-Governor, after weighing carefully the difficulties connected with individual cases, has placed the officers as shown at the close of paragraph 15 below.

Class I—Presents no difficulty. Rai Radhika Prasanna Mookerjea Bahadur has been permanently in Class IV of the Superior Service since 1885. Rai Dinanath Sen Sahib is the senior officer in the present Subordinate Service (Mr. Phillips being disqualified by his office for the new Classes I and II), and has been acting in Class IV of the Superior Service since 1888.

Classes II and III.—The question of the position of Mr. Billing is involved in considerable difficulty. It is argued that he has been for eight and a half years serving in the former graded service, where his name follows that of Rai Dinanath Sen Sahib, and for the same period has been serving as Principal of a first grade college; further that he draws a salary of Rs. 540 (Rs. 340 as pay and Rs. 200 acting allowance) and is, therefore, too highly paid for Class III (Rs. 500); and lastly that he has been selected by the Secretary of State for the first vacancy arising in the Indian Service. On the other hand, it is to be borne in mind that his permanent post is in Class II of the Subordinate Service, being 11th in the total list of that service. On the former grounds he would appear at the top of Class II (Rs. 600), immediately succeeding Rai Dinanath Sen Sahib; on the latter he would appear in Class III (Rs. 500). Taking all these circumstances into consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the question will be most equitably settled by placing him at the bottom of Class II. His position as an officer serving for more than eight years in Class IV of the old graded service and as an officer specially selected for promotion to the Indian Service amply warrants such a place being assigned to him. The first three appointments in Class II will be taken by Mr. J. A. Reuther and Babus Radha Nath Rai and Abinash Chandra Chatterjea, the seniors on the list, who are qualified by their offices for this class.

Class III.—The office held by Mr. A. S. Phillips does not entitle him to promotion above Class III. He will naturally stand at the head of this class, and be followed by Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea and Shams ul-ulama Abul K. M. Siddiq. The next officer would in regular course be Babu Ambika Charan Bose, and to follow him would come Babu Nilmani Mukherjea, the class being concluded by the name of Mr. Tate, placed in square brackets, *vide* paragraph 3 above. The position of Babu Nilmani Mukherjea has been given special consideration. He is Principal of the Sanskrit College, and his case is thus referred to by Sir Alfred Croft:—

"Babu Nilmani Mukherjea, Principal of the Sanskrit College, has put forward a strong appeal for exceptional promotion, on the ground (1) of the importance of the Sanskrit College compared with the Chittagong College (whose Principal is above him in the graded list); (2) the high pay drawn by Mahamahopadhyaya Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., his immediate predecessor; (3) the extra duties that the Principal has to discharge in connection with the Sanskrit Title and Sanskrit Tol examinations; and (4) the interest felt by the Hindu community in maintaining the dignity of the College. It is true that the Sanskrit College is

a much more important institution than the Chittagong College. The latter prepares for the F. A. only, while the former sends candidates to the M. A., and the Principal has very important duties connected with the Sanskrit examinations. Both Principals entered the service in the same year, 1857, Babu Nilmani Mukherjea as an M. A., Babu A. C. Chatterjea as a B A. Nilmani Babu has spent all his service in Calcutta, where he has done a good deal of literary work (see History of Services of Gazetted Officers, page 1024); Babu A. C. Chatterjea has spent all his service in Cuttack and Chittagong. It so happened that the latter was drawing higher pay than the former when the graded list was established in 1878, and so he took the higher place The high pay drawn by Mahamahopadhyaya Mahes Chandra Nayayaratna does not, I think, affect the question. He was promoted to the Superior Service by reason of his character and high position as a Sanskrit Scholar, and the pay that he drew as Principal was his personal pay as a graded officer. It has now been decided that the Sanskrit College Principalship is not to be in the Indian Service cadre of appointments. As to the feeling of the Hindu community, I received a letter last year, signed by Maharajas Durga Charan Law, Jotindro Mohan Tagore and Narendra Krishna, Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, and Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar, pointing out the importance of the Sanskrit College, and praying that in the reorganised service "a high place, both as regards pay and rank," might be given to the Principal. Lastly, Nilmani Babu draws attention to his age. He is in his second year of extension, and will have little chance of promotion to a higher grade. Babu A. C. Chatterjea is five years younger, and has many chances of promotion.

The chief grievance, it will be seen (putting aside personal and official claims), is the higher position occupied by Babu A C. Chatterjea But I hardly see how it can be remedied. It would be a difficult and invidious matter to disturb the order of seniority in the Education Department, which has been accepted for years Nilmani Babu urges that he can now rise (owing to his age) no higher as Principal of the Sanskrit College, with all its responsibilities, than he would have risen had he remained Professor of the Presidency College. But though Nilmani Babu himself may not rise to the highest class, yet I have proposed that the Principal of the Sanskrit College should be eligible for that class, and it is his own misfortune that he was promoted so late in life. His promotion, however, has not been very slow. He was confirmed in Class II in 1892, and rose to Rs. 400 in 1893. It is proposed to give him Rs. 500 now. Again, his chances of promotion to Rs. 600 are not so bad as he makes out. Rai Kalika Prasanna Mukherjea is in his fourth, and Rai Dinanath Sen in his second year, of extension. Mr. Phillips retires in April next. Maulavi Abul Khair is limited, as Superintendent of a Madrasa, to a salary of Rs. 500 Babu A. C. Bose is in his last year of extension. Babu B. Chakravarti has already retired. Thus, of eleven officers senior to Nilmani Babu, five will have retired in the next two or three years, and one of the remainder cannot rise to Class II. His position would, no doubt, be improved if it were declared that the Principal of a second grade College could rise no higher than Class III, which would debar Babu A C Chatterjea from Class II, in which he is placed by Dr. Martin. But I think this would not be fair. It is proposed that head-masters of Collegiate Schools (like Mr Phillips) should be entitled to rise to Rs. 500, and Principals of first grade Colleges and the Sanskrit College to Rs. 700. It seems reasonable that Principals of second grade Colleges should rise to Rs. 600.

I have dwelt on this question at, perhaps, tedious length, because I promised Nilmani Babu and the Maharajas that his case should be fully submitted to Government. As a matter of policy, the exceptional promotion of the Principal of the Sanskrit College would no doubt be gratifying to the Hindu community, but individual claims cannot be disregarded As what seems to me a fair way of meeting the difficulty, I would suggest that Babu Nilmani's name should immediately follow that of Babu M. N. Chatterjea."

The extract has been given at length, and carefully considered. The Lieutenant-Governor, while fully admitting the distinguished abilities of Babu Nilmani Mukherjea and the importance of the high office which he fills, is yet of opinion that, with due regard to the individual claims of his seniors, it would be improper to give him a place higher than that now assigned to him, viz., immediately after Babu Ambika Charan Bose.

Class IV.—The remarks made by Sir Alfred Croft in reference to individual officers who may be regarded as having a claim to inclusion in this class are the following:—

Babu Ratna Mani Gupta, the next senior officer, has retired from the service. The first three places should, therefore, be taken by Mrs. M. Wheeler (II, 6), Mr. E. R. Tiery (III, 1), and Babu Chandra Mohan Mozumdar (III, 2), who come next in order of seniority (The references are to the Civil List for January 1897, page 179) I turn now to the case of those officers of European qualifications, who have been selected for early and exceptional promotion. They are, in order of seniority, Mr. P. Brühl (1882), Dr P. C. Ray (1889), Mr. J. N. Das Gupta (1890), and Mr. D. N. Mallik (1893). Mr. Brühl (see paragraph 15(*d*) of Dr. Martin's letter) was educated in Germany, and is a specialist in Science of a quite exceptional order. The other three are distinguished graduates of English universities. Mr. Brühl, Dr. Ray and Mr. Das Gupta were recommended by the Bengal Government in 1894 for immediate promotion to Rs. 350, pending sanction of the reorganisation scheme; but the Government of India declined to promote them in anticipation. If they were considered worth Rs. 350

in 1894, I agree with Dr. Martin that they have a claim to Rs. 400 in 1897. Mr. D. N. Mallik is of only three and a half years' standing, and I propose to place him in the class next below (Rs. 300). His case will be considered later on.

Along with graduates of European qualifications have always been reckoned Premchand Roychand students of the University, as entitled to equal promotion with the former. I think this principle should be maintained, as they are the most distinguished students that the University turns out. There is one officer of this class now to be considered, Babu Nilkanta Mazumdar, who was appointed to the department on Rs. 250 in 1879, and has officiated as Principal of the Cuttack College. The seniority and pay of these four officers (excluding Mr. Mallik) are (*vide* Civil List, pages 177, 179)—

	Rs.
Babu Nilkanta Mazumdar, 1879 (No. 3 in Class III) ..	280
Mr. P. Brühl, 1882 (No. 6 in Class III)	300
Dr. P. C. Ray, 1889 (ungraded)	250
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, 1890 (ungraded)	250

I think that all these officers should be placed in the new Class IV in the above order (subject to the proposal made below with regard to Mr. Ghilardi). This will put Babu Nilkanta Mazumdar in his right place in the order of seniority of the old list, following next after Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar.

An appeal has been made to me by Mr. Peller, then Principal of the Presidency College, in favour of Babu Bipin Bihari Gupta, one of the Professors of that institution. He is a distinguished Mathematician, being the only graduate who obtained a First Class at the M. A. examination in that subject from 1874 to 1880. He also competed in 1880, but without success, for the Premchand studentship, taking up Pure and Mixed Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics. No candidate indeed (with one exception) was declared qualified for the studentship in these subjects from 1874 to 1881; and the University at length recognised the fact that they were far too wide, and they have now been divided into six, only one of which need be taken up. I think it beyond doubt that, under the present regulations, Babu Bipin Behari Gupta, as the best Mathematician among the M. A. graduates for six years, would certainly have gained a studentship; and he discharges his duties at the Presidency College with very marked ability. While fully acknowledging his distinguished ability and usefulness, at the same time I regret that I cannot discern any principle by which he could be promoted above the heads of his seniors, all of whom are thoroughly competent and deserving officers. Babu Bipin Bihari's merits and services will soon, I hope, obtain recognition in due course. He is second on the list in Class V, and should rise to Class IV in a short time.

The case of Mr. Ghilardi, Assistant Superintendent of the School of Art, has been separately before the Government,—see correspondence ending with Mr Finucane's No. 531T.G., dated 14th October 1896. Mr Ghilardi has been in the department since March 1886, and draws Rs. 300, ungraded (Civil List, page 177). In Madras the pay of the Assistant Superintendent is Rs. 400 rising to Rs 600, and in Bombay Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 750. Mr. Ghilardi certainly deserves promotion after 11 years' good work, while he has been very highly spoken of by successive Superintendents; and this has been recognised in the Government orders referred to. I should think he might properly take rank with the specialists holding European qualifications whose case has just been considered, and if that be granted, his rank should be in accordance with his seniority. In that case he would come between Mr. Brühl (1882) and Dr. P. C. Ray (1889).

It will be seen that Dr Martin places Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. Tiery, and Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar below the five officers whose case has just been considered. I cannot, on reconsideration, support this arrangement, which is based on my earlier proposals of 1894. Mrs Wheeler has occupied her present office, that of Inspectress of Schools, since 1876. As the sole Inspectress, she occupies an important position In Madras there are two Inspectresses (belonging, however, to the European service) drawing, respectively, Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 and Rs. 450 to Rs 500. Mrs. Wheeler is 52 years of age, and deserves consideration towards the end of a long service. Mr. Tiery and Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar stand next in seniority, and occupy important offices (Mr. Tiery was an Assistant Inspector before he was selected for the Murshidabad appointment), and should not be passed over without necessity The arrangement that I propose will leave room in Class IV for the five officers with European or Premchand qualifications, and Babu Nilkanta Mazumdar will thus come into his right place, being next below Babu Chandra Mohan Mozumdar in order of seniority.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts these views.

It is to be observed that the cases of the retired officers, Babus Bireswar Chakravarti and Ratna Mani Gupta, must be taken into consideration up to the dates of their retirement. The positions of these retired officers would be immediately below Babu Ambika Charan Bose and Babu Nilmani

Mukherjea respectively. This will involve some slight changes in the classes below, which can be settled hereafter in communication with the Accounts Department.

Class V.—Sir Alfred Croft's note upon this class is as follows:—

Class V.—The only cases requiring notice in this class are those of officers on fixed pay, whose place in the new list, with respect to graded officers in the old list, it is necessary to settle. They are those of Mr. R. F. Shaw, Head-master of the Apprentice Department-Civil Engineering College, Mr. D. N. Mallik, Assistant Professor, Patna College, Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri, Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, and Mr. H. A Stark, Head-master of the Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrassa (Civil List, page 177). Mr. Shaw (M. A., Aberdeen) was appointed on 20th January 1891 on Rs. 300; Mr. Mallik (B. A., Camb., B. S.C., London) on 12th July 1893, on Rs. 250; Pandit Hara Prasad (M. A., Calcutta) on 28th February 1895, on Rs. 300; Mr. Stark (B. A., Calcutta) on 1st July 1895, on Rs. 300. It has to be determined how they should stand with respect to other officers in the old list. On reconsideration of my previous proposals, I think the method to be followed should be this:—An officer appointed on Rs. 300, which is the maximum pay of Class III, should not be in a worse position than if he had been appointed five years earlier on Rs. 200—20—300, the pay of the class. That is, he should rank next below those who had been *confirmed* in the class five years before the date of his appointment, all of whom at the date of his appointment will have reached the maximum of Rs. 300. He should rank above officers who were only *officiating* in the class five years before his appointment. (The status of a sub. *pro tem.* officer is that of an acting officer.) An officer appointed on Rs. 250 should take rank on the same principle. Since it takes three years to rise in Class III from Rs. 200 to Rs. 260, such an officer should rank next below those who were appointed permanently to the class three years before the date of his appointment, all of whom were on that date drawing Rs. 260. Hence, comparing the dates given above for the purpose of ascertaining each officer's place, Mr. Shaw may be supposed to have been appointed to Class III on 25th January 1886, Mr Mallik on 12th July 1890, Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri on 26th February 1890, and Mr. Stark on 1st July 1890. Referring to the Civil List (page 179), it therefore appears that Mr. Shaw should come immediately before Babu Baroda Prasad Ghose (III, 7) who was appointed on 1st June 1886, and that Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri, Mr. Stark and Mr. Mallik should come in that order immediately before Babu Hari Prasad Banerjea (III, 11), who was appointed to that class on 13th July 1890. [The dates of confirmation of Mr. E. Pegler and Babu S. B. Dutt (III, 8 and 9) seem inconsistent with their position in the class, but it is not really so. These two officers, who had drawn Rs. 250 fixed pay for many years, were transferred to Class III in December 1891, and therefore took rank, exactly in accordance with the foregoing principle, as if they had been appointed to the class in December 1888.]

Sir Alexander Mackenzie accepts the principle thus enunciated, and class V will be fixed accordingly.

Sir Alfred Croft continues:—

"In reference to the position assigned to Mr. D. N. Mallik, it will be convenient at this point to consider what special prospects, in the way of exceptional promotion, are now and hereafter to be offered to those graduates in honours of English Universities whom we wish to attract to the Department, to take the place of men hitherto appointed by the Secretary of State. It has, I think always been understood that special advantages were to be offered them. In 1894 I recommended that all such officers, appointed on Rs. 250, should, after three years, be promoted to the first vacancy arising in the Rs. 350 class; and this proposal was afterwards made the basis of the recommendation above referred to, that Messrs. Brühl, P. C. Roy, and J. N. Das Gupta, should at once be promoted to Rs. 350. The Rs. 350 class has now disappeared, and another method must be adopted. I would propose that a professor of European qualifications or a Premchand student should originally be appointed on Rs. 250; that after a service of three years in that class, he should have a claim to the first vacancy arising in Class V (Rs. 300); and that after a further service of three years in that class, he should have a claim to the first vacancy arising in Class IV (Rs. 400). As vacancies would not generally occur immediately after the expiration of the periods of three years, he would have a fair prospect of rising from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 in about seven years; and this, I think, would offer sufficient inducement. (In the Provincial Executive Service I see that an officer rises from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 in from six to seven years.) Candidates of this class who were appointed to the Superior Service under the two-thirds rule, rose from Rs. 333 to Rs. 500 in five years: so that the new men will still be not as well off as their predecessors were. After appointment to Class IV they would be eligible for promotion in their turn under the ordinary rules.

It is of the first importance that graduates in honours of English Universities should be attracted to the Provincial Service; the rule now proposed is therefore approved. It follows that Mr. Shaw is the first officer for promotion.

to Class IV, and that Mr. Mallik's time for such promotion will follow after he has served in Class V for three years from the date of the introduction of this scheme. In working the rule, active service (including privilege leave will alone be reckoned in the qualifying period.

Class VI.—Sir Alfred Croft observes with reference to this class :—

The cases here are those of Babu Kumudini Kanta Banerjea, Dr. P. N. Chatterjea, and Mr. M. M. Ghose (Nos. 7, 13, and 14 in Class VI of Dr. Martin's list), who have been appointed to the department on fixed pay—the first on Rs. 200 in 1887, the next two, who are graduates of English Universities, on Rs. 250 in 1894 and 1895, respectively. The place of Babu Kumudini Kanta Banerjea was fixed in my former list as following that of Miss. C. M. Bose. Dr. P. N. Chatterjea was appointed on the 9th November 1894, and should therefore rank among Class III (old list) officers as if he had been appointed to the class on the 9th November 1891. He will therefore stand after Babu B. K. Guha (III, 14). Mr. M. Ghose, appointed on 22nd June 1895, will rank as from 29th June 1892, and follow Babu Sarada Prasad Ganguli (Babu Uma Kisor Roy, the next on the list, not being a Provincial Officer). Babu Khirod Chandra Rai Chaudhuri (III, 18) has, since the date of Dr. Martin's letter, been transferred to a Provincial appointment, and should therefore come into the list before Babu Sib Chandra Gui. Dr. Chatterjea and Mr. Ghose will be entitled to the first vacancies arising in Class V, after they have served for three years each on their present pay.

The case of Maulavi Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, is exceptional. It will be seen that in the provisional list, recommended in my note of 20th January 1894, I placed Maulavi Abdul Karim next after Shams-ul-ulama Ahmad (VI, 12 in that list, III, 20 in the Civil List, page 180). This was in accordance with the place that he then occupied as a sub. *pro tempore* officer. But in the Civil List for January 1897 (page 181), Maulavi Abdul Karim comes nine places lower down (III, 30). The reason is that he was in 1894, and had been for some years, substantively *pro tempore* in Class III, in place of an officer who had been appointed to the Provincial Service, but whose confirmation in that service was for some reason delayed for many years. In consequence of the rule that substantive *pro tempore* officers take rank below those who have been confirmed, Maulavi Abdul Karim found himself passed over, between 1894 and 1896, by a number of officers promoted from the class below. I think with Dr. Martin that he should take the place twhich I proviously assigned to him in January 1894, and which he would have held had the scheme been sanctioned from about that date In 1894 he had already been substantive *pro tempore* for over four years, and the position now assigned to him is that which he would have taken if confirmed after three years.

The reasons given for regarding Maulavi Abdul Karim's position as exceptional are sound. The argument might be strengthened by the consideration that the post held by him, viz. Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, is a special one. Had this not been so, his confirmation in Class III of the former service would have taken place in regular order as vacancies occurred in the class. Under the circumstances, it is right that his case should receive exceptional treatment.

Sir Alfred Croft, in reserving four posts in this class for graduates in honours of English Universities or Premchand Students, writes thus:—

Of the four reserved appointments, one can be filled up immediately upon my departure, by Mr. Bhupati Nath Das, about whom there has been separate correspondence. He is the man so strongly recommended, as an original worker in science, by Professor Ramsay. The other three may be filled up by substantive *pro tempore* promotions from the class below, until specialists are appointed permanently to the class after the retirement of Messrs. Ewbank and Stack.

Mr. B. N. Das may at once be appointed to one of those reserved appointments, and on the retirement of Mr. Stack in the end of March, a second specialist may be appointed, and similarly another on the retirement of Mr. Ewbank towards the end of April. There will then remain one post which may temporarily be filled up.

Sir Alfred Croft has laid special stress upon the fact that nearly all the officers in this Rs. 250 class are at present drawing more than Rs. 250 a month, and that those on less than Rs. 300 a month would have had a fair prospect of rising to Rs. 300 (as pay under the old system) within a few years by regular increments. He adds:—"For the present I consider that the fair and only possible plan will be to continue to them, as personal allowances, the amounts above Rs. 250 to which they are now, or may become, entitled until all of them are promoted to the next higher class on Rs. 300." This proposal is sanctioned, and will be applicable to those who had already set foot in the former Class III or had drawn increments in the

same; these will, if they revert to Class VII of the Provincial list, continue to draw the increments to which, from time to time, they would have become entitled under the old system. This principle will be extended to all the classes.

Class VII.—Sir Alfred Croft discusses the cases of certain officers who have hitherto been on fixed pay:—

P. W. Byers, Teacher, Apprentice Department, Civil Engineering College; Annada Prasad Bagchi, Head-master, School of Art; Braja Ballabh Dutt, M.A., Lecturer, Rajshahi College; Sivendra Nath Gupta, Lecturer, Krishnagar College.

The last two men have already had their places assigned in my 1894 list. Mr. Byers was appointed on the 23rd March 1894, on a salary of Rs. 200—10—230, and therefore ranks below those who have been confirmed in old Class III, the pay of which is higher (Rs. 200—20—300). Babu Annada Prasad Bagchi was appointed on Rs. 200 on the 3rd January 1880, and therefore ranks above all officers in Class IV (Rs. 150—10—200), the senior of whom was promoted to that class in 1885. At the head of the list I keep two places for Assistant Inspectors, for a reason to be afterwards explained.

In one of the two places referred to by Sir Alfred Croft the name of Babu Kumad Bandhu Bose was entered, and the second place was reserved for an Assistant Inspector of Schools to be newly appointed.

In regard to the position given to three officers, Sir Alfred Croft writes:—

"Babu Rasamay Mitra (No. 23) and Kali Prasanna Bhattacharjea (No. 24) have been acting since November 1895 and January 1896, in the class above, having been specially selected for such promotion (Civil List, page 183). They have, therefore, been placed above Babu Rajeswar Gupta (No. 25), the senior officer for promotion, who has not yet acted in the class above.

This is sanctioned.

Class VIII.—In discussing Class VIII, Sir Alfred Croft has written:—

Class VIII.—The only special cases in this class are those of six officers transferred from fixed pay. But in arranging the names in this class, I have adopted a new method, rendered necessary by the following circumstances: In the first appointment of M. As. as Lecturers in Colleges, it has been the practice to appoint them either to Class V (Rs. 100—10—150) or to fixed pay appointments of Rs. 150, according as one or other kind of appointment happened to be vacant. But it has by no means followed that the officers in Class V, though appointed on lower pay, were in any way inferior to those who were appointed on Rs. 150. Further, those who were appointed to Class V generally received acting or substantive *pro tempore* appointments in the first instance, and were only confirmed after a lapse of time, while officers appointed on Rs. 150 were commonly appointed permanently. Thus, the former class of officers suffered a two-fold disadvantage: firstly, in the rate of initial pay, secondly, in their lower position in the list, that position being determined under the ordinary rule by the date of confirmation. I propose now to reduce this inequality once for all by fixing the position of College Lecturers, whether starting on Rs. 100 in Class V or on Rs. 150, by the date of their first service, whether acting, substantive *pro tempore*, or permanent, provided such service was continuous. And I further recommend that all such officers, whatever their previous designations may have been, should henceforth be uniformly styled Professors."

Sir Alexander Mackenzie approves of this recommendation: it is therefore sanctioned.

To summarize:—At the present time there are 30 out of 137 posts assigned to the Superior Service filled up by Officers of the Indian Service. There remain 107 Officers for the Provincial Service. These will be distributed as follows:—

Class	I	...	...	...	2 Officers.
„	II	...	...	...	4 „
„	III	...	...	...	6 „
„	IV	...	..	...	8 „
„	V	...	...	...	12 „
„	VI	...	...	...	22 „
„	VII	...	...	...	25 „
„	VIII	...	...	...	28 „
			Total	...	107 Officers.

The nominal roll, as now sanctioned, is the following:—

CLASS I (2), Rs. 700.

1. Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukerjee Bahadur.
2. Rai Dinanath Sen Sahib.

CLASS II (4), Rs. 600.

1. Mr. J. A. Reuther.
2. Babu Radhanath Rai.
3. „ Abinash Chandra Chatterjea, B.A.
4. Mr. Billing, M.A.

CLASS III (6), Rs. 500.

1. Mr. A. S. Phillips, B.A.
2. Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, M.A.
3. Maulvi Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, M.A.
4. Babu A. C. Bose.
5. „ Nilmani Mukerjea.
6. [Mr. W. Tate.]

CLASS IV (8), Rs. 400.

1. Mrs. M. Wheeler.
2. Mr. E. R. Tiery, B.A.
3. Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A.
4. „ Nilkanta Mazumdar, M.A.
5. Mr. P. Bruhl.
6. „ O. Ghilardi.
7. Dr. P. C. Ray, D.Sc. (Edin.).
8. Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.).

CLASS V (12), Rs. 300.

1. Babu Jagat Bandhu Laha, M.A.
2. „ Bipin Bihari Gupta, M.A.
3. Mr. R. F. Shaw, M.A. (Aberdeen).
4. Babu Barada Prasad Ghose, M.A.
5. Mr. E. Pegler.
6. Babu Sasi Bhusan Dutt, M.A.
7. Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A.
8. Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri, M.A.
9. Mr. H. A. Stark, B.A.
10. Mr. D. N. Mallik, B.A. (Camb.), B.Sc. (Lond.).
11. Babu Hari Prasad Banerjea (now Assistant Inspector).
12. Mrs. E. C. W. Stansbury.

CLASS VI (22), Rs. 250.		Draws, Rs.
1.	Sasi Bhusan Sen, B.A., *plus* personal allowance ...	300
2.	Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., *plus* personal allowance	300
3.	Dr. Purnananda Chatterjea, B.A., D.Sc., (Edin.) ...	...
4.	Miss Chandra Mukni Bose, M.A., *plus* personal allowance	280
5.	Kumudini Kanta Banerjee, M.A.	.
6.	Saroda Prasad Ganguli (on personal grounds), *plus* personal allowance	300
7.	Mr. Manomohan Ghose, B.A. (Oxon.)	...
8.	Khirod Chandra Rai Chaudhuri, M.A., *plus* personal allowance	300
9.	Sib Chandra Gui, M.A., *plus* personal allowance ...	280
10.	Shams-ul-ulama Ahmad, *plus* personal allowance ...	260
11.	Abdul Karim, B.A., *plus* personal allowance ...	300
12.	Bireswar Chatterjee, M.A., *plus* personal allowance ...	280
13.	E. A. LeFeuvre, *plus* personal allowance ...	260
14.	Ram Das Chakravarti, *plus* personal allowance ...	280
15.	Ambika Charan Mukherjea (on personal grounds), *plus* personal allowance	280
16.	Baikuntha Nath Roy, B.A. (on personal grounds), *plus* personal allowance	260
17.	Mati Lal Maitra	240
18.	Bhuban Mohan Sen, B.A.	240
	Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur, C.I.E. (*on personal grounds*) *seconded*	*300*
19.	Raj Kumar Sen, M.A., sub. *pro tem.*	240
20.	Chandra Kumar Maitra, sub. *pro tem.*	240
21.	Abdul Munim, sub. *pro tem.*	200
22.	Kumud Bandhu Bose, sub. *pro tem.*	240

CLASS VII (25), Rs. 200.

One place reserved for an Assistant Inspector of Schools.

1. P. W. Byers, *plus* personal allowance (draws Rs. 230).
2. Annada Prasad Bagchi.
3. Jagat Bandhu Bhadra (on personal grounds).
4. Bhawani Charan Mukharjea, B.A.
5. Kunja Bihari Bose, M.A.
   H. A. Lane, M.A., *seconded.*
6. Ram Chandra Chatterjea.
7. Braja Ballabh Dutta, M.A.
8. Haranath Bhattacharjea, M.A.
9. Debendra Nath Bose, M.A.
10. Kisori Mohan Sen Gupta, M.A.
11. Upendra Nath Mitra, M.A.
    Dwija Das Dutt, M.A., *seconded.*
12. Kali Pada Bose, M.A.
13. Joges Chandra Ray, M.A.
14. Sivendra Nath Gupta, M.A.
15. Narendra Nath Bose, M.A.
16. Madhu Sudan Rao.
17. Sagar Chandra Chakravarti.
18. Govinda Lall Set, M.A.
19. Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, sub. *pro tem.*
20. Surendra Kumar Bose, B.C.E. sub. *pro tem.*
21. Rassmay Mitra, M.A., sub. *pro tem.*
22. Kali Prasanna Bhattacharjea, M.A., sub. *pro tem.*
23. Rajeswar Gupta, sub. *pro tem.*
24. Rajendra Nath Banerjea, B.A., sub. *pro tem.*
25. Rajmohan Sen, M.A., sub. *pro tem.*

CLASS VIII (28 AT PRESENT), Rs. 150.

Hari Charan Ray, M.A., *seconded.*
1. Chandra Bhushan Bhaduri, B.A.
2. Mukunda Chandra Vidyabagis, M.A.
   Jagadis Chanara Sen, M.A., *seconded.*
3. Aditya Kumar Chatterjea, B.A.
4. Mohini Mohan Chaudhuri, M.A.
5. Bisseswar Sen, M.A.
   Sasi Sekhar Banerjea, B.A. *seconded.*
6. Braja Lal Mukerjea, B.A.
7. Poresh Nath Sen, B.A.
8. Joy Gopal Dey, B.A.
9. Murali Dhur Banerjea, B.A.
10. Harish Chandra Bhattacharjea, B.A
11. Harish Chandra Dutt, M.A.
12. Mohit Chandra Sen, M.A.
13. Satis Chandra Dey, M.A.
14. Binayendranth Sen, M.A.
15. Gopal Chandra Ganguli, M.A.
16. Mohini Mohan Dutt, M.A.
17. Bidhu Bhushan Goswami, M.A.
18. Abdul Ali.
19. Pramatha Nath Mukerjea, M. A., sub. *pro tem.*
20. Rakhal Raj Biswas, M.A., sub. *pro tem.*
21. Ram Prassana Mukherjea, sub. *pro tem.*
22. Sukhbasi Tewari, sub. *pro tem.*
23. Hari Charan Mukherjea, L.E., sub. *pro tem.*
24. Govinda Sastri, sub. *pro tem.*
25. Hriday Chandra Banerjea, sub. *pro tem.*
26. Professor for Rajshahi College, sub. *pro tem.*
27. Professor for Dacca College, sub *pro tem.*
28. Professor for Chittagong College, sub. *pro tem.*

15. The following quotation is also extracted from Sir Alfred Croft's note on the re-organization scheme:—

"Connected with the question of the minimum pay to be given to Professors who have graduated in English Universities, and of the conditions of their promotion thereafter, is another very similar question as to the minimum pay to be given to the holders of certain

appointments. In some cases the officers have to be appointed by the Secretary of State in England; in others, the importance of the office requires that a suitable rate of pay should be secured to the holder.

In most cases of the latter class, the officer so appointed will be of sufficient standing to have reached or passed the proposed minimum; but in the case of the transfer of an officer from the Subordinate to the Provincial Service (as, for example, of a Deputy Inspector to be Assistant Inspector), this condition will not always be realised. In order to meet exceptional cases of selection, the following minima are proposed:—

	Rs.
Principals, 1st grade (including Sanskrit) Colleges ...	400
Principals, 2nd grade Colleges	250
Superintendents of Madrassas	250
Inspectors	400
Assistant Inspectors	250
Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction ...	300
Assistant Superintendent, School of Art	300
Head-master, Kurseong Boarding School	250"

Dr. Martin thinks that this proposal, if sanctioned, will probably lead to embarrassing consequences. At the present time in considering who might be a fit person to succeed to the Principalship of the Rajshahi College which is likely to fall vacant in the near future, he looked through the names of the officers in Class IV with a view to following the rule above, and as Babu Nilkanta Mazumdar has been selected to act as Principal of the Cuttack College, his choice was limited to Dr. P. C. Roy or Mr. J. N. Das Gupta. He sent for Dr. P. C. Roy to tell him that he might possibly be called upon to leave the Presidency College. The intelligence was received with consternation, and Dr. Martin, knowing that Dr. Roy is a distinguished Chemist engaged in original research in the Presidency College, after weighing the *pros* and *cons*, decided that the idea ought to be abandoned. He then considered the case of Mr. J. N. Das Gupta and came to the opinion that being a Professor of English Literature, Mr. Gupta's services at present cannot be transferred to such an office. Consequently at the outset the proposed rule is found to offer difficulties of a serious kind. Attempts may be made to follow a rule of the kind, but the Lieutenant-Governor agrees in thinking that no hard-and-first rule can be laid down in the case of several of the offices referred to. Hitherto, Superintendents of Madrasahs (who are paid from the Mohsin Fund) and Assistant Inspectors of Schools, have always been placed on first appointment to these offices on Rs. 250 a month. This rule may be admitted, and Sir Alfred Croft's proposal may also be accepted, so far as are concerned the Assistant Superintendent of the School of Art and the Superintendent, Apprentice Department, Civil Engineering College, with a minimum pay of Rs. 300 for each, and also for the Head-master of the Kurseong Boarding School, for whom a minimum of Rs. 250 is proposed. Beyond this Sir Alexander Mackenzie is not willing to go. These last three appointments require the services of officers recruited in Europe; but in the case of Principalships of Colleges, the choice of successors is obtainable from among a long line of Professors, to most of whom it would be improper to give undue promotion, on the ground of their being, from circumstances, selected for such an office.

It is, therefore ordered that *minima* are fixed, if there are vacancies in the several classes in the case of the following posts:—

	Rs.
Assistant Superintendent, School of Art	300
Head-master of the Apprentice Department, Civil Engineering College	300
Head-master, Kurseong Boarding School	250
Superintendents of Madrassa	250
Assistant Inspectors of Schools	250

As regards appointments to Assistant Inspectorships, the Director of Public Instruction in recommending for promotion to these posts Deputy Inspectors from the subordinate list should be careful lest by giving such promotion the prospects of Provincial Service officers may be materially injured. It is partly to avoid a complication of this kind that just now a very senior Provincial officer is being put forward for an Assistant Inspectorship of Schools.

16. It is now necessary to decide the question what offices should entitle their holders to rise to the several classes of the Provincial Service. The following proposal is sanctioned:—

Class I (Rs. 700).—Principals of Colleges, including the Sanskrit College, teaching up to the B.A, Standard; Inspectors of Schools; Professors who have obtained degrees in honors from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, or Dublin, or who have received a European training to an equivalent standard, and the Assistant Superintendent, Government School of Art.

Class II (Rs. 600).—Limit of promotion for the Lady Principal of the Bethune College and for the Inspectress of Schools and the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, and for Assistant Inspectors of Schools; also for Principals of Colleges teaching up to the First Arts Standard.

Class III (Rs. 500).—The limit of promotion for the following:—Principals of second grade Colleges (teaching up to the F A Standard), Professors not possessed of European qualifications or an equivalent, Superintendents of Madrasahs, including the Head Maulavi of the Calcutta Madrasah, Head Masters of Collegiate and Training Schools, and Head Master of the Government School of Art: the Lady Superintendent, Dacca Eden Female School, the Head Maulavi of the Calcutta Madrasah and Head Master of the Kurseong Government Boarding School, and the Head Master, Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrasah.

Class IV (Rs. 400).—Limit of promotion for Professors in second grade (F.A.) Colleges.

As exceptions to the foregoing limits, it is ordered that Shams-ul-ulama Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, M.A, Superintendent of the Dacca Madrasah and Mr. Tiery of the Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah shall be eligible for promotion to Class II. Maulavi Abul Khair has qualifications English and Oriental, equal if not superior to those of the Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan Education; while Mr. Tiery was, for several years, an Assistant Inspector of Schools, whence he was transferred to his present appointment, as being conspicuously fitted for it.

17. All College Lecturers, Assistant Professors and Professors in the Provincial Service will, henceforth, be uniformly styled Professors.

18. All Officers in the Provincial Service will be Gazetted Officers.

19. Officers transferred from the Subordinate to Provincial list to fill vacancies in the posts of Head-master of Collegiate Schools, Assistant Inspectors, &c., will, in ordinary cases, be eligible for the minimum salary attaching to the posts which they are called upon to fill.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor now sanctions the introduction of the new scheme with effect from the 1st August, 1896. His Honour observes that, owing to the narrowness of the scale of the Provincial Service, as compared with existing salaries, the prospects of officers in the lower classes are very discouraging. For instance, officers now placed in class VI on Rs. 250 of the service are all in class III (Rs. 200—20—300) of the existing service, and before they can receive any increase of pay, they must rise to the top of class VI and then move slowly to the top of class V. He also observes that the Provincial Services of other provinces are practically devoid of class VIII on Rs. 150. Sir Alexander Mackenzie regrets this state of things, and, with a view to improving the prospects of Provincial Service officers, he proposes at an early date to consider whether something may not be done by assigning a greater number of appointments to some of the intermediate classes.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 13

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 26th March, 1897.

No. 451.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 20th March, 1897.

No. 273.—The services of Captain D. J. C. Macnabb, I.S.C., an Officiating Deputy Commissioner in Burma, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The 25th March, 1897.

No. 303.—Mr. G. W. Rivaz has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 21st January 1897.

The 26th March, 1897.

No. 308.—The Honourable Mr. H. E. M. James, of the Indian Civil Service (Bombay establishment), is placed on special duty in connection with the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, with effect from the 23rd instant.

No. 311.—The services of Mr. T. Millar and Lieutenant H. C. Beadon, Assistant Commissioners in the Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

MEDICAL.

The 23rd March, 1897.

No. 206.—The services of Surgeon-Captain A. E. Roberts, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 4th March 1897.

No. 214.—Surgeon-Major R. H. Charles, M.D., M.CH., F.R.C.S.I., Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy in the Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* 2nd Surgeon to the College Hospital, is granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 215.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lowtas, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Chittagong, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy in the Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* 2nd Surgeon to the College Hospital, during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Surgeon-Major R. H. Charles, M.D., M.CH., F.R.C.S.I., or until further orders.

The 25th March, 1897.

No. 234.—Surgeon-Colonel J. H. Newman, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, during the absence of Surgeon-Colonel G. L. Ross, on furlough on medical certificate, or until further orders.

The 26th March, 1897.

No. 238.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. Chaytor-White, M.D., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 241.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague and famine duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties :—

Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Gwyther, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal).
Surgeon-Lieutenant R. F. Standage, I.M.S. (Bombay).
Surgeon-Lieutenant H. A. F. Knapton, I.M.S. (Bombay).
Surgeon-Lieutenant W. W. Clemesha, M.B., B.S., I.M.S. (Bengal).
Surgeon-Lieutenant Krishnaji Vishnoo Kukday, I.M.S. (Bombay).
Surgeon-Lieutenant H. A. D. Dickson, I.M.S. (Bengal).

SANITARY.

The 22nd March, 1897.

No. 1033.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing of used apparel and bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags, waste paper and used gunny bags, from the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council including Sind into any other part of British India.

The 26th March, 1897.

No. 1093.—The following documents regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed in Foreign Countries in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India are published for general information :—

Quarantine notice, issued by the Norwegian Government.

Justice and Police Department
of the Norwegian Government.
Christiania, February 5, 1897.

Under date of the 1st instant, the following Royal Proclamation has been drawn up :—

"With reference to section 2 of the Quarantine Law of the 12th July, 1848, notice is hereby given, that ports in Arabia, Persia, and British India ('Forindien'), together with Formosa,

and the Pescadores in Eastern Asia, shall, until further notice, be regarded as infected with the Oriental pest; and that in compliance therewith, the regulations concerning quarantine against the pest contained in the abovenamed law, are to be immediately enforced, to which all persons concerned are required obediently to conform"

This is hereby made known in order to draw attention to the fact that at present unloading quarantine can only be performed at Christiania and Quarantine Station—see section 8 in the Quarantine Law of the 12th July, 1848, and section 11 in the Quarantine Regulation of the 10th February, 1849.

A number of copies of this Circular are herewith enclosed.

F. HAGERUP.
L. ESMARCH.

The British Consulate-General, Christiania.

Regulation issued by the Roumanian Government respecting the importation of waste paper.

Bucarest ce $\frac{28 \text{ Janvier,}}{9 \text{ Février,}}$ *1897.*

Le Département des Affaires Etrangères s'empresse de porter à la connaissance de la Légation Royale que le Conseil des Ministres, sur l'avis du Conseil Supérieur Sanitaire et conformément à l'Art. 162 de la loi sanitaire, a pris la décision d'interdire l'importation en Roumanie du papier maculature sale, des jaurnaux usés (qui ont été lus) et de toute sorte d'imprimés salis introduits comme maculature.

Cette décision contenue dans le Journal du Conseil des Ministres No 13 est entrée en vigueur à partir du $\frac{23 \text{ Janvier,}}{4 \text{ Février,}}$ 1897.

Regulations respecting Quarantine at Antwerp.

(Translation.)

Precautions to be taken at the Sanitary Station at Doel in the cases of all vessels (including those having clean bills of health) coming from infected ports, whether they have touched at intermediate ports or not.

Indirect Arrivals.

1. Disinfection of all latrines and urinals, and such other parts of the ship as may be deemed necessary.

2. The bilge water shall be pumped out, and a fresh supply of drinking water taken on board.

3 The Sanitary Officials shall inspect the list of passengers and the crew list and examine every person on board.

If it shall be found that any of the persons who left the port of origin with the vessel are no longer on board, satisfactory proof shall be demanded that they did not leave the ship on account of any epidemic or contagious disease.

4. The ship's manifest shall be submitted to the Sanitary Inspector, in order that he may ascertain that there are no goods on board of a suspicious nature or of which the introduction is forbidden.

In order to facilitate the carrying out of these measures, vessels can, if necessary, be detained at the Sanitary Station during one tide.

Any vessels having on board no merchandise of a suspicious or prohibited nature, can be exempted from detention, if a duly signed copy of her manifest has, five days before arrival, been forwarded to the President of the Sanitary Commission, and if they are able to produce a certificate (in duplicate) of the Sanitary Authorities of a port of call, free of any contagious disease, stating:—

(*a*) That measure for disinfection, similar to those described in provisions 1 and 2, have been carried into effect.

(*b*) That no person on board has suffered from any contagious disease during the whole voyage, if the duration thereof shall have been at least twelve days between the last infected port visited and the port at which the certificate is granted.

If the above conditions shall have been fulfilled, the Master must slacken speed at Doel to permit the quarantine boat to come alongside. The duplicate bills of health shall be delivered to the Sanitary Inspector; one of these shall be retained by him, and the other, after having been dated and stamped, will be returned to the Master, who shall deliver it to the Customs Authorities on his arrival in the port.

The greater number of countries having taken effective quarantine measures with regard to all goods coming from the plague-stricken districts of India, vessels arriving at Antwerp from healthy ports need undergo no special sanitary formalities.

At the same time certificates of origin must be produced for any suspicious or prohibited goods arriving even from a healthy port.

Merchandise.

A. Merchandise of which the introduction is forbidden even in transit—

1. Green hides, salted or pickled, raw hides, hoops, etc., fresh animal matter, etc.

(Exception is made in the case of salted green hides which have been treated with arsenic which are admitted for sale in Belgium.)

2. Wearing apparel, bedding, used or unused.

3. Old or new carpets, woollen goods, used or unused, silk stuffs.

4. Peacock feathers and small articles, imported retail, which might carry the germs of infection.

5. Bottles of liqueur and perfumes, imported retail.

6. Dress goods, drill, etc., not packed in compressed bales and secured with hoops.

7. Samples of raw wool, cotton, and jute, if not compressed and bound with hoops.

The goods mentioned in Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 can be admitted after having been disinfected by the apparatus at the Doel Sanitary Station.

B. Merchandise admitted in transit but not for sale in Belgium—

1. Raw wool in pressed bales bound with hoops.

2. All dress goods and drill stuffs packed in pressed bales and bound with hoops.

The Sanitary Authorities can, however, order the bales to be sprinkled with disinfectant before they are unloaded from the vessel.

Antwerp, February 6, 1897.

Telegram, dated the 19th March 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta

Marseilles. My telegram* of yesterday. Undressed leather, raw hides, rags, animal matter, wool, prohibited even in transit. Oilseeds and coprah, whether in bag or bulk, carpets to be disinfected. If there has been no sickness on board or death during voyage, passengers undergo medical visit and disinfection before landing. Steamers with interdicted cargoes for English ports discharge other cargo in quarantine. Roumania. My telegram of 24th† February last, sacks from India transhipped at British ports allowed enter Sulina and Constanza after disinfection.

* Published in Home Department Notification No. 1020, dated the 20th March 1897.
† Published in Home Department Notification No. 756, dated the 27th February 1897.

Telegram, dated the 20th March 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

My telegram of 15th* February last. Passengers from India can only enter Mesopotamia between Byazid and Khanakin.

* Published in Home Department Notification No. 583, dated the 19th February 1897.

Telegram, dated the 20th March 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Germany. Untanned skins and hides from India admitted if port free from plague, despatched after 11th February last compressed into airtight bales compressed for transport in or near harbour at port of departure. Bombay and Karachi specially excluded from this concession. Prohibition regarding Germany in my telegram* of 19th February last extended to goods from India transhipped in ports in Europe.

* Published in Home Department Notification No. 758, dated the 27th February 1897.

Telegram, dated the 22nd March 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Turkey. Susceptible goods including jute sacking from Indian ports to be disinfected in Lazaret; but if certified suspects admitted to free pratique in port of transhipment, disinfection unnecessary.

Telegram, dated the 24th March 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Peru. All ships coming from Indian ports with clean bill of health admitted to free pratique. Ten days' quarantine on arrival from infected ports, but cargo from infected ports cannot be discharged. No relaxation of rules for vessels previously calling other ports.

Telegram, dated the 25th March 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Italy. My telegram of 8th* February last. Prohibition to import raw hides includes arsenicated and dry-salted hides.

* Published in Home Department Notification No. 449, dated the 13th February, 1897.

Telegram, dated the 25th March 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London.

To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

Réunion. Rice and grain in bags from Bombay must be transferred on arrival to fresh uninfected bags. No susceptible articles admitted.

Germany. My telegram of 20th* March last. Dry-salted and arsenicated hides not admitted from Indian infected ports. Prohibited articles repulsed from Hamburg, though transhipped in European ports.

Madagascar. All ships coming from *Indian infected ports are repulsed.*

Mozambique grants pratique.

* Published in this Notification.

No. 1101.—The following rules for quarantine against plague, which have been made by the Chief Commissioner of Burma with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

The rules have effect from the 15th March 1897 in the Ports of Rangoon, Akyab, Moulmein and Bassein as a temporary measure :—

I.—The commander of every vessel, including junks or other native craft, arriving from Goa, shall, on arrival, at the pilot station, hoist a yellow flag and indicate by signal the port from which she has come.

II.—Such commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication either with the shore or with any other vessel or boat except with the boat supplying a pilot and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the pilot, his servant, if any, and baggage.

III.—The pilot shall not take such vessel higher than Elephant Point, the Stone pier, Lower Anchoring creek or Takaing, as the case may be, but shall anchor it there until the Health Officer of the Port has visited it and ascertained by enquiry from the commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague If the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, the Health Officer *may*, by writing under his hand to be delivered to the commander, permit such vessel to haul down the yellow flag and proceed upwards in the port and hold free communication with the shore and with vessels and boats in port. Provided that, if the vessel has undergone since leaving Goa a quarantine, which is properly proved, for not less than eight days at Colombo, or some other British Port, the Health Officer *shall* grant such permission as aforesaid.

If the vessel has not undergone eight days' quarantine at Colombo, or some other British port since leaving Goa, the Health Officer *may* direct the commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage and there to remain for a period of eight days from the date of arrival in the harbour. In such case the Health Officer shall also direct the commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for between such vessel and the shore, or other vessels and boats in the harbour.

IV.—If the Health Officer shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour; and shall further direct that during such fifteen days intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited as provided in Rule III.

V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rules III and IV.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the veesel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Chief Commissioner as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of eight days, or, if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of

plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Conservator of the Port to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores, and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at Rangoon, Akyab, Moulmein or Bassein which may have communicated with any vessel coming from Goa shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at those ports from Goa unless the communication was held after the vessel from Goa was released from quarantine.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th March, 1897.

No. 286.—The Honourable Mr. Justice Gordon having tendered the resignat ion, as from the 1st April, 1897, of his appointment as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, *vice* the Honourable Sir H. T. Princep, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, to appoint Mr. J. F. Stevens, Indian Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to officiate as a Judge of the said Court from the said date until further orders.

No. 289.—Mr. S. Ismay, Indian Civil Service, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. F. Stevens, or until further orders.

The 26th March, 1897.

No. 354.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act (XVIII of 1884), as amended by Act XIX of 1895, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Frizelle, of the Indian Civil Service, one of the Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab, to perform the duties of Chief Judge of that Court during the absence on leave of Sir Charles A. Roe.

The Governor-General in Council is also pleased under the provisions of the same section to appoint Mr. W. O. Clark, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, during the absence on leave of Sir Charles A. Roe, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 25th March, 1897.

No. 169.—The services of Lieutenant K. H. Jackson, 11th Bengal Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment in the Burma Military. Police.

The 26th March, 1897.

No. 171.—The services of Lieutenant F. R. Nethersole, 17th Bengal Infantry, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 19th April, 1897.

No. 173.—The services of Lieutenant J. H. Vanderzee, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, for employment in the Burma Military Police.

No. 175.—The services of Lieutenant A. C. McCrea, 37th Dogras, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, for employment in the uBrma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 26th March, 1897.

No. 105.—The services of the Reverend A. Ferrier, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 17th March 1897.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Calcutta, the 23rd March, 1897.

No. 890—32-11-F.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for famine duty :—

Major F. G. Pollock, 7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry ;

Captain A. Giles (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry ;

Lieutenant C. D. Mears, 8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

No. 891—32-11-F.—With reference to Notification No. 793—32-9-F., dated the 12th March, 1897, it is notified that Lieutenant R. G. Bagley 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry, has reverted, to Military duty.

The 25th March, 1897.

No. 911-F.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for famine duty :—

Lieutenant E. O'Brien, 30th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (3rd Baluch Battalion) ;

Lieutenant C. H. C. Grace, 5th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry ;

Lieutenant A. P. Shewell, 23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry.

No. 916-F.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for famine duty :—

Lieutenant T. P. C. Smith, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment) ;

Lieutenant A. F. Dalzel, the Devonshire Regiment ;

Lieutenant R. M. Battye, 6th (The Prince of Wales') Regiment of Bengal Cavalry ;

Lieutenant C. Kaye, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry ;

Lieutenant G. R. Cassels, 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 24th March, 1897.

No. 659—36-4.—In supersession of this Department Notification No. 530—36-2, dated 11th March, 1897, Colonel J. E. Sandeman, I S C., Deputy Surveyor General in charge Revenue Branch, is granted, under rule IX of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, furlough out of India on private affairs for one year and 125 days, with effect from the 1st May, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

EMIGRATION.

The 25th March, 1897.

No. 411—46-10.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 102, sub-section (1), of the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883, as amended by Acts XVIII of 1890 and VII of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that, on and from the date of this Notification, a native of India who departs by sea from the port of Negapatam in British India under an agreement to labour for hire in the State of Sarawak, shall not be deemed to emigrate within the meaning of the said Act.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 23rd March, 1897.

No. 1137-I. B.—Whereas the Chiefs of Nawanagar, Dhrol and Rajkot and the Talukdars of Jália and Pál have ceded to the British Government the civil and criminal jurisdiction exercised by them within the lands which lie within their respective territories and are occupied or may hereafter be occupied by the Jamnagar-Rajkot Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, outbuildings, and for all other railway purposes) ; and whereas the Governor-General in Council has now full jurisdiction within the aforesaid lands : In exercise of this jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders :—

PART I.

(1) The provisions, so far as they may be suitable and as amended by subsequent enactments, of the Acts mentioned below are hereby declared to apply to the aforesaid lands, namely :—

Act XLV of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code).
Act VI of 1864 (The Whipping Act).
Act I of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871).

Act I of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act, 1872).
Act X of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882).

(2) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall be subject, in its application to the aforesaid lands, to the following modifications, namely :—

(*a*) Trials before the Court of Session may, in the discretion of the Sessions Judge, be without a jury or the aid of assessors.

(*b*) Sentences of transportation or imprisonment for more than seven years passed by the Court of Session shall be referred for confirmation to the Governor of Bombay in Council. In any case so referred the Governor of Bombay in Council may either confirm the sentence or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or may annul the conviction and order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or may acquit the accused person.

(*c*) Appeals from Magistrates of the second class shall lie to the Court of Session and not to the District Magistrate.

(3) For the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactments hereby applied, any Court within the aforesaid lands may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

PART II.

For the purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction within the aforesaid lands, the following arrangements shall be made namely :—

(1) The Assistant Political Agent in Halar for the time being, and the Deputy Assistant Political Agent in Halar for the time being, shall respectively exercise the powers of a District Magistrate and a Magistrate of the first class as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

(2) The Criminal Court of the Political Agent in Kathiawar as constituted for the time being and the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall respectively exercise the powers of a Court of Session and a High Court as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the said Magistrates : Provided that, subject to the general control of the said Governor in Council, the said Political Agent's Court shall also exercise the powers of a High Court as described in Chapter XXXII of the said Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, in respect of the proceedings of the said Magistrates.

(3) This part of this notification applies to all proceedings except—

(*a*) proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects ; and

(*b*) proceedings pending at the date of this notification ;

which shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

PART III.

For the purposes of the exercise of civil jurisdiction within the aforesaid lands, the following arrangements shall be made, namely—

(1) The Court of the Political Agent in Kathiawar for the time being, the Assistant Political Agent in Halar for the time being, and the Deputy Assistant Political Agent in Halar for the time being, shall respectively exercise within or in respect of the aforesaid lands the same civil jurisdiction as is exercised by them within the limits of the Kathiawar Political Agency under the rules for defining the jurisdiction, original and appellate, to be exercised by the Civil Courts of the Political Agency in Kathiawar published at page 312 of the Kathiawar Agency Gazette, dated the 27th December, 1883.

(2) In the administration of civil justice within or in respect of the aforesaid lands, the rules referred to in the last foregoing paragraph and the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), so far as they may be suitable and as amended by subsequent rules or enactments, as the case may be, shall be taken as general guides.

(3) This part of this notification applies to all proceedings except proceedings pending at the date of this notification, which shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

No. 1138-*I.-B.* — In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department cited in the margin and relating to jurisdictional arrangements within the limits respectively of the Bhaunagar-Gondal-Junagar-Porbandar Railway and the Morvi State Railway, so much as refers to the Indian Railway Act (IV of 1879), the Bombay District Police Acts (Bombay Act VII of 1867 and Bombay Act IV of 1890), the appointment of a Superintendent of Railway Police, and the investiture of such Superintendent of Railway Police and of the Political Agent in Kathiawar with powers as described in the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, is hereby cancelled.

(1) No. 108 I.-J., dated the 18th May, 1881, as amended by Notifications No 2904-I., dated the 31st July 1884, No. 65-I., dated the 7th January, 1886, and No. 3342-I., dated the 10th October, 1895.
(2) No. 3817-I., dated the 25th September, 1888, as amended by Notification No. 3344-I., dated the 10th October, 1895.
(3) No. 3904-I., dated the 21st November, 1890, as amended by Notification No. 3345-I., dated the 10th October, 1895.
(4) No. 3909-I., dated the 1st November, 1894.
(5) No. 3902-I., dated the 21st November, 1890, as amended by Notification No. 3346-I., dated the 10th October, 1895.

The 24th March, 1897.

No. 519-G.—With effect from the 10th February, 1897, Captain P. Z. Cox, Indian Staff Corps, is confirmed in the appointment of First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent at Baroda, and Lieutenant F. deB. Hancock, Indian Staff Corps, in that of Assistant in charge of the Amreli Mahals.

No. 522-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. Bleeck as Acting Consul for Germany at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. O. Schmidt-Ernsthausen.

No. 526-G.—Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st class, is appointed, on return from leave, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, with effect from the 18th March, 1897.

No. 578-E.B.—The services of Major B. B. Russell, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 18th March, 1897.

The 25th March, 1897.

No. 537-G.—The services of Captain E. W. S. K. Maconchy, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, 4th Sikh Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 543-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. H. Boner, as Acting Consul for Germany at Karachi, during the absence of Mr. August Thoele.

No. 549-G.—Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 552-G.—Mr. C. E. Biddulph, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class (seconded) in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is granted furlough for one year, on medical certificate, under Article 340 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 31d March, 1897.

No. 554-G.—The privilege leave granted to Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, and First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, in Notification No. 1852-G., dated the 21st November, 1896, is extended by six days.

No. 1165-I.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the Reverend Govind Ram, the Reverend Nathaniel Das, the Reverend Lal Chand and the Reverend Silas Paul, of the Baptist Church, to be Marriage Registrars within the Native States of Patiala and Nalagarh, and

(*b*) to grant licenses to the said Reverend Govind Ram, Reverend Nathaniel Das, Reverend Lal Chand and Reverend Silas Paul, authorizing them to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said States.

The 26th March, 1897.

No. 1188-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3631-I., dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following Civil Appeals pending before the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Cantonment of Secunderabad, to the Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—

1. CIVIL APPEAL NO. 23 OF 1896.

Soma Muthia and Amanbi *versus* Alladi Narsia.

2. CIVIL APPEAL NO. 28 OF 1896.

Arcot Cothandaram Moodliar *versus* (1) A. Padhanabharao Moodliar. (2) A. Subraya Moodliar.

3. CIVIL APPEAL NO. 2 OF 1897.

B. Appiah *versus* A. Loganatham Moodliar.

4. CIVIL APPEAL NO. 4 OF 1897.

Lala Balibhadhra Sitaram *versus* Nowrathan Dass.

5. CIVIL APPEAL NO. 5 OF 1897.

Jethmal Chouth Mull *versus* (1) Hameedudin. (2) Tamizuddin.

6. CIVIL APPEAL NO. 6 OF 1897.

(1) K. Seetaram, (2) Narsimloo *versus* (1) M. Kishtamah, Goldsmith. (2) K. Badrachellam.

7. CIVIL APPEAL NO. 8 OF 1897.

Noor Mahomed and Buranbee *versus* A. P. Mergler.

No. 1189-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3633-I., dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following Civil Appeals pending before the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, to the Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—

1. CIVIL APPEAL NO. 26 OF 1896.

Sivamma Gowlin *versus* Shaik Hamid.

2. CIVIL APPEAL NO. 13 OF 1897.

N. F. Bhandara *versus* Koopamah, wife of P. Ranga Naiklu Naidoo.

No. 1190-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3478-I., dated the 9th September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following Sessions case pending before the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, to the Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—

SESSIONS CASE NO. 1 OF 1897.

The Crown *versus* { (1) Syed Mohiuddin. (2) Abdur Rahman.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1897.

No. 1360-*S.R.*—Under the provisions of Sections 65 and 89 of the Merchant Shipping Act (57 and 58 Vic., chap. 60) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the forms referred to in the Memorandum of the Board of Trade and General Order of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs set forth below shall be adopted in British India for the registry of British ships under the said Act, with effect from the 1st April 1897.

A supply of the forms can be obtained on application at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay from the Port Officer, and at any other port from the officer appointed by the local Government to be a Registrar of British Ships at that port.

(1) Memorandum of the Board of Trade, dated July 1896, No. 547.

It has been thought expedient to make alterations in certain of the forms used in connection with the registry of British ships. The forms so altered have, in accordance with section 65 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, been prescribed by the Commissioners of Customs with the consent of the Board of Trade, and public notice of the alterations has been given by the Commissioners in the United Kingdom.

As the section quoted above requires the prescribed forms to be used by all Registrars of Shipping, and as section 89 of the Act provides that the Governor of each British Possession shall occupy the place of the Commissioners of Customs in matters relating to the Registry of Ships, it is necessary that notices, somewhat similar to those issued in the United Kingdom by the Commissioners of Customs, should be issued in the British Possessions.

A copy of the Notice issued by the Commissioners, and a copy of their General Order ($\frac{19}{1896}$) upon the subject are enclosed, and it is suggested that in framing similar notices and instructions in British Possessions the 1st January, 1897, would be a convenient date for bringing the new forms into use.

No alteration involving any question of principle affecting the registry of ships has been made, the old forms and the new being practically the same. It would, therefore, be advisable that any notice of the kind proposed should be so framed as not to invalidate any old form which may be inadvertently used after the date upon which the new forms come into use.

Copies of the new forms Nos. 1 to 18A are enclosed, and a supply of these forms for use can be obtained on application in the usual manner.

(2) General Order No. $\frac{19}{1896}$ dated 5th May 1896, by the Commissioners of Customs, referred to above.

With reference to Section 65 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, 57 and 58 Vict, C. 60, and to General Order $\frac{160}{1894}$, the Commissioners have now, with the consent of the Board of Trade, prescribed the Forms specified in Part I of Schedule II of the above Act. They have, also with the consent of the Board of Trade, approved of the revision of the Forms specified in Part I, Schedule of the above Act.

The following List embraces the Forms in question, *viz.*:—

Form No. 1. Certificate of Survey.

2. Declaration of Ownership by individual. Resident or non-resident Owner or Transferee a natural born subject.

Form No. 3. Declaration of Ownership by individual. Owner or Transferee resident in Her Majesty's Dominions (naturalized subject, etc.).

„ 4. Declaration of Ownership by individual. Owner or Transferee *not* resident in Her Majesty's Dominions (naturalized subject, etc.).

„ 5. Declaration by Joint Owners or Transferees attending together.

„ 6. Declaration by a Joint Owner or Transferee.

„ 7. Declaration of Ownership (special cases).

„ 8. Declaration of Ownership on behalf of a Body Corporate.

„ 9. Certificate of British Registry.

„ 10 Bill of Sale.

„ 11. Mortgage (to secure Principal Sum and Interest).

„ 12. Mortgage (to secure account current, etc.).

„ 13. Declaration by Representative of a deceased Owner or Mortgagee taking by transmission.

„ 14. Declaration of Ownership or Interest on transmission by Bankruptcy.

„ 15. Declaration on transmission by marriage.

„ 16. Certificate of Mortgage.

„ 17. Certificate of Sale.

„ 18. Revocation of Certificate of Mortgage or Sale.

„ 18*a* Provisional Certificate.

The Forms now prescribed are to be adopted in the British Islands on and after the 1st July next Any of the previous Forms remaining on hand on that date are to be treated as waste paper. A supply of the Forms No. 2 to No 18, inclusive, can be obtained on application in the usual manner to the 2nd Division of the Secretary's Office Form No 1, Certificate of Survey, and No. 18*a*, Provisional Certificate, which are not in use by Officers of this Department, will be obtained, kept, and issued by the Board of Trade.

A copy of the enclosed Notice which has been prepared in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Section 65 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, is to be posted up at all places where Registry transactions may take place.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL.

The 26th March, 1897.

No. 1380-S. R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty payable under the said Act on transfers of leases of the class mentioned in Clause (*b*) of Article 13 of Schedule II to the said Act.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 24th March, 1897.

No. 1369-*Gl.*—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of February, 1897, are notified:—

With effect from the 4th February, 1897,

Mr. G. H. R. Hart to officiate in class I,

Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac to revert to class II,

Mr. H. S. Groves to revert to class III,

Messrs. H. Ung and A H. Anthony to revert to class IV,

Messrs. G. C Ray, M. A. Hydari, and K. L. Datta to revert to class V, and

Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 11th February, 1897,

Mr. J. C Mitra to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

Mr. J. S. Milne to revert to the class of Probationers.

With effect from the 26th February, 1897,

Mr. L. J. W. Worgan to officiate in class VI of the Enrolled List.

Mr W. D. Woollam to revert to the class of Probationers.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 26th March, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 345.—Captain E. H. J. Reay, Wiltshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Belgaum District, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Head Quarters, Madras Command, *vice* Major A. H. B. Cavaye, appointed Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Madras. Dated 18th March, 1897.

No. 346.—Captain W. S. Banks, Dorsetshire Regiment, station staff officer, Bellary, and officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Rangoon District, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, on the establishment in the Madras Command, *vice* Captain E. H. J. Reay, appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Head Quarters, Madras Command. Dated 18th March, 1897.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 347.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 2nd March, 1897, page 1257.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

2nd March, 1897.

* * * * * *

BREVET.

The promotion to the rank of Colonel of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Lyster, Indian Staff Corps, is dated 10th October, 1896, and not as stated in the Gazette of 1st December, 1896.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

Robert A. Prideaux, Bombay Infantry. Dated 5th January, 1897.

* * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel James H. Prendergast is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st January, 1897.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 348.—Conductor Thomas Grant, Public Works Department, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 21th March, 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

BENGAL.

No. 349.—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary George Cooper, office of the Inspector General of Artillery in India, to be Assistant Commissary.

Conductor (Honorary Lieutenant) George Curtis, office of the Adjutant General in India, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Sub-Conductor Arthur Edwards, office of the Adjutant General in India, to be Conductor.

Sergeant Henry James Penson, Army Remount Department, to be Sub-Conductor.

With effect from the 21st February, 1897, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Charles Powis, retired.

Sub-Conductor Thomas Miller, office of the Inspector General of Artillery in India, to be Conductor.

Sergeant William Mack, office of the Inspector General of Artillery in India, to be Sub-Conductor,

With effect from the 27th February, 1897, *vice* Conductor McCusker, retired.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 350.—Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Johnstone, M. D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Civil Surgeon and Port Health Officer, Rangoon, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th April, 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 351.—Surgeon Lieutenant Alfred Moore, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Madras) is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 15th April, 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 352.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

The second Christian name of Captain Huddleston is Batten, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 261 of 1897.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 353.—*South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain J. W. Nice resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 354.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAME.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Major S. Grant, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class II, *temporary.*	Superintending Engineer, class III, *temporary.*	Reversion .	22nd November, 1896.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Peacocke, C.M.G., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class II, *officiating.*	Superintending Engineer, class III, *officiating.*	Reversion .	
Major J. Kellie, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III, *temporary.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion .	
Major S Grant, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III, *temporary.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion .	1st December, 1896.
Lieutenant-Colonel W Peacocke, C.M.G., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III, *officiating.*	Superintending Engineer, class III, *temporary.*	Temporary .	
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Dupetier, R.E. .	Superintending Engineer, class II, *temporary.*	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Reversion .	22nd January, 1897.
Colonel H. A. Graves, S.C. . . .	Superintending Engineer, class III, *temporary.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion .	

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th March, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 20th and the 26th March, 1897 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Staff Corps (14th Bengal Lancers).	Major G. W. Younghusband.	23rd March, 1897	Jubbulpore.		
Royal Artillery (17th Battery) .	Lieutenant H. G. F. Geary	23rd March 1897	Jubbulpore.		
2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.	2nd Lieutenant W. H. Luttman Johnson.	25th March 1897	Agra.		

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th March, 1897.

No. 132.—With reference to Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 81, and Notification No. 42, dated the 28th January, 1897, it is hereby notified that the Entrance examination qualifying for admission to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be held this year on the 22nd November and five following days.

The 22nd March, 1897.

No 133.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 473, dated the 17th March, 1897, the services of Mr. F. St. G. M. Smith, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General for Rajputana and Central India.

The 23rd March, 1897.

No. 134.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 144, dated the 11th April, 1895, Mr. M. S. S. O'Connor, in class III, grade 4 (sub. *pro tem.*), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 4, of that establishment, with effect from the 1st February, 1895.

No. 135.—The services of Lieutenants L. H. Close, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Military Works Department, and G. R. Pridham, R.E., Officiating Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, who have been temporarily deputed to the Public Works Department for employment on Famine Relief Works, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 24th March, 1897.

No. 136.—Mr. W. H. H. James, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I of that establishment during the absence of Mr. C. L. Biscoe, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 137.—That portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 85, dated 20th February, 1897, which relates to Lieutenant G. T. Scott, R.E., is hereby cancelled.

No. 138.—Rai Sahib Bidhu Bhusan Biswas, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st April, 1897.

The 25th March, 1897.

No. 139.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, for Rules 48 (and note), 59, 61, 64, 76 (paragraph 1), 92, 98, 108, 120, 121 and 122 in section II of the rules published under the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 214, dated the 10th June, 1891, the following shall, with effect from the 1st April, 1897, be substituted, namely:—

Rule 48.—Deferred telegrams are not transmitted till the wires are clear of Urgent and Ordinary telegrams but they are delivered by messengers between day-break and 9 P.M. (local time).

Rule 59. Free Delivery.—Telegrams are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. Beyond the free delivery circle, telegrams will be sent by post without charge or by such other means as the Sender may arrange and pay for (Rule 100).

Rule 61. Reply given to messenger.—Save in the case of a postman delivering a telegram in the ordinary course of postal delivery, the messenger, who delivers a telegram, may be entrusted with the Reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of the Reply having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him, should be mentioned on the receipt given for the original telegram.

Rule 64. Undelivered telegrams.—When a telegram cannot be delivered, the office at destination sends a Service telegram to that effect and the Sender is informed.

Rule 76. Delivery by boat.—When an Inland telegram has to be delivered on board a ship, which cannot be reached without a boat (*i.e.*, when the ship is not alongside a wharf, pier, or jetty) or at a place which cannot be reached without a boat, the Sender must prepay boat-hire, otherwise the telegram will be handed to the Post Office by the Terminal Telegraph Office for delivery at the Sender's risk. The indication (*Bpd*) (Boat-hire paid) or (*Bpdn*) (Boat-hire paid double, if the Sender wants the telegram sent on board at night) should be entered before the address (in the space marked *Official Instructions*). Boat-hire prepaid, but not expended, will be refunded on application being made by the Sender to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.*

Rule 92.—The Sender of a telegram can require that a notice shall be telegraphed to him of the date and hour of its delivery. He should write on the form (in the space marked *Official Instructions*) the instructions (C. R.) as in Rule 10 (*d*). The charge for such notice or acknowledgment is one rupee. This Advice of Delivery may be addressed to him at any place he may name.

Rule 98.—Telegrams addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Offices can be sent to destination according to the Sender's request by post. Telegrams can also be sent by such other means as the Sender may arrange and pay for.

Rule 108.—Charges, etc.,—The word *Semaphoric* should be written on telegrams (in the space marked *Official Instructions*) to be so signalled to ships. The charge for Semaphoric telegrams is the usual charge plus a fixed fee of eight annas. In case of Semaphoric telegrams addressed to ships, the charges must be paid by the Sender; in case of such telegrams received from ships, the charges must be paid by the Addressee before delivery.

Rule 120.—If through the fault of any Telegraph Administration in India a Private telegram of any class be not delivered, or in the case of Urgent and Ordinary telegrams be subjected to serious delay, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the Sender.

Rule 121.—If a Private telegram be delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, a refund will be made only when it is a collated telegram (Rule 91).

Rule 122.—No refund will, under any circumstances, be made for a State telegram of any Class, or for a Deferred Private telegram on the ground of delay.

The 26th March, 1897.

No. 141.—Mr. F. D. Fowler, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, officiated as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, with the rank of temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, from the 8th September, 1896, to the afternoon of the 11th March, 1897, and with that of Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, from the 12th to the 23rd March, 1897, inclusive.

The 25th March, 1897.

No. 140.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 103 I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—CIVIL WORKS—IRRIGATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1897.

READ—

Administration Report of Irrigation Works in the Madras Presidency for 1895-96.

OBSERVATIONS.—In the Madras Presidency there are ten Major Works, of which nine are classed as Productive and one, the Rushikulya project, as Protective. All the Major Works except the Periyar project were in operation, and the construction estimates of seven of them have been closed.

There are 26 Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, and of these 22 are irrigation systems and 4 are tidal canals intended for purely navigation purposes. With the exception of the Munneru, Dondapad and Sagileru projects and the Ganjam-Gopalpur Tidal canal, all these Minor Works are in operation. With the exception of the Buckingham Canal, the Poiney and the Lower Coleroon anicut systems, the construction estimates have been closed.

2. The transactions of the year under review may be summed up as follows:—

The Capital outlay incurred during the year was on Major Works Rs. 16,42,877 and on Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept Rs. 6,30,241, or a total of Rs. 22,73,118.

The total capital charges to the end of the year amounted on Major Works to Rs. 6,86 75,910 and on Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept to Rs. 1,66,68,830.

The Major Works irrigated 2,406,090 acres and the Minor Works 534 227 acres; the return of net revenue on Capital outlay being 7 84 per cent. on the former class of works and 10·04 per cent. on the latter.

3. The Capital outlay incurred on the Major and Minor Works during and up to the end of 1895-96 was as follows:—

—	Number of Works.	During the year 1895-96.						Total direct and indirect charges to end of 1895-96.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges	Total direct and indirect charges.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS.								
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head, 35) .	1	1,92,432	38,392	—4,347	2,26,477	27,727	2,54,204	42,05,688
Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue (Account head, 49) .	9	10,69,393	2,38,789	34,525	13,42,708	45,965	13,88,673	6,44,10,522
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.								
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head, 43)	(a)24	4,88,422	1,05,908	10,172	6,04,502	25,739	6,30,241	1,66,68,830
TOTAL .	34	17,50,247	3,83,089	40,351	21,73,687	99,431	22,73,118	8,53,44,740

(a) Exclusive of the Ganjam Minor Works system and the Vedaranniyam canal for which complete Capital accounts up to end of 1895-96 have not yet been prepared.

4. Under Major Works, the Capital outlay was incurred chiefly on the Kistna, Periyar and Rushikulya systems.

The Capital outlay on the Kistna-Delta system amounted to Rs. 5,56,299, including indirect charges, and was incurred on various improvements to head works, canals, distributaries and drains.

The Capital outlay on the Periyar system amounted to Rs. 7,51,403, including indirect charges. The main dam was completed with the exception of the tower on the right flank. The water-shed tunnel and left bank escape were also finished. In the Madura Division 108 miles of main and branch canals were completed up to the end of the year. The Periyar works were formally opened on the 10th October 1895 by His Excellency Lord Wenlock, late Governor of Madras.

The Capital outlay on the Rushikulya system amounted to Rs. 2,54,204, including indirect charges. The Russellkonda reservoir and its feeder, the Gulleri channel and most of the distributaries were completed.

Under Minor Works, the Capital outlay was incurred chiefly on the Munnyeru and Sagileru projects and on the Buckingham canal.

On the Munnyeru project, the Capital outlay was Rs. 1,22,132, including indirect charges. The anicut and undersluices were completed. The main channel, the head sluice and several other masonry works were in progress.

On the Sagileru project, the Capital outlay was Rs. 1,31,226, including indirect charges. The anicut, head and scouring sluices, the supply channel and several masonry works were in progress.

On the Buckingham canal, the Capital outlay was Rs. 2,03,687, including indirect charges. Seven locks were completed; six locks and some improvements and diversions were in progress.

5. On Major Works, the length of completed main and branch canals was 2,127 miles, and of distributaries 5,691 miles.

The length of navigable channels of both Major and Minor Works was 1,294 miles.

6. The following statement shows the revenue receipts and working expenses of each work in operation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept:—

Serial No.	Systems.	Capital outlay	Gross Revenue Receipts, 1895-96. Irrigation revenue	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Working Expenses. Direct.	Indirect.	Total	Net actual revenue.	Deduct receipts less maintenance charges on account of old irrigation	Net revenue attributable to outlay of Government capital
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Godavari	1,28,30,331	25,96,077	1,09,978	27,06,055	6,26,631	20,481	6,56,112	20,49,943	1,15,510	19,34,4
2	Kistna	1,21,03,403	22,58,791	54,270	23,03,070	6,03,303	28,489	7,21,792	15,81,278	69,100	15,12,1
3	Penner	1,39,733	2,84,000	700	2,85,015	54,584	4,934	59,518	2,25,797	8,000	1,8,7
4	Sangam	38,10,415	3,30,550	443	3,31,029	80,800	3,988	84,788	2,46,241	1,14,000	1,32,2
5	Kurnul	2,17,00,550	1,31,112	8,019	1,39,731	1,05,390	3,030	1,08,420	30,411	...	30,4
6	Baru	4,24,461	14,052	39	14,091	3,670	173	3,843	7,248	3,800	5,3
7	Cauvery	15,14,469	a)45,45,800	2,514	45,48,117	4,14,670	39,564	4,54,234	40,93,877	31,00,700	9,3,7
8	Srivaikuntam	14,62,798	1,58,513	1,110	1,59,053	37,031	1,972	39,003	1,19,750	66,000	53,7
9	Rushikulya	42,65,988	63,507	533	64,101	31,043	675	31,718	32,383	25,810	6,5
	Total Major Works, 1895-96	9,05,75,266	1,03,60,527	1,78,234	1,05,38,761	20,48,378	1,13,146	21,61,524	83,77,237	36,43,520	47,33,7
	Total for 1894-95	5,94,83,794	1,00,27,139	1,94,183	1,02,21,322	18,28,484	1,11,109	19,39,593	82,81,729	37,57,522	45,24,2
	Minor Works.										
	I.—Irrigation.										
1	Ganjam minor rivers	...	1,28,106	...	1,28,106	2,921	33	2,954	1,25,212	95,249	29,9
2	Cumbum tank	62,271	41,433		41,433	1,470	24	1,494	39,939	30,001	9,9
3	Thadapalli channel	1,11,570	1,05,482	89	1,05,571	5,105	92	5,197	1,00,474	76,063	24,4
4	Arkenketa do.	1,02,964	27,773	6	27,779	1,043	38	1,081	25,798	18,043	6,8
5	Kalingarayen do.	60,278	1,05,514	157	1,05,671	5,118	103	5,221	1,00,450	84,963	15,4
6	Palar anicut	20,55,988	2,82,334	2,062	2,84,396	55,749	1,194	56,943	2,27,453	1,21,100	1,06,3
7	Poiney do.	2,31,779	86,303	226	86,589	25,440	736	26,176	60,413	40,514	19,8
8	Cheyaru do.	4,00,147	94,133	258	94,391	30,503	737	31,239	63,152	44,391	18,7
9	Chembarambakam tank	7,44,038	36,791	140	36,931	4,497	98	4,497	32,434	9,100	23,3
10	Madras water-supply	17,54,045	20,082	10,103	31,085	6,284	266	6,550	24,535	6,200	18,3
11	Valluru anicut	63,805	9,448	21	9,469	699	13	712	8,757	5,259	3,4
12	Tirukkoyilar anicut	2,54,470	95,103	378	95,481	20,018	482	20,500	74,981	59,914	15,0
13	Mehmattur do.	71,047	14,843	47	14,890	4,730	120	4,850	10,040	2,089	7,9
14	Vriddachalam do.	49,737	23,707	130	23,837	6,379	148	6,527	17,310	8,400	8,9
15	Shatiatope do.	1,37,579	1,25,429	215	1,25,644	16,164	288	16,452	1,09,192	20,999	88,1
16	Pelandorai do.	4,57,031	32,926	165	33,091	5,990	118	6,108	26,026	2,850	23,0
17	Lower Coleroon anicut	6,14,531	4,42,378	994	4,43,372	33,260	480	33,740	4,09,623	1,49,424	2,60,1
18	Nandyar channel	50,254	15,550		15,550	622	6	628	14,922	16,345	—1,4
19	Maradur anicut	43,549	1,79,300	107	1,79,497	19,543	424	19,967	1,59,530	1,10,412	49,1
	Total, I.—Irrigation	72,50,983	18,67,658	15,128	18,82,786	2,46,245	5,400	2,51,645	16,31,141	9,02,210	7,28,9
	II.—Navigation.										
1	Chilka Lake canal	31,027	..	..	...	371	10	381	— 381		— 38
2	Buckingham do.	66,83,601	...	1,08,374	1,08,374	92,537	3,486	96,023	12,351		12,35
3	Vedaraniem do.	...	...	1,136	1,136	4,227	124	4,351	— 3,215		— 3,21
4	Ganjam Gopalpur canal	1,55,493	...	...	...	15	...	15	— 15		— 15
	Total, II.—Navigation	88,70,121	...	1,09,510	1,09,510	97,150	3,620	1,00,770	8,740		8,740
	Total, Minor Works, 1895-96	1,61,30,104	18,67,658	1,24,638	19,92,296	3,43,395	9,020	3,52,415	16,39,881		

7. The gross revenue derived from the Major Works was Rs. 3,17,439 more than in the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 2,21,931 in the working expenses, so that the net actual revenue was Rs. 95,508 better than in 1894-95. The net revenue from Major Works attributable to the outlay of Government Capital was Rs. 47,33,711, which represents a return of 7·84 per cent. on the Capital outlay as compared with 7·61 during the previous year.

The interest charges on Major Works in operation amounted to Rs. 22,28,009 during the year, and to Rs. 4,01,47,363 up to the end of the year. The surplus revenue, after deducting the interest charges, was Rs. 25,05,702 during the year, and amounted to Rs. 5,60,81,961 up to the end of the year.

8. The net revenue from Minor *Irrigation* Works attributable to the outlay of Government Capital was Rs. 7,28,925, representing a return of 10·04 per cent. on the Capital outlay as compared with 9·45 per cent. during the previous year.

Of the four Minor *Navigation* Works, the Buckingham canal alone paid its working expenses, the net revenue of Rs. 12,351 derived from it representing a return of 0·14 per cent. on the Capital outlay. The net deficit on the other three works was Rs. 3,611, or Rs. 275 more than in the previous year.

9. The total irrigation revenue derived from Major Works amounted to Rs. 1,03,60,527, in which is included a sum of Rs. 2,46,713 on account of a portion of the revenue of the previous year on the Cauvery delta system which was brought into the accounts of the Public Works Department in 1895-96. Of the total revenue, Rs. 99,09,632 represented the share of land revenue due to irrigation, and Rs. 4,50,895 was the irrigation share of enhanced land revenue.

10. The following statement shows the irrigation receipts and the areas under first and second crops charged as irrigated :—

System.	Revenue derived from irrigated lands.		Area charged as irrigated.		Rate per acre.	
	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Acs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works.						
Godavari	25,96,077	25,04,022	683,126	759,513	3·8	3·3
Kistna	22,38,791	20,36,154	481,375	519,976	4·6	3·9
Penner	2,84,966	2,83,118	70,128	70,559	4·0	4·0
Sangam	3,10,586	3,24,490	77,347	76,078	4·2	4·2
Karnul	1,31,112	1,04,550	32,993	33,540	4·0	3·1
Barur	11,052	11,842	4,229	4,480	2·6	2·6
Cauvery	(a)45,45,803	45,38,420	987,103	989,891	·6	4·6
Srivaikuntam	1,58,543	1,77,383	33,962	38,573	4·6	4·6
Rushikulya	63,567	47,160	35,917	27,380	1·7	1·7
Total Irrigation works not charged against Revenue	1,03,60,527	1,00,27,139	2,406,090	2,520,590	4·3	3·9
Minor Works.						
1.—Irrigation.						
Total	18,67,658	17,08,877	534,227	463,004	3·5	3·7
GRAND TOTAL	1,22,28,185	1,17,36,016	2,940,317	2,983,663	4·2	3·9

(a) Inclusive of the revenue of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 2,46,713, derived from the system in the Trichinopoly district.

Under Major Works the area irrigated was 114,509 acres less, and the revenue derived was Rs. 3,33,388 more than in the previous year. The decrease in area occurred chiefly under the Godavari and Kistna delta systems and is attributed to the relinquishment of irrigation in consequence of enhancement of water-rate on these systems.

11. The following table gives details of the average water-rate per acre for first and second crops under Major Works, excluding areas irrigated free of charge :—

	FIRST CROP.						Second crop.
	Government lands.		Zemindari lands.		Inam lands.		
	Wet crop.	Dry crop.	Wet crop.	Dry crop.	Wet crop.	Dry crop.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Godavari delta	4·80	·51	5·09	3·47	5·00	2·95	3·08
Kistna ,,	4·94	4·25	5·00	3·09	5·11	4·68	4·67
Penner anicut	4·52	2·93	...	...	4·00	3·21	2·71
Sangam ,,	4·58	3·20	...	...	4·00	3·20	2·87
Karnul-Cuddapah canal	3·70	1·75	...	...	3·82	1·81	2·81
Barur tank	3·75	3·25	...	...	3·95	4·00	1·19
Cauvery delta	4·02	3·06	...	...	3·98	3·16	3·74
Srivaikuntam anicut	6·23	3·35	·92	4·90	4·23	3·60	3·22
Rushikulya project	1·93	2·26	2·09	1·00	2·08	2·14	1·50

12. The area irrigated under first crop on Major Works was 2,159,135 acres, and under second crop 243,944 acres, making a total of 2,403,079 acres. These figures are less than those shown in the statement in para. 9, as the latter includes the area of "Waste charged".

Of the total area 97·25 per cent. was irrigated by flow and 2·75 per cent. by lift.

13. The following statement shows the details of the working expenses, including the old maintenance charges, for each of the Major Works and for the Minor Works in the aggregate :—

Systems.	1895-96.					1894-95.
	New works and repair.	Establishment	Tools and plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Total.
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Godavari	2,49,046	3,34,130	43,455	29,481	6,56,112	6,48,501
Kistna	3,22,574	3,11,571	59,158	28,489	7,21,792	5,42,215
Penner	25,014	29,870	...	4,934	59,818	57,787
Sangam	43,394	37,466	...	3,928	84,788	72,200
Karnul	72,423	31,883	1,074	3,930	1,09,310	1,09,680
Barur	2,075	1,595	...	173	3,843	4,862
Cauvery	80,564	3,32,696	1,416	39,564	4,54,240	4,52,354
Srivaikuntam	19,868	18,063	...	1,972	39,903	36,319
Rushikulya	20,781	6,708	3,554	675	31,718	15,666
Total Major Works	8,35,739	11,03,982	1,08,657	1,13,146	21,61,524	19,39,593
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	0·89	0·79
Minor Works and Irrigation	2,27,616	1,10,803	4,976	9,020	3,52,415	3,66,774
Grand Total	10,63,355	12,14,785	1,13,633	1,22,166	25,13,939	23,06,367

The large increase in the working expenses of the Kistna delta system is attributed to expenditure incurred on closing breaches caused by a cyclonic storm in September 1895.

The cost of maintaining the Major Works was 20·5 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from them against 19·0 per cent. in the previous year.

14. The charge for establishment in column 3 of the statement in the last paragraph is made up as follows :—

	Major Works.	Minor Works and Navigation.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue management . { Direction and execution .	6,08,569	12,477	6,21,046
Revenue management . { Collection charges .	3,12,930	47,485	3,60,415
TOTAL .	9,21,499	59,962	9,81,461
Maintenance of works	1,82,483	50,841	2,33,324
GRAND TOTAL .	11,03,982	1,10,803	12,14,785

The cost of revenue management on the Major Works was 8·7 per cent. of the gross revenue realized from them.

15. The estimated value of the crops irrigated by the Major Works and the Minor Works in operation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was 615¾ lakhs of rupees.

Ninety per cent. of the area irrigated by these works was under rice crop.

16. The following table gives details regarding navigation on the four principal canals :—

	Length of navigable canals.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Value of goods.	Ton mileage.	Passengers.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.		No.
Godavari delta canals	493	87,043	77,270	2,24,77,993	7,535,231	241,150
Kistna delta canals	307	36,722	71,638	1,62,75,148	15,234,834	123,212
Karnul-Cuddapah canal . .	190	1,302	10,791	[illegible]1,563	148,638	33
Buckingham canal	262	1,08,387	62,059	2,57,97,068	28,375,467	101,262
TOTAL FOR 1895-96 .	1,252	2,33,449	2,21,758	6,49,01,772	51,294,170	465,657
TOTAL FOR 1894-95 .	1,252	2,50,355	2,19,169	5,31,20,783	50,678,811	497,800

17. The following table gives details regarding works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept :—

	Area, first and second crops.	Irrigation revenue.	Rate per acre	Outlay, direct and indirect, and collection charges.	Rate per acre.
	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Works under Public Works Department for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually .	176,902	6,99,938	...	...	...
II. Other works under Public Works Department	1,405,833	40,81,061	...	...	...
III. Works under the Revenue Department	1,809,430	43,83,416	..	...	...
TOTAL, 1895-96 .	3,392,165	91,64,415	2·70	(a)16,12,627	0·48
TOTAL, 1894-95 .	* 3,175,140	* 83,21,703	2·62	17,59,321	0·54

(a) Inclusive of Rs. 3,71,507, the outlay incurred by Civil Officers and not included in the accounts of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

* Revised figures furnished by the Local Government.

The total area irrigated was made up of 2,538,935 acres of first crop and 853,230 acres of second crop, and the irrigation revenue was Rs. 8,42,652 more than in the previous year.

18. The following statement shows the outlay on Agricultural Works, *i.e.*, river conservancy and embankments :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Original works	1,11,292	
Repairs	3,13,998	
		4,25,290
Establishment		90,819
Tools and plant		6,108
Total		5,22,217

The receipts realized from the plantations along river embankments amounted to Rs. 23,903 against Rs. 26,979 in the previous year.

19. Six investigating parties were employed on the Tank Restoration scheme, the expenditure on which during and up to the end of the year was as follows :—

	Expenditure during 1895-96.					Expenditure to end of 1895-96.
	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Investigation	...	...	30,973	686	31,659	12,57,129
Execution	—1,23,941	5,53,097	98,108	6,351	5,33,615	46,57,808
Total	—1,23,941	5,53,097	1,29,081	7,037	5,65,274	59,14,937

Up to the end of the year 33,176 square miles had been completely investigated, and estimates for 4,662 works to the amount of Rs. 48,44,054 had been sanctioned.

20. The following figures relate to the discharge of some of the principal canals which do not draw the greater part of their supply from Storage Works, and the areas irrigated from them :—

	Area actually irrigated, first crop.	Maximum discharge as designed.	Maximum discharge during the year.	Average discharge at head.	Acres irrigated per cubic foot per second of average discharge.
	Acres.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	First crop.
Godavari	580,302	*8,516	13,176	6,155	94·28
Kistna	500,196	8,126	Not known.	4,000	125·05
Penner	64,898	2,306	1,547	300	216·33
Sangam	70,928	4,800	4,550	550	128·96
Karnul	25,806	1,468	945	513	50·30
Cauvery	858,349	Not known.	23,920	13,858	61·94

* Previous to the construction of the extra vents built in 1887-88 to the Dowlaishweram head sluice.

21. During the year the investigations required for the preparation of the completion estimates for the Cauvery delta system were commenced and the

re-investigation of the Annumalanka project in the Godavari Western Division was also undertaken. Plans and estimates for certain projects in the Kistna Northern Division were under preparation.

22. The report was received by the Government of India on the 28th December, and is accompanied, in addition to the usual appendices, maps and diagrams, by a descriptive note of the Sangam anicut system illustrated by photo prints.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this review and of the report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this review be forwarded to the Government of Madras and to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Burma.
The Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Baluchistan.

Ordered further, that this review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of the review be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March, 1897.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1006 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 20th March 1897:—

No. 100 of 1897.—Khalap Badha, merchant, of No. 14, Kamatipura Lane, Bombay, for improvements in apparatus for the treatment of aloe and other vegetable fibres.

No. 101 of 1897.—Amended application—*See* No. 460 of 1896.

No. 102 of 1897.—Amended application—*See* No. 458 of 1896.

No. 103 of 1897.—John Norman Collie, F.R.S., of the Pharmaceutical Society, Bloomsbury square, London, for an improved portable barometer.

No. 104 of 1897.—Augustus Gross, engineer, Victor Edward Masters, gentleman, and John Booth, bank clerk, all of 156, Vickery's chambers, 82, Pitt street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for an improved driving gear for cycles and like vehicles.

No. 105 of 1897.—Douglas Gardner, publican, and Edward Bertrand Hartley, clerk, of 95, Dale End, Birmingham, for an adjustable handle bar for cycles.

No. 106 of 1897.—William Arthur Cameron Waller, gentleman, of 6, Kyverdale road, Stoke Newington, London, for improvements in the construction of tiles.

No. 107 of 1897.—Barnabas James Thomas and Joseph Jex Taylor, civil engineers, both of 1, Victoria street, Westminster, and Gordon Cale Thomas, civil engineer, of Marsworth, in the county of Bucks, for improved means for transferring barges and other vessels from one level to another.

No. 108 of 1897.—Kuvaraji Mancherji Mistri, superintendent and contractor of building works, etc, of No. 12, Khambata lane, Khetwady, Bombay, for the improvement of the gully traps, made of earthen ware, stone ware, porcelain or any other sort of clay or metal applied to drainage works.

No. 109 of 1897.—Amended application—*See* No. 177 of 1896.

No. 110 of 1897.—Lewis John Sylvester Evans, civil engineer, Mussoorie, North-West Provinces, for left-handed scissors.

No. 111 of 1897.—Donald Black, engineer, of No. 2, Ross road, Howrah, for an improved swing door hinge to be known as "the improved gravity door hinge."

No. 1007 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 295 of 1896.—Charles Edward Middleton, Francis Philip Middleton and Arthur Thomas Middleton, manufacturers, of Adlington, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in dyeing apparatus. (Specification filed 17th March

No. 363 of 1896.—Herbert Samuel Elworthy, F.C.S., M.S.C.I., technical and analytical chemist, of Bombay, for improvements in the manufacture of carbonic acid gas and in apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 17th March 1897.)

No. 1008 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 7D of 1897.—R. E. Josland, carriage builder, of No. 8, Old Court House corner, for a low hung, two-wheeled carriage, with a folding and removable hood.

No. 1009 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 229 of 1889.—Arthur Elphinstone Cummins, engineer, of 118, Haverstock hill, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in apparatus for compressing cotton or other materials into bales. (From 11th April 1897 to 11th April 1898.)

No. 298 of 1889.—Sir William Thomson, Knight, (Lord Kelvin) of Glasgow college, doctor of laws and professor of natural philosophy, in the university and college of Glasgow, in the county of Lanark, for improvements in valves for water, steam or other liquids or gases. (From 15th March 1897 to 15th March 1898.)

No 19 of 1890.—Clemens Baron von Bechtolsheim, gentleman, of Stockholm, in the Kingdom of Sweden, for improvements in centrifugal creamers. (From 24th March 1897 to 24th March 1898.)

No. 143 of 1890.—Carl Linde, professor, of Wiesbaden, in the German Empire, for improvements in refrigerating machinery. (From 2nd April 1897 to 2nd April 1898.)

No. 309 of 1890.—Edward Joseph Hardy, engineer of 134, Amity street, Brooklyn, New York, for improvements in the production of cold and ice and in apparatus therefor. (From 18th March 1897 to 18th March 1898.)

No. 179 of 1891.—Francis Edward Elmore, electro-metallurgist, of Spring grove, Thwaite gate, Leeds, in the county of York, for improvements in mandrils for electrolytically deposited tubes. (From 19th April 1897 to 19th April 1898.)

No. 248 of 1891.—Alexander Shiels, M.B., C.M., B.Sc., of 190, Bath street, Glasgow, for an improved method of and apparatus for automatically regulating temperatures in ships, buildings, rooms and other interiors or places. (From 18th March 1897 to 18th March 1898.)

No. 332 of 1891.—William Tatham, machine maker, of Vulcan works, Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in or applicable to machinery for preparing and spinning fibrous material having reference to the drawing of the slivers or rovings. (From 14th March 1897 to 14th March 1898.)

No. 105 of 1892.—Saiyid Amir Ali, coffee planter, of Hassan, in the province of Mysore, for improvements and alterations in the "Husani coffee peeler." (From 30th March 1897 to 30th March 1898.)

No. 325 of 1892.—Roger Pye, mill-furnisher, of 69, Darwen street, Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in appliances for moistening, heating, cooling and ventilating factories and other buildings. (From 17th March 1897 to 17th March 1898.)

No. 1010 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule

to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

No. 168 of 1892.—William Carey Leechman's invention for plates for oil and other presses. (Specification filed 17th December 1892.)

No. 187 of 1892.—Theodor Jaeger's invention for improvements in soot doors and manholes for chimneys, flues, ventilating shafts, and the like. (Specification filed 16th December 1892.)

No. 275 of 1892.—William John Brewer's invention for improvements in antifriction wheel bearings for rotary axles. (Specification filed 16th December 1892.)

No. 287 of 1892.—William Don and Thomas Watson's invention for a mica non-conducting composition for covering boilers, etc. (Specification filed 17th December 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof:—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Register No.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	Remarks.
			₹ a. p.		
	FOUND IN THE DELHI DISTRICT.				
	Old Rupees of the Mogul Emperors.				
289	Aurangzib, Mint and date illegible	Silver .	1 8 0	30	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than October, 1897.
294	Shahjahan, illegible . . .	,, .	1 8 0	2	
	FOUND IN THE NAGPUR DISTRICT.				
	Old Rupees of the Mogul Emperors.				
299	Ahmad Shah, Mint Surat . .	Silver .	1 0 0	2	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than February, 1898.
	FOUND IN THE BANNU DISTRICT.				
313	Sabuktigen, one of the early members of the Ghaznawi Dynasty. Silver coin of the size of a four-anna piece . .	Silver .	0 4 0	540	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 24th March, 1897.

A. W. BAIRD, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd March, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . 89,26,889 11 0			
Public Deposits at Branches . 88,14,506 2 8	1,77,41,395	13	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,87,31,131	6	11
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .	8,26,442	6	8
Sundries	19,48,937	4	2
RUPEES .	10,68,47,906	15	5

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .	37,00,735	0	0
Other authorised Investments . .	64,10,050	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities . . .	2,89,13,318	9	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .	2,27,35,638	7	1
Bills discounted and purchased .	1,37,09,314	10	5
Balances with other Banks . .	15,65,215	7	9
Bullion	4,080	12	6
Dead Stock	13,35,014	0	4
Stamps	10,014	14	6
Sundries	11,35,513	1	1
	7,95,20,995	8	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . 1,33,88,285 0 3			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,39,32,626 6 5	2,73,20,911	6	8
RUPEES .	10,68,47,906	15	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 25th March, 1897.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 3·44.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 18th March, 1897.

No. 245.—In exercise of the power conferred by Sanitary Notification, No. 834, dated 6th March, 1897, of the Government of India in the Home Department, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to make the following rules under section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897:—

PART I.

RULES RELATING TO THE MUNICIPALITIES OF AJMERE, BEAWAR AND KEKRI, AND THE CANTONMENTS OF AJMERE, NASIRABAD AND DEOLI.

1. If in any house a person becomes ill, or dies, of a disease which is known, or suspected to be, bubonic plague, the owner of such house, or if the owner be non-resident, the occupier, and every head of a family resident therein, shall forthwith report the occurrence of such illness or death at the nearest police station.

2. If there is, or has been, resident in any house a person who has come since the 1st of February 1897 from Bombay, Poona, Karachi or other place in which bubonic plague is prevalent, the owner of such house or, if the owner be non-resident, the occupier, and every head of a family resident therein, shall report at the nearest police station—(1) the illness of any person in such house, or (2) the death of any person in such house, immediately such illness is apparent or death occurs.

3. Any medical practitioner who (1) attends a case of illness in a house in which there is present a person who has come from a place where plague is prevalent, or who (2) attends in any house a case in which he has reason to believe the sick person to be infected with bubonic plague, shall forthwith report such illness to the nearest police station.

4. On receiving a report under rule 1, 2 or 3, the officer in charge of the police station shall immediately report the matter to the District Superintendent of Police, the District Magistrate and the Health Officer of the municipality or cantonment.

Explanation.—The Civil Surgeon shall be the Health Officer unless another medical officer is appointed by the Local Government to be Health Officer.

5. In the case referred to in rules 1, 2 and 3, a sick person or dead body shall not be removed from the house without the written permission of the Health Officer: and the head of the family shall dispose of a dead body by cremation or burial in such manner as may be directed by the Health Officer.

6. The owner and occupier of a house, and the head of any family resident therein, shall comply with any direction that may be issued by the Health Officer with regard to the disinfection and cleansing of a house, the disinfection or destruction of clothing and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, the improvement of the sanitary condition of the premises, and with regard to other similar matters.

7. The Health Officer shall, if he considers it necessary, himself take measures for the disinfection of a house and for the other matters referred to in the preceding rule.

Should the Health Officer think it necessary and practicable to burn or otherwise destroy any non-masonry and inflammable structure, he will report the case to the Magistrate of the District and act on his orders. The Magistrate of the District may order the burning or destruction of any hut or other temporary structure, if disinfection cannot be satisfactorily effected.

8. The owner and occupier of any house shall permit the Health Officer to enter his premises and examine any person whom the Health Officer has reason to believe to be infected with bubonic plague. If the person be a female, the examination shall, if desired, be made through a female doctor, female Hospital Assistant or other female agency.

9. If on examination of a sick person in a house or other place within the limits of a municipality or cantonment, the Health Officer suspects (1) that such person is infected with bubonic plague, or (2) considers that he is actually suffering from bubonic plague, the Health Officer shall, if he considers it necessary, arrange for the removal of such person, (1) to an observation shed, or (2) to a temporary hospital established for the purpose, and for his detention, dieting and medical treatment therein; also for the removal of the other occupants of the house to segregation huts, tents, or suitable structures constructed at a distance from the town, to be detained under observation for ten days.

10. If in any case a person removed to a temporary hospital is accompanied by a companion or attendant, the Health Officer shall require the companion or attendant to live in the immediate neighbourhood of the temporary hospital in a segregation hut or tent provided for the purpose, and to remain in such place until he receives permission from the Health Officer to depart.

11. If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so segregated, the Health Officer shall remove such person to the temporary hospital, and shall keep under observation in a segregation hut, tent or suitable structure, for a period of ten days from the date of such removal, any companion or attendant who has been with the person attacked.

12. Upon the death of a sick person from bubonic plague, the Health Officer shall for ten days detain under observation all persons who have been in attendance upon him, in segregation huts, tents or suitable structures established for the purpose in the neighbourhood.

13. If bubonic plague has become prevalent in a portion of a municipality or cantonment, the Health Officer may, with the sanction of Government, direct the inhabitants of any street, mahalla or other locality to evacuate their houses, to remove to a temporary settlement established, as a place of segregation, at a distance from the infected quarter, and to remain in such settlement for so long as he may consider necessary. After evacuation, the Health Officer shall arrange for the thorough disinfection and cleansing of the empty premises, and shall not permit the inhabitants to return until the premises are considered to be free from infection.

14. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Health Officer with regard to his removal to, and his detention and treatment in, an observation shed, temporary hospital or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfecting or burning of his clothing and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, or with respect to any other similar matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Health Officer.

15. In the event of death occurring from bubonic plague, the Health Officer shall arrange for the disposal of the body. In the case of a European or Muhammedan, the body shall be buried at least six feet deep and be covered with chloride of lime. the place of burial, if not an authorised cemetery, should be well away from habitations and sources of water-supply. In the case of a Hindu, the body shall be completely and thoroughly burned in an isolated locality in the presence of a responsible official.

16. All Police Officers shall give to the Health Officer such assistance as he may consider necessary in carrying out these rules.

PART II.

RULES RELATING TO VILLAGES AND SMALL TOWNS IN AJMERE-MERWARA.

17. Wherever the deaths reported from any village are more frequent than usual, and especially if the deaths are sudden and attributed to fever, the officer in charge of the police station shall make enquiries from the village policemen with the view of ascertaining whether the deaths were due to bubonic plague.

18. The officer in charge of the police station shall report immediately to the District Superintendent of Police, the Magistrate of the district, the Tehsildar and the nearest medical subordinate —

(1) the occurrence of unusual mortality in any village, and

(2) any cases which he suspects, or knows, to be cases of bubonic plague.

19. Every Patwari shall report to the Tehsildar the occurrence of unusual mortality in his village, or of any death or illness known or suspected to be caused by bubonic fever.

20. On receiving a report under rule 18 or rule 19 the Tehsildar shall forward it at once to the District Magistrate and also proceed forthwith to enquire into the cases with the view of ascertaining whether they are cases of bubonic plague. The result of his enquiries shall be communicated without delay to the District Magistrate, who will take such measures as may be necessary for the sanitation of the village.

21. A Medical Subordinate receiving a report under rule 18 or receiving information of a case of bubonic plague shall (if possible) visit the place where the case occurred, ascertain whether the case was one of plague, give the necessary instructions regarding sanitary measures and report without delay the result of his enquiry and the action taken by him to the Civil Surgeon.

22. The Civil Surgeon will enquire as soon as possible into any case reported to be one of bubonic plague.

23. If the Civil Surgeon considers it necessary that the inhabitants of a village in which bubonic plague has broken out should be removed from the village and required to live in the open or under trees, he shall report to the Magistrate of the District who may direct the inhabitants to remove from their houses, and live elsewhere as he may direct until the houses have been disinfected, and they are permitted to return to the village.

24. Every person to whom an order is given by an officer empowered to act under the preceding rules, with regard to his segregation, the disinfection of his house or personal property, the disposal of a dead body, or with regard to any other matter falling under these rules shall duly obey that order.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The authorised edition of the Burmese Poetical Work, "Loka Sara Sonmasa," prepared by the Vernacular Text-book Committee, Rangoon, has been adopted as a text-book in Burmese for the Entrance Examination in 1899.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 24th March, 1897.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. J. Coutts, on return from leave, has resumed his substantive appointment as Agent at Akyab, *vice* Mr. James Florence.

Mr. Florence has been appointed to act as Agent at Patna, *vice* Mr. C. S. Connell.

Mr. Connell has been appointed to act as Agent at Jalpaiguri, *vice* Mr W. A. Gibbs, granted leave to Europe.

Mr. W. Wheeler, on return from leave, has been appointed to act as Agent at Lahore, *vice* Mr C. H. M. Critchley, granted leave to Europe.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 16th March, 1897.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th March, 1897.

No. 6.—The services of second class Military Assistant Surgeon William Sherrington, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Civil Department.

J. T. W. LESLIE, *M.B.*,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th March, 1897.

No. 200.—Captain J. M. Burn, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th April, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 22nd March, 1897.

No. 201.—Mr. H. T. Hanby, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted furlough in India for one year, under Article 371 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 23rd March, 1897.

No. 202.—Captain G. P. Lenox-Conyngham, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having, on return from furlough, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 16th March, 1897, the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Captain P. J. Gordon, I.S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant C. W. H. Symonds, I.S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 203.—Mr. J. Eccles, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 16th March, 1897, preparatory to his availing himself of the furlough granted in Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 215—14-2, dated 29th January, 1897, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 17th March, 1897:—

Captain P. J. Gordon, I.S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant C. W. H. Symonds, I.S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

The 23rd March, 1897.

No. 204.—Mr. P. L. Causley, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for two months in continuation of the leave granted in Notification No. 187, dated the 3rd February 1897.

CHAS STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 16th March, 1897.

No. 1017.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 376-G., dated the 5th March, 1897, Captain E. LeMesurier, I.S.C., Political Agent at Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass, made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 1st March, 1897.

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Second Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 19th March, 1897.

No. 1106.—Under section 93 of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Khan Bahadur Kazi Jalal-ud din, Extra Assistant Commissioner for settlement, with all the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under the said Regulation, and to declare that the said powers shall be exercised only within the Pishin Tahsil and only in respect of original suits and appeals relating to land or water, or the rent, revenue or produce of land.

Notification from this office No. 2550, dated the 22nd April, 1895, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Second Assistant

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 20th March, 1897.

No. 900-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, it is hereby notified, by authority of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, that the following gentlemen have been nominated members of the Beawar Municipal Committee, with effect from the 2nd January, 1897 :—

(1) Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.
(2) Assistant Surgeon, Beawar.
(3) Tehsildar of Beawar.
(4) Inspector of Police, Merwara.
(5) I. K. Orfanidi Esq., Agent to Messrs, Bell Brothers and Company.

No. 903-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, it is hereby notified, by authority of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, that the following gentlemen were returned as members of the Beawar Municipal Committee at the election held on the 21st December, 1896 :—

(1) Seth Durga Prashad.
(2) Seth Girdhari Mal.
(3) Seth Kundan Mal.
(4) Lala Binodi Lal.
(5) Pandit Ram Pertab.
(6) Panna Lal Heda.
(7) Seth Fateh Chand.
(8) Munshi Ram Narain Vakil.
(9) Seth Bhabut Mal.
(10) Munshi Rehman Baksh.
(11) Sheikh Badruddin.
(12) Sheikh Mohamad Jamal.
(13) Sheikh Ramzan Baksh.
(14) Reverend A. P. C. Jameson.
(15) Babu Ram Singh.

The 22nd March, 1897.

No. 923-S.—It is hereby notified that under section 150 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to order that the triennial election rules, sanctioned for the Ajmere and Beawar Municipalities, under his Notification No. 541-S., dated the 22nd February, 1896, shall have effect in respect to the Beawar Municipality from 1st January, 1897.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, P. W. D

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th March, 1897.

No. 20.—Mr. G. G. Hiley, Store-keeper, class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, six months leave on medical certificate in extension of that granted him by the Manager, North Western Railway, in Notification No. 4 dated the 18th March, 1896.

The 22nd March, 1897.

No. 21.—Lieutenant C. F. Anderson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Bezvada-Madras Railway to the Hurdwar-Dehra Railway Survey.

The 23rd March, 1897.

No. 22.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 115 of the 15th March 1897, Lieutenant R. G. King, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director General.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		£	
W—436 of 96-97	X—57 48412	50	Babu Kanty Chandra Mukerjee, Munsiff, Jalpaiguri.

A. H. ANTHONY,
Assistant Comptroller General, In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 19th March, 1897.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, dated at Poona, this 13th day of March, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name, No. 4243, Private Thomas McGrath.
Age,—25 years five months.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, sallow; hair, fair; eyes, blue.
Trade,—Professional singer.
Date of Enlistment,—7th December, 1891.
Place of Enlistment,—Aldershot.
Parish and County in which Born,—Everton, Liverpool, Lancashire

Date of Desertion or Absence,—1st March, 1897.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Poona, East Indies.
Marks,—Face pitted with small-pox.
Granted furlough to travel with Blair Sister's Comedy Company.
Absented himself while on furlough.
Under 6 years' service.

F. H. WHITBY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 2nd Durham Light Infantry.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th March, 1897.

No. 12179.—Mr. S. Seshachellum Naidu is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. M. R. Muthusawmy Naidu, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, or until further orders.

The appointment of Mr. C. S. Venkatasubbier to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, made in Notification No. 10938, dated the 26th February, 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 27th February, 1897, is cancelled.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 23rd March, 1897.

Agricultural Ledger.
Anderson & Co., S.
Angelo, Col. R. F. (Staff Corps).
Arnowitz, B.
Atkins, Dr. T. D.
Bayley, V. S.
Bianchi, King & Co. (Booksellers).
Bowyer Sowden & Co (Outfitters).
Buchanan Bros.
Craig, Mrs. L. Fairfax.
Curtis, W. S.
Dixon & Co.
Duncan, T. C.
Eastern Kangra Tea Co.
Elliott, Wallace & Co.
George & Co.
Gilmour & Co., H. A.
Harris, Miss Nellie.
Howard & Co. (Printers).
Hutton & Co.
James, F.
Lancelot, Prof.
Manager, Dhanbad Jherria Coal Co.
Manager of the "Champion."
Manager, "New Age."
Manager of the Saturday Review.
Manager, Watch of India.
Moses & Co., P., General Merchant.
Osborne, Henry.
Palmer & Co. (Iron Merchant).
Rajers & Co.
Smith & Co., J.
Taylor, John (care of Malalin & Co.).
White, C. W.
Whiteman & Co.
Wilson & Co., T.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allix, Maurice.
Anderson, A. G.
Armstrong, J. W.
Back, Fanney, Miss.
Bacson, Gene.
Banson, Jennie, Mrs.
Barnes, Miss K.
Barrett, C. J.
Birch, J. W.
Blanche, Miss A.
Brocco, A.
Brown, G. J., Mrs.
Brown, J.
Brown, J. Nesbit.
Bukson, D. D. (of Ceylon).
Carran, A.
Chanter, Miss.
Cheetham, James.
Chorlton, A. (of Manchester).
Cochran, R. C.
Coghlan, H.
Colley, H.
Cooper, H. D.
Corbitt, W. L.
Coulter, R. I.
Cross, J. C.
D'Aiguebelle, P.
Daly, H.
Davis, Mrs. L.
DeLamangarry, A.
Delhui, Keisi, Miss.
Descos, Monsieur.
DeSouza, J. F. (care of Roland Seeger).
DeVine, Dr. C. L.
Dick, R.
Doltie, Mr.
Drakeford, F.
Dumas, Mrs. H.
Eaton, Sam.
Eaves, S. C.
Evans, H.
Fenn, R.
Fergus, C. B.
Fleming, A.
Forbes, J. D.
Francis, J.
Freeman, Miss Bessie.
Friedman, S.
Galbraithe, John M. R.
Gallois, E.
Gausson, Jean.
Gerette, Miss Leoni.
Given, W. Scott.
Gomas, F.
Goodwin, G. A.
Gordon, Mrs. B.
Gordon, Robert.
Green, G.
Greenway, A. C.
Greenwood, Mrs. K.
Grevel, C.
Hay, A. R.
Heiti, Henri.
Hendrys, G. V.
Hill Bertram.
Hill, Mrs. N.
Hinckes, R. Tichbourne.
Hind, Arthur, Mrs.
Hosking, R.
Kenna, F.
King, J. G.
Knoll, H.
Leal, W.
LePancheut, J.
Lemon, E. A.
Leonard, J. D.
Lisser, I. O.
Lockhart, Mrs.
Lopezco, Mrs. F.
Lynch, C. P.
Maclean, Miss A. M.
Maitland, T.
Manager, "The Soldier."
Mardon, H.
Martin, Mrs. C. N.
Matheson, A.
Maxwell, H.
McDermott, Mrs.
McIlwraith, H.
Darwin, Dr.
Mitri, Ibrahim.
Moorhead, Miss V.
Morgan, D. W., Capt.
Morse, P. E.
Noaille, Mrs.
Noble, J. R.
Oliver, Miss.
Oliver, Mrs. L.
Oliman, I.
Palomino-de Castro
Pantin, H
Patrick, J.
Perram, G. J.
Peters, E.
Radmore, F.
Ramage, W.
Randall, A.
Rees, Mrs Stanley.
Renton, A. L.
Richter, F. A.
Robertson, Wm.
Rosenberg, L.
Roussac, J.
Rowley, J. D.
Rudolf, F.
Russell, Miss E.
Ryan, J.
Sander, Lieut.
Sawni & Co.
Schofield, Miss Kate.
Schwartzmama, J.
Shapiera, Mr. S.
Siegel, Mrs. F.
Silnena, Miss E. (care of F. G. Ashwood, Esq.).
Sinclair, M. D.
Simpkins, Louis.
Simpson, H. R. Mrs.
Smalley, Mr. (care of J. H. Dunkerley).
Smith, H. J.
Smith, Mr.
Smith, W. L.
Snowball, W.
Sommer, P.
Stokes, Miss.
Symington, A.
Talbot, A.
Tardivel, E. N.
Target, C. A. B.
Thomas, Miss Mary, care of T. Ryan, Esq.
Vallacanee, J.
Vallance, Mrs. F.
Wakefield, Mrs.
Walesby, R. N.
Wears, R.
Weinblatt, P.
Wightman, F. W.
Williams, B.
Williams, Ernest.
Wilson, R. J. Turner.
Winter, A. L.
Winter, Mrs. E. C.
Winters, Mrs. N.
Wirth, M. M. (Pacific Circus).
Workman, E.
Wright, E. H.
Young, Mrs. S. R.
Zuel, Esq.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Cameck Abraham, Mrs.
Daly, H.
Kaunitz, Louis, Mr.
Mullagerino, Max.
Peters, Egerton.
Ryan, L., Mrs.
Solomon, Rachel, Miss.
Sommer, Paul.
Wilson, R. J. Turner.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Abel, H. F.	Green, G. de Billing.	Martin, Robert R.
Alexander, C. N.	Hawthorne, Harry.	Oliver, Charles H.
Anton, Del Medico.	Hilson, R.	Pellay, Sam.
Blewett, C. T., Major, R.A.	Hatch, L. H., Dr.	Pinch, Hayward, Mrs.
Bloomfield, J. G.	Houston, John.	Pinder, P.
Bailey, C.	Hall, W.	Ryder, H.
Chusel, Gusta.	Heller, Max.	Ram Gurkha Tej.
Cole, C. C., Mr.	Hamilton, Lilias, Dr.	Richards, J.
Charlton, W. B.	Izzard, A. H.	Sandilands, P.
Cajo Umberto.	John, M. A.	Sanderson, E. C.
Cox, H. E.	Jacomb, Nurse.	Spence, Reginald, Mrs.
Curtis, M. S.	Johnson, Mary B., Miss.	Styne, Geo. A. Le.
Cooper, Mr.	Kelly, H. P., Mrs.	Spencer, Stanley, Mrs.
Daniel, A.	Kannitz, Louis.	Tancock, O. K., Capt., R.A.
Dickson, D. D.	Knoll, Hans.	Tulsiram.
Eduljee Jamsetjee.	Kohlhoff, E. M.	Vinje e Narayanjee.
Ferror, Michael H. (Bengal C. S.).	Lawsen, H.	Vaz, J.
Falhenflug, S.	Lawrence, G. H.	Weeks, F.
Francis, Jas.	Lettledale, E. M., Miss.	Wilkins, Referendar, Erwin.
Grant, J., Col.	Muller, Egon.	Wills, W. G., Mrs.
Griffin, Robert.	Mitchell, W. J., Lt.	Wallace, E. A.
Gancheran, Thos.	Moffat, Douglas.	Zuckermann, Ewa.
Gotta, Fram (M. R. C. S.)	Morse, P. E.	
Geary, J. W.	Minchin, C. P. Capt.	
Greenhalgh, Walter.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 22nd March, 1897.

Battersby, R. R.	McMootey, S.	Peroo, Mrs.
Keyser, Mrs.	Parsons, G. H.	Sanderson, W. C.

The 27th March, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	31st Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places	30th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	2nd Apl.	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Colombo	31st Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. *Oriental.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	30th ,,	Per Steamer *C. Abcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	1st Apl.	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	29th Mar.	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	27th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto (Supplemental).	28th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto .	3rd Apl.	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	31st Mar.	Ditto.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	27th ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Aglaja.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

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JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th March, 1897.

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J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

1 D

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Ditto ditto, Fishes, Volume I. R15 (6*a*.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Volume II. R15 (6*a*.)
Ditto ditto Birds, Volume I. R13 (6*a*.)
Ditto ditto ditto Volume II. R9-12 (4*a*.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Volume III R9-12 (5*a*.)
Ditto ditto, Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6*a*.)
Ditto ditto, Moths, Volume I. R17-2 (6*a*.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Volume II. R21-4 (6*a*.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Volume III. R21-4 (6*a*.)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1896. R1-8 (3*a*.)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the Dis-trict of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5*a*.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cul-tivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4*a*. (1*a*.). (Edition of 1895.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2*a*. (½*a*.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2*a*. (½*a*.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (3*a*.)

List of Trees, Shrubs, and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal 12*a*. 2*a*.)

Report of the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1895-96. R3 (4*a*.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registra-tion Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. R1-8 (3*a*.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Depart-ment in Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (2*a*.)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nag-pur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITLEY, S. P. G., RANCHI, 0a. (1*a*.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1-8 (5*a*.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2*a*.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6*a*.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5*a*.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3*a*.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1*a*. per copy.
Ditto, in Kaithi. 1*a* per copy.

☞ *NOTE – A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Advertisement.

By an order of the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine, of Lancaster, Liverpool District, dated the 30th day of November, 1896, made "In the matter of the Estate of the Reverend JOHN PENNIGNTON, deceased, 1896, P. No. 199" IT IS ORDERED that the following enquiry may be made by the Registrar :—

"An inquiry what grandchildren there were of John Pennington, deceased, the testator in the Petition named living at the said testator's death or born afterwards in the lifetime of his said daughter Sarah Sleddon in his Will named, and whether such grandchildren are respectively living or dead, and if dead who are their respective personal legal representatives."

All persons claiming to be such grandchildren of the said John Pennington, late of Lowton, in the County of Lancaster Clerk in Holy Orders who died on the 14th day of January, 1853, and whose Will was proved in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chester on the 21st day of May 1853 are by their solicitors on or before the 31st day of July, 1897, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the District Registrar at Liverpool or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. The 10th day of August, 1897, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

The said testator John Pennington had among other children a daughter named Mary Ann who married one—Ward from whom she separated, and afterwards the said Mary Ann Ward is believed to have gone to India between 50 and 60 years since.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1897.

F. WILLIS TAYLOR,
Registrar.

Pennington and Higson, 36, Dale Street, Liverpool, Solicitors for the Executor by transmission under the said Will.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th March, 1897, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII OF 1897.

An Act to enable local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act, 1897.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Power to local authorities to borrow in cases of famine or epidemic disease.

2. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, or in any other law for the time being in force, a local authority as defined in that Act may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, borrow money on the security of its funds for any of the following purposes, namely :—

(a) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity;

(b) the prevention of the outbreak or spread of any dangerous epidemic disease; and

(c) any measures which may be connected with, or ancillary to, any of the purposes aforesaid.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any local authority to borrow or spend money for any purpose for which under the law for the time being in force it is not authorized to apply its funds.

Power to Governor General in Council to impose conditions.

3. (1) Every loan under the last foregoing section shall be made subject to such terms and conditions as the Governor General in Council may think fit to impose.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, prescribe—

(a) the terms on which the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may lend money under this Act;

(b) the manner of recording and enforcing the conditions on which such loans are to be made;

(c) the inspection of any works carried out or expenditure incurred by means of such loans;

(d) the instalments by which such loans are to be repaid, the interest to be charged thereon and the manner and time of repaying such loans and of paying the interest thereon; and

(e) the accounts to be kept in respect of such loans.

Application of sections 6 and 7, Act XI, 1879.

4. The provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, shall apply to the borrowing of money under this Act. XI of 1879.

Application to loans made before commencement of Act.

5. The provisions of this Act shall apply to any loan made after the first day of January, 1897, and before the commencement of this Act by, or with the sanction of, the Governor General in Council to any local authority for any of the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, and every such loan shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th March 1897, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XIII OF 1897.

An Act to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879. It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Addition of new section after section 7A, Act I, 1879.

1. After section 7A of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, as amended by Act No. VI of 1894, section 2, the following section shall be added, namely :—

Bonds, debentures or other certificates issued on loans under Act XI, 1879

"7B. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, any local authority raising a loan under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, or of any other law for the time being in force, by the issue of bonds, debentures or other certificates, shall, in respect of such loan, be chargeable with a duty of eight annas per centum on the total amount of the bonds, debentures or other certificates issued by it, and such bonds, debentures or other certificates need not be stamped and shall not be chargeable with any further duty on renewal, consolidation, subdivision or otherwise.

"(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) exempting certain bonds, debentures or other certificates from being stamped and from being chargeable with certain further duty shall apply to the bonds, debentures or other certificates of all outstanding loans of the kind mentioned therein, and all such bonds, debentures or other certificates shall be valid, whether the same are stamped or not :

"Provided that nothing herein contained shall exempt the local authority which has issued such bonds, debentures or other certificates from the duty chargeable in respect thereof prior to the twenty-sixth day of March, 1897, when such duty has not already been paid or remitted by order issued under this Act."

Amendment of No. 39 in Schedule I, Act I of 1879.

2. In Schedule I, No. 39, of the said Act, after the heading "Lease" in the first column, the words "including an under-lease or sub-lease" shall be added.

Amendment of No. 60 and addition of new No. 60A in Schedule I, Act I of 1879.

3. In Schedule I, No. 60, of the said Act, the word "Lease" wherever it occurs, is hereby repealed ; and after the said No. 60 the following shall be added, namely :—

"60A.	**TRANSFER OF LEASE** (A way of assignment and not by way of under-lease.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21).

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th March, 1897 :—

No. 58 of 1897.

A Bill to amend Act XX of 1863 (an Act to enable the Government to divest itself of the management of Religious Endowments).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XX of 1863, relating to the administration of Religious and Charitable Institutions and Endowments of a public character in British India ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent, application and commencement

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Religious Endowments Amendment Act, 1898.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India and applies to all non-Christian Religions and Charitable Institutions and Endowments of a public character the annual income of which does not fall below two hundred and fifty rupees ; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1898.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "Religious and Charitable Institutions" include all temples, mosques, pagodas, shrines and charitable institutions by whatever local designation known, and all property endowed or purchased, and all offerings of pilgrims connected therewith, whether applied to religious or charitable or other purposes, which are not the personal property of, and offerings to, any individual :

(*2*) "trustee" includes all persons, by whatever local designation such persons may be known, who have charge or management of any institution, or the property of any institution, in trust ; and

(*3*) "Civil Court" means the Court of the District Judge in the district in which the institution is situated.

Formation of electorates.

3. (A) In every District where a Committee such as is contemplated by Act XX of 1863 has been constituted, such Committee shall, within a month of the passing of this Act, prepare a register, and publish in all public offices and institutions a list of the leading persons of each religion or sect which has any institution in the district, including the principal landholders, pandits, moulvies and priests, and all such men of respectability and position as in the opinion of the Committee ought to be included in this list. (B) Provided that, where no such committee has been constituted, the Civil Court of every District shall, within a month of the passing of this Act, nominate three persons of each religion or sect to form a Committee to prepare and publish the aforesaid list.

The persons of each religion or sect included in this list shall be "the district electorate" of that religion or sect in that District for the purposes of this Act. But the said Committee

shall include or eliminate the name of any person who, in the opinion of two-thirds of the persons in the lists so prepared, may be recommended or objected to.

Formation of District Committee.

4. The said Committee shall call upon each electorate to meet at a time and place to be fixed by it, and duly notified in all public offices and institutions, and elect by a majority of votes, not less than three, and not more than five, members to form "the District Committee" for the control of the endowments of that religion or sect in that District.

Formation of Central Committee.

5. Each District Committee of any Province within a month of its election shall elect a voting Delegate. Such voting Delegates shall meet at a time and place jointly agreed upon and shall elect by a majority of votes not more than five members, and the members so elected shall form "the Central Committee" of that religion or sect with head-quarters at any place that the said Committee by a majority of votes may elect for the purpose.

Default of electorate.

6. In case the district electorate or the District Committee fail to make the elections required by sections 4 and 5, the Civil Court of each defaulting district and the High Court of the Province shall nominate the members of the District and Central Committees respectively.

Tenure of office of members of Committees.

7. The District Committee and the Central Committee shall hold office for three years, but will continue in office until relieved by their respective successors, and their members will be eligible for re-election. The said Committees shall elect their own chairman and decide all matters by a majority of votes, each member having one vote and the chairman having a casting vote.

Powers of Central Committee

8. As soon as the first Central Committee shall have been formed, the powers hereby conferred on the Committees referred to in clauses A and B of section 3 shall thenceforward vest in such Committee and its successors.

Removal of members of Committees.

9. Any member of the District or Central Committee, who shall be found guilty of misconduct or any conduct which make him unfit for his place, shall be liable to be removed by the unanimous vote of the remaining members.

Provision for vacancies on Committees

10. Any vacancy caused by death, resignation or removal of any member shall be filled up according to the provisions of the aforesaid sections 4 and 5. The member or members so elected shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the Committee's tenure of office. The District and Central Committee, on the expiration of the tenure of their office, shall also be elected in the same manner.

Revision of lists of electorates.

11. Each Central Committee shall, in the first quarter of the last year of its tenure of office, either confirm or reverse the lists of District electorate, and shall in the last quarter of the same year cause the District Committees and District electorates to make their respective elections under sections 4 and 5: Provided that, in case such District Committees or District electorates fail to act, the High Court of the Province and the Civil Court of the District shall respectively exercise powers conferred under this section.

Powers of District Committee.

12. The District Committee of each religion or sect shall have absolute control, not inconsistent with their maintenance, over the institutions belonging to that religion or sect, including the appointment of the trustees, according to the custom prevailing in each institution, as vacancies shall occur after the passing of this Act, but shall not have the power of dismissal of trustees for misconduct, disobedience of orders issued by the District or Central Committee or dereliction of duty assigned to them except as hereinafter provided.

Duties of District Committee.

13. The District Committee shall keep a register of the institutions in its charge, with properties appertaining to them, and the trustee shall submit, within a time to be fixed by the District Committee, a list of all such properties. The trustees shall prepare a budget of receipts and disbursements including their rateable share of costs of necessary establishment of the District and Central Committees in March every year for each shrine, and shall likewise submit monthly or quarterly accounts. All these shall be kept and submitted in the forms prescribed by the Central Committee in consultation with the District Committee.

Revision of budget

14. The District Committee may, by a majority of votes, revise the budget as they see fit, subject to confirmation or revision by the Central Committee.

Custody of property

15. The property and the proceeds of every institution shall remain in such custody as at the commencement of this Act, subject to such provisions as the District Committee shall, with the sanction of the Central Committee, prescribe for their safety.

Appeal to Central Committee.

16. The orders of the District Committee shall be appealable to the Central Committee, whose decision shall be final.

Power of Central Committee to make inquiry.

17. In addition to the powers conferred by section 13 of Act XX of 1863, the Central Committees of each religion or sect shall have power to call for explanation from the trustees subject to their control and to hold enquiries into the management and the conduct of such trustees. The Civil Court within whose jurisdiction such enquiries are held shall, on the application of the Chairmen of such Central Committees, issue the necessary processes for production of documents and the appearance of witnesses at such enquiries.

The District and Central Committee shall have power to take evidence on oath in any inquiry before them, and their members, individually and collectively, as well as the trustees, of any institution or property aforesaid shall be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code XLV

Rules and bye-laws.

18. The Central Committee of each religion or sect in consultation with the District Committee of that religion or sect shall have power to frame necessary bye-laws and rules for the election of the members of the said Central and District Committees, and for the proper management of the institutions and properties within their respective jurisdiction, and for the due discharge of their duties by the aforesaid trustees: These bye-laws and rules and the annual report of the administration of the institutions and properties in their respective jurisdiction shall be published in each provincial Gazette not later than the middle of June of every year.

Expenses of Committees

19. The District Committee shall be entitled to maintain an office and an establishment ordinarily costing not more than fifty rupees per mensem, and the Central Committee not more than one hundred rupees per mensem, exclusive of other incidental charges, such as the cost of auditing of accounts, or the travelling expenses of any member deputed to inspect any institution, or make local enquiry whenever necessary. These items of expenditure shall, as far as practicable, be rateably apportioned among the several shrines of the districts or recovered from the particular shrine to which they relate, and shall be included in the budgets and the accounts of the shrines or shrine in question, respectively.

Amendment of section 18, Act XX, 1863

20. In section 18 of Act XX of 1863, after the words "no suit" and before the words "shall be entertained" the following words shall be inserted, *viz.*, "except when such suit is brought by any Central Committee of any religion or sect constituted under this Act."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The object of the Bill is to remove certain defects in the management of Religious and Charitable Endowments under the law as it stands at present.

2. The Bill proposes to leave the existing trustees where they are. It allows their successors to come in, in accordance with the usage in vogue in each institution, in that behalf. It leaves untouched all the trust property and income in the very hands which now hold them. It leaves them to carry on the customary expenses as hitherto, but only subject to budgeting previously and subject also to providing for possible contingencies which might arise for revision of such budget—a revision which no Committee would be found to make repeatedly or largely in the face of long-standing usage.

3. As regards the cost of the controlling agency, advantage is taken of the widespread ambition and readiness to render *unpaid* service in public interests, and each endowment is laid under a contribution, which is the veriest minimum that can be imagined as needed for maintaining a fairly efficient subordinate official staff.

4. As to the *constitution* of the controlling machinery, the Bill provides for two sets of Committees for each religion or sect. It makes the District Committees exercise *direct* supervision over the trustees, and the higher or Central Committees, as they are called, to exercise *general* supervision and act as an appellate tribunal to correct mistakes and remedy the effects of likes and dislikes on the part of the District Committees.

5. The Committees are formed on the basis of election by the better class of worshippers of each religion or sect. An electorate formed by such classes should, it is thought, suffice for all practical purposes.

6. The members of the Committees would hold office *for a term of years* and *not for life* as now.

7. The Bill proposes to abolish the distinction which the present law makes between the endowments which had been under the direct control of the Government at one time and those that had not been so, malversation of the one class being as culpable as of the other.

8. It is proposed to enlarge the powers of the Central Committees relative to holding enquiries into the conduct of trustees, and dispense with the necessity on their part to obtain prior sanction to sue which the present law enjoins, while the trustees will continue to enjoy the present safety against harassment by any action of Committees by being liable to dismissal only by means of the decree of a Civil Court.

P. ANANDA CHARLU.

The 23rd March, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 13.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 13th, 1897.

The principal feature in the weather of the past week has been the large disturbance which affected the Punjab and neighbouring regions between the 7th and the 10th. This depression occasioned a very large barometric rise and fall over North-West India, high winds and gales at all stations in that area, but particularly at the hill stations, and gave snow or rain to the Baluchistan and North-West Himalayas and rain to some submontane stations in the Punjab. The unsettled weather which accompanied this disturbance was succeeded by a rapid fall of temperature, and a cold wave appeared in the north-west and gradually spread right across Northern India during the last four days of the week. During the first three days of the period under review strong south-westerly winds were blowing from the Bay into Bengal and at this time showers were experienced in parts of North-East India. Conditions were hence very unsettled in North-Western India and slightly unsettled in North-Eastern India, during the week under review, but with these exceptions the weather was quiet and fine. Up to the 10th the heat was generally excessive over India, but on that day the cold wave, noticed above, appeared and the mean temperature fell to below the normal average in all provinces except Burma and Madras.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 7th March.*—The barometer was rising slightly over North-East India, but was falling elsewhere. The fall had been rapid over parts of the Punjab and of Rajputana, and a moderate depression

was shown with its centre between Bickaneer and Montgomery. Except in the north-west readings were very uniform. The winds were cyclonic in the north-west, southerly and south-westerly over the Bay, and variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was lower than usual over the Gangetic Plain, part of the Central Provinces, and on the Bombay coast, and higher than usual elsewhere. Light snow had fallen at Minimarg and light rain at Sibsagar, Chittagong, and Bhamo.

Monday, 8th March.—The barometer changes were generally slight, except in the extreme north-west where pressure was giving way briskly to rapidly. Readings were highest in North-East and lowest in North-West India. The winds had shifted to east up the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the general directions were unaltered. The mean temperature was lower than usual in North Bombay and along the Bombay coast, but was excessive in all other places—most so in the Madras Deccan and in Lower Bengal. Snow was falling in Kashmir, while heavy local showers of rain had been received at Silchar (2·30″) and Chittagong (1·19″)

Tuesday, 9th March.—The barometer had fallen rapidly to very rapidly over the Punjab, and a deep depression had appeared in the north of that province. At the same time pressure had increased in all other parts of the Indian area, and the two changes had resulted in steep gradients over North-West India. Strong cyclonic winds and gales prevailed in the north-west and abnormal easterly winds up the Gangetic Plain. Southerly winds continued over the west and north of the Bay and variable winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was excessive except over the Bombay coast districts and in Baluchistan. In the latter region a rapid fall of temperature had set in. Snow and rain had been received over Kashmir and Baluchistan and light rain had fallen at a few places in the Punjab and Assam.

Wednesday, 10th March.—The barometer had fallen slightly over Burma and North-East India, but had risen elsewhere. The recovery had been very rapid in North-West India and at Peshawar amounted to as much as 0·505″. The depression noticed over the North Punjab had disappeared, but a large low pressure area stretched over Northern India from Khushab in the west to Dacca in the east. Readings were high over the Indus Valley. Northerly and north-westerly winds were reported over North-West India and variable breezes elsewhere. The rapid fall of temperature which had commenced in Baluchistan on the 9th had continued and spread eastward over North-West India, where, at some stations, the change in the 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. had been as much as 12° to 15°. The mean temperature was below the normal average over Bombay, Rajputana, the Punjab and Baluchistan and was generally above elsewhere. At Peshawar the abnormal deficiency was as much as 8° while at Ranchi and Benares the abnormal excess was as much as 10°. Snow had fallen at some stations on the North-West Himalayas, and rain on the neighbouring plains. Showers had also been received over Chota Nagpur.

Thursday, 11th March.—The barometer had continued to rise over North-West India but had fallen in all other places. A large high pressure area overlay North-West India and a low pressure area Bengal, the intervening pressure gradients being fairly steep. Anticyclonic winds prevailed over the north-west and centre, northerly winds down the West Coast of the Peninsula, southerly winds over the west and north of the Bay, and variable breezes elsewhere. The cold wave noticed on the preceding day was steadily advancing eastward, and had reached as far as Jhansi, Saugor and Akola. The contrasts in the temperature conditions were again very marked; thus Purnea reported an abnormal excess of 9° and Hyderabad (S) an abnormal deficiency of 12°. Scattered showers had been received in parts of North-East India.

Friday, 12th March.—The barometer was rising over Bengal and parts of the Central Provinces and was falling elsewhere. As a consequence both the high pressure area in the north-west and the low pressure area in the north-east were less strongly marked than on the 11th, and readings were more uniform generally. The winds had shifted to the northward over Bengal, but were little changed elsewhere. The wave of cold had continued its steady easterly movement, and had reached Gaya and Hazaribagh. The coolest area relatively to the normal was Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and part of the Central

Provinces, where abnormal variations of from —10° to —12° were reported. Light rain showers had fallen at a few places in the north-east.

Saturday, 13th March.—The barometer had fallen over Baluchistan, and the neighbouring parts of North-West India, but elsewhere there had been a general rise. A fresh low pressure area had appeared over the Indus Valley, while readings were highest over the east of Rajputana. The winds were westerly down the Gangetic Plain, northerly over Lower Bengal and the north of the Bay, north-easterly in the Central Provinces and variable elsewhere. The mean temperature exceeded the normal average over the Assam Valley, Burma and the east and south of the Peninsula, but was lower than usual in all other places. There had been no rain throughout India.

Temperature.—At the beginning of the week the mean temperature was generally excessive, and the amount of this excess gradually increased during the 8th and 9th, so that, by the latter date, the heat averaged 5° greater than usual over a very large part of the country. Then followed the deep depression in the north-west, noticed in the earlier part of this summary, and a rapid fall of temperature commenced in Baluchistan and quickly spread over the whole of India except the centre, south and east of the Peninsula and Burma. During the eastward advance of this cold wave the contrasts of temperature in different parts of the Indian region were very marked. The following gives temperature data for the week :—

Province.	March 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·7	+1·6	+2·4	+2·9	+2·9	+1·8	+2·0	+2·2
Bengal and Assam . .	+2·4	+2·9	+5·0	+5·9	+6·3	+2·7	—2·6	+3·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—0·3	+3·3	+6·9	+6·8	+2·4	—4·9	—5·1	+1·3
Punjab	+3·4	+3·6	+5·9	—2·5	—4·8	—6·0	—3·8	—0·6
Bombay	+1·1	+0·6	+1·1	+0·6	—1·5	—2·1	—2·1	—0·3
Central Provinces and Berar	—1·2	+2·8	+5·6	+5·0	+1·9	—4·4	—6·2	+0·5
Central India and Gujarat .	+0·4	+3·0	+2·3	—0·2	—5·5	—8·9	—7·3	—2·3
Sind and Rajputana . .	+2·8	+4·9	+3·8	—3·4	—8·6	—8·3	—6·4	—2·2
Madras	+4·3	+3·3	+1·4	—0·2	+0·9	+2·3	+2·8	+2·1
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	+1·6	+2·9	+3·8	+1·7	—0·7	—3·1	—3·2	+0·4

The hottest day (relatively to the normal) was thus the 9th and the coolest the 13th. The following are the highest temperatures reported on each day throughout the week for the whole country :—

March	7th Cuddapah	106·2
,,	8th ,, ...	104·2
,,	9th Bellary, Akola	103·7
,,	10th Nagpur	103·1
,,	11th Yamethin	104 5
,,	12th Thyetmyo	105·1
,,	13th Cuddapah	104·2

Rainfall.—The rainfall conditions of the week under review have been generally similar to those which prevailed last week. The fall has taken place almost wholly over North-West and North-East India, but while the fall in the former area has been more restricted and lighter in the present than in the past week, the fall in the north-east has been more extensive and also heavier. There has been actually or practically no rain during the week over Burma, the Peninsula or the central parts of the country, while Bengal and Assam received more or less rain in all divisions except Orissa, and the Punjab received more or less rain in four out of the seven divisions of that Province.

The rainfall over Baluchistan and the Punjab occurred during the first-half of the week. It was associated generally with the disturbed conditions which

entered India from the westward during that period but more particularly with the deep cyclonic storm which appeared over the North Punjab on the morning of Tuesday March the 9th. Snow commenced on the higher ranges in Kashmir on the 7th and 8th, and continued during the 9th, when also rain was reported from Baluchistan and from Cherat, Murree, Chakrata, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar and Rawalpindi. The amount of rainfall received on this day was light on the plains (less than 0·20″), but was moderate to light on the hills. On the following day snow was reported from Murree and rain from Cherat, Peshawar, Khushab and Rawalpindi. The amounts on this day were larger, slightly exceeding 1·0″ at Rawalpindi and Murree, and amounting to 0·83″ at Srinagar and Peshawar. The weather subsequently cleared and was fine in the north-west till the close of the week.

The rainfall in the north-east was not as was the case in the north-west due to any particular disturbance, but occurred as scattered showers and the fall was spread over the whole week. The fall was reported from all the Bengal districts except Orissa, but was most heavy and most general in Assam. South-westerly winds prevailed at the head of the Bay and carried much moisture into Bengal and Assam on all days of the week except the two last and the rainfall occurred during passing showers or thunder storms as is usual at this season and under these conditions.

The rainfall table at the close shows that, as mentioned above, there was actually or practically no rain during the week in Burma, the Gangetic Plain, the central parts of the country or North-West India, except the Punjab. In Bengal and Assam rain fell in all divisions except Orissa, but the average for the week was less than one-tenth of an inch in Deltaic Bengal, the Bengal Hills, and Bihar. It amounted to 2·43″ in Assam (Surma) to 0·84″ in the Assam Hills, to 0·46″ in the Brahmaputtra Valley and to 0·28″ in Chota Nagpur. In the Punjab rain fell in four divisions, but the average amount was less than one-tenth of an inch, except in the Punjab, North which received an average of 0·90.″ The rainfall of the whole country was in excess of the normal in three divisions only, *viz.*, Assam, Surma and Hills, and the Punjab, North. In all other divisions it was in defect, but the anticipated fall during the week under review being generally small, the absolute deficiency is nowhere very great.

The three concluding columns of the table give data for the two weeks, February 28th to March 13th, and show that except in the three divisions where the rainfall this week has been heavy the rainfall for the whole fortnight has been light where it has not been altogether absent.

In East Bengal and the neighbouring division of Cachar the weather was characterised by heavier showers than in other parts of North East India, thus Tipperah received during the week 2·28,″ Sylhet 2·03,″ and Nemotha (Silchar) 3·30″.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 13th March 1897. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 28th February to 13th March 1897. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 28th Feb. to 13th Mar.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0	0	0	0·05	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4. Upper do.	0	?	?	0	?	?
	5. Arakan	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·12	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·40	0·45	—0·05	0·93	0·94	— 1
	7. Assam (Surma)	2·43	1·45	+0·98	3·18	2·48	+ 28
	8. Do. (Hills)	0·84	0·59	+0·25	1·30	1·15	+ 13
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·46	0·59	—0·13	0·48	1·00	— 52
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·06	0·35	—0·29	0·06	0·80	— 93
	11. Central do.	0·10	0·20	—0·10	0·25	0·36	— 31
	12. North do.	0·10	0·20	—0·10	0·14	0·29	— 52
	13. Bengal Hills	0·02	0·32	—0·30	0·02	0·44	— 95
	14. Orissa	0	0·32	—0·32	0	0·49	— 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·28	0·31	—0·03	0·28	0·44	— 36
	16. Bihar (South)	0·02	0·14	—0·12	0·02	0·19	— 89
	17. Do. (North)	0·04	0·16	—0·12	0·04	0·20	— 80
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	0·01	0·09	—0·08	0·01	0·13	— 92
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·13	— 100
	20. Do. (North)	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·19	— 100
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·16	— 100
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·23	— 100
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·21	— 100
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	0	0·37	—0·37	0	0·48	— 100
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	0·01	0·02	—0·01	0·03	1·45	— 98
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·10	—0·10	0·01	0·27	— 96
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·18	—0·18	0·05	0·25	— 80
	28. Do. (Central)	0·03	0·42	—0·39	0·09	0·59	— 85
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0	0·40	—0·40	0·02	0·55	— 97
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·01	0·77	—0·76	0·09	1·44	— 94
	31. Do. (North)	0·00	0·40	+0·41	0·01	0·89	+ 2
	32. Do. (West)	0·08	0·16	—0·08	0·10	0·25	— 60
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar Coast	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·18	— 100
	34. Madras (South Central)	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·21	— 100
	35. Coorg	0	0·22	—0·22	0	0·32	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·08	— 100
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·03	— 100
	39. Hyderabad (North)	0	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·08	— 100
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·08	— 100
	43. Central Provinces (Central)	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·14	— 100
	44. Central Provinces (East)	0·02	0·22	—0·20	0·02	0·31	— 94
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·10	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·16	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·39	0·41	—0·02	0·39	1·03	— 62
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·08	— 100
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·09	— 100
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·00	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0·01	0·13	—0·12	0·01	0·18	— 94
	52A. Do. (do.) (*a*)		0·01	—0·01	0	0·11	— 100
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·10	— 100
	54. Madras (Central)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·03	— 100
	55. East Coast (Central)	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·05	— 100
	56. Do. (South)	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·13	— 100
	57. Madras (South)	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·33	— 100

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Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 18th March 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 20th March.*—No rain except slight showers in Vizagapatam, Salem, Madura and the Nilgiris. Water supplies are generally insufficient. Agricultural operations are progressing in parts. Standing crops have withered or are withering in the Deccan, except under canals and wells, elsewhere good. Harvests are yielding a poor outturn in distressed tracts; middling to fair elsewhere. Pasture is getting scarce generally. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan, available elsewhere. Cattle deteriorating in the Deccan, good elsewhere. Prices have risen generally except in Anantapur, Madras and the Nilgiris. The numbers on relief are:—relief workers:—18,600 men, 38,397 women, 16,304 children; total 73,301 in the Deccan. Weavers:—4,962 men, 4,268 women, 30 children, relieved at their own trade in Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah; making total workers 82,561 in the Deccan. Kitchen inmates:—(dependants) 103 men, 214 women, 3,767 children; total 4,085 in the Deccan and Vizagapatam. Others:—124 men, 196 women, 392 children; total 712 in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Otherwise gratuitously relieved:—7 men, 29 women, 20 children; total 56 in Ganjam; making total gratuitously relieved 4,853 in the Deccan, Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Test workers:—538 men, 1,164 women, 561 children; total 2,263 in Vizagapatam. Total number in receipt of relief 89,677. Prices by which wages are regulated are:—Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah 13, Anantapur 13½ seers per rupee.

Bombay.—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Rain in three talukas of Hyderabad and one of Thar and Parkar. Standing crops have been damaged by drought in three talukas, by locusts in two, by frost in two and by blight in two of Karachi; by winds in one of Upper Sind frontier, by frost and winds in Shikarpur; otherwise they are thriving in Sind and Gujarat, but are indifferent elsewhere. Harvesting has been completed except in Khandesh; harvesting of late crops is in progress in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Gujarat, Deccan, Konkan, and Dharwar. Preparations for next season have commenced in parts of fourteen districts. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Belgaum, Shikarpur and parts of Karachi and Baroda. Cotton picking continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Dharwar. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum, healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Sind, Ratnagiri and Kanara. Prices are rising in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur, falling in parts of Kolaba, stationary in Shikarpur, Thar and Parkar, the Panch Mahals, Surat, Ratnagiri and in parts of Hyderabad, Kolaba, and Bijapur. Prices in affected districts are:—Belgaum 11, Bijapur 10½, Sholapur 9¾, Ahmednagar 8, Poona 9$\frac{1}{10}$, Nasik 9$\frac{3}{7}$, Satara 9, Khandesh 8¼, Dharwar 13 seers per rupee. Average daily number on relief works including dependants are:—Bijapur 72,529, Sholapur 1,17,776, Ahmednagar 89,731, Poona 15,555, Nasik 36,752, Satara 29,902, Khandesh 37,560, Belgaum 15,692, Dharwar 118, total 405,615, of whom 289,529 are relief workers and 116,086 dependants. The numbers on gratuitous relief are:—Bijapur 8,289, including 79 in poor-houses, Sholapur 6,190, Ahmednagar 2,231 including 56 in poor-houses, Poona 3,628, Nasik 146, Satara 18, Belgaum 601, Dharwar 594, total 21,697. Total number in receipt of relief:—427,312.

Bengal.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—There were scattered, and in some places heavy, showers, accompanied by high winds, in many districts on the 21st and 22nd instant. These showers have done good to the spring crops, and have facilitated the ploughing and sowing of the autumn crops. They are said to have done some damage to the mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) crop in Chota Nagpur.

The harvesting of the spring crops is in active progress, and the collection of opium is nearly finished. The pressing of sugarcane still continues. The supply of fodder is still generally sufficient, but water is getting scanty in many parts of Bengal Proper. Prices show but little change during the week. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grains on which the famine wage is based are:—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 8 to 9¾ seers, Pubna (common rice) 9 to 10 seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (common rice at Bhabua) 8½ seers, Saran (barley) 13 seers, Champaran (Indian-corn) not reported, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (Indian-corn) 9 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 10 to 10¾ seers per rupee. The numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March, were:—Nadia 15,817, Murshidabad 2,808, Khulna 5,115, Rajshahi 917, Pubna 208, Patna 73, Shahabad 18,97 , Saran 34,103, Champaran 182,869, Muzaffarpur 41,214, Darbhanga 134,060, Bhagalpur 18,027, Sonthal Parganas 16,255, Puri 3,758, Hazaribagh 2,426, Palamau 2,777, and Manbhum 6,472. Total 485,870, against 483,609 in the previous week.

This total is distributed as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers . . .	125,565	90 499	48,144	273,208
Dependants . . .	1,041	1,022	15,772	18,438
Relieved in poor-houses .	707	384	325	1,416
Otherwise relieved . .	37,020	92,039	53 536	183,495
Test-workers . . .	6,488	1,811	1,014	9,313
Private relief—				
Relief-works—				
Da bhanga Raj . .	12,296	4,278	1,380	17,954
Hatwa	1,400	1,283	1,106	3,789
Gratuitous relief—				
Darbhanga Raj . .	2,042	4,966	4,311	11,319
Hatwa	158	232	160	550
Manjha	104	34	13	151

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 27th March.*—Light rain fell in a few districts during the week; in the Azamgarh district over half an inch was recorded. Rain has also fallen since the close of the week. Harvesting is in active progress except in the hill tracts. Unirrigated and late sown crops have suffered slightly in a few districts from high west winds. Cane sowings and collecting of opium continue. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 20th March, in 19 districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 21,065. Etawah 12,928, Cawnpore 34,606, Fatehpur 21,591, Banda 228,101, Hamirpur 81,902, Allahabad 157,851, Jhansi 78,005, Jalaun 76,032, Mirzapur 50,732, Jaunpur 29,357, Gorakhpur 27,953, Azamgarh 7,945, Lucknow 51,100, Unao 24,452, Rae Bareli 43,847, Sitapur 15,575, Hardoi 84,735, Barabanki 4,697, total 1,052,474; this total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code, which are in operation:—Employed on relief works: 642,692; relieved as dependants 149,020; relieved in poor-houses 27,447, relieved under other provision of the Famine Code 233,315; the numbers relieved in 18 districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed, were on the same date as follows:—relieved on test-works 11,901, relieved in poor-houses 7,414; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 27,217; total 46,532; the grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was, therefore, 1,0 ,9,006. The great decrease is probably due to the fact that the day of enumeration was also the *holi* festival. Contributing causes are, doubtless, the employment of the people in harvesting the crops and the reduction of the famine wage in consequence of easier prices. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is still scarce and dear in places. Prices show a tendency to fall. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9¾ to 13 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed.

Punjab.—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Rain averaging from $\frac{1}{7}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch has fallen in the districts of the Delhi Division; about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in Jullundur, $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan; $\frac{3}{4}$ in Rawalpindi, and $\frac{3}{5}$ in Peshawar. Slight rain also fell in the Amritsar, Gujranwalla and Shahpur districts. Sowings of extra spring crops are still going on, and ploughing for the autumn crops is in progress. Sugarcane and cotton sowings have commenced in some districts. Irrigated crops are generally in fair condition, except those sown on brackish wells, and late on canals in Rohtak; crops on inundated lands, and those on lands dependent on rain, are generally poor; they are said to be good in Lahore. The outturn of spring crops is expected to be somewhat small owing to high winds in Lahore. Prospects are below average in Delhi; they have been improved by the recent rains in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan; but more rain is wanted in most districts. Stocks of food-grain have been exhausted in Hissar, Delhi and Shahpur, where requirements are met by importation; stocks in Rohtak, Jullundur, Ferozepore and Gujranwala are reduced, and are average in Peshawar; those with the cultivators of Lahore and Amritsar are insufficient. Barley and gram continue to be damaged by caterpillars and dust-storms in Ferozepore; crops have also been damaged to some extent by hail in Rohtak and Gurgaon. Cattle are generally in poor condition for want of sufficient fodder; they are dying of starvation in Hissar and Rohtak; their condition is said to be good to fair in Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar and Peshawar, and average in Sialkot. Fodder is scarce in all districts except Peshawar. The average number of relief workers and dependants, etc., was as follows:—relief workers:—33,338 men, 31,786 women, 16,579 children; dependants:—1,106 men, 1,587 women, 15,585 children; relieved in poor-houses:—556 men, 778 women, 506 children; otherwise relieved:—3,067 men, 4,839 women, 2,930 children; on test-works:—211 men, 143 women, 119 children. Details not given for 4,288 persons otherwise relieved in Gujrat. The total number of workers, dependants, etc., in the Punjab was 117,518. Some persons have again attended the Rawal Pindi test-works. Prices are generally high and are still rising in Mooltan, Lahore, Sialkot, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan; falling very slightly in Gurgaon and Ferozepore; the figures are unchanged in other districts; wheat is selling from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 seers, gram 9 to $10\frac{1}{2}$, great millet $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 11, bulrush millet $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10, and maize 9 to 11 seers per rupee. Prices of the staple food-grains on which the famine wage is calculated are:—Rohtak gram 10 seers, Delhi bulrush millet $8\frac{3}{4}$ seers, Ludhiana maize 11, Ferozepore gram and great millet $10\frac{1}{2}$, Lahore wheat 10, and Indian corn 9 to $10\frac{1}{2}$, and Gujrat maize flour 9 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 23rd March.*—The weather was cloudy and unsettled with showers in nine districts; days abnormally hot in parts; Bilaspur and Sambalpur received two inches, other districts less than half an inch. Reaping of spring crops is almost completed; threshing is in progress and land is being prepared in places for the autumn sowings. The mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) crop has suffered in some districts from the cloudy weather especially in Chhindwara and Balaghat; prospects in Nimar, Seoni, Betul and Bhandara are fair to good. Fodder is somewhat insufficient in Hoshangabad, Seoni, Wardha and Sambalpur. Prices are generally steady with no market fluctuations. The numbers on relief works have increased in Saugor and Raipur owing to completion of the harvest; they are almost stationary in Jubbulpore and Mandla and have decreased in all other districts owing to the *holi* festival and mahua picking. The numbers on relief works are:—Saugor 31,452, Damoh 12,032, Jubbulpore 47,540, Mandla 18,445, Seoni 3,523, Narsinghpur 20,389, Hoshangabad 27,184, Nimar 55, Betul 6,491, Chhindwara 3,840, Nagpur 2,587, Chanda 857, Bhandara 5,988, Balaghat 16,280, Raipur 36,149, Bilaspur 11,955, total 244,767. There were also 98,122 persons employed on railways and other private works. The numbers on gratuitous relief are:—Saugor 15,968, Damoh 3,658, Jubbulpore 27,051, Mandla 5,540, Seoni 2,266, Narsinghpur 7,548, Hoshangabad 6,664, Nimar 226, Betul 3,037, Chhindwara 2,534, Nagpur 1,639, Chanda 349, Bhandara 3,608, Balaghat 5,499, Raipur 10,016, Bilaspur 6,332, total 101,335. Grand total 346,102. Details:—on works, 81,279 men, 99,971 women, 58,414 children, with 5,103 unclassed; dependants:—881 men, 1,253 women, and 29,711 children, with 15,437 unclassed; poor-houses:—5,765 men, 5,557 women, and 8,115 children; otherwise relieved:—4,362 men, 6,543 women, and 6,448 children with 17,263 unclassed. The prices of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based are:—Saugor

8¾, Damoh, Narsinghpur and Bilaspur 10, Jubbulpur 10¾, Mandla 8½, Seoni, Nagpur, Chanda 11, Hoshangabad, Bhandara 9½, Nimar, Betul 9, Balaghat 8, Chhindwara 10¼ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th March.*—In Upper Burma, transplanting of dry weather paddy is progressing and is completed in four districts. Harvesting of peas in Lower Chindwin and reaping of gram, wheat and peas in Pakokku is completed. Reaping of island crops continued. Standing crops are generally in good condition except as previously reported. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Akyab, Prome and Amherst districts and slightly in Rangoon and seven other districts of Lower Burma; in Upper Burma there is a slight rise in Mandalay, Thayetmyo and Minbu. Numbers on relief works:—Meiktila 1,554, Myingyan 8,05; on gratuitous relief.—Meiktila 1,969, Myingyan 1,883, Yamethin 356. Total number relieved 24,857. Price of rice: Meiktila 8 seers 12 chittacks, Myingyan 10 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Rain has fallen in all districts; but more is wanted in Nowgong. Prospects of low land rice and tea are good in Sylhet. Ploughing for early rice and pressing of sugarcane continue. Prices:—common rice Silchar 9, Sylhet, Gauhati and Tezpur 10, and Sibsagar 11 seers per rupee. Fodder and water are sufficient except in Nowgong and in parts of the Goalpara district.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 23rd March.*—MYSORE: Standing crops are in fair condition. Prices have slightly risen in Kadur and Chittaldrug and fallen in five districts.

COORG: Slight rain during week. Rain is much needed. Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 23rd March.*—BERAR: Weather is clear and is getting warmer. Harvesting of the winter crops is almost completed; threshing of wheat and linseed continue. Ploughing operations for next monsoon crop are in progress. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails in all districts. Prices of food-grains are steadily rising. 25,423 persons were employed on relief works during the week. Prices:—Jowar:—Akola 10, Amraoti 10, Basim 9½, Buldana 9, Melghat 6 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week. Harvesting of spring crops completed in most districts. Fodder, pasture and water are scarce. Aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Gulburga, Raichur and Naldrug:—1,793. Prices in affected districts 9¾ seers per current sicca rupee in Gulburga and 10 seers in Raichur and Naldrug. 99 persons on gratuitous relief in town of Shorapur. Prices:—wheat 6½, coarse rice 6¾ and jowari 11½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Slight rain fell in the Malwa Agency during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies. Crops are in fair condition in Bhopal, Bhopawar, Malwa and in six districts of Gwalior; good in Baghelkhand and on irrigated lands in Bundelkhand Agency; bad and indifferent in the remaining districts of Gwalior. Agricultural stock is fair in Bhopal and Bundelkhand, good in Baghelkhand, Malwa, Bhopawar and in five districts of Gwalior, bad and indifferent in the remaining districts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar, good in Baghelkhand and two districts of Gwalior, indifferent in Bundelkhand and some districts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar, steady elsewhere. Opium crops are fair in Bhopal, Bhopawar and in one district of Gwalior, good in Malwa and two districts of Gwalior, indifferent in remaining districts of Gwalior. The number of persons employed on relief works were:—in Gwalior 23,020, in Bundelkhand 40,283 and in Baghelkhand 66,970; on gratuitous relief:—20,963 in Gwalior, 7,754 in Bundelkhand and 4,602 in Baghelkhand. Grand total 103,652. Prices:—10 to 10½ in Gwalior, and 11 seers per rupee in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th March.* Showers fell in Marwar, in two tehsils of Ulwar and drops in Jeypore. Agricultural operations fair in

Kherwara, poor in Dholepore, and satisfactory elsewhere. Standing crops ripening in one State, thriving in another, poor in one, suffering from high winds in parts of Ulwar, and good elsewhere. Harvest very good in Kherwara, favourable in Marwar and Jeypore, good in Jhallawar and Bikanir, moderate in Bhurtpore, average in Ajmere, and below average in Haraoti. Crops slightly damaged by hailstorm in some villages in Bansur pergunnah in Ulwar. Cattle lean in Bhurtpore, in fair condition in four States, good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder fair in Haraoti, failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore, scarce in some tehsils of Jeypore, and sufficient elsewhere. Prices high in one State, rising in three, falling in one, fluctuating in another, and steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works was:—Marwar 4,888, Tonk 50, Dholepore 4,660, Bikanir 12,278, Jaisulmere 677. On gratuitous relief:—Marwar 1,219, Tonk 1,923, Bhurtpore 430, Bikanir 3,630, Jaisulmere 81. Grand total 29,836. Prices:—Marwar 8 seers 11 chittacks, Tonk 10 seers 6 chittacks, Dholepore 11 seers 4 chittacks, Bhurtpore 10 seers 3 chittacks, Bikanir 9 seers and 8 seers, Jaisulmere $9\frac{3}{8}$ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Rain fell once during week. Spring crops are generally in good condition. Prices continue little below normal. Price:—24 seers per rupee.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 24th March.*—Slight rain. Prices rising. Fodder scanty. Relief works proposed to be reopened. Price: 8 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 20th March.*—Sowing of Indian-corn and early rice is delayed for want of rain, which is also required for the wheat and barley crops. The weather is dry and warm with high winds. Price:—8 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or Decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	63,128	14,351	77,479	75,564	14,113	89,677	+ 12,198
Bombay . .	407,870	23,162	431,032	405,615	21,697	427,312	— 3,720
Bengal . .	303,961	179,648	483,609	300,959	184,911	485,870	+ 2,261
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	1,059,557	317,331	1,376,888	803,613	295,393	1,099,006	—277,882
Punjab . .	113,290	13,672	126,968	100,454	17,064	117,518	—9,450
Central Provinces	270,125	99,545	375,670	244,767	101,335	346,102	—29,568
Burma . .	20,505	4,070	24,575	20,649	4,208	24,857	+ 282
Berar . .	14,521	...	14,521	25,423	...	25,423	+ 10,902
Hyderabad . .	4,712	...	4,712	1,793	...	1,793	— 2,919
Central India .	89,260	24,865	*114,125	130,273	33,379	163,652	+ 49,527
Rajputana . .	23,698	6,434	30,132	22,553	7,283	29,836	— 296
Total .	2,376,633	683,078	3,059,711	2,131,663	679,383	2,811,04'	—248,665

* Exclusive of Bundelkhand figures.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and other Summary in the *Gazette of India*.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from those gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 27th February 1897.			For the week ending the 6th March 1897.			For the week ending the 13th March 1897.			For the week ending the 20th March 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.												
Cuddapah	7,647	419	8,066	2,735	7,488	10,223	3,705	7,185	10,890	4,593	8,609	13,202
Kurnool	32,744	3,179	35,923	10,484	...	10,484	12,630	170	12,800	16,253	662	16,915
Bellary	4,432	339	4,771	36,787	751	37,538	39,134	723	39,857	41,019	796	41,815
Anantapur	2,093	6,335	8,428	4,705		4,705	4,700	119	4,819	5,057	119	5,176
Ganjam	1,629	909	2,538	1,494	1,391	2,885	1,537	361	1,898	...	362	362
TOTAL MADRAS	48,545	11,181	59,726	56,205	9,630	65,835	61,506	8,558	70,064	66,922	10,548	77,470
Bombay.												
Bijapur	80,196	6,408	86,604	75,580	8,162	83,742	79,160	8,875	88,335	79,984	8,498	88,482
Sholapur	95,305	6,569	101,864	109,017	6,385	115,432	108,246	5,041	113,887	111,686	6,545	118,231
Ahmednagar	81,964	1,120	83,084	88,011	1,829	90,840	91,889	1,558	93,447	94,011	2,320	96,331
Poona	22,109	2,623	24,732	2,538	3,644	24,282	19,290	3,867	23,157	18,167	4,611	22,778
Nasik	33,793	106	33,899	34,567	115	34,682	35,042	141	35,053	36,017	156	36,173
Satara	30,238	14	30,252	29,038	14	29,052	29,394	16	29,410	29,193	16	29,209
Khandesh	34,458	...	34,458	33,256	..	33,256	32,754	...	29,754	32,669	..	32,669
Belgaum	3,753	487	4,240	3,935	477	4,412	4,116	495	4,611	4,814	535	5,349
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	263	263	...	513	513
TOTAL BOMBAY	385,116	17,317	402,433	391,611	20,648	412,259	397,601	20,856	418,517	406,541	23,194	429,735
Bengal.												
Champaran	107,502	27,880	135,382	...	...	170,251	137,184	38,385	175,569	136,725	55,188	205,386
Shahabad	1,175	5,782	6,957	...	...	9,966	2,951	10,359	12,940	4,793	13,070	17,863
Nadia	6,499	1,456	7,955	...	...	10,578	6,470	3,919	10,389	7,601	4,795	12,396
Patna	...	40	40	...	...	61	...	599	599	...	273	273
Khulna	351	727	1,078	...	...	1,861	479	2,023	2,502	887	3,027	3,914
Saran	15,343	15,772	31,115	...	...	32,096	14,116	18,860	32,976	14,576	18,543	33,119
Darbhanga	139,064	51,273	190,337	...	...	140,073	90,303	57,106	147,409	88,593	51,441	140,034
Muzaffarpur	21,355	4,823	26,178	...	...	27,875	20,594	20,661	41,255	24,007	24,983	48,990
Rajmahl	580	..	580	...	...	580	130	...	435	643	...	643
Bhagulpur	6,208	286	6,494	...	...	8,160	10,872	3,455	14,327	13,827	3,654	17,481
Palamau	2,602	409	3,011	...	...	4,202	3,658	813	4,471	3,403	961	4,364
Manbhum	...	2,403	2,403	...	...	3,432	3,375	4,500	7,851	2,116	3,501	5,617
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	53	107	...	107	191	...	191
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	730	375	...	375	1,456	...	1,456
Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	..	1,200	1,856	...	1,856
Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,990	...	1,990	3,499	...	3,499
TOTAL BENGAL	300,679	110,851	411,530	271,994	138,008	410,092	293,685	160,680	454,365	304,173	179,436	483,609
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
Agra	25,311	8,194	33,505	25,571	6,783	32,354	25,988	9,173	35,161	25,436	9,081	34,517
Etawah	17,774	2,675	20,449	17,379	2,960	20,339	16,654	2,270	18,924	14,174	3,402	17,576
Banda	164,864	28,117	192,981	172,559	28,439	201,038	174,967	35,160	210,127	193,813	34,859	228,702
Cawnpur	76,981	29,029	106,010	99,478	19,847	119,325	90,219	16,548	106,767	51,481	13,981	65,462
Hamirpur	54,365	16,634	70,999	44,855	15,627	60,482	44,238	15,461	59,699	56,723	15,420	72,143
Allahabad	158,019	27,522	185,541	151,760	29,034	180,794	161,070	29,842	191,512	145,710	32,749	178,468
Jhansi	49,318	2,283	51,601	57,939	9,447	67,386	59,955	21,301	81,254	62,615	13,562	76,177
Jalaun	85,785	10,676	96,461	91,862	10,259	102,121	83,933	10,509	94,442	80,927	10,971	91,898
Jaunpur	60,971	10,790	71,761	59,903	11,370	71,273	43,478	10,589	54,067	22,511	9,994	32,505
Gorakhpur	32,661	8,640	41,301	38,478	6,164	44,642	28,215	10,266	38,481	24,776	13,624	38,400
Lucknow	78,103	19,051	97,154	86,434	21,047	107,481	78,677	22,345	101,022	65,410	22,265	87,675

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 27th February 1897.			For the week ending the 6th March 1897.			For the week ending the 13th March 1897.			For the week ending the 20th March	
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.											
18	Dehra Dun	264	...	264	360	...	360	300	...	300	210	...
19	Bijnor	5,211	1,419	6,633	2,728	1,423	4,151	1,962	1,501	3,463	1,204	1,746
20	Moradabad	4,721	1,238	5,959	5,481	1,557	7,038	3,227	3,259	6,486	3,998	3,440
21	Bareilly	7,879	1,942	9,821	3,565	2,115	5,680	3,394	2,031	5,425	2,456	2,039
22	Muttra	25,725	240	25,965	22,451	4,562	27,013	19,731	7,420	27,151	3,704	8,065
23	Etah	806	2,814	3,620	960	1,834	2,794	595	2,938	3,533	33[illegible]	3,187
24	Mainpuri	146	1,581	1,727	132	585	717	96	500	596	23	536
25	Farukhabad	684	1,053	1,737	546	10,904	11,450	142	10,309	10,451	645	4,076
26	Budaun	1,356	264	1,620	960	294	1,254	486	268	754	321	203
27	Shahjahanpur	2,589	2,870	5,459	3,317	2,694	6,011	2,051	1,881	3,932	1,13[illegible]	2,563
28	Pilibhit	6,946	798	7,744	6,563	1,220	7,783	4,084	2,143	6,227	3,572	2,227
29	Kheri	3,113	674	3,787	830	473	1,303	1,300	451	1,751	1,4[illegible]	1,218
30	Sultanpur	24,029	4,201	28,233	12,748	3,200	15,948	4,564	1,848	6,412	2,185	1,665
31	Pertabgarh	18,581	5,082	23,663	15,253	5,657	20,910	11,558	5,712	17,270	7,832	10,2[illegible]
32	Fyzabad	8,287	3,823	12,110	7,274	4,521	11,795	4,075	3,421	7,496	1,711	3,6[illegible]
33	Fatehpur	25,237	9,355	34,592	23,762	10,006	33,768	29,315	8,585	37,900	22,070	8,468
34	Azamgarh	8,820	11,112	19,932	8,559	7,795	16,354	6,591	5,737	12,328	5,00[illegible]	4,199
35	Benares	339	559	898	243	561	804		4,965	4,965		4,559
36	Gonda	5,746	3,099	8,845	4,801	3,203	8,004	3,435	2,053	5,488	2,832	1,713
37	Basti	3,608	1,818	5,426	4,708	1,770	6,478	3,680	1,771	5,451	3[illegible]	1,685
	Total for N.-W. P. & O.	1,324,427	297,015	1,621,442	1,327,878	309,651	1,647,529	1,221,176	330,045	1,551,222	1,054,321	316,831
	Punjab.											
1	Hissar	43,328	2,356	45,684	47,100	2,928	50,028	12,599	3,478	46,077	54,263	5,041
2	Rohtak	3,563	2,950	6,513	3,123	2,992	6,115	4,826	3,021	7,847	6,333	3,091
3	Gurgaon	1,602	61	1,663	2,102	81	2,183	2,463	85	2,548	2,981	90
4	Delhi	2,457	994	3,451	2,003	959	3,562	2,785	923	3,308	1,996	913
5	Karnal	1,679	6	1,685	2,152	4	2,156	3,972	1,071	5,043	8,508	735
6	Umballa	1,063	110	4,173	3,080	618	4,048	1,918	115	5,066	5,099	148
7	Ferozpur	232		232	2,245	...	2,245	2,612	.	2,612	1,047	..
8	Multan	238	..	238	135	..	135	108	..	108	110	..
9	Lahore	2,027		2,027	2,173		2,173	2,248	.	2,248	2,380	...
10	Gujrat	19,378	1,292	50,670	31,536	18,000	49,536	38,086	710	38,796	30,677	3,651
11	Rawalpindi	69		69	43		43	67	.	67	...	...
12	Ludhiana	119	53	172	137	77	214	117	62	179	133	63
	Total Punjab	108,705	7,822	116,527	98,079	25,659	23,738	101,141	9,458	113,899	113,233	13,735
	Central Provinces.											
1	Saugor	28,761	9,315	38,076	27,576	9,751	37,330	26,315	10,387	36,702	30,723	10,425
2	Damoh	21,247	1,574	22,819	16,563	1,447	18,040	15,237	6,258	21,495	21,601	5,822
3	Jabalpur	80,936	9,802	90,738	76,365	10,020	86,385	60,589	18,607	79,196	53,068	19,150
4	Mandla	19,665	3,073	22,738	20,639	4,788	25,427	20,399	6,004	26,304	22,735	1,250
5	Seoni	7,900	900	8,800	6,513	2,003	8,516	6,363	2,507	8,870	6,365	1,878
6	Narsinghpur	20,276	3,315	23,591	17,425	3,013	20,438	19,042	2,736	21,778	26,416	2,535
7	Hoshangabad	21,271	7,339	28,610	20,289	6,926	27,135	23,243	7,282	30,525	43,663	601
8	Nimar	583	119	702	271	114	385	64	132	196	132	169
9	Betul	14,236	603	14,839	15,736	864	16,600	16,514	1,010	17,524	17,973	795
10	Chindwara	7,393	1,283	8,676	7,408	1,393	8,801	6,665	1,534	8,199	7,639	1,637
11	Nagpur	1,492	832	2,324	1,548	958	2,506	1,837	912	2,749	3,532	1,018
12	Chanda	3,034	63	3,097	3,082		3,082	2,317	777	3,094	2,198	408
13	Bhandara	14,142	749	14,891	18,514	1,326	19,840	13,806	1,345	15,151	13,648	1,033
14	Balaghat	13,250	1,422	14,672	13,348	1,466	14,814	19,983	2,767	22,750	2,249	1,676
15	Raipur	15,619	1,808	17,418	37,757	6,173	43,930	27,465	1,457	28,922	38,[illegible]62	1,502
16	Bilaspur	10,653	1,816	12,469	13,777	4,257	18,034	15,828	4,129	19,957	15,552	5,546
	Total Central Provinces	280,447	44,013	324,460	296,761	54,502	351,263	275,568	67,844	343,412	325,256	55,445
	Burma.											
1	Meiktila	13,379	2,450	15,829	13,642	2,290	15,932	12,674	1,821	14,495	12,773	1,979
2	Myingyan	9,111	2,085	11,196	8,075	1,785	9,860	7,239	1,716	8,955	7,732	1,729
3	Yamethin	...	338	338	...	336	336	...	346	346	...	362

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 27th February 1897.			For the week ending the 6th March 1897.			For the week ending the 13th March 1897.			For the week ending the 20th March 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Berar.												
Akola Basim Ellichpur	10,318	...	10,318	11,111	.	11,111	12,818	...	12,818	14,521	...	14,521
TOTAL BERAR	10,318	..	10,318	11,111	...	11,111	12,818	...	12,818	14,521	...	14,521
Hyderabad.												
Raichur Naldrug Gulburga Lingsugur Bir	2,547 ...	...	2,547	4,509 ...		4,509	... 4,385*	...	... 4,385	4,712†	...	4,742
TOTAL HYDERABAD	2,547	...	2,547	4,509		4,509	4,385		4,385	4,712	..	4,712
Central India.												
Bundelkhand	19,694	4,674	24,368	23,473	5,657	29,130	10,408	2,918	13,326	Not	reported.	
Baghelkhand	70,391	3,937	74,328	69,309	1,032	73,341	65,295	3,744	69,039	67,428	4,199	71,627
Gwalior	27,735	7,459	35,194	27,571	6,998	34,569	29,856	7,440	37,296	21,832	20,666	42,498
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	117,820	16,070	133,890	120,353	16,687	137,040	105,559	14,102	119,661	89,260	24,865	114,125
Rajputana.												
Marwar	5,319	1,168	6,487	5,281	1,180	6,461	1,942	1,062	6,004	4,592	1,044	5,636
Dholpur	5,364	...	5,364	5,305	.	5,305	1,925		4,925	5,665	...	5,665
Bikanir	1,378	581	4,959	4,095	558	4,653	11,418	2,973	14,391	11,801	3,493	15,294
Jaisalmir	845	13	858	901	81	982	983	93	1,076	825	106	931
Kotah	1,113	...	1,113	1,173	.	1,173	919	1,302	2,221	752	..	752
Bhartpur	121	651	772	...	593	593	...	517	517	.	489	489
Tonk	...	...	...	30	272	302	50	.	50	63	1,302	1,365
TOTAL RAJPUTANA	17,140	2,413	19,553	16,785	2,684	19,469	23,237	5,947	29,184	23,698	6,434	30,132
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	2,618,234	511,555	3,129,789	2,627,003	581,880	3,208,883	2,519,949	621,374	3,141,323	2,423,142	634,558	3,057,700

* Includes Gulburga, Bir and Lingsugur districts. Numbers for Raichur and Naldrug not reported.

† Includes Raichur, Naldrug, Gulburga and Lingsugur Districts.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 26th March 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF

DISTRICTS.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat)	Barley	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dál.	Ghi.
Burma—												
Tenasserim												
Mergui	13·6 to 18·7	..	...	..	...	...	.		...	..	...	...
Tavoy	15·3	40·8	..	...			.	.	..	..		...
Moulmein and Amherst	18·7	59·5	...	.	.		..	..		..	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)												
Rangoon	17	53·5	60·9		...	..	...	...		52·7	...	...
Thongwa	16·15	51	...	.		...	...					..
Bassein	17·34	42·5	...		...	.		...		...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	16·3	54·4	...			..	...				.	..
Toungoo	14·90	61·2	..				...			...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	19·7	60·60	60·60	.			...	..	...	46·07	...	...
Bamo			...	..	.		.	..	..	.	...	..
Pakokku	22·1	61·2	.		.	17		...	...	...	...	..
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	17	34	..	.	...		...	...	...	...	...	.
Akyab	19·04	30·1	.	.	.	..	..	..	.	...	...	
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	21·25	12·5	.		...		..	..	...	...	...	...
Gauhati		40	..		.		..	..	.	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	..	41·5	60	..			.	...	...	48·75	...	360
Dacca		30·25	48·12	...		..	...	...		40·62	39·37	350
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	33·75 to 35		...	.		..	.		...	...	...	320
Calcutta		47·5	47·5	.	32·5	32·5	45	...	...	35	30	309
Central—												
Bardwan		35	41·25					..		36·25	40	253·12
Patna	..	40	47·5	...	...		...	.		40	43·75	290
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	30·75	55					.	30	37·5	53·75	290
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	32·03	52·10	.	..	..	...	...	...	26·41	27·66	305
Bihar, south—												
Patna	...	37·5	43·12	.	33·12	30	.	25	30·62	35	25	220
Bihar, north—												
Bhagalpur	...	37·10	45	...	31·87	...	.	...	33·28	37·10	35·16	269
Muzaffarpur	...	40·87	50	...	33·12	..	...	...	40	38·12	50	228·23
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	28·54	47·86	46·96	55·36	39·11	36·07	...	...	36·09	39·69	45·16	262·86
Central—												
Cawnpore	29·53	40·09	42·68	47·08	35·52	36·35	..	..	36·35	40	47·08	228·59
Jhansi	...	45·44	42·13	49·22	41·04	44·37	...	...	45·47	40	...	228·75
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...		...	40	...	..	...	...	...	250
Agra	...	47·03	43·41	48·59	38·44	37·03	38·59	...	33·44	38·28	48·12	236·87
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	...	44·43	44·43	..	..	36·35	...	...	.	41·04	...	230
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	30·62	48·44	48·33	54·37	42·08	38·12	41·98	...	38·12	41·98	...	250
Northern—												

FEBRUARY 1897 (*in rupees and decimals per ten maunds*).

Districts.	Gur.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhoosa.	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Plough-bullocks, per pair.
Burma—											
Tenasserim—											
Mergui.											..
Tavoy		...			...			..			...
Moulmein and Amherst.		...	..								.
Pegu (delta)—											
Rangoon.											
Thongwa.											
Bassein.						...		..			.
Pegu (inland)—											
Henzada.											
Toungoo.											
Upper Burma—											
Mandalay.											...
Bamo.											...
Pakókku.						..		..		..	.
Arakan—											
Kyaukpyu.											
Akyab.		.	..			..		.			
Assam—											
Brahmaputra—											
Goalpara.									..		.
Gauhati.											
Bengal—											
Eastern—											
Chittagong.		47·5	95							..	...
Dacca.		41·87	80	.	37·5	.				...	..
Deltaic—											
Midnapur.		38·12 and 39·37	52·5 to 68·75	..		2·a.				...	...
Calcutta.		36·87	70		6·5(*a*)	5·25(*a*)		.			.
Central—											
Bardwan.		33·12	.		...	7(*a*)			...	...	.
Pabna.		42·5	80		..	6·25		.			...
Northern—											
Rangpur.		42·5	50	..	·1(*b*)	·1(*b*)	..	.	.	...	...
Orissa—											
Cuttack.		...	40	.	20(*a*)	2·62(*a*)	.		.	..	...
Bihár, south—											
Patna.		...	37·5	30	...	3·12	4·37	..	...	..	...	..
Bihar, north—											
Bhágalpur.		..	40	80	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur.		...	36·25	114·37	...	..	...		...	...	...	..
N.-W. Provinces—											
Eastern—											
Benares.		43·8	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...
Central—											
Cawnpore.		33·33	..	80	...	...	..	...	60	...	...
Jhansi.		..	.	...	...	5	..	2·5	...	...	...
Western—											
Meerut.		30	...	...	..	...	.	...	60	...	70
Agra.		40	..	...	..	.	..	...	45	...	...
Submontane, west—											
Shahjahánpur.		40	..	...	70 & 80	...	..	...	40 to 90	...	25 to 50
Oudh—											
Southern—											
Lucknow.		33·33	...	75	...	4·01	...	...	...	35	...	...
Northern—											
Fyzabad.											..

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF

DISTRICTS.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dal.	Ghi.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33'33	.	48'44	...	38'12	35'31	42'06		35'10	38'28	..	266'67
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	30'08	80	44'43	48'49	34'79	32'71	38'07	..	33'33	36'35	57'13	290'88
Central—												
Lahore	29'58	48'49	44'17	50'78	35'52	34'74	30 01		36'35	37'03	57'13	290 88
South-eastern—												
Delhi	30'78	44'37	43'28	50	40	38'12	42'08	...	37'24	40	50	278'33
Submontane—												
Amritsar	29'74	48'49	42'08	47'03	31'98	33'33	36'35		34'79	35'16		320
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	28'59	66'77	44'06	46'7	28'59	30'78	40		37 19	30'35	48'75	290
Western—												
Multan	27'6	55'31	46 87	51'56	32'03	34'79	39'01	.	38 02	39'01		290'94
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	...	..				31'35	36'87	...				
Shikarpur					31'50	30'16	32'81	...		39'53	.	274'37
Quetta			44'32	4 5	27'5	31 12			33'12		...	330
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	..		43'13				...			...	..	..
Sholapur	.									..		
Poona	.	47 24				37'6	46 35		..	47'49	.	
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	.		42'43			41'-	41 04	...	...	38'44	.	333'33
Dhulia	.					40'1				...	.	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	.	...	50'47			35'18	40'20			46 52		.
Ahmadabad	32'5	50	50			37 5	40	...	.	37'5	50	280
Central Provinces												
Western—												
Nágpur		41	41	49	...	33'5				37	39	282
Central—												
Jubbulpore	.	42 12	38'06	44'44						33'31	44'44	230
Eastern—												
Raipur		38 06	38'06			.				38 06	40	250
Berar—												
Básim	.		46'3			37'04	...			32'14	39'42	
Ellichpur	.	80	50	55'78		40	50			50	40	266'31
Amraoti	.	56'87	44'37	56'25		36 45	50		...	40	45	250
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	.					25	23'75			56'87	...	456'87
Salem	.							20'26		20'05	.	325 88
Central—												
Bellary	.					31'98		...		30'78 and 33'33		348'7
Cuddapah	.	30'52	47'03			27'19	30'57	...		...	. .	316'07
Karnul	.							...		..	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	.	...				...	...	20	...	27'19	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	.	24'11	30'17	.				.	.	45'52	.	345'62
Tanjore	.	17'76	37'19							. .	.	...
Trichinopoly	.		..	.		.		16'35	. .	..	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	.	.	..		...	22'80	...	.	...	21'35	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	.	22'69	36'57	50'78	67'2	.	23'77	.	19'59	...	20'99	49'37	354
Bangalore	.	15	47	51'87	48'19	..	25'5	...	20'56	..	24'5	45	393'87

FEBRUARY 1897 *(in rupees and decimals per ten maunds)*—*continued.*

Gúr.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhoosa.	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Plough bullocks per pair.	DISTRICTS.
											Rajputana—
47·81	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	140	...	80	*Eastern—* Ajmere.
											Panjab—
...	...	55·31	80	5	10	...	...	32	..	60	*Southern—* Ferozpur.
...	...	53·33	72·71	13·28	7·97	5	.	100	.	86	*Central—* Lahore.
...	...	80	80	5·73	8·91	6·67		45	...	125	*South-eastern—* Delhi.
...	...	40	...	5·73	6·67	...	..	71	...	..	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
...	...	40	59·37	11·41	11·41	10		55	...	60	*Northern—* Rawalpindi.
...	...	110	100	3·65	7·97	...	.	50	...	70	*Western—* Multan.
											Sind and Baluchistan—
63·75	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	Karachi.
37·5	...	..	...	...	...	...	.		...	...	Shikarpur.
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	10	40 to 140	...	...	Quetta.
											Bombay—
...	..	...	...	...	...	..			..	..	*Deccan—* Dharwar.
...		..	...	..	...	..		..	...	61	Sholapur.
45·62	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Poona.
											Khandesh—
.	..	...	...	...	...	..		...	.		Ahmadnagar.
.	..	..	..	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	Dhulia.
											Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	11·03	..	7·60	...		..	...	Surat.
...	..	...	...	5	...	8·12		...	...		Ahmedabad.
											Central Provinces—
											Western—
.	..	...	...	4	...	6	...	60	.	70	Nagpur.
											Central—
..	38·06	115	80	5	...	...		40	..	40	Jubbulpore.
											Eastern—
...	40	160	61·5	...	..	.	...	...	...		Raipur.
											Berar—
	.	...	...	...	...	.	..		...	...	Basim.
...	.	200	76	5	...	5·62	...	50		50	Ellichpur.
...	..	200	60	5	...	4·5	..	50	...	80	Amraoti.
											Madras—
65·62	.	..	57·5	...	2·5	...	...	85	85	60	*South, central—* Coimbatore.
...	.	102·76	42·4	...	5·04	...	..	80	80	...	Salem.
43·59	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	60	60	70	*Central—* Bellary.
.	...	..	30	...		.	..	...	...	..	Cuddapah.
...	..	83·33	40·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
...	...	...	...	...	5·83	...		..	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore.
53·44	...	131·67	57·6	...	...	...	...	55	55	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	118·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	4·84	...	...	...	.	...	*Southern—* Madura.
											Mysore
49·36	...	374	70·75	10·71	7·14	2·96	...	100	...	50	Mysore.
51·3	....	411	67·45	9·62	22·25	...	...	100 to 140	...	50 to 80	Bangalore.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1897. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 12	8 2	13 6	13 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	..	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	6 8	6 8	...	...	8 8	8 —	10 0	9 12	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 5	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	..	...	10 2	9 12	10 7	10 7	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...
Henzada	..	..	...	..	10 11	11 8	10 11	11 8	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	10 12	9 15	12 1	11 1	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 2	16 8	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	8 6	8 6	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 12	13 12	19 9	19 9	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	11 —	11 —	..	...	9 4	9 4	9 13	10 2	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 8	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	10 10	10 10	11 9	37 —	37 —	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 15	13 2	12 13	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	..	...	13 14	14 14	16 9	18 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 3	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	..	..	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 10	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar	5 11	5 11½	...	...	6 8	6 14	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintiá Hills	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 —	3 11½	6 —	5 9	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 8	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	9 —	9 —	...	..	6 —	5 12	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 8	6 —	..	...	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 —	..	...	5 4	5 —	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 12	5 11	9 10	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	11—0	12 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	..	..	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	..	..	...	3 7	3 7	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 4	9 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	7 4	7 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Dacca	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Mainensingh	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 12	11 6	11 3	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	6 —	7 —	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	8 —	7 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	11 —	10 8 to 11 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	8 —	7 10	11 13	10 —	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	11 13	10 —	8 6	8 —
Hooghly	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 11	5 11	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 2	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	9 12	9 13	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pra (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	..	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	*	14 —	5 11	5 11	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 12	7 —	17 4	17 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Thongwa.
...	...	...	...	10 9	9 13	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 7	16 2	16 2	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	7 —	5 10	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 5	11 5	Prome.
...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Toungoo.
...	...	..	..	9 7	9 7	28 3	22 8	5 12	5 12	11 9	11 9	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
..	...	. .	...	9 1	8 4	...	...	7 6	7 8	16 —	16 —	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 13	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 7	6 7	Bamo.
...	...	..	.	10 11	10 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	11 15	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 —	15 7	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...		..	..	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	..	...	.	24 8	24 8	Kyaukpyu.
..	.	...		9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	13 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 4	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 13	...	...	...	..	8 —	8 —	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
...	...	..	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	Garo Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 —	3 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	.	...	8 8	8 —	..	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Goálpara.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	8 8	9 —	Kamrup.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	.	...	9 8	9 8	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 9	..	...	7 12	6 11	8 —	8 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	.	.	...	8 14	8 14	Sibságar.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Mamensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	—	9 —	8 —	8 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	..	9 — and 10 —	10 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 — and 10 8	10 — and 10 8	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Howrah.
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 10	10 —	...	10 —	12 4	10 —	9 6	8 14	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	11 13	10 13	...	...	15 4	15 4	10 5	10 5	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 —	8 —	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	Faridpur.

* Not obtainable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1897—*continued*. (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorgnum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	8 14	8 14	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	...	..	...	...
Bardwan	9 8	8 4	...	...	9 12	7 8	11 —	9 12	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 12 to 8 —	6 12	9 — to 9 12	9 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	8 12	8 —	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	7 12	7 6	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 4	8 4	15 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 6	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 15½	...	..	7 8	7 8	10 2	10 8	...	..	...	...
Rajshahi	8 4	8 12	...	.	8 4	8 4	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	8 —	...	...	7 —	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	12 8	12 —
Northern—												
Rangpur	7 —		..	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 —	8 12	...	...	7 13	8 —	9 10	10 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	8 —	7 8	...		7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	6 9	6 9	..	...	7 14	7 14	13 2	10 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 4	7 4	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	8 — to 10 —	8 — to 10 —	12 —	12 —	...	..	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	..	...	...
Manbhum	9 —	8 —	...	...	7 8 to 8 —	9 —	10 — to 10 8	10 8	12 —	...	...	...
Lohárdaga	5 12 to 7 12	6 — to 8 —	...	..	7 — to 7 8	8 —	8 8 to 9 —	9 —	...	...	..	...
Palámau	7 14	7 14	9 —	...	7 5	7 5	8 7	8 11	...	...	...	...
Hazaribágh	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	8 4	8 —	11 8	11 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	7 8	8 —	10 4	10 8	7 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 12	...	...
Patna	8 — and 9 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	9 —	9 8	10 8	10 6	13 —	11 8	...	...
Shahabad	8 — and 9 —	8 — and 8 12	...	...	9 —	9 — to 9 8	10 — to 11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	11 —	10 4	...	...	8 —	8 12	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	8 14	8 14	12 10	11 6	8 14	8 14	10 12	10 2	...	..	...	...
Darbhanga	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 8	7 8	7 —	9 —	9 4	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	8 8	8 12	12 —	12 —	7 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Champáran	8 14	9 —		12 —	6 4	6 4	9 3½	9 —	...	.	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 9	8 2	9 7	9 10	6 10	6 7	7 12	7 13	9 —	9 9	9 14	9 3
Benares	7 13	8 11½	10 5	9 12	7 1	7 1	8 6	8 11½	10 13½	10 9	...	10 —
Ghazipur	8 8	8 8	10 4	10 8	6 12	6 4	9 4	9 8	11 4	11 8	10 8	10 8
Jaunpur	7 12	7 6	9 14	9 8	6 —	6 —	9 12	9 8	10 —	10 4	...	...
Allahabad	8 —	7 6	10 —	8 12	6 12	6 4	9 8	8 8	10 4	10 —	9 —	9 —
Central—												
Banda	8 12	8 8	9 —	8 8	7 12	7 —	9 8	9 —	10 —	10 8	..	...
Fatehpur	8 —	7 4	9 —	8 8	5 8	5 8	8 10	6 12	9 8	9 —	9 —	8 —
Hamirpur	8 3	7 11	8 10	8 8	6 —	6 —	7 15	7 14	9 10	9 11	8 14	8 12
Jalaun	8 —	7 8	9 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	8 4	8 12
Cawnpore	9 12	9 8	11 —	10 —	6 4	6 —	9 10	8 12	11 —	11 —	10 —	9 8
Jhánsi	9 4	9 4	10 —	10 —	6 12	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 12	10 —	9 8
Etawah	9 5	9 8	11 —	9 —	4 14	5 —	9 4	8 8	10 9	10 8	9 11	9 —
Farukhabad	8 4	8 8	10 9	9 3½	5 1	5 2	7 8	8 8	9 14	9 14	10 3½	9 9
Mainpuri	9 —	8 4	9 6	8 10	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	9 11	9 11	9 2	8 8
Etah	9 14	9 2	10 12	10 4	5 4	5 4	8 2	7 10	11 2	10 2	9 12	9 2
Western—												
Meerut	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 8	10 —	11 8	10 —	10 —
Agra	9 4	9 —	10 8	10 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	10 4	10 —
Muttra	8 12	8 12	10 —	9 12	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 12	11 —	10 2	10 8	9 4
Aligarh	9 8	8 14	10 —	9 —	6 —	5 —	9 4	7 4	10 8	9 14	10 —	9 4
Bulandshahr	9 1	9 —	10 5	10 8	5 3	5 —	7 10	7 8	10 4	10 —	9 13	9 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	9 —	7 12	11 4	10 —	6 8	6 4	10 —	9 —	11 4	10 —	10 —	10 —
Azamgarh	8 2	7 7	10 —	8 14	5 14	5 14	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	8 9	7 6	10 5	10 5	6 5	5 14	8 13	8 2	9 14	9 14	8 2	8 2
Basti	8 12	8 6	10 —	10 —	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 6	12 —	12 —	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Gadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
..	..	...	..	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 8	9 8	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	11 0	11 —	...	...	15 8	14 0	11 8	11 8	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	8 —	7 8	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —			14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 7	12 —	12 4	13 —	13 2	10 4	10 4	Santhal Parganas.
..	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 4	9 4	Pabna.
...	...	..	...	8 4	8 4	...	.		...	7 15½	8 1	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	15 12	15 —	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi.
...	...	12 —	...	8 —	9 —	..	12 —	...	...	9 — and 9 8	9 — and 9 8	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 —	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 —	8 8	8 8	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	7 — and 8 —	7 — and 8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
..	...	..	...	11 13	10 8			10 8	10 8	12 4	12 —	Puri.
...	...	...	...	14 7*	13 2*	...	...	13 13	13 2	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 6	10 6	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
..	...	...	...	8 —	10 —	...	10 —	12 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum
..	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	13 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	9 —	10 —	Manbhum.
13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8 to 8 8	8 — to 9 —	9 —	9 —	8 8	9 —	8 8	8 8	Lohárdaga.
11 4	12 2	...	...	9 9	9 13	9 9	10 6	8 7	8 7	7 14	9 —	Palámau.
12 —	12 —	..	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	8 —	8 —	Hazaribagh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	11 8	10 12	13 —	10 8	9 —	9 —	Monghyr.
...	...	12 —	11 8	9 12	9 8	10 8	10 8	12 —	13 —	9 8	10 —	Gaya.
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 12	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Patna.
...	...	...	...	11 — and 11 8	11 4 to 12 —	11 — and 11 8	11 8	...	...	9 8 and 10 —	10 —	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
11 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	13 —	...	13 —	9 8	10 —	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 —	12 —	11 6	11 6	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 —	10 8	10 —	Darbhanga.
...	...		...	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
13 —	13 8	12 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	10 4	10 8	13 4	12 8	10 —	10 —	Sáran.
12 4	...		...	10 1	10 8	10 11½	10 8	12 7½	12 12	10 15	10 —	Champaran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
12 —	11 8	9 8	9 12	10 —	9 —	11 8	10 1	9 2	8 —	9 6	9 9	Mirzapur.
13 —	12 7	10 13½	10 13½	10 —	10 —	11 2	10 9	8 11	8 15	9 4½	9 4½	Benares.
14 8	13 8	12 —	12 —	10 12	10 8	11 4	11 4	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Ghazipur.
12 —	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	10 4	10 4	11 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	Jaunpur.
12 —	11 8	9 —	7 —	10 —	9 10	10 12	10 12	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 2	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 4	10 4	8 —	7 8	11 —	11 —	Bánda.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	10 —	9 8	7 4	7 4	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur.
..	...	...	...	9 4	9 3	9 12	9 11	7 7	7 4	10 —	10 —	Hamírpur
8 —†	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —†	9 —	9 8	9 8	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 12	Jalaun.
12 8	11 12	10 8	10 8	9 12	9 12	10 12	10 8	11 —	10 8	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	10 12	10 12	8 2	8 2	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	11 11	10 8	9 —	8 —	10 8	11 —	Etáwah.
...	...	...	11 —	9 9	9 3½	10 9	9 14	9 14	9 14	11 12	11 12	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	8 —	9 3	9 —	10 6	10 —	8 2	7 12	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
7 2	7 2	7 2	7 2	10 —	9 2	11 2	10 6	8 2	7 14	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 12	10 —	11 8	10 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Meerut.
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 4	11 4	11 —	8 —	8 8	12 —	11 12	Agra.
...	...	11 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	11 4	8 10	11 —	11 8	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	10 8	9 12	10 8	9 12	10 12	10 4	8 —	8 4	11 8	11 4	Aligarh.
12 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	9 15	10 4	10 —	10 4	7 13	8 4	10 15	12 —	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
11 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	10 8	11 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
11 12	12 6	...	..	10 —	8 14	10 6	10 —	8 2	8 2	9 13	9 13	Azamgarh.
11 4	11 11	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 11	9 14	9 14	8 12	8 —	9 10	9 10	Gorakhpur.
14 4	14 4	9 8	9 8	9 6	9 8	11 —	11 —	9 12	9 —	10 8	10 8	Basti.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1897 —*continued.* (*The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Sub montane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	9 —	8 4	10 —	10 —	5 4	5 4	9 —	8 8	11 —	10 4	10 —	9 12
Budaun	8 11	8 7	8 13	9 —	5 13	5 13	7 9	7 9	9 6	9 10	9 2	9 4
Pilibít	8 7	8 2	...	9 2	8 7	4 8	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	8 12	9 2
Bareli	7 14	8 3	8 0	8 0	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	9 11	9 15	8 11	9 11
Moradabad	7 12	8 3	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 0	10 —	10 4	9 8	9 8
Bijnor	8 2	9 —	10 2	...	7 5	7 5	7 14	7 14	9 9	10 11	9 —	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	9 8	9 10	10 7	9 14	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 8	9 5	11 —	9 7	9 14
Saharanpur	8 13	9 6	11 —	9 4	5 6	5 6	8 1	7 8	10 12	11 4	10 12	10 3
Dehra-Dun	8 8	8 9	10 —	7 8	7 —	6 8	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 —	9 12	9 10
Hills—												
Naini Tal	7 —	6 8	8 —	8 2	4 8	4 —	6 8	6 —	10 15	10 15	10 —	9 11
Almora	8 4	8 4	9 8	9 8	7 12	7 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	8 8	7 8	10 —	9 —	7 —	6 8	8 —	7 8	10 —	9 8	8 12	8 4
Sultanpur	8 12	8 —	10 —	9 4	5 12	5 12	8 12	8 4	10 8	10 —	...	...
Rae-Bareli	8 4	7 12	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	11 —	10 —	9 8	9 —
Unao	9 —	8 1	9 8	8 12	6 6	6 —	8 12	8 —	10 8	9 11	9 8	9 1
Lucknow	8 8½	8 2½	9 10½	9 6½	5 —	5 —	8 13	8 4	10 8	10 8	9 8	9 2
Hardoi	9 —	8 4	9 —	9 —	7 —	6 —	8 4	8 —	10 —	9 12	9 8	9 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 —	8 1	10 —	9 6	7 4	7 2	9 —	8 8	11 —	10 4	8 6	8 2
Barabanki	9 —	7 12	11 —	8 —	7 8	7 —	8 12	8 —	10 4	10 8	8 12	8 4
Gonda	8 7	8 10	8 2	9 —	8 4	7 12	8 12	8 6	10 5	10 4	9 —	8 8
Bahraich	9 —	8 12	11 12	11 8	6 8	6 8	8 4	8 —	11 12	11 8	10 —	10 —
Sitapur	9 4	8 12	11 4	11 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 —
Kheri	9 —	8 12	11 8	11 4	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	11 13	11 13	18 0	18 6	6 9	6 9	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
Banswara	15 10	16 4	17 2	18 2	6 9	7 3	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	9 6	9 6	14 13½	14 7½	8 9½	7 13	9 6	8 9½	15 10	17 15½	11 11½	11 5½
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 —	12 —	20 —	23 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	8 4	8 —	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 —	13 —	12 —
Erinpura	8 3	8 3	12 2½	12 2½	6 2	...	7 10	7 10	12 7	12 7	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	8 10	8 1	11 7	10 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	11 12	11 8	9 13½	9 10½
Abu	7 12 & 8 4	7 10 & 8 4	10 8	10 4	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	...	..	9 8	9 8
Kishengarh	8 8	8 8	10 12	10 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 12	10 4	10 4
Bundi	12 8	11 12	15 8	15 —	8 8	9 —	9 —	9 8	16 —	16 —	...	...
Kotah	10 12	10 8	7 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 8	9 4	9 4
Jhallawar	10 4	10 1	10 10	10 10	7 1½	7 1½	9 7½	9 3	13 6½	13 6	8 9	8 14
Tonk	8 7	8 12	9 14	10 5	3 —	4 —	5 8	5 12	10 11	10 7	9 4	9 0
Jaipur	8 4	8 8	10 8	10 12	4 12	4 12	6 4	5 4	10 8	11 —	10 —	10 —
Kerauli	8 2	8 2	9 6	9 6	7 8	7 8	8 2	8 2	10 5	10 10	9 6	9 8
Dholpur	8 10½	8 2½	9 —	9 —	6 12	6 12	7 —½	7 —	10 7	10 1	9 14	9 4½
Bhartpur	8 4	8 2½	9 13	9 8	4 —	5 2½	7 —½	5 5½	9 15	9 14	9 0	9 2
Alwar	8 12	8 10	10 8	10 5½	5 12	5 12	7 2	7 2	10 8	10 9½	10 —	9 14
Deoli Cantonment	10 —	10 4	13 2½	13 1½	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	11 12	11 12
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	11 8	11 8	9 8	9 8
Balmer	7 12	7 12	...	...	5 —	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	..	12 3	11 12
Anádra	8 0 & 9 —	8 4 & 9 —	...		5 12	5 14	6 8	7 —	...	10 8	10 8	10 8
Shahpura	9 3	9 —	10 8	10 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	7 13 & 8 2	7 8 & 8 2	10 —	9 6 & 10 —	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	...	8 12	10 —	9 6
Jaisalmer	7 3	7 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 3	7 3	10 —	10 —	8 9	8 8
Bikaner	8 —	8 2	9 4	9 4	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 8	...	...	8 12½	8 8
Central India—												
Indore	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	7 4	7 4	12 8	12 8	10 10	10 10
Nimach Cantonment	10 —	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 —
Gwalior	7 15½	7 15½	9 —½	9 —½	5 5	5 11	6 6	6 6	10 5½	9 13½	8 5½	8 3½
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	9 —	10 —	10 12	10 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 8	11 8	9 4	10 —
Ferozpur	8 12	11 4	11 —	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 12	13 12	10 4	11 12
Central—												
Lahore	8 6	10 4	11 —	12 4	...	...	8 —	8 4	11 4	12 4	10 —	10 4
Cujránwala	9 —	10 —	13 —	12 0	...	...	8 4	9 4	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Gujrát	9 —	9 4	10 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 —
Jhelam	9 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	11 —

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalai or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or thuk, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
...	...	...	10 —	9 12	9 4	10 12	10 8	7 4	7 4	10 12	10 12	*Submontane, west*— Shahjahánpur.
9 8	10 —	9 3	9 12	9 —	9 —	9 11	10 2	7 6	7 6	10 6	10 6	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 2	10 —	10 6	7 13	7 13	11 —	11 —	Pilibít.
...	...	10 —	10 —	9 6	9 6	9 13½	10 5	7 13	7 9	10 10	10 10	Bareli.
...	..	10 —	10 —	9 12	9 10	10 3	10 10	6 4	6 4	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	9 4	10 6	...	10 11	7 11	7 14	11 4	11 4	Bijnor.
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	9 15	11 4	9 15	11 —	7 11	7 11	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
12 12	10 12	12 12	9 11	11 —	10 7	10 12	11 4	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur.
10 4	10 —	...	...	9 2	9 8	10 8	10 4	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 10	10 5	6 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
12 —	11 8	12 8	12 —	7 8*	7 —*	...	...	6 —†	6 —†	8 8	8 8	Almora.
8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
12 —	11 —	...	...	9 12	9 —	9 12	9 8	8 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Partabgarh.
13 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	9 4	10 4	10 —	11 8	10 —	10 12	10 12	Sultanpur.
11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 4	11 —	10 4	11 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 3	10 10	10 —	8 4	8 —	11 —	11 —	Unao
11 4	11 4	10 4	9 4	9 8	9 6½	10 12	10 6	11 12	10 14	11 —	10 12	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	10 4	9 4	10 1½	10 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
13 4	12 14	10 4	10 4	10 —	9 8	11 —	10 2	8 7	8 5	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad.
11 8	11 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	9 —	10 12	10 8	9 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	Barabanki.
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 14	10 4	10 8	10 12	11 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
12 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	9 12	10 4	11 4	11 —	11 8	11 8	10 4	10 4	Bahraich.
12 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
12 —	11 4	10 —	...	10 —	9 12	11 12	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	15 12	15 12	18 6	18 6	...	...	13 —	13 4	Partábgarh.
...	...	..	...	18 2	18 8	30 —	32 —	...	...	9 6	9 6	Banswara.
...	...	12 8	13 4½	11 11½	12 1½	15 10	16 6½	7 13	7 13	10 8½	10 8½	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	20 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	9 11½	9 11½	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Erinpura.
...	...	10 8	10 8	10 13	10 8	11 13½	11 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 2	13 6	13 —	6 12	7 —	11 —	12 —	Abu.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 8	10 12	10 12	10 8	‡	‡	12 8	12 8	Kishengarh.
..	...	...	...	15 8	15 —	15 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 10	Bundi.
...	...	..	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	14 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Kotah.
...	...	13 6½	13 8	11 —	11 11	13 12½	14 —½	...	10 4	9 7½	9 5	Jhallawar.
...	...	...	...	9 15	10 10	10 10	10 10	...	...	10 8	10 10	Tonk.
...	...	...	...	{ 8 8& 9 12	8 12& 10 — }	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
‡	‡	12 —	13 —	9 11	10 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 15	10 15	Kerauli.
...	...	11 4	11 4	9 13½	9 4½	...	...	11 4	10 11	11 13	11 13	Dholpur.
...	...	9 —	9 —	9 4	9 7	10 12	10 2	11 —	10 4	11 8	11 8	Bhartpur.
...	...	9 12	9 12	10 9½	10 10½	10 12	11 —	12 8	12 8½	12 8	12 8	Alwar.
...	...	9 12	9 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
‡	‡	...	...	6 3	6 8	..	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Bálmer.
...	...	.	...	9 11	9 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	14 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 4	12 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 1	...	10 10	...	6 4	13 2	13 2	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 4	...	...	..	..	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	9 3½	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 —	13 —	13 —	12 8	13 —	10 4	10 4	Indore.
‡	‡	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 11½	10 5½	9 13½	7 11½	7 11½	10 12	10 12	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
§	§	§	§	10 12	11 8	10 8	§	§	§	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
§	§	7 12	7 12	10 12	13 12	11 8	13 12	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
§	§	9 4	10 4	10 2	12 4	11 —	11 8	6 12	7 10	13 2	13 1	Lahore.
		10 —	10 0	10 2	11 10	11 8	11 8	§	§	13 —	13 —	Gujránwála.
		6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	10 8	§	§	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
		‡	‡	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	8 —	8 12	10 4	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	11 —	9 8	10 8
Delhi	8 10	9 2	9 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 8	9 —	10 8
Rohtak	8 8	9 8	9 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 12	9 8	10 —	9 4	10 —
Karnál	8 12	9 8	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	9 —	9 12	10 8	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	11 4	11 —	10 8	9 8
Ludhiána	9 4	10 8	11 4	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	10 8
Jalandhar	9 8	10 4	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	†	†	9 —	9 —
Hoshiárpur	10 —	10 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	9 —	10 —
Gurdaspur	9 12	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	9 4	9 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Siálkot	9 —	9 8	13 —	12 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	†	11 —
Hills—												
Simla	8 8	8 —	†	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —
Kangra	10 —	10 —	11 8	12 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	8 14	8 8	13 8	13 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	12 12	12 12	9 12	10 —
Hazára	9 2	9 2	13 —	12 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	†	†	†	†
Peshawar	9 5	9 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	10 —	9 12
Kohat	9 4	9 10	16 2	15 10	...	...	8 12	8 12	†	†	11 14	11 12
Bannu	11 8	11 8	17 —	18 8	...	...	8 12	8 7	15 —	15 —	12 8	12 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Jhang	8 12	8 4	13 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 —	10 —	10 —
Multan	8 8	8 12	12 4	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	9 12
Montgomery	9 2	10 —	†	†	...	...	10 —	8 —	†	11 4	†	†
Dera Ismael Khan	9 14	9 11	12 8	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	13 2	13 7	12 3	11 4
Muzaffargarh	9 10	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	9 1	9 6	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 9	11 4	10 15	11 4
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	9 —
Hyderabad	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	9 —	11 8	12 8	11 —	11 8
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	6 12	7 —	...	...	12 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	14 —	12 12
Shikarpur	9 —	9 12	...	...	7 —	7 3	8 —	8 3	13 —	14 6	12 —	12 5
Upper Sind Frontier	8 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 —	8 8	13 8	14 8	12 —	12 8
Quetta	9 —	9 —	13 8	12 —	4 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 8	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 7	6 7	...	...	7 1	7 1	8 1	8 1	9 8	9 8	...	...
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 4	8 9	9 2	...	7 15	7 15
Alibág	6 7	6 8	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 13	10 13	...	...	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 7	8 7	9 13	9 13	9 4	9 4
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 13	8 13	•	•	9 —	9 —
Deccan—												
Dharwar	9 3	9 10	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 1	10 8	12 4	13 3	12 2	13 1
Belgaum	8 10	8 10	...	...	9 2	9 11	10 —	10 8	12 7	12 15	11 3	11 11
Satara	7 13	8 2	...	...	6 7	6 10	8 5	8 5	9 —	9 —	8 5	8 2
Sholapur	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 12	9 12	11 10	12 8	9 13	9 13
Bijapur	8 7	9 12	...	...	5 9	5 9	10 —	9 8	11 11	12 10	9 11	9 11
Poona	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 6	8 6	10 9	10 9	8 10	9 3
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	8 11	8 11	..	...	6 10	6 10	7 9	7 9	10 5	10 5	9 8	8 10
Nasik	8 10	8 10	...	...	7 6	6 4	8 —	7 5	9 13	9 13	7 12	8 8
Dhulia	7 14	7 14	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 9	7 9	9 8	9 8	8 4	8 4
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	6 15	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 8	6 8	10 3	10 3	8 13	8 13
Broach	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 8	8 8	8 8
Kaira	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 8
Baroda Cantonment	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 4	8 4
Ahmadabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	9 12	9 —
Godhra	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	9 8	10 —
Disa Cantonment	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	12 8	12 8
Káthiawár—												
Rájkot	7 12	7 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 8	6 8	9 13	9 13	9 6	9 11
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 5	8 1	8 1	10 5	9 15	...	...
Khandwa	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 8	10 8	9 8	9 8	9 4
Hoshangabad	9 —	9 3	...	...	6 4	...	6 15	7 1	10 15	10 5	...	...
Betul	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 3	7 3	10 7	10 7	...	...
Chhindwára	10 —	8 7	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 1	12 —	...	...
Nágpur	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 8	13 2	...	...
Wardha	8 14	9 7	...	...	5 13	5 13	8 —	8 —	11 7	11 9		

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, Cajan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	9 6	10 12	10 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	9 —	10 —	9 8	10 12	10 4	11 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
10 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	12 —	10 8	12 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	10 —	9 —	9 10	11 —	10 12	11 14	‡	‡	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
‡	‡	11 —	11 —	10 8	12 —	11 8	13 —	7 8	7 4	13 —	13 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	11 —	13 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	13 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	11 8	12 4	8 —	12 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
15 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	11 4	12 —	11 8	12 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdaspur.
†	†	8 4	9 4	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 —	10 4	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	13 8	13 8	Sialkot.
												Hills—
‡	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 8	7 —	6 8	9 —	9 —	Simla.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 8	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
‡	‡	10 12	9 12	10 12	11 12	10 8	10 12	‡	‡	13 8	13 10	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	†	†	11 —	9 12	11 4	11 4	†	†	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
†	†	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	17 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	Peshawar.
†	†	†	†	12 5	11 8	12 12	12 12	†	†	21 —	21 —	Kohát.
8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	10 —	15 8	10 8	15 8	7 8	7 8	23 —	22 —	Bannu.
												Western—
12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	9 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Shahpur.
12 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
‡	‡	9 —	9 4	10 —	10 4	10 —	10 —	†	†	12 8	12 8	Multan.
‡	‡	†	†	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 —	Montgomery.
‡	‡	4 —	4 —	12 13	13 —	12 8	12 4	6 9	6 4	17 —	17 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 8	9 8	‡	‡	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 8	10 5	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 12	15 —	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	6 8	14 8	14 8	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)
‡	‡	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 3	12 —	12 5	Shikarpur.
‡	‡	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 4	11 14	11 4	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
‡	‡	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
14 6	14 6	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 —	13 —	Ratnágiri.
11 12	11 12	...	...	8 1	7 10	...	...	6 9	7 —	11 14	11 14	Alibag.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
11 4	11 4	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 5	7 5	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	9 1	10 8	...	..	8 11	8 11	12 12	12 12	Dharwar.
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 4	10 —	..	...	7 13	8 5	11 9	10 11	Belgaum.
●	●	...	...	8 14	9 4	...	...	8 2	8 6	10 11	11 10	Satara.
●	●	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 10	10 3	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 3	11 13	Bijápur.
13 13	11 14	...	...	9 3	9 8	...	...	8 11	9 4	11 13		Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	9 1	9 1	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
10 15	10 15	...	...	9 4	10 —	...	...	7 2	7 13	12 1	12 11	Násik.
●	●	...	...	9 1	9 1	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 —	11 —	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
●	●	...	...	8 5	7 14	...	...	6 15	7 6	12 —	12 —	Surat.
●	●	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	Broach.
11 —	11 8	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Kaira.
10 8	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 0	...	...	7 8	8 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
12 —	11 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
●	●	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
●	●	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	6 8	7 —	60 —	00 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	11 6	11 6	Nimar.
●	●	...	...	9 —	9 ..	...	...	●	●	9 8	9 8	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 10	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 8	9 8	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 9	6 9	9 —	9 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	10 13	10 1	...	...	7 8	...	9 2	9 2	Chhindwára.
...	...	...	...	.. —	.. ..	...	...	70 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1897—*concluded.* (*The figure*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice.				Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 13	5 13	6 6	6 6	10 1	10 1	...	...
Saugor	8 3	8 3	...	...	6 14	6 14	7 10	7 10	10 7	10 7	...	...
Damoh	8 —	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	13 8	10 12	...	...
Jubbulpore	8 —	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	...	...
Mandla	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	10 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	12 1	12 1	...	...
Balaghat	8 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	10 —	8 12	.	..	.	...	8 12	8 12	..	..	...	...
Chanda	10 2	10 8				.	9 —	9 —	11 6	11 6	..	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	10 11	10 11	..	..	...	...	10 11	10 11	..	...	...	..
Raipur	10 —	9 8	...	...	.	...	10 —	10 —	...	.	...	...
Sambalpur	9 —	9 —	..	..	...	...	11 8	10 —		...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 8	8 8	..	..	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 12	11 —	11 —	10 —	9 8
Basim	8 —	8 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	12 —	...	...
Akola	8 4	8 4	...	..	5 —	5 —	6 —	7 —	10 8	10 —	...	...
Ellichpur	8 —	8 —	..	..	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	10 —	11 —	8 —	8 —
Amraoti	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 8	8 —	8 8
Wun	7 8	8 —		..	4 8	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	12 —	8 —	8 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 2	6 13	*	*	5 5	5 8	7 13	7 8	11 14	12 3	11 8	11 4
Bolaram	7 —	7 4	*	*	6 6	6 6	7 4	7 4	12 7	13 4	*	*
Chamarghat	8 4	8 4	*	*	8 12	8 12	9 12	9 4	13 8	13 8	*	15 —
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	...	...	..	.	..	...	10 2	9 11	...	...	...	..
S. Canara	...	...			.	..	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
South, Central—												
Coimbatore	...	...			...	...	10 14	10 14	16 2	17 0	19 2	20 11
Nilgris	...	...	.	..	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	.	..	.
Salem	...	...	.	.	...	...	12 3	12 3	17 5	18 —	20 8	20 8
Central—												
Bellary	...	...		.	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 0	12 14	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	..	...	...	8 10	8 10	13 6	13 14	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	..	..	..	...	8 5	8 11	14 3	14 3	12 5	12 5
Karnul	..	..		.	...	...	8 10	8 10	14 0	14 3	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	..	..	.	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	..	..	...	...	9 8	9 11	...	...	14 11	14 14
Godavari	...	...	.	..	...	...	9 8	9 11	13 6	13 6	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	..	.	...	...	8 13	8 13	15 13	16 13	*	*
Nellore	...	...	..		...	...	13 —	12 11	17 8	17 8	13 6	14 —
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	..	..	...	...	10 6	10 3	13 —	13 —	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	..	.	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	..	...	...	11 8	11 11	13 11	14 10	13 3	13 3
S. Arcot	...	..	...	..	...	...	14 —	14 14	...	...	21 10	21 10
Tanjore	...	...	...	.	...	...	15 6	14 3	...	...	23 3	23 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	..	..	...	..	12 5	10 14	16 13	17 3	21 10	21 10
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 2	*	*	*	*
Madura	...	...	..		..	...	13 2	11 13	16 3	17 13	14 11	17 10
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 8	6 4	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 4	10 —	20 —	15 —	24 —	24 —
Bangalore	7 8	6 12	7 —	7 —	6 12	7 —	7 12	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 4	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8
Tumkur	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —	7 5	8 —	8 —	9 —	17 —	19 —	20 —	20 —
Hassan	..	.	8 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	22 —	22 —	...	...
Shimoga	6 13	8 6	...	...	8 6	8 2	11 9	11 9	16 13	16 13	...	...
Chitaldrug	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	10 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	3 12	4 4	3 8	4 —	7 8	8 8	11 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	6 4	5 10	...	...	4 11	5 10	5 14	6 4	10 3	10 3	7 —	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kadun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	..	9 2	9 2	*Central*— Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	11 4	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	11 4	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	10 15	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	8 12	8 —	9 —	9 —	Balaghat.
...	...	...	...	11 4	..	...	.	8 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	Bhandara.
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 11	...	...	9 4	10 10	9 —	10 4	Chanda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	9 2	9 2	9 2	Bilaspur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 4	9 4	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	10 8	12 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Basim.
...	...	...	...	10 4	11 —	...	...	7 8	9 —	11 8	11 8	Akola.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	Amraoti.
...	...	...	..	9 —	10 —	..	...	10 —	12 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
13 8	14 7	*	*	11 8	12 3	*	*	10 4	10 8	8 12	8 12	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	13 1	13 2	*	*	*	*	8 12	8 12	Bolaram.
*	*	*	*	12 4	14 4	*	*	*	*	9 —	9 4	Chadarghat.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	.	12 —	12 —	Malabar.
...	...	...	...*	.	...	...	...	..	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
17 3	19 11	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	10 11	10 11	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	11 5	11 5	Salem.
												Central—
16 8	16 8	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	10-13&12-2	10-13&12-2	Bellary.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
17 5	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
14 3	14 3	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	10-2&12—	10-2&12 —	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
12 8	14 —	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	11 5	11 —	Ganjam.
15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam.
14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	12 2	12 2	Godavari.
												East Coast, central—
15 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
19 6	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
16 13	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Madras.
15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Chingleput.
19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 8	N. Arcot.
22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	S. Arcot.
25 11	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
23 10	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 13	Tinnevelly.
20 3	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	Madura.
												Mysore—
20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —	9 4	8 —	...	...	15 8	14 —	10 —	10 —	Mysore.
19 8	19 11	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	11 8	14 —	9 8	9 8	Bangalore.
20 —	20 —	10 4	10 4	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	13 4	12 8	10 —	9 8	Kolar.
22 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	13 —	15 —	10 8	10 —	Tumkur.
24 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	14 —	13 8	8 8	8 8	Hassan.
22 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
19 15	19 15	...	...	12 1	11 9	...	...	21 —	...	10 8	10 8	Shimoga.
20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	8 —	...	...	13 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
21 —	20 8	...	...	15 8	16 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	In the eleven months, April to February, of									
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-9
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	2,04	2,22	2,23	2,59	2,93	2,90	3,25	2,99	3,11	3,4
Liquors:										
Spirit	41,86	43,86	44,06	48,78	46,89	49,02	48,29	50,22	53,84	53,5
Other liquors	5,92	6,03	6,12	6,29	6,47	6,17	6,21	5,74	6,61	6,0
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,30	6,60	6,3
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,34	2,46	1,9
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,70	10,98	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,35	55,27	46,7
„ white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,64	19,70	18,5
„ coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,73	21,29	18,6
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	2,65	1,9
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,24	3,10	3,1
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,85	3,65	3,2
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,90	3,30	3,3
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,64	6,51	6,9
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,44	8,33	4,4
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,54	3,61	3,5
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,27	28,49	29,0
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,52	1,01	1,2
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,78	2,19	1,9
Oils: Petroleum	67	10,59	14,67	14,01	15,82	17,07	23,70	27,37	37,51	38,1
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,47	1,67	1,5
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,72	2,27	2,1
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,30	9,52	8,3
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,23	13,38	10,6
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,57	3,33	3,1
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,34	1,34	1,3
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,29	13,97	14,0
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,98	2,30	2,5
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,50	1,54	1,3
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,05	1,39	1,1
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,43	6,99	8,1
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,31	1,39	1,3
All other articles	2	3	3	3	3	3	30	22,04	22,18	21,0
TOTAL	50,52	62,74	67,12	72,31	72,15	75,20	81,76	2,54,36	3,62,20	3,29,2
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Rice and rice-flour	60,57	47,25	58,57	76,00	72,09	59,03	54,60	74,95	76,71	62,0
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	1,11,09	1,09,99	1,25,69	1,48,31	1,44,24	1,34,23	1,36,36	3,29,31	4,38,91	3,91,2
TOTAL NET REVENUE	1,08,35	1,07,40	1,22,78	1,44,72	1,40,20	1,30,83	1,32,62	3,22,27	4,29,17	3,80,8
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.										
Bengal — Import	12,76	19,12	21,79	23,60	24,61	26,21	30,57	75,97	1,35,51	1,21,5
Bengal — Export	17,77	14,83	13,47	18,05	19,20	16,23	15,06	17,51	18,12	11,5
Bombay — Import	14,14	17,24	17,98	20,03	19,76	20,66	24,08	1,17,72	1,39,45	1,28,6
Bombay — Export	2,07	1,55	2,09	1,71	1,60	2,31	1,92	3,50	2,74	2,5
Sind — Import	4,75	5,63	5,57	6,76	6,55	6,21	6,40	13,30	19,99	20,9
Sind — Export	76	47	66	76	72	72	55	74	62	5
Madras — Import	9,39	10,42	10,15	11,37	10,45	10,20	9,99	24,25	31,92	25,7
Madras — Export	4,31	4,72	5,72	4,07	3,32	3,77	4,52	6,35	4,51	8,3
Burma — Import	8,19	8,96	9,69	8,72	8,54	9,85	8,35	17,48	27,01	23,4

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 20th March 1897.	1st November 1896 to 20th March 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports	258,789	3,983,972
	Exports	275,295	2,854,270
		−16,506	+1,129,702
RANGOON	Imports	7,324	204,700
	Exports	1,035,398	14,784,051
		−1,028,074	−14,579,351
MADRAS	Imports	40,100	335,600
	Exports	10,000	115,000
		+30,100	+220,600
BOMBAY	Imports	113,300	3,997,700
	Exports	107,900	2,242,500
		+5,400	+1,755,200
KARACHI	Imports	15,000	900,600
	Exports	48,900	5,434,300
		−33,900	−4,533,700
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 20th March 1897.
PATNA	Imports	38,200	230,200
	Exports	27,900	196,000
		+10,300	+34,200
GAYA	Imports	5,300	27,400
	Exports	1,300	86,000
		+4,000	−58,600
SHAHABAD	Imports	10,600	70,100
	Exports	10,900	44,900
		−300	+25,200
SÁRAN	Imports	37,800	280,000
	Exports	1,100	54,200
		+36,700	+225,800
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports	100	100,400
	Exports	18,100	24,800
		+18,000	+75,600
MUZAFFARPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	28,300	88,100
	Exports	800	3,400
		+27,500	+84,700
DARBHANGA	Imports	30,400	109,100
	Exports	2,400	53,700
		+28,000	+55,400
Bhagalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,500	20,600
	Exports	23,100	451,200
		−20,600	−430,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 20th March 1897.	30th January to 20th March 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Bhagalpur Division—*contd.*			
BHÁGALPUR	Imports	7,086	39,814
	Exports	23	402,571
		+7,063	−362,757
PURNEA	Imports	4,700	24,639
	Exports	4,500	31,452
		+200	−6,813
MALDA (*preceding week*)	Imports	...	...
	Exports	...	700
		...	−700
SANTHAL PARGANAS (*incomplete*)	Imports	6,700	30,500
	Exports	26,800	233,500
		−20,100	−203,000
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (*incomplete*)	Imports	11,800	149,600
	Exports	2,000	19,200
		+9,800	+130,400
DINAJPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	100	900
	Exports	18,800	184,000
		−18,700	−183,100
JALPAIGURI	Imports	7,400	70,300
	Exports	...	1,172
		+7,400	+69,128
DARJEELING	Imports	5,200	39,300
	Exports	...	1,000
		+5,200	+38,300
RANGPUR	Imports	800	6,900
	Exports	700	18,300
		+100	−11,400
BOGRA	Imports	...	700
	Exports	15,200	128,500
		−15,200	−127,800
PABNA (*incomplete*)	Imports	...	95,200
	Exports	...	9,500
		...	+85,700
Dacca Division—			
DACCA (*incomplete*)	Imports	100	2,300
	Exports	1,000	6,700
		−900	−4,400
NARAINGANJ	Imports	...	20,000
	Exports	...	149,900
		...	−129,900
MAIMENSINGH (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,033	66,179
	Exports	9	2,239
		+1,024	+63,940
FARIDPUR	Imports	3,100	24,900
	Exports	8,800	19,900
		−5,700	+5,000
BACKERGANJ	Imports	*Nil*	*Nil*
	Exports	500	12,700
		−500	−12,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 20th March 1897.	30th January to 20th March 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	...	4,300
	Exports	300	14,300
		−300	−10,000
NOAKHALI	Imports	...	100
	Exports	100	1,800
		−100	−1,700
CHITTAGONG	Imports	16,300	116,600
	Exports	...	35,500
		+16,300	+81,100
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	7,400	39,200
	Exports	76,000	513,500
		−68,600	−474,300
BIRBHUM	Imports	2,800	8,900
	Exports	43,800	942,700
		−41,000	−933,800
HOOGHLY (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,800	24,200
	Exports	900	7,600
		+1,900	+16,600
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	900	13,200
	Exports	200	13,600
		+700	−400
NADIA	Imports	13,100	208,400
	Exports	9,800	278,800
		+3,300	−70,400
MURSHIDABAD	Imports	1 00	5,200
	Exports	18,100	120,600
		−17,500	−115,400
JESSORE	Imports	18,600	92,400
	Exports	3,100	39,000
		+15,500	+53,400
KHULNA	Imports	...	...
	Exports	3,400	16,200
		−3,400	−16,200
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH	Imports	6,100	57,500
	Exports	100	900
		+6,000	+56,600
LOHÁRDAGA (*preceding week*)	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		...	+500
MÁNBHUM	Imports	3,600	42,000
	Exports	100	1,100
		+3,500	+40,900
SINGHBHUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	100	1,600
	Exports	2,000	17,500
		−1,900	−15,900
RANCHI (*incomplete*)	Imports	31	261
	Exports	...	866
		+31	−605

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports.+].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 20th March 1897.	30th January to 20th March 1897.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports	...	...
	Exports	...	84,500
		...	−84,500
BALASORE	Imports	700	5,100
	Exports	19,100	333,900
		−18,400	−328,800
PURI (*incomplete*)	Imports	67	490
	Exports	984	2,815
		−917	−2,325
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports	13,242	109,738
	Exports	2,323	22,925
		+10,919	+86,813
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	14,100	141,700
	Exports	1,400	13,600
		+12,700	+128,100
MEERUT	Imports	5,300	159,300
	Exports	1,200	12,600
		+4,100	+146,700
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	5,800	20,000
	Exports	5,700	32,800
		+100	−12,800
ALIGARH	Imports	18,100	59,200
	Exports	1,400	26,800
		+16,700	+32,400
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	3,679	36,899
	Exports	...	...
		+3,679	+36,899
AGRA	Imports	21,200	149,800
	Exports	4,400	69,400
		+16,800	+80,400
FARUKHABAD	Imports	3,200	59,500
	Exports	...	200
		+3,200	+59,300
MAINPURI	Imports	100	14,100
	Exports	...	300
		+100	+13,800
ETÁWAH	Imports	2,200	27,300
	Exports	100	4,100
		+2,100	+23,200
ETAH (*incomplete*)	Imports	...	9,900
	Exports	100	7,100
		−100	+2,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 20th March 1897.	30th January to 20th March 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd.*			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (*incomplete*)	Imports	7,200	78,600
	Exports	2,100	4,600
		+5,100	+74,000
Moradabad	Imports	5,700	127,700
	Exports	4,400	36,800
		+1,300	+90,900
Shahjahánpur (*preceding week*)	Imports	19,355	49,570
	Exports	6,395	7,593
		+12,960	+41,977
Budaun	Imports	200	2,300
	Exports	300	1,300
		—100	+ 1,000
Pilibít	Imports	2,200	40,400
	Exports	400	2,000
		+1,800	+38,400
Bareli	Imports	35,000	48,600
	Exports	4,600	12,700
		+30,400	+35,900
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	66,900	509,700
	Exports	6,200	70,200
		+60,700	+439,500
Fatehpur	Imports	3,600	46,100
	Exports	300	1,109
		+3,300	+44,991
Bánda	Imports	25,100	103,900
	Exports	...	1,000
		+25,100	+102,900
Hamírpur	Imports	900	18,900
	Exports	300	800
		+600	+18,100
Allahabad	Imports	25,300	550,200
	Exports	600	6,600
		+24,700	+543,600
Jhánsi	Imports	12,600	59,400
	Exports	100	4,400
		+12,500	+55,000
Jalaun	Imports	...	17,800
	Exports	1,900	2,400
		+1,900	+15,400
Benares Division—			
Benares	Imports	6,700	117,900
	Exports	5,800	16,300
		+900	+101,600
Mirzapur	Imports	9,600	31,715
	Exports	1,200	3,503
		+8,400	+28,212
Jaunpur	Imports	3,000	81,500
	Exports	700	3,500
		+2,300	+78,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 20th March 1897.	30th January to 20th March 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd.*			
Benares Division—*concld.*			
GHAZIPUR	Imports	2,600	41,800
	Exports	3,900	15,000
		—1,300	+26,800
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports	1,100	18,900
	Exports	10,600	24,300
		—9,500	—5,400
BALLIA	Imports	3,748	...
	Exports	96	...
		+3,652	...
GORAKHPUR (*preceding week*)	Imports	6,100	10,100
	Exports	3,300	6,000
		+2,800	+4,100
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWÁL	Imports	...	500
	Exports	...	...
		...	+500
NAINI TAL	Imports	1,500	4,500
	Exports	5,400	9,500
		—3,900	—5,000
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports	20,900	137,000
	Exports	10,900	16,800
		+10,000	+120,200
UNAO	Imports	100	52,100
	Exports	...	...
		+100	+52,100
RAE-BARELI	Imports	4,100	144,400
	Exports	1,200	3,600
		+2,900	+140,800
SITAPUR	Imports	400	5,400
	Exports	8,500	22,600
		—8,100	—17,200
KHERI	Imports	800	6,900
	Exports	3,500	38,600
		—2,700	—31,700
HARDOI	Imports	3,900	105,800
	Exports	1,100	5,100
		+2,800	+100,700
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports	4,600	92,700
	Exports	16,300	42,000
		—11,700	+50,700
GONDA	Imports	6,400	76,400
	Exports	2,800	14,600
		+3,600	+61,800
BAHRAICH	Imports	200	3,600
	Exports	400	11,700
		—200	—8,100
BARABANKI	Imports	2,000	31,800
	Exports	14,100	41,200
		—12,100	—9,400
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	13,000	41,900
	Exports	2,200	23,800
		+10,800	+18,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 20th March 1897.	30th January to 20th March 1897.
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
Hissar	Imports	24,900	209,900
	Exports	200	6,700
		+24,700	+203,200
Rohtak	Imports	200	2,500
	Exports	...	2,800
		+200	−300
Gurgáon	Imports	11,300	50,900
	Exports	800	21,600
		+10,500	+29,300
Delhi	Imports	26,600	275,500
	Exports	4,700	51,900
		+21,900	+223,600
Karnál	Imports	2,300	30,800
	Exports	200	4,300
		+2,100	+26,500
Ambala	Imports	14,200	140,500
	Exports	1,700	21,500
		+12,500	+119,000
Simla	Imports	1,700	13,300
	Exports	...	200
		+1,700	+13,100
Jalandhar Division—			
Jalandhar	Imports	1,100	9,000
	Exports	5,600	106,000
		−4,500	−97,000
Ludhiana	Imports	3,000	34,200
	Exports	30,800	229,700
		−27,800	−195,500
Ferozpur	Imports	10,000	57,900
	Exports	43,100	258,900
		−33,100	−201,000
Lahore Division—			
Multan	Imports	14,800	74,800
	Exports	4,100	30,500
		+10,700	+44,300
Jhang	Imports	4,200	9,500
	Exports	...	1,200
		+4,200	+8,300
Montgomery	Imports	10,300	55,900
	Exports	300	4,700
		+10,000	+51,200
Lahore	Imports	46,993	198,774
	Exports	955	20,329
		+46,038	+178,445
Amritsar	Imports	18,100	79,000
	Exports	4,500	60,500
		+13,600	+18,500
Gurdáspur	Imports	4,600	18,700
	Exports	4,500	57,418
		+100	−38,718

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 20th March 1897.	30th January to 20th March 1897.
PANJAB—*concld.*			
Ráwal Pindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports	2,700	18,100
	Exports	2,200	28,900
		+500	−10,800
GUJRÁT	Imports	14,400	77,700
	Exports	300	2,300
		+14,100	+75,400
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports	22,000	60,100
	Exports	2,000	21,000
		+20,000	+39,100
SHAHPUR	Imports	8,000	28,400
	Exports	600	4,100
		+7,400	+24,300
JHELAM	Imports	10,037	99,463
	Exports	488	4,869
		+9,549	+94,594
RÁWALPINDI	Imports	21,400	164,451
	Exports	4,100	21,900
		+17,300	+142,551
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports	8,400	61,800
	Exports	13,300	96,900
		−4,900	−35,100
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports	...	534
	Exports	5,900	34,082
		−5,900	−33,548
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports	1,100	5,100
	Exports	8,200	46,600
		−7,100	−41,500
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports	100	3,516
	Exports	2,800	24,700
		−2,700	−21,184
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports	6,500	71,100
	Exports	5,400	31,900
		+1,100	+39,200
KAIRA	Imports	3,000	37,500
	Exports	12,200	49,400
		−9,200	−11,900
PANCH MAHÁLS	Imports	...	3,406
	Exports	25,734	200,925
		−25,734	−197,519

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 20th March 1897.	30th January to 20th March 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd.*			
BROACH	Imports	4,400	73,500
	Exports	1,800	66,200
		+2,600	+7,300
SURAT (*preceding week*)	Imports	11,600	106,000
	Exports	2,600	41,000
		+9,000	+64,900
BHAVNAGAR	Imports	...	70,874
	Exports	...	761
		...	+70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR	Imports	10,202	17,986
	Exports	5	78
		+10,197	+17,908
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (*incomplete*)	Imports	46,500	156,400
	Exports	100	500
		+46,400	+155,900
NASIK	Imports	18,700	82,100
	Exports	3,400	19,000
		+15,300	+63,100
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	9,700	41,000
	Exports	7,500	20,800
		+2,200	+20,200
POONA	Imports	38,700	157,321
	Exports	200	2,200
		+38,500	+155,121
SHOLAPUR	Imports	11,200	31,200
	Exports	4,700	25,400
		+6,500	+5,800
SATARA (*preceding week*)	Imports	18,832	52,555
	Exports	410	2,924
		+18,422	+49,631
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM	Imports	11,500	60,500
	Exports	2,100	123,200
		+9,400	—62,700
BIJÁPUR	Imports	14,200	80,400
	Exports	700	3,300
		+13,500	+77,100
DHARWAR	Imports	3,400	16,833
	Exports	25,400	84,621
		—22 000	—67,788
TANNA	Imports	1,000	13,700
	Exports	600	89,600
		+400	—75,900
KOLÁBA (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,127	35,607
	Exports	6,359	56,214
		—3,232	—20,607
KOLHAPUR	Imports	40,539	133,214
	Exports	3,948	26,058
		+36,591	+107,156
KANARA	Imports	...	6,200
	Exports	...	45,900
		...	—39,700
RATNAGIRI (*preceding week*)	Imports	48,400	92,400
	Exports	1,600	3,000
		+46,800	+89,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 20th March 1897.	30th January to 20th March 1897.
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
Shikárpur	Imports	6,188	27,623
	Exports	67,381	444,568
		−61,193	−416,945
Thar-Párkar	Imports	10,000	50,000
	Exports	8,000	64,600
		+2,000	−14,600
Upper Sind Frontier	Imports	200	4,000
	Exports	16,600	85,500
		−16,400	−81,500
Hyderabad (*preceding week*)	Imports	...	20,700
	Exports	...	17,500
		...	+3,200
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
Saugor	Imports	400	4,500
	Exports	2,800	15,600
		2,400	−11,100
Jubbulpore	Imports	12,500	77,500
	Exports	26,900	85,700
		−14,400	−8,200
Nerbudda Division—			
Narsinghpur	Imports	2,900	11,900
	Exports	6,[illegible]	39,200
		−3,100	−27,300
Hoshangabad (*incomplete*)	Imports	[illegible],100	20,400
	Exports	2,500	20,200
		+4,600	+200
Nimar	Imports	13,500	51,700
	Exports	1,600	14,800
		+11,900	+36,900
Nágpur Division—			
Wardha	Imports	7,[illegible]00	30,100
	Exports	700	5,600
		+6,300	+24,500
Nágpur	Imports	19,400	119,200
	Exports	6,200	33,900
		+13,200	+85,300
Chánda	Imports	100	7,300
	Exports	3,800	21,600
		−3,700	−14,300
Bhandára	Imports	5,700	29,800
	Exports	5,600	20,800
		+100	+9,000
Chhattisgarh Division—			
Raipur	Imports	...	500
	Exports	39,600	235,300
		−39,600	−234,800
Bilaspur	Imports	4,200	28,359
	Exports	3,800	28,198
		+400	+161
Sambalpur	Imports	400	2,500
	Exports	29,000	201,400
		−28,600	−198,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +.
[Net exports −].

		Week ending 20th March 1897.	30th January to 20th March 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	22,400	68,600
	Exports	700	1,700
		+21,700	+66,900
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	9,700	36,000
	Exports	3,400	7,000
		+6,300	+29,300
BULDÁNA	Imports	4,200	11,900
	Exports	400	1,400
		+3,800	+10,500
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	1,400	13,600
	Exports	3,400	31,000
		−2,000	−17,400
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	7,900	92,500
	Exports	...	7,000
		+7,900	+84,900
GODÁVARI	Imports	4,400	14,900
	Exports	64,900	204,600
		−60,500	−189,700
KISTNA	Imports	1,900	5,800
	Exports	32,900	168,900
		−31,300	−163,100
NELLORE (*incomplete*)	Imports	16	17,246
	Exports	2,200	23,800
		−2,184	−6,554
KARNÚL	Imports	4,100	24,600
	Exports	300	2,300
		+3,800	+22,300
BELLARY	Imports	6,900	47,200
	Exports	2,800	47,200
		+4,100	+33,000
ANANTAPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,700	12,800
	Exports	2,400	9,700
		−700	+3,100
CUDDAPAH	Imports	6,900	41,300
	Exports	2,900	21,100
		+4,000	+20,200
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	13,000	69,600
	Exports	14,200	88,900
		−1,200	−19,300
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	1,800	7,200
	Exports	7,600	36,400
		−5,800	−29,200
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	21,400	34,300
	Exports	11,300	141,500
		+10,100	−107,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE -*concluded.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 20th March 1897.	30th January to 20th March 1897.
MADRAS—*contd.*			
SALEM	Imports	3,700	9,500
	Exports	10,300	53,100
		−6,600	−43,600
COIMBATORE	Imports	18,900	71,900
	Exports	22,400	159,400
		−3,500	−87,500
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	2,683	11,269
	Exports	7,992	43,631
		−5,309	−32,362
TANJORE	Imports	9,600	33,400
	Exports	113,800	573,800
		−104,200	−540,400
MADURA	Imports	3,300	19,500
	Exports	17,600	89,300
		−14,300	−69,800
TINNEVELLY	Imports	26,900	139,500
	Exports	17,600	149,500
		+9,300	−10,000
MALABAR	Imports	59,100	332,900
	Exports	16,500	81,200
		+42,600	+251,700
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	9,900	82,820
	Exports	56,500	315,990
		−47,500	−233,170

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

atement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of January 1897, compared with the corresponding month of the years 1895 and 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail a
with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported.	IMPORTS IN JANUARY.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	4,079	2,50	5,24	...		...	...	...	...	4,079	2,507	
N.-W. P. & Oudh	15,910	59,170	45,08	38,431	60,570	45,082	.	.	.	54,34	14,6	
Panjab	2,28	7,	3,143	0083	22,93	7,715	24,517	66,728	59,537	3	96,8	
Cent. Provs.	11	2,80	4,216	16,77	61	55,07	...	..	...	1,5	61	
Bombay	...	...	.	187,85	229,6	28,113	...	..	...	187,8	229,6	
Sind	...	.	...	..	..	...	25,185	31,787	21,331	25	31,7	
Madras	..	..	...	648	7	...	...	..	...	648	7	
Berar	..	5,80	4,5	14,6	21,309	210,741	...	...	...	147,6	210,1	
Assam	02	1,52	6	...	..	..	...	...	..	02	1,5	
Raj. & C. I.	21	1,01	1,03	65,2	82,408	70,432	..	...	...	65,2	84,4	
Nizam's Terr.	...	..	..	1,1	...	.	..	..	...	1,103	.	
Mysore	...	...	..	...	.	...	.	..	..	...	..	
TOTAL	22,513	31,810	64,8	4	646,6	611,650	49,702	98,515	80,8	540,3	870,9	
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	6	*	*	.	*	*	...	*	*	
Bombay	*	*	13,1	*	*	80	*	*	...	*	*	
Sind	*	*	.	*	*	4,0	*	*	...	*	*	
Madras	*	*		*	*	.	*	*	...	*	*	
Burma	*	*	2	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	.	*	*	14,1	*	*	..	*	*	
Foreign countries	*	*	16	*	*	51,5	*	*	...	*	*	
TOTAL	*	*	14,1	*	*	23,4	*	*	.	*	*	
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	22,510	31,8	77,0	4	69	635,075	49,902	98,515	80,8	540,3	870,9	
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	3,914	1,947	16,0							3,914	13,0	
N.-W. P. & Oudh	99,4	83,3	25,0							99,4	83,1	
Panjab	44,07	1,7	1,0									
Cent. Provs.	7,1	1,3	10,1	3,2								
Bombay	..	..	.	1,5	4,0	16	38,4	85,0	9,5	413,7	05,0	
Sind	..	..	...	5,1	72,1	13,2	.	.	.	20,4	8,0	
Madras	.	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	55,7	72,1	
Berar	.	.	..	...	...	.	120,2	188,7	7,9	120,2	188,7	
Assam	..	.	..	02	72	.	..	..	..	.	.	
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	04	7	
Nizam's Terr.	.	.	27	9,4	4,0	502	...	.	...	...	...	
Mysore	..	.	..	...	7	...	...	...	.	9,4	4,9	
				..	4,5	...	.	..	.	...	7	
							...	..	.	...	4,5	
TOTAL	134,371	104,733	59,3	88,3	85,8	13,7	509,7	277,7	17,4	729,4	468,305	90,0
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*	11,6	*	*	...	*	*	
Sind	*	*	.	*	*	..	*	*	...	*	*	
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	..	*	*	...	*	*	
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	..	*	*	...	*	*	
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	..	*	*	...	*	*	
Foreign countries	*	*	...	*	*	4,4	*	*	...	*	*	
TOTAL	*	*	.	*	*	16,0	*	*	...	*	*	
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	134,371	104,733	59,368	88,381	85,363	29,820	509,731	277,709	17,484	729,483	468,305	106,0

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 and 1896 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of January 1897, compared of the years 1895 and 1896.

IMPORTS IN JANUARY.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	17,793	61,808	63,404	...	..	...	...	...	...	17,793	61,808	63,404
N.-W. P. & Oudh	7,424	12,454	6,430	2,868	555	...	...	...	...	10,092	13,009	6,430
Panjab	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.
Cent. Provs.	525	1,342	433	13,764	5,781	2,410	...	...	...	14,289	7,123	2,843
Bombay	..	..	...	20,382	19,178	9,185	..	..	..	20,182	19,178	9,185
Sind	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	....	....	...
Madras	..	...	...	2,088	.	.	...	...	...	2,088	...	...
Berar	...	.	..	7,787	11,765	1,872	...	..	...	7,787	11,765	1,872
Assam	845	..	438	...	.	..	...	...	...	845		438
Raj. & C. I.	9.0	..	...	15,729	2,191	407	...	...	...	10,129	2,191	407
Nizam's Terr.	.	..	..	17,856	8,813	4,040	...	.	...	17,856	8,813	4,040
Mysore	..	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	.	4	1	...
TOTAL	47,797	75,604	70,711	79,705	48,284	17,914	...		...	107,062	123,888	88,625
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Madras	*	*	.	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	..	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Foreign countries	*	*	...	*	*	80	*	*	...	*	*	80
TOTAL	*	*	..	*	*	80	*	*	...	*	*	80
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	47,797	75,604	70,711	79,705	48,284	17,914		..	.	107,062	123,888	88,705
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	13,081	10,583	10,523	3	...		...	...	...	13,084	10,583	10,523
N.-W. P. & Oudh	3,490	1,984	2,297	2	...	...	..	...	...	3,492	1,984	2,297
Panjab	...	...	...	1	...	...	298	479	...	299	479	..
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	161	408	47	...	..	..	161	408	47
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	.	540	447	461	540	447	461
Madras	...	...	...	152	71	...	...	...	...	15-	71	...
Berar	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	17	...	..	138	1	10	...	...	...	155	1	10
Nizam's Terr.	...	.. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
TOTAL	17,188	12,569	12,820	457	480	57	838	926	461	18,483	13,975	13,338
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	57	*	*	57
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	10	*	*	...	*	*	10
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	.
Foreign countries	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
TOTAL	*	*	..	*	*	10	*	*	57	*	*	67
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	17,188	12,569	12,820	457	480	67	838	926	518	18,483	13,975	13,405

* Figure not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 and 1896 are defective.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 14TH MARCH 1896, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 13TH MARCH 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1896	Week ending 14th March 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 13th March 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st January to 14th March 1896.	Earnings from 1st January to 13th March 1897.	Increase.	Decrease
State lines worked by companies.	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,733	11,00,491	635	1,734	13,02,000	751	1,22,08,840	1,23,21,000	1,12,100	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	129	125	10,890	135	125	17,300	138	1,73,321	1,80,000	6,679	..
Bengal-Nagpur	166	862	1,00,304	180	862	1,30,000	151	17,40,309	14,90,000	...	2,50,30[illegible]
Indian Midland (*b*)	141	754	1,03,780	138	752	1,12,000	149	11,35,493	11,53,000	22,507	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	100	21	3,938	188	21	3,000	143	43,137	34,000	...	9,[illegible]
Bezwada-Madras (Mad.-Lanur sec.)	157	9	820	11	9	1,000	111	(*c*) 9,507	14,100	8,533	.
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*d*)	257	1,789	4,48,224	251	1,815	3,99,000	220	51,05,[illegible]60	41,80,000	...	9,19,[illegible]2
Palanpur-Deesa	70	17	848	50	17	1,000	59	8,205	8,[illegible]00	315	..
South Indian	170	1,042	1,59,724	153	1,042	1,57,000	151	17,41,[illegible]00	17,40,000	...	1,41[illegible]
Mayavaram-Mutupet	87	54	3,032	67	54	4,000	74	40,243	47,[illegible]80	7,155	..
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	129	1,105	1,49,122	128	1,105	1,53,000	133	14,02,3[illegible]3	1,[illegible],05,000		1,97,3[illegible]
Bengal and North-Western (*f*)	105	750	1,24,[illegible]73	105	819	1,13,000	138	13,10,049	11,40,000	...	1,[illegible]0,049
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	84	231	24,379	106	231	20,700	90	2,16,011	1,73,000	...	43,011
Assam-Bengal	80	153	12,040	79	348	2,[illegible]300	67	1,71,9[illegible]	2,[illegible]5,000	53,005	..
TOTAL	202	8,715	23,00,973	405	8,934	24,44,300	474	2,5[illegible]43,[illegible]	2,39,88,[illegible]00	..	13,[illegible]4,[illegible]
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (state) (*g*)	235	2,044	6,61,750	25	2,790	6,31,000	220	63,09,900	59,96,000	...	3,13,900
Oudh and Rohilkund (state, including the metre gauge link	238	797	2,12,200	26	820	1,87,000	225	21,[illegible]7,8[illegible]	17,04,000	...	4,07,[illegible]
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	230	813	2,49,[illegible]8[illegible]	[illegible]	814	2,31,000	284	2[illegible],30,[illegible]00	24,07,000	...	2,23,[illegible]00
East Coast (state)	105	488	38,200	78	530	48,000	90	4,44,[illegible]93	4,7[illegible],000	33,143	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state) (*h*)	191	886	1,50,173	169	880	2,07,000	234	20,76,5[illegible]6	23,21,000	2,44,4[illegible]4	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	44	25	687	25	25	3,000	107	9,025	20,000	10,975	..
Cherra-Companygan) (state provl.	60	8	612	77	8	500	62	5,000	5,100	...	500
TOTAL	225	5,004	13,12,529	23	5,887	13,07,500	222	1,[illegible]3,43,[illegible]00	1,[illegible],31,100	...	6,[illegible]7,[illegible]1
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	341	1,490	7,09,191	510	1,491	9,57,000	441	90,01,[illegible]93	87,02,000	...	2,99,[illegible]91
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	[illegible]10	401	3,45,[illegible]10	750	4[illegible]	2,[illegible]0,[illegible]00	[illegible]3	37[illegible],[illegible]35	2[illegible],72,000	...	[illegible],20,[illegible]35
Madras	231	840	2,05,[illegible]61	245	840	2,[illegible],000	280	21,57,[illegible]30	21,[illegible],000	32,[illegible]7	...
TOTAL	4[illegible]	[illegible],791	13,23,712	474	2,[illegible]2	11,[illegible]0,000	423	1,[illegible]3,[illegible]0,[illegible]0[illegible]	1,[illegible]7,44,[illegible]00	...	51,[illegible],009
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	289	17,170	49,45,514	288	17,[illegible]5	42,32,[illegible]00	277	5,[illegible]3,53,[illegible]30	4,50,[illegible],[illegible]5[illegible]	...	[illegible],79,235
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	139	161	31,[illegible]07	198	161	27,800	173	2,4[illegible],[illegible]0	2,[illegible]3,000	...	14,750
Tarkessur	300	22	6,025	274	22	6,900	314	6,[illegible]84	6,[illegible]7	110	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	129	60	6,81[illegible]	103	60	7,500	134	5,[illegible],7	6[illegible],[illegible]0	6,323	.
Bengal Doors	112	30	3,3[illegible]	94	30	3,900	105	4[illegible],000	37,[illegible]0	...	3,500
Dibru-Sadiya	6	78	1,[illegible]52	156	78	10,200	207	1,[illegible]5,[illegible]00	1,3[illegible],000	20,[illegible]19	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	301	51	15,487	304	51	15,000	294	1,[illegible]8,[illegible]0	1,15,000	.	13,[illegible]70
TOTAL	170	414	75,983	184	414	77,300	187	1,[illegible]8,[illegible]2[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]0,000	1,[illegible]45	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	22	73	1,619	14	74	1,700	23	12,[illegible]57	22,500	9,543	
Bhopal-Ujjain	45	114	890	8	114	12,000	105	12,[illegible]10	2,[illegible],000	1,00,[illegible]90	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	...	..	34	1,400	41	...	18,[illegible]00	1,[illegible]700	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	209	333	66,094	200	334	70,800	230	7,[illegible]8,350	7,37,000	..	11,350
The Gaekwar's Petlad	225	13	1,743	134	13	800	62	13,[illegible]1	10,000	...	3,[illegible]1
Rajpura-Bhatinda	220	100	15,[illegible]9	140	100	10,500	97	2,[illegible]3,[illegible]9	1,39,000	...	9,[illegible]4[illegible]9
Kolar Gold-fields	270	10	3,017	302	10	4,000	400	29,[illegible]30	39,000	9,344	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*j*)	98	302	30,032	100	302	3[illegible],[illegible]00	107	3,07,79[illegible]	3,01,000	.	6,79[illegible]
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	111	93	7,529	81	93	5,700	61	7[illegible],704	60,[illegible]9	.	4,204
Kolhapur	87	47	2,443	54	47	2,400	83	2[illegible],[illegible]4	24,000	..	1,474
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	96	72	6,213	86	72	4,300	60	6[illegible],[illegible]75	49,000	...	11,275
Cooch Behar	60	22	2,477	113	22	1,200	55	15,9[illegible]5	13,800	..	2,[illegible]25
TOTAL	130	1,229	1,4[illegible],194	117	1,205	1,00,200	127	10,05,50[illegible]	10,14,[illegible]00	8,5[illegible]1	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	145	334	53,313	100	334	4[illegible],300	[illegible]1	5,07,010	4,18,000	..	89,010
Jetalsar-Rajkot	85	46	4,258	93	46	4,400	99	43,503	39,700	...	3,803
Jodhpore-Bickancer	75	304	35,0[illegible]0	90	304	27,100	74	3,04,[illegible]93	2,74,000	...	30,503
Oodeypore-Chitor (*k*)	43	91	2,[illegible]61	40	66	5,200	53	(*l*)-8,[illegible]3	43,000	...	4,003
Special gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	6,[illegible]75	72	94	8,000	85	77,[illegible]7	74,500	.	3,137
TOTAL	101	899	1,02,238	114	898	89,000	99	9,01,531	8,30,000	...	1,31,531
GRAND TOTAL	206	19,712	52,[illegible],329	267	20,250	52,53,000	260	5,72,85,93[illegible]	5[illegible],77,900	..	55,[illegible],030

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken in hand by the State from the 1st January 1897.

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(*c*) Total earnings from 22nd February to 14th March 1896.

(*d*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.

(*e*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(*f*) Include the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal-North-Western Railway Company.

(*g*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipath railways.

(*h*) This line has been transferred to a company from the 1st September 1895, but until arrangements are made for the line to be formally taken over, it will be worked by the state on behalf of the company.

(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier section.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLVII OF 1896-97.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 14th March 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 13th March 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April 1895 to 14th March 1896.	Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 13th March 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	₹	Miles.	₹	₹	Miles.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
East Indian	669	1,733	11,00,491	635	1,734	13,02,000	751	5,19,76,031	5,15,33,000	...	4,43,031
Bengal Central (*a*)	144	125	10,890	135	125	17,300	138	8,97,975	9,02,000	4,025	...
Bengal-Nagpur	146	862	1,00,304	180	862	1,30,000	158	61,17,348	57,00,000	...	4,11,348
Indian Midland (*b*)	120	752	1,03,700	138	754	1,12,000	149	40,50,322	36,86,000	4,31,678	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	3,938	188	21	3,000	143	1,98,093	1,38,000	...	60,093
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	158	9	840	91	9	1,000	111	(*c*)5,567	67,000	62,033	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*d*)	253	1,789	4,48,224	251	1,815	3,99,000	220	2,24,89,446	1,88,54,000	...	36,35,446
Palanpur-Deesa	42	17	848	50	17	1,000	59	35,404	49,400	14,136	...
South Indian	107	1,042	1,59,744	153	1,042	1,57,000	151	86,09,348	85,24,000	...	85,348
Mayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	3,032	67	54	4,000	74	2,34,003	2,42,000	7,332	...
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	117	1,105	1,49,122	135	1,105	1,55,000	133	66,94,423	65,56,000	...	1,38,423
Bengal and North-Western (*f*)	144	750	1,24,773	105	819	1,13,000	138	53,53,928	53,01,000	..	52,928
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	231	24,379	106	231	20,700	90	7,70,536	7,41,000	..	29,536
Assam-Bengal	70	159	12,040	76	346	23,300	67	(*g*)3,80,301	6,33,000	2,52,039	..
TOTAL	254	8,715	25,08,973	265	8,994	24,44,300	272	10,84,25,310	10,43,41,000	..	40,84,310
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*n*)	255	2,644	6,61,750	250	2,790	6,31,000	226	3,29,65,565	2,73,15,000	...	56,50,565
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) including the metre gauge link	234	797	2,12,200	266	820	1,87,000	228	92,23,093	78,23,000	...	14,00,093
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	337	813	2,49,180	307	814	2,31,000	284	1,30,38,038	1,42,65,000	6,20,362	...
East Coast (state)	94	488	35,200	72	535	49,300	90	19,03,158	22,78,000	3,74,842	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state) (*i*)	169	886	1,50,173	169	886	2,07,000	234	65,80,907	74,91,000	9,10,093	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	55	28	687	25	28	3,000	107	77,456	89,800	12,344	...
Cherra-Companygunj (state provl.)	57	8	612	77	8	500	62	22,102	24,300	2,198	...
TOTAL	238	5,864	13,12,829	232	5,857	13,07,800	222	6,44,10,919	5,92,89,100	...	51,24,819
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	448	1,490	7,09,191	516	1,491	6,57,000	441	3,25,51,892	2,99,78,000	..	25,73,892
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	7..	401	3,48,710	750	401	2,53,000	625	1,07,22,980	1,44,95,000	...	24,27,980
Madras	235	840	2,05,811	245	840	2,35,000	280	1,05,40,952	1,04,07,000	...	1,33,952
TOTAL	437	2,791	13,23,712	474	2,792	11,80,000	423	5,98,15,824	5,48,80,000	...	51,35,854
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	17,170	49,45,514	288	17,073	49,32,100	279	23,26,52,053	21,83,07,100	...	1,43,44,953
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	31,907	198	101	27,800	173	13,34,090	12,19,000	...	1,15,090
Tarkessur	205	22	6,026	274	22	6,900	314	2,90,808	2,98,000	7,132	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	117	60	6,810	103	66	7,500	114	3,80,552	4,12,000	31,448	..
Bengal Dooars	139	30	3,399	94	30	3,900	105	2,53,755	2,00,000	6,245	...
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	12,352	158	78	10,200	208	7,08,287	6,33,000	64,713	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	15,487	304	51	15,000	294	7,12,036	7,32,000	19,964	...
TOTAL	173	414	75,983	184	414	77,300	187	35,39,588	35,54,000	14,412	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	1,019	14	74	1,700	23	(*k*) 61,658	97,500	35,842	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	-	114	890	8	114	12,000	105	(*l*)14,708	1,08,000	4,53,232	...
Nagda-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,400	41	...	(*m*)58,800	58,800	..
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	66,694	200	334	70,800	230	30,38,417	31,30,000	91,583	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	110	13	1,743	134	13	800	62	71,788	1,07,000	35,212	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	195	108	15,135	140	108	10,500	97	10,58,003	8,05,000	...	1,93,003
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	3,017	302	10	4,000	400	1,50,400	1,59,000	8,594	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)(*n*)	98	362	36,032	100	362	38,800	107	17,60,502	16,39,000	...	1,21,502
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	68	93	7,549	81	93	5,700	61	3,09,932	3,98,000	88,048	...
Kolhapur	82	49	2,445	84	29	2,400	83	1,17,150	1,13,000	..	4,150
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	6,213	86	72	4,300	60	2,43,160	2,21,000	...	22,160
Cooch Behar	48	22	2,477	113	22	1,200	55	51,739	64,400	12,661	...
TOTAL	121	1,429	1,43,194	117	1,205	1,00,200	127	68,77,545	73,20,700	4,43,157	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											

passed in 1884 by Mr. James, the then Director General of the Post Office of

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 26th March, 1897.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.
His Honour Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Alan Cadell, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Lakshmishwar Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga.
The Hon'ble Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskute.
The Hon'ble P. Playfair, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, KT.
The Hon'ble H. E. M. James.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU asked :—

"1. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that a rule was passed in 1884 by Mr. James, the then Director General of the Post Office of

India, to the effect that no one who had not passed a departmental examination should be appointed as Superintendent in the Post Office?

"2. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that in his letter No. 2313, dated 30th May, 1884, Mr. James thus wrote to the Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces:—

'In reply to your letter No. 107, dated 8th May, 1884, I beg to state that it is not my intention to exempt any more officials from the examinations for the Superintendentship. Making of exceptions is a serious evil, and I intend to make no more.'?

"3. Is the Government aware that in spite of this distinct order several unpassed Europeans and Eurasians have been appointed as Superintendents, while the claims of several passed natives of India of Asiatic race, who were specially selected by the Department to appear for the examination, have been overlooked? Will the Government be pleased to enquire the reason for this state of things and to state the same?

"4. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that there are no less than nine men either holding permanent appointments in the Superintendents' grade or officiating as such without passing the departmental examination, and that they are all either Europeans or Eurasians?

"5. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that no less than five officials who successfully came out of the departmental examination have not been provided with appointments in the Superintendents' grade?

"6. If what is alleged in questions 4 and 5 are facts, will the Government be pleased to ascertain what special reasons justify such cases and to state the same?

"7. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is aware that in paragraph 4 of his Circular No. 11, dated 16th April, 1884, the Director General of the Post Office prescribed that "European and Eurasian candidates will be required to produce a certificate of having passed an examination, either in Hindustani or a Vernacular of the Province in which they are employed," before they were allowed to appear for the Superintendentship examination, and whether such certificates were produced by all the European and Eurasian candidates who appeared for the Superintendentship examination since 1884. If not, will the Government be pleased to state what special reasons existed for the exemption in each case in which the exemption was accorded?"

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND replied:—

"1. It is a rule of the Postal Department, as laid down by the Director General, that no officer shall receive a substantive appointment as Superintendent unless he has passed an examination, mainly in matters of Postal work. This rule does not necessarily apply to officiating appointments, nor would it be possible to confine the selections for temporary vacancies to passed officers.

"2. The quotation is correct and states the intention of the then Officiating Director General: it is not an order of the Government and does not bind Mr. James' successors, though the same practice has been followed by them, and they ordinarily insist upon officers passing the examination before they are confirmed as Superintendents.

"3. It is not true that several unpassed Europeans and Eurasians have been appointed as Superintendents while the claims of several passed Natives of India of Asiatic race have been overlooked. Since 1884 four officers have been expressly exempted from passing, of whom one is a domiciled European and three are Natives of India of Asiatic race; and there are five officers who have been appointed as Superintendents subject to passing the examination, and have not yet passed, namely, three domiciled Europeans and two Natives of India of Asiatic race.

"The question implies that passing the examination gives a claim to promotion. This is not the case; any officer, in receipt of Rs. 50 a month and upwards, may offer himself for examination, but, if he is accepted, it is on the distinct understanding that he obtains no claim by passing it to supersede his seniors. It is a mere qualifying test. No one is ever specially selected for examination, as stated in the question.

"4. The facts regarding the nine men, to whom it is understood that the question refers, have been already stated ; they do not accord with the allegations in the question. If the question alludes to any other individuals, it is not understood.

"5. It is expressly laid down that passing the examination gives no claim to an appointment as Superintendent ; and there are 40 or 50 persons who have passed the examination and not been appointed Superintendents ; many of them are at present at any rate quite unfit for Superintendentships.

"6. As what is alleged in questions 4 and 5 are not facts, no reasons can be given for them.

"7. This rule has not been enforced since 1884, that is, the production of the certificate has not been insisted on, the reason being that as the Europeans and Eurasians employed in the Department, with possibly one or two exceptions, are domiciled in India and speak at least one Indian language with ease, the test was found unnecessary. Only one existing Superintendent is a non domiciled European, and in his case, and in several others, the certificate was produced."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the orders of Government relating to recruitment for Account offices and referred to by the Hon'ble Sir James Westland in the reply given to the Hon'ble Rao Sahib B. Bhuskute's question in Council on the 11th instant ?"

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND replied :—

"A copy of the orders referred to, letter No. 3534 of 17th August, 1896, is laid on the table."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Financial Statement be taken into consideration. He said :—"In doing so I have one or two remarks to make. In the first place I have to offer two apologies. My first apology is to the Hon'ble Mr. Charlu, whose suggestion, made last year, that we should accompany our Financial Statement with illustrations and coloured maps, I have been unable to follow. It has not been the custom of the Government of India to do so, nor, so far as I can ascertain, of any other Government, and I hope he will pardon my not being able in this matter to accept his suggestion. My second apology is to the residents of Madras. The Madras Presidency is unfortunately too distant to receive from us a copy of the Financial Statement at the same time that it is issued in Calcutta and Bombay. Judging from the Madras newspapers which have reached me, I am afraid they put this down to malice prepense on my part than to the force of uncontrollable circumstances. I am quite sure that if they only knew the hurry and stress under which the Financial Statement is prepared, they would see that every single additional day that it is possible for us to give to it is of immense service in its preparation. Bearing in mind that a week has to be left at the end of March between the presentation of the Financial Statement in this Council and its discussion by this Council, we are limited to a very few days only for its presentation. The 19th is about the earliest date we can present it, and this year it was nearly the latest also ; if we were to postpone it for a few days longer it would cause considerable inconvenience to this Council, as the Council, according to the usual arrangements, dissolves before the end of March. Now, my Lord, we never close our estimated figures until we have received the fullest information which is obtainable by us regarding the actual accounts of the month of February. Every Treasury in the country makes its report to our officers by telegram, and it is not till the 10th or 11th of March that we have before us the final figures of February which are necessary for us to consider before we close the statement. Now between the 11th and the 19th I desire to give to the Council some sort of information of what work has to be done. In the first place we have to

consider the figures that come in to us, and we have to post them in all the statements which have been already prepared for the Financial Statement. Hon'ble Members can see for themselves in the Financial Statement what the mass of figures in that statement is. The figures are there not by hundreds but by thousands, and I beg Hon'ble Members to remember one thing, and that is that the figures going before them are only the figures of the Budget Statement of the Government of India. There are eight subordinate Governments, and each of these Governments' budgets has to be made up by us at the same time as the statement for the Supreme Government. It will be remembered, therefore, what a tremendous business in the mere matter of posting figures in statements and correcting them and testing them, has to be done and completed during the short interval that passes between the 11th day of March and the 16th of March. On the morning of the 16th of March we were able to give the final press order to have the statement printed off, so that it might be posted that evening, that is the evening of Tuesday, the 16th. The working of those five days was enough, I fancy, to drive most men into a lunatic asylum, and if it had not been for the extremely complete arrangements which were made by the Financial Secretary, Mr. Finlay, and by the Comptroller General, Mr. Cox, and by the Departments which work under them it would have been perfectly impossible to have completed the work by the time we are allowed. I beg, therefore, that the people of Madras will not think that it is out of any disrespect to them or out of any failure to recognise their position as the senior Presidency in India that I failed to send to them the Financial Statement at the same time that it was distributed in the junior Presidencies of Bombay and of Bengal. We are doing our best, as I think the Financial Statement itself shows, to bring Madras a little nearer to Bengal. We are spending a very large sum of money upon the East Coast Railway both in the northern section and in the southern section of it, and in a year or two I hope Madras will be placed in the same position as the other Presidencies so far as regards the reception of the Financial Statement.

"One other remark, my Lord, I desire to make, and that is to point out what seems to me to be the extraordinary position that the Finance Minister occupies in respect to the Financial Statement in this country. Other Finance Ministers when they present their statements have to defend the expenditure proposed against the representatives of the tax-payer. Here the position is exactly the reverse; the Finance Minister is the solitary representative of the tax-payers of India. Of course I do not speak of my Hon'ble Colleagues of the Executive Council who share this responsibility with me, but it is certainly the case in respect of the other Hon'ble Members that on a discussion of the Financial Statement the general line taken is to press all sorts of expenditure upon the Finance Minister, and to show what very excellent services he would render if he would only grant money in this direction and grant money in the other direction. Now I desire to explain for a moment, or rather to recall to the remembrance of Hon'ble Members—for they will understand the matter at once if I do so recall it—what this granting of money means. The Government of India possesses no funds of its own. The only funds it can get for any purposes are the funds it takes out of the tax-payers; and every grant of money by us has in the end to fall upon them. Now let me take an example. I will suppose that I am making a proposal that the residents in a certain district in the Punjab should get a meal a day at the cost of the tax-payers of Madras. The tax-payers of Madras would rise in their indignation, and declare that the thing was, on the face of it, absurd. But suppose I make a converse proposition, a proposition that a good supply of drinking water be supplied to the residents of Madras at the cost of the tax-payers of the Punjab. It at once seems a most reasonable and proper thing; only they wrap it up in convenient phraseology, and talk of obtaining an increase of the Provincial assignment in order that the Provincial Government may make a grant towards their water-supply. But by whatever name called, it is nothing more nor less than calling upon the tax-payers outside Madras to contribute towards the supply of an article of consumption to the people of Madras. I think, therefore, that Hon'ble Members should remember that when we talk of the Famine Insurance Fund, when we talk of

Provincial assignments, and when we talk of grants from Government, we are not talking of any ways and means by which rupees can be produced and be made available for the purposes of expenditure. All these are merely systems and methods by which we regulate the appropriation of the money received from the tax-payer on the one side to expenditure on the other side. Half the arguments that are used in supporting the claims made upon us, especially in the matter of Provincial assignments upon which our discussion to-day will probably turn, are based upon a sort of assumption that the term 'Provincial assignments' expresses some magic means by which the available funds can be increased by the Government of India by some sort of mechanical operation; and that when it is discovered that any province can usefully employ more money in expenditure than it at present has at its disposal—and most of the Provinces do find themselves in that position—it is only necessary to set in operation some mechanical device which Government has at its disposal, and rupees will be produced at nobody's cost. Now we do not grow rupees in the way a peasant grows his grain, nor has the Government of India an unlimited supply of them. I trust that Members, when they are proposing to the Government of India any increase of subsidy or grant or assignment of the kind, and when they are pointing out to us that there is a very large amount of expenditure which can be desirably undertaken by the Local Governments, will remember that they have to show, not only the desirability of the expenditure, but the fairness of levying it, and the fairness of levying it not only on the local tax-payers, but also on other provinces as well as the Province in which it takes place. These, my Lord, are all the remarks I have to make before submitting myself to the slaughter, and I have only now to move that the Financial Statement be taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES said :—"My Lord, I am glad that it falls to me as junior member of this Council to be the first to felicitate the Hon'ble Financial Member on his Budget. A Budget that shows a deficit of two crores may not seem much a matter of felicitation to him, but considering this terrible famine and plague, he may well be glad that it is no worse, thanks to his own pith and shrewdness in improving the revenue in various ways since he has been Finance Minister, and if he is successful in getting us through it without extra taxation, all India may indeed be grateful. My Lord, it is not the function of an official member to criticise the financial arrangements of the Supreme Government, unless perhaps, as they did not so many years ago, they double the income-tax, and unnecessarily, in the middle of the year. Finance and currency questions, moreover, are matters for experts, far too complex and technical for plain men to offer an opinion upon, unless they happen to belong to that class who intrude themselves where angels fear to tread. Still even a plain man can feel when he sees his own pockets empty, and even more so when he sees largesse poured into the pockets of his neighbour. I venture therefore humbly to make one remark from that point of view. My Lord, with due respect to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the other distinguished members who represent Bengal here, and admitting to the full the unreasoning and unnatural jealousy of Bengal, with which Bombay men are always credited, still I venture humbly to submit that Bengal has been far too well treated always, and in this Budget too.

"Bengal is one of the most fertile and prosperous Provinces in the world, though just now in Behar the state of affairs may be temporarily sad. She used to be, and ought now to be, an enormous source of income to the State. We know the reason why she is not, because, while the land-tax in other Provinces is being continually revised and raised and poured into Imperial coffers, Bengal has a permanent settlement. But because she does not pay her due share of land-revenue to Imperial taxation, that, I submit, is all the more reason why the zamindars should be taxed in other ways and, especially when money is tight, why expenditure justifiably payable by them should be thrown upon them in the shape of additional taxes or rates. In England we have a permanent settlement, and landowners there pay various taxes, mostly paid on luxuries, such as on male retainers, horses, carriages and dogs, not omitting hair powder; in addition they are rated heavily for police, highways, and the relief of the poor. Besides, under

the most recent legislation, a zamindar's property in England pays about five per cent. of its value on every change of ownership. I put it, then, to the Council why should not similar taxation and rating be imposed upon Bengal for the relief of other Provinces in addition to what she pays now. I know the Hon'ble Financial Member has been anxious to deal fairly, so far as his funds admitted, with the Provincial Governments in his new contracts with them. I can testify myself to his great sympathy with, and desire to help, those who are in a tight corner. All the same, I feel pretty sure that his rest at night must now be disturbed by the pitiful wailings and moanings that are being wafted across the continent from those who budgeted for bare efficiency and have found their moderate demands cut down. In illustration of how Provincial Governments are starved, I may remind Your Lordship that when Lord Lansdowne determined that the police throughout India should be put on a proper footing, my Hon'ble friend opposite, now in charge of the Public Works Department, went very carefully into the question of the police in Sind and reported that two lakhs and thirty thousand rupees were needed for the barest efficiency, while for real efficiency a much larger sum was necessary. By the irony of fate it fell to my Hon'ble friend himself, when he became the guardian of the Bombay Provincial Finances, to cut down the grant to a lakh and a half, and to tell me, almost with effrontery, that I must do the best I could with that. And, my Lord, if the Council reflects what it means to the people if the police are inefficient or underpaid, it can realise how seriously shortness of cash in the Treasury affects them in more ways than one. Take another instance. In the whole Province of Sind, the Provincial Government pays for the maintenance of only three miles of road; local rates do all the rest. I come to Bengal, and the first district I visit I see a nice road, and the Collector tells me that the Government give him half a lakh for keeping in order the portion in his own district. No doubt, isolated instances like this may be capable of explanation, but straws show the way the wind blows. I quite admit that the Government of India have not the local knowledge to enable them to select and tax the luxuries of Bengal suitably, but what I should like the Hon'ble Financial Member to say to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is this:—'Your police cost, you say, 50 lakhs per annum. You must raise a police-rate yourself for that amount. You have a Legislative Council on which your ablest and most experienced officials are seated. You have also many non-official members, full of zeal and keenly anxious to use their great oratorical powers for their country's weal. Do you find out whatever represents the carriages and dogs and the hair-powder to tax, and the death-duties be imposed. From time immemorial, permanent settlement or no permanent settlement, the zamindars of Bengal have been liable to pay for their police, and they should do it now' Out of the abundance of authorities for this position, I will only refer the Council to one, a volume written about thirty years ago by a very able young Civilian. The work, my Lord, is called the *History of Jessore*, by Mr. James Westland. At page 73 I read that even before the settlement zamindars were expected, by means of their ordinary servants, to protect property and hand offenders to the authorities. In other provinces the people who correspond to the zamindars here *are* called on to meet their obligations in respect of police charges. The taluqdars of the province of Gujarat, for instance, were subjected in 1888 by law to the following obligation:—

'The Governor in Council may from time to time determine—

'(*a*) what police-officers and establishment are requisite in each village in a taluqdari estate;

'(*b*) charges on account of police shall be defrayed by the taluqdar at such rates as shall from time to time be determined by Government, and in the event of failure by the taluqdar to pay, at the time when the same becomes due, any sum so payable, the sum shall be recoverable from him, in addition to the jama, as if the same were a part of the jama.'

"These taluqdars are not, as a body, nearly so wealthy as the Bengal zamindars. I would remind the Council that, when Lord Mayo created the system of Provincial responsibility for expenditure, an integral part of his scheme consisted of giving the Local Governments power to supplement the Imperial

subsidy by local rates. Two taxes were, as a matter of fact, imposed at first in Bombay. The Government of India shortly afterwards stopped this part of the programme. I do not know why—possibly from political motives or from fear that sources of revenue might be tapped which they desired to reserve for themselves. But India has now advanced, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and his Council are surely as well able to devise suitable local taxation as petty municipalities which already exercise the power. My Lord, it is little less than a scandal that by the aid of nice conveyancing (is not the word 'nice' a pleasant one?) one should hear of wealthy Calcutta merchants disposing of property worth crores of rupees without paying any dues upon it to Government, or of a great nobleman giving a whole pargana to a relation and paying a conveyance duty of only Rs. 15 or Rs. 20. I daresay the Hon'ble Financial Member would give His Honour part of the probate-duties in return for 50 lakhs. Death-duties, as they are called in England (the term is not a very pleasant one), are taxes to which the people of this country have always been accustomed. The native name is 'nuzzerana' on succession. Let His Honour collect this according to old usage, and his treasury will overflow without any diminution of his popularity. His Honour could, I daresay, receive the offerings in Darbar, just as the old Subadars of the Delhi Empire did. An heir who pays half a lakh will receive a shawl and His Honour's congratulations. One who has paid a lakh, two shawls. One who has paid three, shawls and a diamond aigrette, and for larger sums, a high-sounding title might be bestowed in addition, and His Honour and the zamindars will part, both mutually satisfied. And then, if the Hon'ble Financial Member gives part of the 50 lakhs he has saved to Bombay and Sind, we shall all go away happy. I feel quite sure, too, if His Highness the Maharaja of Darbhanga will pardon a personal allusion, that from the knowledge we all have of His Highness' own unexampled generosity and his public spirit, the zamindars of Bengal will, if they resemble him in the very least, meet proposals like mine in a spirit of perfect fairness, though of course no one could expect them to like being taxed. That would not be human nature. I can quite realise that the Hon'ble Finance Member does not see the advisability of trying to impose local taxes himself. He would expose himself to mistakes and consequently to odium, and the Native Press would call him names. But I am sure of this, that if you call on Local Governments to make up deficiencies in Imperial grants by extra taxation of their own, of course under careful supervision and sanction, such a policy, more than any other, will make for Imperial economy. As long as the Hon'ble Finance Member's pockets are considered bottomless, so long will Local Governments have to play the ignoble and irritating rôle of the daughters of the horse-leech every five years, or indeed whenever more money is wanted. And we lose a deal of revenue by our obstinate adherence to Western methods. We might, for instance, make a revenue quite legitimately by taxing adoptions, as the king is authorised to do by the Shastras. The sort of thing we do tax is 'appointment in execution of a power, whether of trustees or of property, moveable or immoveable, where made by any writing not being a will,' or rather we mean to tax it, but neither tax-gatherers nor tax-payers understand such a highly technical term. So it cannot be a very fruitful source of revenue.

"Might I also invite the Hon'ble Financial Member to consider a second little question, *viz.*, whether the time has not come to relax the terribly light leading strings in which the Financial Department keep Local Governments as regards matters of petty detail. I don't refer to His Honour of course. He is on the spot, and has the great advantage of being able to go to the Treasury in person, if he suffers at the hands of the Financial Department. But since the time when Lord Lawrence told a Committee of the House of Commons that a Presidency Governor was too great a personage to be coerced merely for the trifle of spending a few lakhs without authority, the persistency of the Financial Department has thoroughly succeeded in curbing the desire of Local Governments to break rules. The Accountant Generals are stern, and a Local Government with the Accountant General by its side now-a-days resembles a little boy going out for a walk with his nurse. Supposing the

Local Government wishes to reimburse a man from Provincial money for some special labour or personal expense, or to carry at some unforeseen work which is needed in a hurry. The Governor asks, so to speak, his nurse: 'Please may I give my penny to that poor man or, may I buy that toy?' 'No, Master Governor-in-Council. I'm sure your kind grandmamma did not give you a penny for you to spend it in that way—it would be contrary to the Civil Account Code. Put it back again in your pocket at once or I'll tell her when we get home.' If the cast-iron rules of the Financial Department were relaxed in trivial matters, I am confident Local Governments would be happier, correspondence would be greatly lessened, and the Hon'ble Member would have more time to attend to matters of really Imperial moment. We all profess to lament over-centralisation—undoubtedly it takes the heart out of Governments and men. But, when you come to ask any one to decentralise and part with any power, he is so hide-bound by system and perhaps suspicious at heart as to how the power will be used by others, that he always says '*non possumus*.' It requires a very strong and determined man to decentralise.

"Now, my Lord, I come to thirdly and really lastly. I see that the widow's mite yielded by the Post Office now really shows signs of becoming a 'talent' within a measurable distance of time. It's not exactly a suitable time, when the Budget shows a deficit, to suggest more expenditure on salaries. Still I venture to suggest that the Hon'ble Member might spend a little of this widow's mite in improving the position of a most important body of men, the Superintendents of Post Office: the Post Office really works admirably and the work is now very onerous. But the pay of the Superintendent is the same as it was 25 or 30 years ago, before the Post Office took up its gigantic money order, savings bank, value-payable, telegraph, and other work. I know perfectly well that a maximum of Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 500 is sufficient for a number of men. They are not worth more, and if you were to make higher paid grades and you let such men go up by seniority, you might be throwing away money. But there are some valuable men, both Native and European, who are worth more and who have special qualifications and responsibilities. I mean men such as you would send on a Chitral campaign or mark for promotion to the position of Deputy Postmaster General. Depend upon it, unless you pay the Superintendents properly you will not get this class of men when you need them In Sind I am given a small allowance which I can distribute as I like to Native first class Magistrates in view of the great responsibility and extra work the possession of these powers entails upon them. Could not the Hon'ble Member give the Director-General of the Post Office a sum to distribute as personal allowances to selected Superintendents? It will be a cheaper way of doing what is needed than by raising the pay of the higher grades generally, as old fossils are sure to move up and fill them in course of time. Of course selection is to a certain extent invidious—but you can trust your Director-General, I should think. I should like to add, in saying this, that I hold a brief for no one. Whatever a non-official member may do, I cannot conceive a more improper thing than for an official member to come here and advocate pecuniary claims of individuals or grades. I have only met two Post Office Superintendents since I last came out to India, and only one of them even alluded to this subject. But I take a warm interest in my old Department: I am keenly anxious that it should not deteriorate, and I feel that the Hon'ble Member must do something. I know that the pay of postmen, of postmasters, and I believe of some Postmasters General has been raised, and rightly so. The Superintendents therefore should not, I submit, be left out in the cold."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP said:—"My Lord, it was not my intention to trouble the Council with any suggestions upon the Budget, as I do not consider that it is a department of which I can pretend to have any experience. I leave it to others to deal with the various subjects, particularly affecting Bengal, to which reference has been made by my hon'ble friend on my right (the Hon'ble Mr. James), and I have no doubt when he leaves this room he will leave it a wiser and probably a sadder man. There was only one matter to which I wished to draw his particular attention. He seems to think that, whereas all the revenue was supplied by Bombay, all the necessities

were those of Bombay, and that Bengal does not contribute properly towards the revenues of the Government of India. I would specially direct his attention to a statement prepared by Sir James Westland many years ago, and which appeared in the Government Gazette—if I recollect accurately, about seven years ago—representing the amount realised by court-fees in the various Presidencies, and *per contra* the expenditure of the Courts. Now this is a matter upon which we Judges of the High Court felt very strongly, as representing the judicial administration, and we have always felt that, whereas the revenue in this department was really supplied by Bengal, it was swallowed up by other Presidencies, and they had considerable difficulty in obtaining what we considered to be necessary to Bengal. It was, however, represented to us that this was an Imperial question, and that they had to consider the aggregate as representing the revenue and the expenditure. I wish it to be understood that I do not accept all the items which have been charged against the Courts in that statement, but let it stand at what we found it. We found—and I hope my hon'ble friend on my right will recognise this—that whereas we had in Bengal a surplus revenue of over fourteen lakhs, in Bombay the excess of charges over receipts was over ten lakhs. I leave the other matters represented by my hon'ble friend for others to notice."

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS said :—"My Lord, I do not wish to occupy much of the time of the Council, or to interpose more than a very few remarks before those important criticisms to which I doubt not the Budget will be subjected by those who, from their special knowledge, or from the interests which they represent, have a better title to be heard. Nor will these remarks have more than the very small authority of the individual speaker, for in the presence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who is responsible for the finances of the Province, it would not become me to assume a representative character. And yet it would not be right, I think, for me to remain altogether silent as to the financial arrangements which (notwithstanding the Hon'ble Mr. James) appear to press so heavily on the Province in which I serve. I confess that I had not for a moment anticipated the scarcely serious attack which my friend Mr. James, as a 'plain man,' has made on Bengal. I think I may leave it, however, to the 'expert,' the Finance Minister, who knows Bengal, to defend himself against the charge of undue partiality to the Province. My own complaint is that he has been severe. It seems to me, my Lord, that a person, having no other knowledge of the facts than that furnished by the Statement of the Finance Minister, would not unnaturally think that Bengal was in the proud and happy position of a Province which has had all its reasonable wants supplied, and has been spending money on a scale which, we were told, 'is not the result of any specially-enforced economy.' But it will not have escaped notice that, during the first three years of the quinquennial period, the balances were but little in excess of the amount which is taken to represent the minimum compatible with the convenience of the administration, and there could be no greater error than to suppose that there are not highly important improvements, necessary to good government, for which money is urgently needed. I do not propose to enumerate these—still less to support their claims to consideration by elaborate arguments which could have no immediate practical effect. I will mention but one or two.

"In the first rank I would place the reconstitution of the General Hospital, and the improvement to something approaching an European standard of the other large hospitals in Calcutta. The condition of these most important institutions is notoriously very unsatisfactory: yet they are not of mere provincial utility, as regards the patients who resort to them, or as regards their educational functions; and it is not too much to say that, situated as they are in the metropolis of India, and manned, as they are, by officers selected for their efficiency by a central authority, they ought to be models for the Empire. That they should be thoroughly adapted for their purpose demands, not merely a preliminary outlay, but a persistent and recurrent expenditure.

"The case of the ministerial officers has always seemed to me to be, in the main, very hard for them and injurious to the interests of Government. Salaries were for the most part fixed long ago: but, while these have remained practi-

cally constant, the expense of living has been gradually and steadily rising, so that the standard either of living or of honest service must have of necessity fallen. I do not attach much weight to the argument that when a post of even trifling value is vacant a host of applicants at once appears. For this there may be more than one reason; but the obligation remains on Government to pay its servants enough for them to live on with sufficient comfort in their several stations. In this direction, then, there is ample and urgent need of improvement; and here, too, the necessary expenditure is not spasmodic and occasional, but continuous.

"I am confident that the personal recollections of the Financial Member of his own experiences as a Magistrate in Bengal will support me in my assertion that, considering the dangers, the responsibilities, the powers, and the temptations which are inseparable from police work, the officers of that Department, especially those in the lowest grades, are most inadequately paid. Here, too, it is constant expenditure that is required.

"Another serious want is money for the assistance of local bodies for sanitary improvement, especially for the provision of drinking water. I listened with interest to the remarks of the Finance Minister on this subject, but he has failed to convince me. It does not follow that a grant in aid of the supply of drinking water in one province comes from the tax payer of another. If aid is given in Bombay, there are tax-payers in Bombay. If aid is given in Bengal, there are tax-payers in Bengal—many more of them than in any other Province. The Commissionership of Patna alone contains nearly as many inhabitants as the whole Presidency of Bombay! The requirements of modern sanitation are growing more rapidly than the resources of these local authorities and, if they are to be met at all, demand the assistance of the Government. Such assistance, spread over the whole area of this great province, calls again for increased and continuous expenditure. These, my Lord, are a few instances which will tend to dispel the belief, if any one (even my friend Mr. James) seriously holds it, in the financial comfort and ease which pervade the Bengal administration.

"It has, I imagine, been the melancholy duty of most of us to offer condolences. Sometimes these are little more than forms, as perhaps we feel that there are circumstances which may tend to mitigate the distress of those with whom we condole. But at other times we are most sincerely sorry, and are distressed to feel how utterly ineffectual our expressions of sympathy must be. I believe that the latter conditions were those in which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Finances penned the 72nd paragraph of his Statement. I shall be surprised if His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor derives any comfort from these condolences, however ingenious and sympathetic he may deem them. I do not think that he can have been satisfied when he heard that, in relieving him of his heavy balance, and reducing it to half that which is the normal minimum, the Finance Minister has, after all, not taken from him anything that is properly his. It is (we are told) 'not the produce of any Provincial revenues in the ordinary sense, but of the Imperial grant out of railway revenues, not under Bengal administration, which three successive good jute seasons have so enhanced as to give the Province a profit in the three last years of Rx. 353,500.' But I think that the view which we in Bengal must take of the transaction is this: the railways in question are situated wholly within the Province, they had been managed provincially until for the sake of convenience their administration was made Imperial. Whether the administration is Provincial or Imperial is not for present purposes a matter of any consequence. It is an accident. But the essence of the case is that the railways are in Bengal territory, and parts of them were constructed from Bengal funds; they are fed by Bengal roads and communications, and the profits are directly derived from a Bengal industry. To surrender revenue thus obtained is not, except as a matter of words, to make an Imperial grant, but to give back to the Province profits which have actually accrued in it, and from it.

"The present season so prominently marks the enormous advantage of railway extension in India that no less suitable time could be chosen for questioning the propriety of such a policy. At first sight, however, the thought suggests itself whether in a time of calamity, such as that through which we are

now passing, the programme recently sanctioned might not be postponed till a more favourable season, rather than cripple Provincial revenues and impede progress in other directions. But the subject of railway extension is Your Excellency's peculiar care, and it is not to be doubted that this obvious suggestion has received such consideration as it may deserve and has been rejected on good and sufficient grounds.

"In conclusion, my Lord, I can only hope that returning prosperity may speedily place my hon'ble friend the Finance Minister in such a position that he may not have to consider what interests he must sacrifice, but how he may best distribute his benefactions. When this happy time arrives I trust that he will remember, and remedy, the injuries which he now feels himself compelled to inflict on Bengal."

The Hon'ble JOY GOBIND LAW said :—"My Lord, there is an idea abroad that, considering the times, the programme of railway extension as indicated in the Financial Statement is rather high. I can well imagine that a year ago the Government of India, influenced perhaps to a certain extent by the exceptionally cheap rates for money then prevailing, formulated a scheme of extensive railway construction to be spread over three years. But times have changed since, and the cost of famine relief and the attendant loss of revenue will impose a heavy burden on the finances of India. The exchange and the last loan conversion have no doubt brought a certain amount of present relief, but the latter operation has not been, it seems, an unmixed benefit. Rightly or wrongly, people assume that a Government, when it raises a loan, without any announcement of its temporary character, will let it stand for a reasonable period, and will not seize the first favourable opportunity to reduce its rate of interest. They are persuaded that a Government cannot act in the same way as an ordinary private financial concern might see fit to act. No one disputes the abstract right of the Government in the matter; but, my Lord, there are other considerations which I need not specify, apart from the question of interest, which I have no doubt were duly weighed before coming to a decision. Leaving these other considerations aside, and looking at the operation solely from a financier's point of view, the result does not appear to have been altogether a success. As every one knows, India is not a country where any amount of spare capital was available, and as financiers in Europe have apparently not taken kindly to our rupee 3 per cents., the result has been that, instead of their being chiefly absorbed in Europe, and thus clearing the way for fresh loan operations, a good portion of these, I understand, stick to us, and refuse to leave us.

"Closely connected with the loan operations is another question, which, though it is nothing new, is one in regard to which it is desirable the public should have some information. I am referring to the subject of a sinking fund. From the way that Indian loans are being piled up, this question at one time or other must have engaged the attention of the Government, but the public, so far as I know, are unaware of the considerations which have influenced the Government in apparently dispensing with it altogether, if the special famine insurance fund is excepted. Strategic railways and similar works, more than any other, seem to stand in need of such a fund, inasmuch as they are not expected to be self-supporting.

"In what I have said, I do not wish to be misunderstood, my Lord. I am not expressing any definite opinions of my own on the questions I have raised, or finding fault with the Hon'ble the Financial Member. I am merely seeking for information while indicating the points which seem to require some elucidation.

"One word, my Lord, in regard to the famine. In the midst of the great and tremendous calamity which has unfortunately visited the people of this country, it is some consolation to them to be able to turn to and observe the deep and active sympathy which it has evoked in the country of our Queen Empress, in the great colonies and dependencies of the Crown, while the manner in which this dire visitation, unprecedented as it is in its extent, has been met and brought under control, will ever be a subject of admiration to my fellow-

countrymen and to the whole civilized world, nor is our admiration and gratitude the less due to those officers and men, from the highest to the lowest, who, surmounting all initial difficulties inseparable from such operations, are now zealously and indefatiguably devoting themselves to the noble work of extricating their fellowmen from a situation the horrors of which it would be difficult adequately to conceive.

"Before concluding, I wish to refer to certain observations which have been addressed to this Council by the Hon'ble Mr. James. From his references to the permanent settlement he is seemingly unaware of the benefits, from a revenue point of view, which it has conferred in former years. His observations in regard to Bengal remind me of a remark made by the Hon'ble the Financial Member, that the Indian Government is expected to produce coins by some sort of legerdemain. His remarks would seem to me to be applicable to the Hon'ble Mr. James' references to Bengal."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH said :—"First of all, I respectfully decline to take the part of a slaughterer, as I profess to be a person of a better avocation if not an honourable one.

"It may be, that the annual Financial Statement cannot be conveniently prepared nearly before the end of the official year, the task being no doubt a Herculean one, it is a pity that the discussion of the Budget should thus come on as a parting function at the fag-end of the session here.

"The occasion of the presentation of the Statement for discussion is certainly not, a field-day, as it were, simply for airing our views, or as is supposed, for giving a vent to pent-up gas. The importance of the duty renders it desirable to bring a calm mind to bear upon the consideration of the several complex arrangements which the Statement summarises on the basis of voluminous accounts.

"As the Budget is overshadowed by an immense loss of Revenue and Expenditure due to famine, I think I am not called upon, like last year here, to indulge in a chorus of conventional felicitations; nor I see any necessity for passing criticisms upon results brought out on the assumption of a probable forecast, which is likely liable to unforeseen variations.

"Though not an expert in Indian finance, I have tried to grasp the broad outlines of the Budget Statement. As I do not propose to go into figures or matters of detail, I shall simply touch upon such points as might occur to me. But, before doing so, I think I may say incidentally that I have been much struck, on referring to the Financial Statement for 1896-97, with what the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, with a statesman-like sagacity, was pleased to observe in his 'Conclusion,' rather unconsciously. He said, 'I refrain from any prophecies as to future.' These pregnant words were, I now see, really ominous. And had it not been for his modest reluctance to dive into futurity then and there, the situation, I dare say, would not have proved so disastrous as it is now.

"As we all know, not long after he had spoken thus, signs of trouble began to manifest themselves. The country has since passed through all the stages of widespread distress, till now, when we find nearly the whole country is suffering terribly from the effects of what has been described as the greatest calamity of the century.

"It is not for me here to say what I think will form a proper theme for an impartial historian, when he shall have to add, as a redeeming feature, a bright page to the otherwise dark narrative of a gloomy event, by telling the posterity, how gallantly and bravely Your Excellency's Government, conjointly with the whole Imperial Administration, met and battled with the stern visitor which is still, unfortunately, stalking and playing havoc in the land.

"While a deep sense of sympathy has been touchingly evinced by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, with her characteristic virtue as our Soverign Lady, the long arm of private benevolence, as Your Excellency rightly expected, has been sympathetically outstretched in time; and a bounteous stream of public charity has flowed, as it were, for prompt relief,

from the direction of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, its dependencies, Russia and other far-off countries.

"As famine is the prevailing feature of the Budget Statement, I cannot help observing here, parenthetically, though by no means in a captious spirit, that, by a irony of fate, India is under an unlucky star. In spite of all possible efforts by our Government for expanding the railway and irrigation systems, and adopting various other preventive remedies, famines, more or less destructive, do recur periodically in one part of the country or other, with a deplorable frequency. During the preceding quarter of the present century there have been, if I mistake not, no less than about seventeen famines, though not so severe or widespread as the present calamity has proved to be. And there is no use in minimising the gravity of the situation by disguising the fact that the fatal effect of the famine and its inevitable consequences, upon the famished people in the more affected tracts, has been deplorably immense.

"The decrees of Providence being inscrutable, the recurrence of these terrible visitations is attributable, apparently, to the fact that the bulk of the peasantry and people, poor as they are, pursue and depend chiefly upon agricultural operations, the result of which is generally uncertain, and influenced by causes beyond human control. The effect of such calamities is disastrous. What the country gains slowly in the growth of its population and development of resources, as a natural consequence of an unparalleled reign of peace, attended with its incalculable blessings, it loses enormously, in life and wealth, by frequent attacks of distress and suffering.

"A question naturally arises, why is it so? The answer, I submit, involves many grave considerations regarding which there is yet a great divergence of opinion: and as the Financial Statement is not the place in connection with which such matters should be discussed with propriety, I purposely refrain from dwelling upon that vexed question. I may, however, be permitted to say that the oft-repeated argument 'that there is not a single country in the civilised world where the amount of taxation is so small as it is in India' loses much of its force when the comparatively great poverty of its masses is considered.

"Proceeding now with a cursory review of the several heads of account treated in the Budget, I regret to notice, that instead of a complete restoration of finances, affected as they were much in the year 1894-95, the direction of the financial position of the Indian Government during the past period under review has suffered so serious a reverse that not only the hopes of that restoration have been absolutely frustrated, but that there is reason to apprehend that all furture progress must stand still to the great detriment of the several departments where it was needed most.

"The last Financial Statement, as we remember, shewed a large improvement, in that the Chitral Expedition was paid for out of Revenue Account; the Famine Insurance 'Grant' or 'Fund,' was restored, and Provincial contributions were repaid. Thus, there was a surplus over and above, approximating to a crore and a half of rupees. The elasticity and buoyancy in finance, that characterised the last Budget, are no longer the reassuring features of the present Statement. The famine expenditure that has to fall on the Imperial Account, apart from that charged in Provincial balances, as well as for land improvements and agricultural advances, is, I gather, five and a half crores of rupees.

"While fully appreciating the determination of the Government of India for preservation of life against starvation, it is a pity that the Famine Code should have provided 'subsistence ration' alone as being quite sufficient for that purpose, leaving the private or public charity to supplement such bare rations with ordinary comforts, equally necessary for preserving life in distress.

"Dealing with the Provincial finance, I notice that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was pleased to say here, last year this time, 'that the Supreme Government ought not to sheer too closely each quinquennium.' I am glad to find that the Government of India have in settlement of such finance acted more liberally. As regards the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, an enhanced assignment of five lakhs a year has been made to the amount allotted, besides four lakhs of rupees for the year 1897-98, for enabling

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor there to establish his District Board Funds on a financially independent basis.

"If, as observed in paragraph 58 of the Statement, the state of Provincial finance in the North-Western Provinces had begun to give anxiety even before the outbreak of famine, and as the result of an enquiry made in 1882, a reduction of taxation in these provinces and Oudh was thought necessary, the reduction then contemplated should be effected now, without waiting for a further expansiveness of Land or Excise Revenue, which is not likely to advance under the present adverse conditions.

The extra grant for the reformation of police in the United Provinces is, no doubt, a move in the right direction. Additional efficiency of the police means additional safety to the life and property of the people, and, as such, it is always welcome. On behalf of the Provinces, which I have the honour to represent, I take this opportunity to thank Your Excellency's Government for lending this extra help for the reformation of the police even at a time when there are other great demands upon the public purse.

"With Your Excellency's permission, I shall also beg leave to suggest that at a time of such widespread distress, when every penny at command has to be husbanded to save human life, the replenishing of the military stores might be minimised, and that, as far as it may be practicable to do so, local supplies might, with advantage, be utilised, which is likely to offer additional help indirectly to the suffering millions.

"Not being an expert, I am unable to speak with confidence on any financial question. I may, however, venture to suggest further that the Budget Estimate for 1897-98 of Land Revenue, 'including that due to Irrigation for North-Western Provinces and Oudh,' has been put down at a rather high figure. In the Budget Estimate of 1896-97 it was put down as Rx. 6,113,900, whereas in the Revised Budget of the same year I find it has come down to the low figure of Rx. 4,914 200, or less by Rx. 2,199,700. The present widespread distress is not the only calamity which the people in that part of the country have to meet. Successive bad harvests in previous years have affected their condition seriously. Even if we have a good harvest there in the next autumn, it could bring within their reach only the means of bare subsistence. So that collection of a sufficient amount of revenue cannot be anticipated with certainty. I should, therefore, think, it would be more safe to estimate the Revenue at 5 instead of 6 crores, which is close upon the figure in the last year's Revised Budget; and, if we err in this estimate, we will have the consolation of our having erred on the safest side.

"It is remarkable that the Land-revenue as assessed in respect of the North-Western Provinces exceeds that of all the other Provinces, including the wealthy and important maritime Provinces of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and that there is still a tendency towards over-assessment at each new settlement.

"Speaking now generally about the rate of Exchange, I confess I am unable to say anything with the authority that would attach to the opinion of a skilled expert. The rise in the rate of Exchange, as indicated in the Statement, is calculated to secure savings as regards sterling payments, pay of the British troops and in the cost of exchange compensation allowance. But the uncertainty of saving or losing in respect of so slippery an item is uncontrolable, and must continue to be so, unless some relief should accrue hereafter, by a proper adjustment of the proportion of expenditure, as regards what are called the 'Home Charges.' Besides the inherent uncertainty, there is a complex problem concerning the universal adoption of a gold standard, which is not capable of an easy solution; while the controversies raging between the monometalists and bimetalists or the so-called 'Silverites' and 'Goldbugs' are extremely perplexing. The tone of European Bourses, ever varying and fluctuating, is another element in unsettling the rate of exchange, besides the fall in the value of silver.

"As regards the amount payable on account of exchange compensation allowance, a saving is expected by a rise in the rate of exchange. The burden itself is a recent imposition, being the outcome of a rather modern demand. If the allowance is to remain a charge, the revision of the pay-sheet, as regards

the high dignitaries of the State, is, I venture to submit, necessary, by way of a compensating relief, for the reason that conditions of life in this country have now been largely revolutionised in consequence of the increasing facilities for shortening the period of voyage; while the Indian Civil Service, which has a just reputation of being regarded as the best in the civilised world, is undoubtedly the highest paid.

"As to the large item of ordinary Military Expenditure, including its various heads, which involve no inconsiderable amount of outlay, no material reduction can safely be proposed. Our army service, being the bulwark of our defence, it is necessary in the interests of peace that the strength or efficiency of the army should in no way be impaired. But over and above this expenditure, the payments in England to the Imperial Government on account of disbursements by the War Office in respect of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in India are enormous, and to these disbursements are to be added the charges incurred for Special Defence Works and Frontier Defence, besides a considerable amount of Exchange payable in England.

"As the matter is already under consideration before the Royal Commission of Enquiry into the Civil and Military Expenditure in India, now sitting in England, any observations upon it would be considered superfluous. I only crave permission to quote here what Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Brackenbury is reported to have said recently in his evidence before that Commission.

"The portions I propose to quote are these, *viz.*—

'But I cannot but feel that Britain's interest in keeping India under Britain's rule is enormous. India affords employment to thousands of Britons. India employs millions of British capital, and Indian commerce is of immense value to Great Britain. Therefore it seems to me that India is being held by Great Britain not only for India's sake but for Great Britain's sake. Great Britain should pay a share of the expenditure for this purpose. In estimating what that share should be, I think that England should behave generously to India, because England is rich and India is poor. * * *

'Another reason why England should be generous to India is that India has no representation. * * * But, where a nation is practically arbitrarily governed, the Government should behave generously to the nation governed * * *

'There is no one who holds more strongly than I do the immense advantage to India of British rule, but I also hold that it is an enormous advantage to England to have India.'

"Moreover, contrasting broadly the amounts spent respectively on account, of the relative means of comfort for the two sections of the Army, European and Native, one is struck by a fact which, though insignificant, does intrude itself upon one's notice. While every care is taken, as a matter of sheer necessity, for decently housing the European privates in palatial barracks, with all appliances for ease, their comrades, the Native soldiers, had, until recently, to build their own lines, receiving a hutting and repair allowance. The old practice is now being gradually replaced by the new system, under which lines, on an improved pattern, are being built by Government.

"From a summary of the principal features of the Statement under review it is manifest that the Revised Estimates of the year 1896-97 and the Budget Estimates of 1896-97 show considerable deficits, the cause of which is the failure of the monsoon and the consequent scarcity and famine. There is, besides, a loss of Land, Railway and Opium Revenues, with other losses and increases of expenditure. The summary closes with a remark that, while it is intended to raise a loan of Rx 4,000,000 in 1897-98, 'full liberty is reserved with the Government to vary this intention in any way or to any extent which may be expedient.' I hope the reservation of this full liberty means anything but the imposition of a fresh tax.

"In having ventured to travel so far with the foreging observations, it will, I hope, be not supposed for a moment that I have attempted to arrogate to myself the *rôle* or position of an instructor, which, to be sure, I do not pretend to fill. Actuated, as I am, by a sense of duty, I have thought it proper to submit what I had to say, without presuming to claim infallibility for the views I have expressed."

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI said:—"My Lord, before offering my observations on the Financial Statement itself, I beg leave to submit a few suggestions.

"The time allowed to members to peruse and digest the Financial Statement and to consider the same so as to be ready to discuss it in this Council seems to me to be too short. The usual course adopted appears to be to present the Statement on a Thursday and to bring it on for discussion that day week. Practically, therefore, only six days are allowed. The Statement contains a mass of figures, in the shape of accounts or actuals for the preceding official year; the estimates and revised estimates, that is, approximate figures, for the current official year about to close; and the budget or estimates for the official year about to commence. The reading and digesting of the whole of this mass of figures necessarily takes up a considerable portion of the time allowed, and, practically, there is very little time left to communicate with our respective provinces, either for information or advice. The Statement is, I believe, ready at least three days before it is actually presented in Council, but is not placed in the hands of members as soon as it is ready, as it is considered advisable to publish it simultaneously in all the important centres. My humble suggestion is that the Statement may be presented on a Thursday, as has hitherto been the practice, but that the discussion thereon may be had on the Saturday instead of on the Thursday week following, as is the case now. The course I am suggesting may possibly necessitate a delay of two days in the removal of Government to the hills, but I humbly trust that in the interest of members, as also of the public, your Lordship will be pleased to extend a sympathetic consideration to my humble suggestion.

"As to the publication of the Statement, the present practice seems to be to place copies in the hands of the Accountant General in each presidency town with instructions to deliver them to the public press as soon as the Statement is presented in Council. I humbly suggest that important public bodies in each presidency town may also be allowed to obtain copies simultaneously with the public press. Under the present practice the public press, enterprising and public-spirited as it is, can only publish, not the whole of, but only extracts from, the Statement, and that too, not on the same, but only, on the following day. If my humble suggestion is acceded to, important public bodies will be afforded an opportunity, if they so desire, of offering criticism themselves, or of communicating instructions to the representative of the province on this Council.

"Coming now to the Financial Statement, its most important features are (1) (*a*) famine and its ruinous losses and heavy additional burdens and (*b*) plague and its paralysing effects, and (2) renewal of provincial contracts. The Revised Estimates of the current, and the Budget Estimates of the ensuing, years are grievously affected by the two dire calamities. 'The main feature,' says the Summary, 'of the Revised Estimate—is the loss of revenue and the expenditure due to famine'; and 'the revenue forecast for the new year is necessarily in sombre colours.' The Statement is full of constant references to 'losses due to the effects of famine', 'the effects of present scarcity', 'the amounts provided for famine relief', 'the stoppage of trade in consequence of the plague', 'the very peculiar circumstances of the coming year', 'the restriction of programme by the various local governments enforced by the great reductions that famine expenditure has made in their available balances,' and it fitly winds up by declaring 'our prospects are for the present marred by the occurrence of widespread famine, and of pestilence', and it is significantly added that this pestilence 'is as yet confined within a narrow area,' thus implying that gloomy as the prospects are, they may yet be further darkened. Indeed, the Statement is a perfect tale of woe, and that boasted normal elasticity of revenue, so frequently and exultingly put forward in former statements, is conspicuous by its absence; the only ray of hope is that afforded by favourable exchange, and this is a mere accident.

"Coming to the famine it was pointed out in the despatch of the Secretary of State directing the appointment of the last Famine Commission that

'it is evident that the protection of the people of India from the effects of the uncertainty of the seasons will constitute in the future no inconsiderable portion of the work of the Government. It is therefore a duty to collect with the utmost care all information which may assist future administrators in the task of limiting the range or mitigating the intensity of these calamities;' and the Commission came to the conclusion that all Indian famines were caused by drought and they expressed a hope that in future famines would 'be gradually diminished in intensity, partly by the more efficient character of the relief given, partly by the extension of the means of communication and development of internal trade, and partly by that greater preparedness of the people to meet them which grows from the increase of thrift and resourcefulness, and the accumulation of capital due to a settled and civilised Government.' They also said that 'a main cause of the disastrous consequences of Indian famines, and one of the greatest difficulties in the way of providing relief in an effectual shape, is to be found in the fact that the great mass of the population directly depends on agriculture, and that there is no other industry from which any considerable part of the community derives its support' and they add 'the complete remedy for this condition of things will be found only in the development of industries other than agriculture and independent of the fluctuations of the seasons,' that 'with a population so dense as that of India these considerations are of the greatest weight.' They remark that 'it is not surprising that in a country thus situated material progress is slow.' They go on to say, 'The protection of India against the consequences of drought so immediately depends on the provision of improved means of communication and the extension of irrigation wherever it is practicable with advantage,' that there is a general agreement as to prudent extension of railways and canals. They point out that 'at the root of much of the poverty of the people of India, and of the risks to which they are exposed in seasons of scarcity, lies the unfortunate circumstance that agriculture forms almost the sole occupation of the mass of the population, and that no remedy for present evils can be complete which does not include the introduction of a diversity of occupations, through which the surplus population may be drawn from agricultural pursuits, and led to find the means of subsistence in manufactures or some such employments.' They also make other valuable and important suggestions, but they need not be here repeated.

"Now the most important question at the present juncture arising on the Financial Statement under discussion naturally is, how far have the recommendations of the Famine Commission made for the purpose of 'limiting the range' and 'mitigating the intensity of famine' been carried out?

"So far as railway communication is concerned, it must be cheerfully acknowledged that Government has fully adopted the suggestion and taken all possible measures to carry it out to its fullest extent, and your Lordship has been the staunchest supporter of a most vigorous policy and the lines which have been already laid and which are to be laid in the near future will be amply sufficient for all practical purposes, so far as they are required for conveying grain from the prosperous to the suffering districts.

"As to irrigation, the suggestion does not seem to have been received with the same favour as that regarding railways. The Commission regarded irrigation as one of the most important remedies against famine. In fact, they speak of railways and irrigation together, and their reason for so doing is easily understandable. Railways, undoubtedly, render the important service of conveying grain and distributing it wherever it is wanted. But irrigation is capable of rendering a still more important service. It is instrumental in producing and in increasing the produce of grain, and the service, therefore, which irrigation is capable of rendering is in all times, and especially in times of famine and scarcity, of vital importance. Indeed, so far as famine and scarcity are concerned, railways are in a sense only auxiliary to irrigation works, for if there is no grain in existence, the service of railways cannot be utilised at all. Further, the cost of construction, in the case of irrigation, is almost entirely spent in the country and does not, therefore, go to swell the drain of wealth outside the country, as is to a very considerable extent the case in the cost of construction of railways. Further the cost of irrigation

is cheaper than that of railways. Moreover, it is exactly in the times of famine and scarcity, when all other kinds of revenue, including railway revenue, suffer more or less, that irrigation revenue, as has been well pointed out in the statement, shows to best advantage and is, therefore, doubly welcome. It is to be hoped, therefore, that as soon as the hands of Government are freed from the present exceptional work and anxiety on account of the terrible calamities of famine and plague now unfortunately raging in the country, Government will see its way towards forming and pursuing as vigorous, if not even a more vigorous, irrigation policy as your Lordship has for some time past and is now pursuing in respect of railways.

"It is complained, however, in disparagement of a vigorous irrigation policy that in several cases the financial results of irrigation works have not been satisfactory. It is true that the accounts of several irrigation works do not show any appreciable returns, but such results are not only unexpected but also unnatural, for there is nothing inherent in the nature of the works themselves which should necessarily cause this result. In fact common sense and common experience of all ages agree in expecting fair results from all ordinary irrigation works, and it is a marvel why some of our works of the present day should be so disappointing. At any rate the subject is worthy of careful inquiry and consideration, and it is of the utmost importance both to the people and to the Government to shift the matter to the bottom.

"Passing now to the kindred subject of tanks and wells, it was observed by the Famine Commission that 'the cultivators and landlords do something towards the improvement of their land, but mainly in their own traditional way which mostly takes the form of sinking wells, planting mango and other fruit-trees, making tanks and reclaiming waste land.' But the cultivators and even a large portion of the so called landlords are poor. They are 'now in a state of collapse, from chronic destitution and indebtedness, a ready prey to famine and pestilence.' In fact the Indian rayat is as 'ruined, despairing, and embittered' a human being as can, possibly be imagined. Poverty now overshadows the land which was once deemed to be a field of gold. The correctness of this statement can by facts and figures, be proved up to the hilt, and though often theoretically denied, has as often been admitted in practice, and the point seems now to be conceded by the highest authorities. Indeed the poverty of India is staring Government in the face. It is this poverty which at the first blush of the present famine sent up tremendously the prices of food-grains and threw millions of people on the hands of Government and compelled us to appeal all over the world for help. But if further proof is still required to establish the fact, it may be mentioned that in the United Kingdom, where land is not superior to ours, and the physical and climatic advantages not greater, the agricultural earnings per head per annum come to about £4 and the total earnings to £34, while in India, the whole of the total earnings, including agricultural and all the rest, come to ₹27. Indeed years ago the Famine Commission said 'Of these faults' the Indian cultivator 'is generally conscious, but they are largely due to his poverty, and it is of no avail to ask him to correct them as long as he is unable to buy and to feed more and stronger bullocks, to save his manure,' etc. Under these circumstances, Government will do well to devise some measure by which agricultural indebtedness may be gradually diminished and ultimately cease to exist. And in this connexion I will humbly urge that suitable agricultural banks may be established and a permanent settlement with assessment in kind on a sliding scale may be substituted in lieu of the present rigid system of payment in cash. I have every hope that, Government, humane and enlightened as it is, will do everything in its power to help the present sickly and debilitated population to get out of its present pitiable and miserable position and under improved conditions to develop its energy now dormant, and to gain its physical and mental strength, so as materially to contribute towards the general prosperity of the country, to offer a much wider market to England and to be a source of strength to the rulers.

"I will here refer in passing to the remark lately made by a high authority that there could be no remedy for famine in India. With all due deference to that authority, I submit that famine in India can be remedied, even most effec-

tually; in fact a higher authority still has many years ago already observed, depend upon it, the true remedy against famine and scarcity is the frugality of the people. The people ought in years of plenty to make money enough to lay up against these times of famine,' the people should be placed in a position to be able to exercise frugality. The Famine Commission refer to the 'accumulation of capital due to a settled and civilised Government,' but, on the other hand, there are the counteracting elements of a costly foreign agency, the consequential large annual drains from this country, imperial military policy with its scientific frontiers and constant border wars. It is to be hoped, however, that these counteracting elements will gradually diminish in strength and also that the labours of the expenditure commission now sitting in England will lead to some tangible relief.

"Coming now to the plague, being the other cause affecting the Budget, it will be readily admitted that, besides being a most fatal disease, it causes considerable loss of revenue in many different ways and also tends to paralyse the commerce of the country. It is the interest of Government, therefore, to make a careful inquiry into the causes which create or favour the plague, and to take all possible measures to mitigate and to check it and to prevent its reappearance. It has been observed by Sir William Hunter that 'the chief cause of apprehension arises from the close connexion of the Black Death in all ages and on both continents [Asia and Europe] with poverty and bad or insufficient food.' In fact, it is, very largely, the outcome of poverty. The statistics in Bombay establish, beyond doubt, the immunity of the European community in Bombay from this disease and thus confirm the above opinion. It follows, therefore, that so long as poverty prevails in India, plague cannot be eradicated from the country, and herein we have an additional reason for making most serious efforts to improve the condition of the *rayats*. Your Lordship recently remarked in another place, 'A university, like every public body, must move with the times. A policy of stagnation in a university, as elsewhere, would justly be termed a policy of despair.' It is to be hoped your Lordship's Government will not allow the country to remain stagnant, much less to fall back, but will do everything to enable it to move with the times, so as to be, if not abreast at any rate, within a measurable distance, of the nations of Europe.

"Referring now to the provision made in the Budget for railways during the ensuing year, I have already alluded to the recommendation of the Famine Commission. Railways are, moreover, useful in opening the country. The question, however, arises, whether in this extraordinary year of famine and plague, and when moneys will have to be borrowed both in England and in India, railway extension should not temporarily be stopped, only to be renewed next year, when it is hoped, better times will come. The reasons for and against such temporary stoppage seem to me to be evenly balanced; on the one hand, a policy when once deliberately adopted should be carried out, moneys can be raised on advantageous terms, employment will be given to those who on account of famine or scarcity have been thrown out of employment. On the other hand, the circumstances of the country at the present juncture naturally plead against running into further debt.

"Coming now to the question of Provincial Contracts, it will be readily admitted that this question is of vital importance to administrative progress and is, therefore, deserving of serious consideration. Our system of Provincial finance is not free from fault and cannot conduce to economy in financial administration, nor favour the progress of internal development or administrative improvement. Unequal and unfair apportionments of revenue as between Imperial and Local needs, on the one hand, and as between one province and another, on the other—a standing source of irritation and discontent in itself—short-term settlements not calculated to inspire a sense of security or certainty, periodical re-adjustments of assignments generally resulting in curtailment of provincial resources and impairing the continuity of Provincial work, extraordinary provincial contributions levied apparently without convincing reason or clearly demonstrated necessity—these are some of the features of the system, and there is no wonder that they reduce its value and in its practica

working do not show it to much advantage. In fact our present arrangements do not tend materially to promote provincial progress as was originally intended, but, on the other hand, by dissociating power from responsibility and leaving the provincial administrations with uncertain and inadequate resources to meet the requirements of their respective provinces, have simply served to bring to the Imperial Government administrative relief and a freedom from financial anxiety in respect of internal progress which the conditions of the case scarcely justify and tend moreover to a diversion of its energy and funds to less legitimate objects. In short, if the system of the provincial finance is at all to realise the high expectations of its authors and be a real benefit to the country, it requires, in the light of past experience, a thorough revision.

"The question may be viewed from two different standpoints :—

(*a*) As a question as between the Imperial Government on the one hand and the provincial administrations on the other, collectively :

"(*b*) As a question as between one province and another.

A far too large a proportion of national income, about two-thirds of the total revenues, is reserved by the Central Government to itself for the general work of the country. Under our present arrangements the Imperial Government has charge of debt, army, foreign relations, railways, irrigation works, post, telegraph, mint, etc., while the entire work of internal ordinary administration is left to the provincial governments—a division of services as between the central and local administrations, much the same as in federal states, and yet in the German Empire, only 35 per cent., and in Switzerland and in the United States, only 50 per cent., of the total revenues are, it is believed, appropriated by the Central Governments. If that is so, surely in a country so circumstanced as India is, and where internal improvement is an object of such paramount importance, a financial system which leaves so little for local requirements cannot be a right one. Our Imperial expenditure, absorbing two-thirds of our national income, is accordingly beyond our means and out of all proportion to what we spend for local purposes.

"While our national revenues are expanding the provincial governments hardly get their fair share of the increase, and the necessary result is that the internal progress of the country is seriously retarded. Thus while our revenues, exclusive of railway receipts and local rates, have increased during the past fourteen years by about fifteen crores, the provincial share of the increase is only about five crores.

"Our provincial assignments, moreover, already so meagre and inadequate for local purposes, and so slow in their increase, are liable to curtailment on periodical revision, which introduces an element of uncertainty calculated to paralyse all solid advance and was not contemplated in the original scheme. Sir David Barbour is strongly opposed to it as calculated to take away all incentive to careful and economical management and to interfere with the continuity of provincial work. Indeed the thing is opposed to all common sense and reason. When the Imperial and Provincial Governments once fairly start together, each with sufficient and sufficiently elastic revenues, it is only right that for all future increase of resources required to meet expanding wants, they should rely, except under circumstances of abnormal pressure, on the development of their own respective sources of income. To do otherwise is both economically and morally wrong. I am aware that the difficulties of the Central exchequer are urged in justification of the conduct aforesaid. Now the embarrassments of the Central treasury can only be either permanent or temporary in their nature. If permanent, let there be a permanent re-adjustment ; if temporary, let there be a temporary contribution, but surely there is no justification for revision or, in other words, asking more and more, at regular intervals. It takes away all elements of permanence and fixity.

"But what adds to the evils of these revisions is the fact that our provincial settlements are short-term settlements. They last only for five years ; and as they fall in, they are revised in favour of the Imperial exchequer and against the provincial administrations. And thus every fifth year our provincial

resources are cut down and our provincial progress thrown back. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, last year, deprecated it forcibly in this Council. Both Sir David Barbour and Sir Auckland Colvin are in favour of longer terms.

"Further, in cases of abnormal pressure, such as war, the Central Government has the power to demand special contributions from the provinces; but this power is exercised even on ordinary deficits, and on no well-defined basis and it not unfrequently happens that provincial governments, which carefully husband out their resources and exercise economy, have to pay more than those which do not, and economy is thus fined.

"Such is our existing system of provincial finance. Its main features may be thus summarised :—

"(1) The proportion of national revenues allotted to provincial uses is too small and utterly inadequate for local requirements.

"(2) While the revenues of the country are expanding the provincial governments get no fair share of such increase for purposes of local improvements.

"The provincial assignments already so meagre are further liable to curtailments on revisions in favour of the Imperial exchequer every five years. Financially, these settlements have all the evil effects of short-term settlements, taking away all certainty and stability from provincial administrations and seriously interfering with the even progress of provincial improvements.

"The provincial governments are, besides, liable to make special contributions even during the currency of such short-term contracts and that, too, in cases of ordinary emergency—a feature of the present arrangements which imports a further element of uncertainty into provincial finance.

"The whole theory underlying the system is that the revenues of the country, far from belonging to the provinces which raise them or being available for their own requirements, subject of course to the claims of the central administration, to be met by proportionate contributions fixed on some definite principle of population or revenue, constitute a common fund to be absolutely at the disposal of the Central Government, out of which it is to dole out what amounts it pleases for provincial services, and that the provincial governments are only its agents, entrusted with a share of the general work. The financial administration of India has to be taken as a whole, and 'we cannot break up the system into financially separate provinces and make these provinces independent contributories to a central account.' Provincial administration is but a subordinate affair and provincial progress an object of comparatively minor importance. A system of provincial finance conceived in such a spirit and so constructed can never be expected to succeed; and a study of the results of its working during the past twenty-five years will show how it tends to obstruct provincial progress. These results may be thus summarised.

"The Mayo scheme of 1870-71.

"The measure was inaugurated as a measure of economy. The services transferred were selected as being especially liable to expand, *viz.*, Jails, Registration, Police, Education, Medical Services, etc. Expenditure on all these services was 5·1 crores in 1863-64, and during the four following years it continued to rise until in 1868-69 it amounted to over 6 crores. In 1869-70 it was nearly the same, but in 1870-71 (after determined efforts) was brought down to the level of 1863-64, *i.e.*, 5·2 crores. The grants for 1870-71 were taken as the basis on which to fix the Imperial allotment for the services, and the start was made with a reduction in the assignments below the standard expenditure amounting to £331,000. The assignments so fixed over 6 per cent. below the normal level were not to be increased for a number of years. The result was that at the end of five years the charges for the assigned services rose only by twenty lakhs for all India, or at the rate of only four lakhs a year, even including such services as education and medical relief.

"The Strachey scheme of 1877-78.

"A large advance was made in financial decentralisation, additional heads of charge were handed over to provincial management and besides a fixed Imperial allotment in aid of provincial expenditure, certain sources of income, reserved as imperial, were given over for provincial use. The resources, so assigned, however, were five per cent. lower than the provincialized expenditure—a difference which the provincial governments were to make good out of their own resources. The Imperial gain on the new contracts was full forty lakhs, Bombay particularly being most hardly treated. During the Afghan war, the Imperial Government levied from the provinces about sixty-seven lakhs as a special contribution. The contracts were declared to be quinquennial and power was reserved on expiry of the term to revise these agreements and appropriate to Imperial purposes even a portion of the provincial increases of revenues which might have accrued during the currency of the contracts.

"Madras declined to accept the new arrangements and preferred to continue under the old Mayo scheme. As regards the other provinces, the resources so cut down had the necessary effect of throwing back provincial progress. In Bombay during the five years of the contract we could increase our expenditure on our local services at the rate of only three lakhs a year for the whole presidency including Scinde. Assam and Burma were worse off. The Central Provinces, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces fared better. But all round as a necessary result of the revision and the curtailment of provincial resources, a check came to be imposed on the growth of provincial expenditure, and provincial improvement was seriously retarded. The total expenditure on education, for instance, rose from 73·8 lakhs in 1877-78 to 99 lakhs in 1880-81, an increase of only 26 lakhs for all India, including Madras.

"The Ripon Scheme of 1881-82.

"Provincial finance received a fuller development. The revision of the contracts was carried out in a liberal spirit, the old system of fixed Imperial allotment was done away with, and the provincial governments were allowed a share in the general revenues equal in amount to their provincialised expenditure. This very much improved their position in the general scheme and gave them a direct interest in both revenue and expenditure No part of their increases of revenue during the preceding five years was annexed for imperial purposes; on the contrary, the poorer provinces, like Assam and Burma, received additional grants from the Imperial exchequer. The provincial governments had thus a fair start. In three years time they were able to raise their income to an extent so as to be able to convert the initial deficit into a substantial surplus.

"The revision of the contracts, 1887.

"No great change was made in the general conditions of provincial contracts, but a large curtailment of provincial resources was effected on revision so as to secure relief to the Imperial finances. A sum of sixty-five lakhs was resumed for imperial purposes. Bombay fared worst, being deprived of 22 lakhs; the N.-W. Provinces lost 10 lakhs; Bengal the same amount. The provinces had to undergo a period of three years' trial and struggle before they could recover their position

"The revision of the contracts, 1891-92.

"Considerable re-adjustments were made in the assignment of both revenue and expenditure heads of accounts, with the result that as much as 46 lakhs was resumed by the Imperial Government for its own uses out of the provincial increases of revenue; 13 lakhs of this was from Bombay. The provinces had again to make strong efforts to recover their lost position, and at the end of four years were just able to show a total revenue and expenditure equal to what they had in 1891-92.

"It is clear from the above summary that the system requires to be amended as follows:—

"The provincial governments require a larger proportion of general revenues than is at present permitted to them.

"They should further be allowed to share in fair and just proportions in the normal increase of national revenues.

"The revisions of contracts, which exercise a most disturbing effect on the general provincial position, should be either done away with as a normal feature of the provincial system, or at all events, the terms of the contracts should be longer than five years—say ten years, as Sir A. Colvin once recommended.

"The revisions ought not to be followed as a rule without reference to the general financial position of the country by curtailments of provincial resources, the provinces should be allowed to retain their own increases of revenue.

"Special contributions from the provinces ought to cease except under circumstances contemplated in the Ripon resolution of 1881-82, and the whole arrangements ought to be guided by the central idea that the Imperial Government is as much interested in provincial progress as the provincial Governments themselves."

The Hon'ble MR. PLAYFAIR said:—"My Lord, the kaleidoscope of Indian finance has perhaps never changed with more marked rapidity from bright to dark than during the past year. Disappointing and depressing as the position is compared with the prospects that presented themselves a year ago, perhaps it may not be rash to hope that the deficit budgetted for the coming year will be less than the estimate. Some saving may possibly accrue from a better rate of sterling exchange, and the rest given to the land and the fertilizing influence of the restoring sun, if followed by a strong monsoon, may bring in a season of abundance and give back to the finances income that as a measure of precaution the Hon'ble Member does not consider it prudent to rely upon possessing.

"The theme of the Financial Statement is undoubtedly the famine and its consequences. Closely associated with the prevention of famine lies the question of the movement of the people and their distribution for employment. The depression that has so unfortunately come upon the West Indian sugar-industry threatens to close a field for labour that has not been unpopular and unremunerative to some of the people of this country. Recent events on the coast of South Africa have also shown that employment for the natives of India may not be as readily obtainable there as at one time promised.

"It seems all the more necessary therefore to consider what resources lie within the Empire by which the surplus population may find residence and occupation for the good of themselves and for the benefit of their neighbours. In this connection I would invite attention to the advantages that might be gained by the movement of the people to the province of Assam and to the benefit that the Government of India would confer in bringing this about. The Hon'ble Member, in paragraph 52 of the Financial Statement, quoting Major Baring, refers to Assam as 'a poor province with many wants.' This condition unfortunately remains to this day, but I desire to observe that it is the result of neglect and not of innate poverty. In the Budget Statement of 1882, to which the Hon'ble Member refers, I find that Major Baring when discussing the desirability of railway communication, quoted an opinion that the soil of Assam is 'of the richest description, and that with sufficient labour there is no limit to its productiveness.' When it is remembered that Assam proper has an area of nearly 21,000 square miles and a scanty population of about 2¼ millions, importing instead of producing and exporting supplies of food, it may be inferred that immigration is far below the requirements of the province, and that this accounts for the millions of acres still lying fallow.

"There is an enormous tract of land quite distinct from that suitable for tea, which is well adapted to the cultivation of cereals, jute, and other crops. It is remarkably free from drought and should now be pouring supplies of grain into Bengal, like the neighbouring province of Burma. Experience has abundantly shown that Europeans cultivating such soil with hired labour can never compete in economy or compensating results with the husbandry of the raiyat. It must remain with the latter to open out these alluvial lands on his own account, and it will have to be left to the landlord, who is the Government of India, to take

such measures as may be necessary to bring the cultivator in touch with this soil.

The tea-planter's is like the voice of one crying in the wilderness. His exertions to secure labour have been great, and, as he can barely satisfy his individual wants, he grudges the loss of those who leave him to cultivate for themselves. Even if there were an overflow from the tea gardens equal to the number of coolies annually imported for the tea industry, it would take more than a 100 years to provide this district of the province with a population at all commensurate with its requirements.

"Improved communications may ultimately advance emigration, but progress must be very slow unless Government makes it a special business to move a population from the congested districts for settlement in Assam. I should like to observe that any pecuniary outlay involved in this undertaking would be trifling in comparison with the expenditure that has been incurred by Government, with such marked success, to make the waste lands of Northern India productive. This is not all, for this outlay would be reproductive at once without the delay that is inseparable from the construction of large irrigation works, while the value of the crops to the State and to the people is not likely to be less important. Feeling assured that Assam cannot be peopled without special effort, I should like to enquire if the Government of India will not undertake this as a protective measure, as well as for the good of the province.

"My Lord, the information given in the Financial Statement under the heading of Railway Construction is of much interest. When the programme is completed, the protection to life and property against famine and the advancement of commerce should be further secured. I would not wish to appear to advocate that any portion of the approved part of this programme should be abandoned because of the present unfortunate occurrence of famine, but looking to the position of the finances, I should like to ask the Hon'ble Member in charge of finance, whether he does not consider it advisable and possible—without incurring undue loss—to temporarily postpone the immediate completion of some of the projects set forth on pages 20 and 21 of the Financial Statement, and thus give some immediate relief to the financial pressure. I refer particularly to new projects and to those lines that are not of pressing importance, including the hill section of the Assam-Bengal Railway. I would also desire to ask the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Public Works Department if he can now disclose to the Council the various railway schemes, comprising 23 projects, aggregating a length of about 3,700 miles of line, which his predecessor in office stated in Council on the 7th March, 1895, had been submitted to the Secretary of State as lines suitable for execution by private enterprise. It will be of additional interest if the Government of India is able to communicate to the Council the recommendations of the Railway Conference held at Simla last year.

"In paragraph 41 of the Financial Statement it is announced that it is the intention of the Government of India to introduce certain improvements in respect of delivery of deferred telegrams, and I shall be glad if my Hon'ble friend Mr. Trevor can enlighten the Council with regard to this proposal. I trust that he may be able to hold forth the prospect of serving the public with a four-anna telegraphic message.

"My Lord, one of the most interesting subjects of the financial Statement is that connected with the quinquennial statement of Provincial finance. Referring to this a year ago my Hon'ble friend Sir James Westland corrected a misapprehension which he conceived lay in the mind of the non-official community that the Provincial Governments surrendered portions of their revenues for Imperial purposes instead of recognising that the Local Governments receive an assigned portion of the revenues from the Imperial Government for Provincial uses. After studying the Financial Statement, I think it must have become apparent to the minds of most people that it were at least wise in its own interest for a Provincial Government, like Bengal for instance, to spend the full assignment and not lay anything up in a napkin, in case that which is saved be taken away to be given to the province which had spent. It is evident that the community would have gained had the surplus cash balances alluded to in paragraph 73, upon which the Government of Bengal prided itself, been handed over to the

Public Works Department for the improvement of our hospitals or for the construction of additional roads so much needed in many parts of the province, and specially in the Duars District, or for the satisfaction of other important wants. With the increased requirements of a growing province the allotment for Bengal, set forth in Schedule B, page 25 of the Financial Statement, means short commons. The famine is estimated to involve outlay of the Provincial funds to the extent of ₹53⅓ lakhs, the Imperial contribution being limited to ₹70 lakhs. It is estimated that the Provincial cash balance will fall to ₹10 lakhs, which is one-half of the statutory minimum. If the latter has to be restored from Provincial income, it is evident that all works of improvement must be seriously postponed and the energy of the Public Works Department be fettered. I understand it to have been laid down by the Government of India many years ago, that local reserve funds would not be called upon to meet anything greater than scarcity, and that any accumulation of Provincial reserve funds would be free to the Local Government to be employed in works of a productive or a protective character Looking to their requirements, I trust that the Hon'ble Member in charge of finance will take the very earliest opportunity of restoring the contributions now being made to the Imperial by the Provincial Governments, for which action there are precedents to guide him. We shall listen with very great interest to the remarks which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor may be pleased to make upon this part of the Financial Statement. I shall not be surprised if His Honour expresses disappointment at being called upon to contribute from his resources to what indisputably amounts to severe famine.

"It is pleasing to have the Hon'ble Mr. James' high opinion of the wealth of Calcutta merchants. Good credit is the next best thing to a good cash balance, but I can assure him that merchants are not permitted—at all events at present—to draw upon their bankers as the Hon'ble Member considers, as far as I could follow him, departments should be permitted to overdraw their credits with the Financial Department. The Hon'ble Member perceives signs of those riches in the number of dogs in the Province, and he would levy a tax upon them to meet the cost of the police. There are objections, however in Bengal—of which the Hon'ble Member may not be aware—against the levying of direct taxation, and I fear the tax would not be popular; but as he considers that revenue may be raised from this source, we might hand over the dogs to be taken by the Hon'ble Member for the improvement of the finances of Sindh. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep has referred—and if I may be permitted to add, has I think very properly referred—to the enormous income derived by the State from the stamp-duties of Bengal which means an indefensible tax upon justice, while Bombay on this account shows a debit. I would go further and direct the attention of the Hon'ble Mr. James to the large income derived by the Government of India from the Bengal railways, which after paying interest amounted last year to something like ₹159 crores, while the railways in Bombay are a tax upon the general finances. This income is a direct tax upon the raiyat and upon the trade of Bengal.

"I have much sympathy with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in being asked to accept ₹27 lakhs in place of ₹40 lakhs, the half share of the net earnings of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, considering, too, that with the doubling of the line the profits based on present rates may be largely increased.

"I do not object to the earnings of the railway reverting to the Imperial Government which retains the management of the undertaking. And I do not find myself in agreement with the remarks that have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens, for I do not think that the Provincial finances should be dependent upon or be replenished by railway rates. I hope that the undertaking will be administered with Imperial purpose for the benefit of the province and trade.

"I shall conclude my remarks, my Lord, by asking the Hon'ble Member in charge of finance whether, in view of the continued and serious scarcity of money in the presidency-towns, he can disclose his intentions with regard to the date on which he may invite tenders for the rupee loan, and whether, if the rate of discount is likely to be unduly heavy, he may consider it expedient to raise the rate of interest to 3½ per cent. It will also be of interest if the Hon'ble Member can inform the Council whether he hopes to receive the special support of Native States as subscribers to the loan."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB BALWANT RAO BHUSKUTE said:—"My Lord, this time last year, the Hon'ble Sir James Westland commenced his Financial Statement, with some observations on the Famine Insurance Grant, and pointed out the way in which the Government of India had disbursed this grant during the previous fifteen years. In the Financial Statement for this year he has brought the figures up to date. During this period about 30 lakhs were spent on direct famine relief, 8 crores and 30 lakhs in construction of protective irrigation and railway works, 3¾ crores were paid for the interest payable to railway companies, and a sum of 5¾ crores was shown as the total of debts paid off or borrowings avoided. The balance was stated to have been absorbed in the aggregate surpluses declared during the same period. The Hon'ble Finance Minister congratulated the Government last year, as it showed, in his opinion, that for purposes of famine insurance it was no longer necessary to make provision for a surplus revenue of one crore and a half per year. The Government of India, thereupon, while restoring the grant to its former position, deemed it expedient to reduce it from one crore and-a-half to one crore per year. The latter amount was deemed sufficient to meet all possible famine contingencies over long periods of time. Never were hopes more sadly disappointed than was the case on this occasion, for within a few months of this sanguine prophecy the terrible scourge of a famine, the worst of its kind since the British rule commenced, afflicted all the Provinces; and at this time nearly three millions of people are employed on Government relief works, representing a direct and indirect expenditure of nearly 3 lakhs of rupees per day for the past few months, with a prospect of its continuance at the same rate for another six months at least. The Budget Statement shows that already the expenditure incurred by the Government of India has come up to two crores, and it is estimated that the charge on this account during the current year will probably be over 3½ crores. This is an object-lesson of the unsteady character of all our financial calculations. The present calamity has not, I venture to say, come unawares. For instance, in the Central Provinces especially, there is a regular famine, the outcome of a succession of bad seasons, in almost all the districts except two or three. It will not therefore be safe for the Government of India to reduce the famine insurance grant from its original figure in the way it was done last year, and I trust that the policy of the Government in this connection will be reconsidered by Your Excellency in Council.

"When the first great famine occurred in the North-West, about thirty-five years ago, Colonel Baird was appointed by the Government to submit a report on the subject, and in that report the causes of the recurrence of such a calamity were traced, and definite proposals were made, one of them being the extension of the permanent settlement to all the other provinces of India. Twenty years later, when the next great famine broke out, a Royal Commission inquired into the subject, and made a voluminous report containing suggestions as to the manner in which the evils resulting from the exclusive dependence on agriculture of 80 per cent. of the population could be counteracted to some extent by the encouragement of other industries, both urban and rural. Twenty years have passed since then, and we have to face a famine far more extensive than any that has occurred before. When good times return it will be very desirable if the Government will take early steps in the directions pointed out by Colonel Baird and the Royal Commission. The experience of the past twenty years sufficiently shows that the construction of railways and irrigation are not sufficient as remedial measures. Rail roads only facilitate the transport of grain. They are powerless to provide against a calamity which is really not so much due to the dearth of supplies and stocks as to the inability of the people to procure work and earn their wages. I would therefore suggest that even in this direction no time will be lost in inaugurating the necessary measure.

"My Lord, I cannot but take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the Council to the restrictions which the Government of India have sought to impose upon the purposes to which the disbursements from the famine insurance grants can legitimately be made. In the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State which preceded the appeal that was made to the generosity of the British and Indian public, it was sought to be laid down that the Government only undertook to prevent deaths from starvation of

those who were prepared to earn the famine wages by going to the relief-works as labourers, or of those who were physically incapable of earning it. All other forms of distress, including the care of widows and orphans, of old and infirm people, and of men and women not used to work, seem not to be in a position to be reached by the Government help and are now supported from private charity. Similarly those who lost their all, inclusive of lands and houses, were declared to be outside the scope of Government help, and private charity was appealed to to find means for restoring them to their homes, to the possession of their lands, and in enabling them to earn their livelihood by agriculture or manual skill. Perhaps this distinction was emphasised with a view to stimulate private charity to be more liberal than it would otherwise feel disposed to be. Whatever might be the motive, this restriction upon the responsibility undertaken by the Government would result in serious consequences should private charity fail. Except on the assurance that such a munificent private charity would be forthcoming, nobody could ever imagine that the responsibility of the Government was confined only to the bare preservation of life. For life, my Lord, in too many cases is hardly worth living if, when the famine is over, poor people are left to shift for themselves. It is a question, however, whether those that formulated the scheme of assurance against famine ever contemplated this kind of apportionment of the functions of the Government and private charity as embodied in the recent declaration of the Government, and whether to relegate these important functions to private charity is a marked departure which would not have been permitted if the donors of their own accord had raised the money and entrusted its disbursement to the hands of a private benevolent association. But after all the most munificent private charity can hardly be expected to give away more than a million pounds, which is but a drop in the ocean of distress to be relieved over such a wide area as is now visited by the famine. Should it become necessary that, in spite of all available private charity, the Government should proceed beyond the limits laid down in their recent resolution, I feel sure that the efforts of the Government will be directed not only to the avoidance of all possible loss of life by starvation, but that the funds will be so distributed as to enable the poor people, on the expiration of the famine, to start in life again with all the help the Government can give them. The Government of India, I feel sure, will not shirk this responsibility when the time comes.

"Of course I am aware that in our present circumstances, of disminished resorces under many heads and increased expenditure, this beneficial function cannot be performed without contracting a heavy loan so as to make both ends meet. I am glad to find that it is proposed to raise a rupee loan of four crores in India, and the Secretary of State will reduce his drawings by borrowing $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling in England. On this question of loans there appears to be a steady tendency, notwithstanding the protest of high authorities, to increase our sterling obligations to a larger extent than the rupee debt. In 1892-93 our rupee debt amounted 102 crores and our sterling obligations exceeded $106\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds. The corresponding figures in 1896-97 were 107 crores of rupee debt and 116 million pounds of sterling obligation The sterling loans, though nominally bearing as low a rate of interest as $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cent., really represent, by reason of adverse exchange, a charge equivalent to 6 to 7 crores of rupees, while the charge on the rupee debts has been sensibly reduced by the recent conversions from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. The credit of the Government of India now stands so high that it could borrow any amount it wishes at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and under the circumstances borrowing in England at $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 per cent. involves a needless risk. Of course to meet the Home charges there is a certain convenience in the Secretary of State's borrowing sterling loans in England. But this convenience is only temporary, while the risks are far more permanent and burdensome. At least, where money has to be borrowed not for administrative convenience but for the purposes of constructing reproductive public works, it seems to me very inadvisable to persevere in this wasteful policy of borrowing in England. Private companies have been successful in borrowing for railway constructions large amounts of rupee loans at 4 per cent., and there can hardly be any doubt that there will be little difficulty in borrowing the annual sum of three crores and more by way of rupee loans in India.

"If this plan were adopted as a permanent measure of state policy, great benefits would result both to the Government and the investing public. In the past twenty-five years (from 1870-71 to 1894-95) 116 millions have been borrowed in this way, 86 crores for railway construction and 30 for irrigation. Though these works yield a reasonable profit after defraying management charges, these profits are not high enough to satisfy the interest charged, increased by the amount of exchange, which for many years past has been nearly equal to the actual interest itself. The results is that these commercial undertakings of the Government seldom secure any surplus, and each year we have to pay between one and two crores to make up the deficient interest charged; the total sum thus added to the capital amount in twenty-five years being 40 million pounds.

"Another reason why these commercial undertakings of the Government do not result in ensuring any surplus is the heavy charge incurred on account of the permanent establishment in supervising and controlling agency. In respect of State railways, the working expenses exceed 50 per cent. of the gross earnings from year to year. This same disproportion is found also in the irrigation works. The direct receipts from the major irrigation works were about two crores, and the indirect receipts 80 lakhs. The indirect receipts may be left out of account as the Irrigation Department does not collect them. For managing works which have cost 25 crores in construction, and which yield direct receipt of two crores the establishment charge comes to 80 lakhs a year. I have prepared a statement of some of the irrigation works of Bombay and the Punjab, showing the amount spent and the establishment charge on the works constructed :—

BOMBAY.

Name of work.	Expenditure on Extensions, etc.	Expenditure on Direction and Execution.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Desert Canal	27,000	12,914
2. The Unharva Canal	12,000	12,000
3. The Begari Canal	65,000	24,000
4. Eastern Nira Canal	68,000	11,000
5. Hatmati Canal	5,800	1,000
6. Lower Panjra Canal	2,700	3,000
7. Ekrook Canal	4,500	2,700
8. Pravara Canal	2,800	300
9. Mootha Canal	31,000	31,000
10 Ekrook Tank	6,000	5,000
11 Krishna Canal	7,000	3,400
12 Nira Canal	24,000	20,000
13 Bhasvad Tank	9,000	6,000

THE PUNJAB.

1 Swat River Canal	37,000	26,000
2. Western Jumna Canal (Including Sirsa Branch)	3,28,000	3,79,000
Ditto ditto	34,000	27,000
	3,62,000	4,06,000
3. Bari Doab Canal	2,84,000	3,09,000
4. Sirhind Canal	3,98,220	4,13,880
5. Chenab Canal	2,39,500	2,38,500
6. Lower Sohag and Para Canal	39,800	2,400
7. Sidhnai Canal	56,940	34,960

"These figures, if correct, are simply astounding. For every one hundred rupees spent the charge is in some cases cent. per cent, while in most it exceeds 50 per cent. It is no wonder that, with such a heavy drain for establishment charges, these so-called reproductive works have failed to accomplish the object of those who first started the idea of constructing these works from loans. Their plan was that in course of years these works would yield a surplus, out of which to construct new works without their being a charge on the general revenue. If this state of things has not been realised, the failure has been due to

the two causes I have stated above. I hope that this matter will not fail to engage the attention of Your Excellency's Government.

"Last year I dwelt on the increased expenditure of this country. Last year I also mentioned a readjustment of expenditure was much needed. I know that more grants to education, effective recruitment of the police-force and other reforms mean further expenditure. To defray it resort must be had to taxation. But all that is wished for as the greatest desideratum is the redistribution of expenditure. It is no use dwelling this year on taxation and many other sundry points. Your Excellency was kind enough to assure us last year that agriculture had the first claim on Your Excellency's attention. And I trust in course of a more favourable time some solid good will come out of Your Excellency's Government.

"Turning now to the details of this year's Budget, it may well be described as a Famine Budget, so dominant is the factor of famine in diminishing the resources under most heads, and in increasing the expenditure under many. The improvement in Exchange and Exchange Compensation, and to some extent, in Irrigation, though considerable in itself, is rendered nugatory by the falling-off in Land, Opium, Excise, Customs, Forest and Income-tax, and to some extent in Stamps and Provincial rates. The charges of administration under Police, Jail, and to some extent, the Army charges, have been increased by the payment of compensation to low-paid subordinates. The estimate of Famine charges at 3½ crores would appear to be too low and would have to be increased. It is rather more than doubtful if it is expedient that at such a time as this the Government of India should launch into an extensive scheme of State Railway and Company Railway works which would impose upon it the obligation of finding 6 to 7 crores of rupees out of direct revenue for the next three years. These railway undertakings, involving the responsibility of providing 28 crores in three years, have forced the Government to borrow heavily this year and will impose a further necessity of borrowing for the next two years also. The country cannot be expected to rally from such a famine in the course of a year, even if the rains this year are propitious. The experience of the last famine justifies the apprehension that distress will not be over for a year or two. Such being the necessary results of embarking on the extensive railway constructions proposed, I would suggest that some other class of relief-works, answering the purpose and yet not involving such a heavy expenditure, may be determined upon. When the first duty of the Government is to preserve the lives of many millions of people at any cost, all schemes of improvement should be put off till the times are more favourable.

"There is only one other subject which calls for notice. It appears from the Budget Statement that the Provincial Contract arrangements have been entered into with the Local Governments, notwithstanding the strong expression of their desire to put them off till the famine was over. It is not easy to follow the Hon'ble Finance Minister's remarks in this connection, but, as far as I have been able to understand them, the contracts have been settled in part and left open to further modification in regard to many important heads. It is a very inconvenient arrangement, and it would have been far better if, in compliance with the wishes of the Local Governments, the old contracts has been allowed to remain in force at least for another year.

"To sum up the chief points of criticism I have ventured to offer, I would state —

(I) That the Famine Insurance Grant should be raised to 1½ crore.

(II) That after the famine is over the Government should institute an inquiry to determine how far effect has been given to the two previous Commissions; and to suggest means for preventing, as far as possible, the helplessness of people in time of famine.

(III) That the restrictions placed upon the responsibility of the Government should be reconsidered.

(IV) That as far as possible, further borrowings should be restricted to rupee loans, in place of sterling obligations.

(V) That the enormous proportion of permanent establishment charges, in State public works, should be reduced.

(VI) That, as the famine is the principal factor in this year's Budget, it is desirable in every way for the Government not to embark on any large scheme of railway expansion directed towards mere improvement."

The Hon'ble the MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA said:—"My Lord, the Financial Statement which has now been laid before us has been looked forward to with somewhat mixed feelings. All of us were aware of the fact that the Government had incurred a large expenditure to cope with the famine which has rightly been described by competent authorities as the greatest famine of the century. The public anxiety was great as to how under such circumstances the Finance Minister would balance his Budget. And I must congratulate the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Finance Department upon having presented such a Budget in a year like this of general financial depression. The Government will have spent little less than six millions sterling (taking the sovereign at Rs. 10) upon famine expenditure during 1896-97 and 1897-98. During the great famine of 1876-77 it spent more, and the difference is, no doubt, due to the construction of railways and other protective works which have since been carried out. I do no more than the fairest justice to the Government when I say that there is a general feeling of gratitude throughout the country for the efforts which are being made by the Government to mitigate the horrors of famine. The policy of the Government in this respect is worthy of a great and a civilized administration. It is not, however, to be expected, having regard to the magnitude of the famine relief operations, that there should not be occasional cases of death by starvation, and unfortunately there have been reports of such cases in jungle tracts in regard to which, however, I hope the accounts have been greatly exaggerated. However that may be, in a year of severe scarcity with a large expenditure to be incurred on famine, a hopeful Budget is altogether out of the question. The Budget Estimates for 1897-98 show a deficit of more than two millions and-a-half, but a popular feeling will be one of thankfulness to the Government inasmuch as no new taxes have been imposed to meet the deficit. I believe the utmost limit of taxation has been reached, and new impositions will produce little or nothing as compared to the great dissatisfaction which they are sure to evoke. It is not for me to repeat the words of Lord Mayo when he said that new taxation in India involved a political danger, the magnitude of which it was difficult to exaggerate But the unsuitability of this country for purposes of direct taxation cannot be gainsaid. For instance, although the income tax has been in force for a number of years, the inquisitorial methods which are in some cases adopted by ill paid and corrupt assessors in the mofussil render it a highly unpopular imposition. I myself know of a case where a clerk employed in an income-tax office drawing not more than Rs. 30 a month, has in a bank a big balance of some thousands which very discreetly is entered in the name of his wife.

"Our financial prospect, being what it is, and the imposition of further taxes being impossible, I think we may appeal, with some confidence, for a subsidy from the Home Government. I make this appeal not only as a matter of favour but also as an act of justice. The highest authorities have told us—Your Lordship is one of them, for your Lordship's Government only recently protested against India being charged with the ordinary expenses of the contingent despatched to Suakim—the highest authorities, statesmen of the eminence of Lord Northbrook and others, have told us that India has often been saddled in the past with the expenses of expeditions outside the limits of Her Majesty's dominions in India, in which she was but little or in no wise interested, and which ought to have been borne by the English Exchequer. Let me quote an extract from the evidence of Lord Northbrook before the Royal Commission:—

"I should like to sum up what I have said on this point. I think that India had a fair claim to exemption from the ordinary charges of the Abyssinian war. The ordinary pay for maintaining the garrison at Suakim after the 10th May, 1885, should, I think, be refunded, and in my opinion on equitable grounds £350,000 should be given to India in respect of the Egyptian Expedition of 1882. I do not see any reason why it should be considered that because India was inequitably and illegally treated during many years, that treatment should not be redressed by some action at the present time."

"But this is not all. Many many years ago, when the Sultan of Turkey visited England he was entertained at the expense of India The circumstance may be regarded as a matter of ancient history, and the claim may be considered, in legal phraseology, to be barred by the law of limitation. But equity overrides legal technicalities, and I am convinced that a great and noble nation like the English people will take the broader and more equitable view of the matter; and it is a matter of some regret to find that the precedent created in the case of the Sultan was repeated in connection with the Afghan Prince, Sirdar Nasirulla. A part, at least, of the expenses of his entertainment ought to have been paid from the English Exchequer, as he was, after all, the guest of the English and not of the Indian Government. I beg leave here, my Lord, to quote a conversation between Lord Welby, the Chairman of the Royal Commission, and Sir Henry Brackenbury in this connection :—

"The Chairman: 'And you hold that the Indian Government should only pay for keeping order in India?'—I think she pays for an Army of seventy or eighty thousand men more than she wants, simply to keep order in India. The Army in India is at least 50 per cent. larger than it need be, were it not for matters beyond her frontier. I would let her pay for that Army."

"'Then your postion is that India should pay for a sufficient Army to repel invasion on her frontier, and that towards this Army England should make a contribution which, according to the War Office figures, represents something like £1,100,000 per annum?'—I do."

"'And that should be the contribution of England for what you call Imperial policy?'—Yes. *Per contra*, I think that it would be perfectly fair that India should pay a good contribution to what the Navy costs."

"'You do not think that since she is interested in keeping her own territory from attack, she ought to pay the whole of the cost?'—I think she ought to pay a great portion of it, but certainly not the whole because she is not the only one interested in keeping another great Power away."

"Thus in the opinion of so distinguished an officer as Sir Henry Brackenbury, a part at least of our Military expenditure should be borne by the English Exchequer. And this is an additional argument in favour of our asking for a subsidy. So long the burden has been exclusively borne by the Indian taxpayer. In the time of his need he may, therefore, fairly appeal to the Home Government for a subsidy, and I am sure he will not appeal in vain to the generous English nation; for his demand is based upon considerations of justice and equity. For England in the past he has made at least some pecuniary sacrifices, and to the English Government he may appeal for help in a time of pestilence and famine. I trust Your Lordship's Government will see their way to press this view of the matter upon the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers in England. The whole of India feels deeply grateful for the magnificent way in which the people of England have unanimously come forward to afford relief to the famine stricken peasantry of this country in a year like this. What I now request is that the English Government should supplement the good work that has been performed by the generous English public. Any concession of this sort, in a year like this will, I feel sure, not only be regarded with feelings of the deepest gratitude by the thinking portion of the Indian public, but what is more it must go a long way to bind down the two nations in closer bonds of union and love.

Before I conclude I wish to say a few words about the remarks that have fallen from Mr. James as regards Bengal and the Permanent Settlement. The Hon'ble Member has, I believe, recommended levying of nazaranas from the zemindars, and has cited the precedent of Subadars of the time of the Mogal Governor. This precedent, to say the least, is most unfortunate. I would ask whether the hon'ble gentleman has studied sufficiently of Indian History to know that these Subadars were vested with most arbitrary powers which were used most oppressively. Does the hon ble gentleman wish the return of those days? Then, too, I beg leave to clear the Hon'ble Member of the misapprehension he is labouring under that the zemindars and raiyats do not pay any local taxes over and above the Government revenue. I would only advise him to study the Bengal revenue laws If he does so, he will find that the zemindars do pay special taxes in the shape of Road Cess, the Provincial Public Work Cess, the Irrigation Cess, and other local taxes. The proceeds of at least one of these

taxes, *i.e.*, the Road Cess is most usefully spent in the construction of district and village roads. The Hon'ble Member, I believe, expects the Bengal zemindar and raiyat to be taxed for the construction of roads in the province of Sindh. My Lord, I strongly deprecate these unjustifiable remarks on the Permanent Settlement. The opponents to this Settlement do not seem to remember the fact that at the time of the Permanent Settlement the Government allowed the landlords only ten per cent. of the gross revenue, and that the Government share was ninety. A number of old families were ruined and their estates sold up for arrears of the Government revenue within 20 years of the Permanent Settlement. And it is most unjust to grudge the zemindars the fruit of their thrift that they are now enjoying. I may just here mention that the zemindars and the raiyats of Bengal have strong legal objection to the collection of any new taxes on land. They may be mistaken. But if they err, they err in good company. Such eminent Indian statesmen as Sir Erskine Perry, Mr. Ross Mangle, Mr. Thoby Princep, Sir Frederick Halliday agree with their views.

My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair has made certain remarks as regards Assam. I wish simply to state, my Lord, that I agree with every word that has fallen from his lips. Assam, if it had been so thickly populated and cultivated as it ought to be, would have been pouring tons and tons of food grain into the famine-stricken districts as Burma is doing. I look upon the work of bringing the jungle land of Assam under cultivation as a sort of protective work against the famine. I know various plans have been adopted but with little success. And I would, therefore, suggest the experiment of selling tracts of lands to syndicates and large capitalists. I feel sure that syndicates and capitalists will gladly come forward if the lands are reclaimable, provided that they have to pay a fair price for the land."

The Hon'ble MR. REES said:—"My Lord, it is gratifying to a member from Madras to find his presidency described by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, as the Premier Presidency. It is, at any rate one of the Provincial sheep, to use His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's metaphor, which has gathered the most wool in the expiring quinquennium, though I see it just now described as notoriously the most backward part of the Empire, an opinion the Calcutta *Statesman* holds of the territories under the Government of Fort St. George, shared, I think, by no statesman in Calcutta. The Madras Presidency will accept the courteous apology of the Hon'ble Finance Minister. It had, I am sure, no intention of visiting upon his head the fact that it is geographically an extra day distant by post. It is only naturally anxious to have the earliest possible information concerning matters in which its extensive commerce, and other great interests are so nearly concerned. When the Hon'ble Finance Minister said that Madras would naturally object to providing meals for the Punjab, or the Punjab to providing water-works for Madras, it did occur to me that the Madras sheep would long provide meat for the Punjab before all the five rivers of the Punjab would afford one drop of water to the thirstly in Madras.

"Nor would I omit to say, with what satisfaction Southern India will learn that the grant for Bangalore water-supply which lapsed has been repeated, and how relieved the people of the Northern Circars and northern coast of Coromandel will be to hear that the famine will occasion no diminution in the contemplated grants for the East Coast Railway connection between Madras and Calcutta, which progresses rapidly towards completion. I do not think any one who had lately visited the most stricken portions of the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces could doubt that to persevere with railway extensions undeterred by the financial exigencies of the present famine, is the only way in which to mitigate its rigour in future years. But for the assistance given to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur protective lines, great loss of life in these regions would have been absolutely inevitable. The present generation inhabiting the remote and scattered villages of that Province have not known famine, and without improved communications it would have been impossible to provide them with relief. But for the extension of the Southern Mahratta system the local but severe scarcity in Madras could not have been so effectively treated, or deaths from starvation avoided in the districts of the Bombay Dekkhan, which in past famines have been almost depopulated. But that extensive sections

of the East Coast connection are already complete, regions so susceptible of famine as Ganjam and Orissa would have been added to the affected area. Time will show that to persevere in a forward railway policy, even in a year like this, is as wise as it is courageous. Indeed, it is a year like this which illustrates most completely its wisdom.

"And this fact suggests a passing reference to the Famine grant. Now though it is clear that in order not to budget for a deficit, or not to unduly increase a deficit, the exigencies of State book-keeping have made it necessary to exhibit in the accounts a suspended or a reduced Famine grant in some out of the last fifteen years, I cannot understand what cause Hon'ble Members have to exclaim against the system which gives them occasion to criticize. For in fact, although in those years the Financial Statement showed a deficit, and therefore prevented Government from exhibiting 1½ crores as expended under the Famine grant, yet that amount and more was in those and other years spent on protective railways, and not charged to Revenue; and if the accounts of the last sixteen years be taken, more far more, than 24 crores have been spent on the objects for which the Famine grant is intended. Unless Hon'ble Members can seriously contend that it is desirable that there should be, as in the good old times, prosperity and plenty in some districts and absolute death and depopulation in others, they must allow that the railways, which have levelled prices and equalized supplies, have proved the best possible protection against famine; and, while they may exclaim against the sheet exhibited by State book-keeping, they cannot possibly find fault with the facts behind the figures.

"If the Government had gone on charging protective expenditure to the Famine grant regardless of the deficit, it is not clear how any complaints could have arisen. But my hon'ble friend Mr. Ananda Charlu will have something to say on this subject no doubt, and will prefer the dissection of past promises to the acknowledgment of present performance. Hon'ble Members will remember last year how the Hon'ble Finance Minister offered Mr. Ananda Charlu the ready refutation of a blue book, and how firmly but courteously he declined to touch the unclean thing and be enlightened. I do not know if he has yet read it, but in fact my hon'ble friend has been endowed by nature with so kindly and genial a disposition that with the best, or, should I say, with momentarily the worst, intentions in the world, he cannot really think ill of any one, not even of the Government. It is natural that something of a forensic flavour should cling to the utterances of distinguished advocates in Council.

"Nor do Hon'ble Members fairly represent the feelings of the natives of the country in deprecating the speedy extension of railways. There is no presumption in saying this. Such English officers as can and do associate and converse with all classes of Indians—and fortunately it is a large class—can ascertain public opinion far better than can members of the highest class of Hindus. Owing to the water-tight compartment system of caste which divides them from large numbers of their fellow countrymen, they experience great difficulty in ascertaining, and in expressing, the views of the people. For instance, it is as notorious as it is unfortunate that the masses of the people do not yearn to be educated. Yet those who speak in their name represent them as deeply resenting any diminution of the grants for higher education, in which of course they in no way participate. But they do yearn for railways and appreciate the additions they afford to their material prosperity. They give one practical proof of this by travelling. Even in this famine year, you can see the trains in the most affected tracts crowded with third class passengers. Alike in British India and in Native States, railway extension is a matter in which the people take the keenest interest, as anyone who is at the pains to ascertain their feelings can testify. Many a distinguished Indian lawyer has sat in this Council, who has passed his whole life in a great city, and is really far more of a stranger in rural India than Civil Servants, who have an affection for the people and have learnt their languages in order to find out their real views and wishes—I will not add aspirations, for the masses have none, but desire only increased material prosperity.

"It must fairly astonish all who have studied the history of past famines to hear the manner in which one Hon'ble Member opposite has referred to this

subject. The Hindus wrote no history, from a prophetic fear perhaps lest they should by so doing conduce to the confusion of the latter-day politicians, but the Muhammadans in power encouraged historians, and in the pages of Ferishta and other writers we read of the appalling character of famines in past times,—how the people were driven in order to satisfy their hunger to expedients wholly foreign to their humane and civilised character; how they drowned themselves in the Jumna in crowds, unable to endure their misery; and how in the beginning of last century the price of grain sometimes rose to sixty-four times the ordinary rate. That meant, very much less than that meant, absolute depopulation; but now it is no uncommon thing for a normal death-rate to be registered in a famine district, though famine and disease go hand in hand. In fact, now for the first time in history is so widespread a famine being met with anything approaching adequate preparation.

"Other Hon'ble Members opposite struck a note which rings in rural India. In the south of the Allahabad district the people crowded around the Collector, Mr. Fuller, crying: 'We owe our lives to the Sirkar.' It is amazing to hear it suggested that famine is the result of over-assessment, and that the people fared better in the good old days. These are very elusive of location, but assuming they must be post-legendary as they must necessarily be anti-British probably the age of Akbar would be selected.

"It was the Emperor Akbar, the most just and popular of all the rulers of the good old times, who said: 'Enough shall be left to a raiyat for the keep of himself and his family till next season, and seed for sowing; the rest is the land-tax.' It is an article of faith that Akbar acted in good faith, and there is no room for the may and shall controversy in regard to his drafting. He took about twice the land-revenue the Government does from about half the area, and it is recorded that in the reign of his successor the dead and dying in famine times obstructed the highways. My hon'ble friend will say the agriculturists are poorer now and more highly taxed than they were in the good old times; at least he said so very plainly in an address he recently delivered in this city; but how is it possible to institute any comparison between such a principle, or want of principle, and a system under which poor tracts, like parts of the Central Provinces, pay as assessment for division between Government and the landlord something under 5 per cent. of the gross produce, under which dry lands rarely pay more than 10 per cent., and under which 20 per cent. is only exacted under wholly exceptional conditions in regard to irrigated lands of great value, while the incidence of land-revenue over the whole of India is about 7 per cent. of the value of the produce? If land is so over-assessed, how does it happen that the rental of irrigated land is three times, and of unirrigated land twice, that of the Government tax? That is nevertheless the case in Southern India, and I have no doubt in other parts of the Empire. Moreover, while the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani says the people are reduced to the last extremity, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute, who holds the same faith, rightly points out that the Government of India can borrow as much money as it wants at 3½ per cent. More than this, the Hon'ble Finance Minister will be greatly disappointed if he does not get it at 3 per cent.

"It would be easy to multiply proofs that these positions are baseless or that any foundation of fact has been crushed beneath a superstructure of exaggeration."

The Hon'ble MR. CADELL said:—"My Lord, there is one aspect of the Financial Statement which is, I think, specially worthy of attention, and that is that, notwithstanding the large expenditure on famine relief, the serious deficiency in railway earnings, and the loss under various heads of revenue, there would have been no deficit at all, had it not been for the consideration shown to the landed classes in the suspension of land revenue due to the State, and in the increased advances made for land improvement and other agricultural purposes. These two items make together a difference of Rs. 3,462,900, which is nearly 75 per cent. in excess of the deficit.

"If I may judge of other provinces from my own, it seems to be likely that if the advances had been left at the normal amount, it would have been pos-

sible, although by no means expedient, to have collected enough of the suspended land revenue to make good, with the assumed saving in advances, the total deficiency in the accounts. The existence, therefore, of this deficit would seem to be due to the determination of Government to submit to any inconvenience, and to incur any expenditure which might be necessary in order to lessen the burden which the famine had thrown upon the landed classes, and in order to help the agricultural population to contend with the difficulties by which they were surrounded.

"And I think that no one who considers the question carefully in all its aspects, and, above all, no one who has watched the slow recovery, in favourable seasons, of villages the population of which has been dispersed in a time of distress, compared with the quick return to moderate prosperity of villages the people of which have managed to hold together, is likely to doubt that the policy adopted by Government is in every respect the right one, and that it is prudent and business like as well as statesman-like and humane. And nothing will in my opinion more surely tend to render possible the speedy return of prosperity for which the Hon'ble Member hopes than the very liberal policy, in this respect, which has been adopted by Government.

"And now, my Lord, I pass to the consideration of the Statement as it affects the part of India with which I am more immediately connected, and I am glad to think that my remarks will breathe a greater spirit of contentment than those of some Hon'ble Members who have preceded me. Indeed, I have chiefly to express my gratitude for benefits received, for if the inhabitants of the North-Western Provinces have been unfortunate in being exposed to more widespread distress than their neighbours, they have at least good cause to congratulate themselves on the treatment which they have received.

"With respect to direct famine relief they have reason to be grateful, not only for the very large expenditure in the provinces, but for the principle on which provincial requirements have been met. This is sufficiently indicated in para 144 of the Statement, in which it is stated that the Government of India 'are unwilling to take any step which would have even the appearance of putting any check on expenditure on famine relief, other than the recognized checks prescribed in the Famine Codes.' No one could reasonably ask for more than this, and if the large expenditure on famine relief in the North-Western Provinces is a proof of the severity of the distress there, it is also a measure of the liberality with which these Provinces have been treated by the Supreme Government. And I know that Sir Antony MacDonnell acknowledges in the warmest terms 'the complete and generous support which he has received in his strenuous and successful contest with famine.'

"We have also been specially favoured in the liberal application to our case of principles laid down by the Famine Commission with respect to the suspension of land revenue and the grant of loans. In both these respects the North-Western Provinces have received the fullest consideration, for to them have been allotted nearly half of the total amount of suspensions, and two-fifths of the sum sanctioned for land improvement and agricultural advances, throughout India.

"In one of the earliest paragraphs of his Statement the Hon'ble Member has referred to the preparations which during many years have been made for the calamity which has overtaken us, and from these preparations, too, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have derived very marked benefit.

"The canal system of the Provinces has been extended and perfected, so that now with the exception of the Sarda Canal, the probable benefits from which have been doubted by those who are most interested in the country which it would water, and with the exception of the Ken Canal project which has been discredited by the ill-success of the Betwa Canal, there is no large irrigation work which is at present known to be practicable, and which has not been completed or begun.

"While upon this subject I may mention that I think that there must be some misunderstanding underlying the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute's remarks regarding the high cost of management of canals. Some canals are so unremunerative that their returns might give almost any percentage, but ordinarily there is no department of the State which is better managed, or in which greater attention is paid

to economy, or in which Government is better served by its officers. And with respect to railways the progress which has been made since the last period of scarcity has been most important. Up to the close of 1877-78 the North-Western Provinces had not, relatively at least, been neglected; there was continuous railway communication from the border of Bengal to the north of the Doab, and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway served at least part of the country to the north of the Ganges. But this line had penetrated no further than Moradabad and Bareilly, and the majority of the sub-Himalayan districts were not accessible by railway. And the return which I have before me shows that, while much had been done, there was a very distinct lull in construction, for while there were 1,327 miles of open railway, there were only 20 miles under construction. Eighteen years later the open mileage had been more than doubled, and at the close of last financial year there were 2,835 miles of railway open, and the 573 miles which were under construction, chiefly in Eastern Oudh and in the Gorakhpur division, have proved of very signal service during the present emergency, and the money spent on them has been an additional advantage to the North-West Provinces.

"The large additions which have been made to our railway systems have filled up many blank spaces on the map, but the most important feature of the extensions has been that the sub-Himalayan districts are now traversed by railways from the Ganges to the eastern boundary, and that to the south the Bundlekhand districts are now served by the two eastern branches of the Indian Midland Railway which meet at Jhansi, and by the continuation which passes on to the south. It was admitted in 1895 that the Lucknow-Sitapur-Pilibhit Railway had, by pouring in grain from the Punjab, saved some of the districts served by it from distress, and if during the present calamity we have heard so little of difficulty in the supply of grain to impoverished districts, this must be attributed in a large measure to the facility of supply which we owe to the railways, and to the feeling of confidence which this facility inspires. When the history of the present famine comes to be written it will I think, be admitted that part of the battle against famine was fought and won during the years of wise preparation which preceded the calamity.

"And, with reference to the objections which have been made to the policy of Government in pressing on the construction of railways in spite of famine, I must say that our experience is strongly in favour of a spirited railway policy, even in a time of temporary difficulty.

"Apart from the treatment of them with respect to famine, the North-Western Provinces have an additional ground for thankfulness in the better terms given to them in the new quinquennial settlement. The question of the justice of the old arrangement has been under discussion for some time, and the North-Western Provinces Government has demonstrated more than once the insufficiency of the old assignment. I am glad to see that it is now admitted that the Provinces were harshly treated in 1892, there are many very necessary reforms which have been delayed by the settlement of that year, and, differing from other Provinces, we have reason to be glad that the settlement in question has not lasted longer, and that now at length we are done with it.

"I have already stated the opinion that the liberality which has been shown in dealing with agricultural distress is likely to prove the best preparation for a quick return of prosperity as soon as we shall have moderately good seasons, and it may, I think, be hoped that whatever the expenditure of the year about to begin may be, the estimate of the revenue may prove to be somewhat gloomy and pessimistic. If the stars in their courses continue to fight against the Hon'ble Member, the estimated losses may no doubt be realized, but the consideration shown to the people has left large balances of arrears due to Government, and much these should be realizable, and some of them, if the rains be at all favourable, of should go to swell the receipts of 1897-98, although that year is already affected by the restricted *rabi* area, and the injured crops of the present season.

"And whatever may be before us next year, there seems to be every likelihood that in the near future at all events we shall have a return of financial prosperity, hastened and augmented, owing to the wise and generous liberality which marks so distinctly the Financial Statement now before the Council and the famine policy of Government."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said:—"My Lord, there are many things which my hon'ble friend Mr. Sayani has said with which I agree, but there are some things with which I must utterly disagree, and one of them is that he has informed us of a golden age in which the raiyats were all happy and contented, and he has—if I understood him aright—also informed us that at present the raiyat is in a sour, miserable and embittered state, that he is poorer than he ever was before and, also, if I understood him rightly, that this condition of the raiyat is occasioned by the fact that he is governed by an alien race, and that the money of the country goes to England in order to pay for the army and civil service. My hon'ble friend Mr. Rees has pointed out that there is no history in which we find this golden age; certainly it does not appear to have been in the Muhammadan era, and it may be that it is only that mythical golden age which all nations have traditions of. But, if it is seriously intended to say that the position of the people has got worse since the English have been here, it is a very extraordinary thing to say in the face of history. We know what the history of this country was when the British assumed the dominion of it. We know that, instead of being a golden age, these grumblers would find, if we could restore them to it, that it was a period of anarchy and bloodshed, with utter insecurity of life and property, no liberty and no justice. There is no way by which we can restore them to this paradise, if they wish to go back to it, except by leaving this country and leaving them to govern themselves. The native army would, no doubt in the end, supply them with a military despotism such as frequently existed in this country before the advent of the English Whether they would like it or not I doubt—in fact, I do not doubt it at all. But there is probably, as there is in all such representations, some distorted fragment of truth, and so far as I can understand it is this, that in consequence of the anarchy and bloodshed and war and famine and the neglected state of the country, it was comparatively sparsely populated Taking Bengal—at the time of the Permanent Settlement about two-thirds of it were jungle which has been reclaimed since that time. Then in the more northern regions it is certain that owing to bad government, oppression and one thing and another, there was a much sparser population than there is now, that instead of the raiyats competing for land the landlords were competing for tenants and from fortified villages revenue could only be collected by an army. That probably is the real explanation of it. That reminds me of what happened in the part of the Ganges Delta when a storm-wave broke over the place and destroyed most of its inhabitants. There were a certain number, however, left, and among them was one of my servants who had a house there, and he applied to me for an advance to rebuild it. I condoled with him because six of his relations and four children and most of his neighbours had perished, and he said there were compensating circumstances for those who remained behind, because few people would care to come there as it was such an insecure position. Land would be plentiful and rents low.

"These 'praisers of the past' are mostly well-to-do men whose prosperity is the outcome of this alien Government. They have a security of property and a liberty which they never had before, but they take hold of the poor raiyat and say this poor raiyat is in a comparatively worse state, not because the raiyats have increased owing to peace, order and protection not because the increase of the population in the congested districts presses upon the resources of the soil, but they say it is the drain of a foreign Government. I think this is the first time I have heard this doctrine propounded here in Council, and I must protest against it, because I do not believe that any one of the men who propounds this doctrine would do anything save hold up his hands in horror if he thought that the English were really going away and the country was going back to the condition it was in when they came. That there is much poverty, we all know, that there is discontent because we have allowed the money-lender to use our legal machinery to divorce to peasantry from the land I believe—also that

many of our well-meant efforts to benefit the raiyat have been failures,—but that is another story.

"Now, leaving this matter, I turn to the Budget. I agree entirely with what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. James, that it ought to be a source of congratulation to us that, in the face of the plague and the famine, the deficit is so small. We find from the Revised Estimates of 1896-97 that from the direct payments for famine and the shrinkage of the revenue the total loss comes to over 6 crores, and the estimated deficit is only about 2 crores. No doubt part of this difference is made up by about 1½ crores gained by rising exchange—a fortunate thing, but not a thing we can depend upon. There are also various economies.

When we come to the estimates of 1897-98, we find the same position of things appears. It is a year of plague and famine and no man can tell how much famine there will be and how much plague. The Hon'ble Financial Member has pointed out that the estimates of the future loss by famine must be entirely uncertain, and that we can only make such an estimate upon the materials we have. If there is a good monsoon and if the exchange keeps up at the rate it is now, or goes still higher, it is perfectly possible that there may be no deficit at all. It may be that the increased revenue under the various heads together with the rise in the exchange may obliterate the deficit altogether. But, on the other hand, in case things go against us, and if plague should increase, and if there should be another scanty rainfall, then no doubt there would arise a situation so bad that no Financial Member of Council could very well dare to contemplate it. But with regard to that we must hope for the best. We have no reason to believe that there will be another bad season, and even if there were we have no doubt a large power of borrowing in reserve, and there is no doubt that the money which has been invested out of the famine surplus in protective railways and in the reduction debit give us a very large reserve to fall back upon in order to borrow, supposing things should become worse. As regards these protective railways I wish to remark that many are not only protective but also productive, and we see from this Budget that sometimes they are moved into one category and sometimes into another. The meaning of that is that, although they act as protective, they are also productive. That, therefore, is practically an investment of the famine surplus in the reduction of the debt which we otherwise should have incurred in making these very same railways, which we have made out of the Famine surplus. Therefore, as I understand it, there is not only available for borrowing purposes five crores which are put down in this Budget as having been spent in the reduction or avoidance of debt, but there is also a very large amount which we could fairly borrow against as having been spent upon productive railways. Practically all we should have to do would be to charge them back to the capital account they would have gone into if they had not been made out of the surplus revenue. This of course strengthens the hands of Government.

"As regards any demands on the treasury—it is impossible to make any this year. There is no doubt that the treasury must be treated as empty, and nothing can be done except to meet the current expenses of the administration, and wait and, to use a nautical phrase, to lie close-reefed until the storm is over.

"That the Government of India takes a hopeful view of the situation is shown by the fact that Government is going on with a large expenditure on capital account and making railways out of borrowed money to the extent of about 10 crores of rupees, borrowing partly in England and partly in India; the English borrowing being 3½ millions sterling, which is equivalent to about 5½ crores of rupees, and the borrowing here being about 4 crores. If the Hon'ble Financial Member is able to get that 4 crores at 3 per cent, he will apparently be fortunate looking at the present state of the market. But he knows best, and

I suppose he sees his way to doing it. Now this policy of continuing the expenditure on capital account is no doubt a bold policy; timid people would undoubtedly under these circumstances reduce it as much as they could. It would not be possible, I take it, for anybody to reduce it altogether, because some of the expenditure is practically incurred already, and a great deal of it could not be stopped without an enormous amount of waste and loss. But it may be that there is a certain amount which could be postponed, supposing that it were really considered desirable to do so. But having regard to the fact that if this famine goes over without causing more expense than appears on these estimates, or even if it does cause some more, yet if it does not cause very much more, it is tolerably certain from this Budget that, with the large amount of revenue that is coming in, as soon as the trouble is over, next year we shall see a very large surplus. It is apparent from the figures that that would be the case supposing all these losses which arise from the famine come to an end, and it is pointed out by another Hon'ble Member that we should under these circumstances get back a very large quantity of the suspensions of land-revenue that have been made under the present circumstances. Therefore, unless one takes the gloomy view that we are the object of the wrath of the gods and that we are likely to have also a third bad season, there is no very serious cause for alarm, although there is no doubt cause for economy for the time being in our revenue administration. As regards the question of whether it is a wise policy or not, it must be left for the future to say. The Government of India have no doubt considered the matter thoroughly. They have adopted a bold policy, and if it is successful, if no unforeseen catastrophe happens, it will no doubt turn out to be a wise one. It is a bold policy and I hope it will be a fortunate one.

"Although, as I have said, the Treasury is empty and this is no time to make demands upon it, there is one institution for which I must say a word as regards the future. That is one which has been mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens—the General Hospital in Calcutta. Hon'ble Members are probably aware that there was a report issued and a resolution of the Government which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* on the 25th November, 1896. That report and that resolution are instructive reading. It appears that this hospital consists of very ancient buildings completely unsuited to modern requirements. As to the hospital buildings, one of them was purchased by Government from a native gentleman in 1768 and two of them were built in 1795. The hospital appears to have had very little done for it but to have remained in the hands of the Government of India for a great many years and then to have been handed over to the Government of Bengal. In addition to that it appears that the port-dues collected between 1868 and 1895 amounted to 16 lakhs of rupees, but nothing practically has been done to the Hospital. I will only quote one paragraph from the report in order to show what the position of the hospital is.

'The ventilation is from ward to ward and any effluvia passes, intensifying, from patient to patient.'

"This is a state of things which is most discreditable, if not disgraceful, to any great city, and the position was that the Government of Bengal had a very great surplus of about 59 lakhs of rupees, and that it was intended to carry out these works out of that surplus and out of Provincial revenue. Unfortunately, as appears from the resolution, it was necessary to keep this surplus for the famine, and it appears from the Budget figures that the whole of this surplus is likely to be dissipated in the famine. It also appears that instead of our having any hope that out of the revenue of Bengal in the next few years there will be a chance of accomplishing this work, the revenues have been very much cut down, owing to the revision of the quinquennial contract, and so

far as I can gather, it will not be possible to carry out this work out of these revenues. It appears that the estimated balance for the provincial revenue in the next year is only 10 lakhs of rupees, that is 10 lakhs below the ordinary minimum. Therefore, as far as I can see, we can have little hope of this highly discreditable state of things being remedied unless there is some special provision made for it. I therefore appeal to the Hon'ble Financial Member to make some exceptional provision as soon as he has money to do it, as soon as it is possible. There is no doubt that it is an absolute necessity; there is no doubt that the state of things is disgraceful; there is no doubt that it has been too long delayed, and one must remember that man does not live by railways alone. A hospital in a city of this kind suited to modern requirements is an absolute necessity

"I do not propose to go into the question of the quinquennial revision. It has been very fully dealt with by the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani, and I agree with a great deal of what he has said. I will only say that the position is that certain assignments are made by the Provincial Governments and they are revised at the end of every five years. It has been pointed out by Sir David Barbour that this is not favourable to good administration nor to the improvement of the Province, that it is very desirable to have it put upon some better basis, but he also says it is very difficult to do so at the present time and that there are very great difficulties in the way of doing so. I hope something of the kind will be done.

"I do not propose to go further into the question of what can be done with regard to the quinquennial revision of Provincial Governments There are many Members here who are far more qualified to speak with regard to that, and besides the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal himself is here, and I would not presume to offer any opinion on the subject except that I may say on the authority of Sir David Barbour that the present position is very unsatisfactory.

"I have frequently have occasion to call attention to the Home charges. I am relieved from doing so on this occasion because the whole matter has at length been publicly investigated. The case for India is being laid before the public, and though it was usual for the authorities at home to burke the whole of the representations that were made, but now that the matter is being publicly threshed out and the verdict of the public can be taken upon it, it will be very much more difficult for them to justify a large number of the charges with which we are at present saddled. I hope therefore, although it will take some time, that we may in the end obtain some substantial relief.

"I was very glad to hear the testimony the Hon'ble Babu Joy Gobind Law bore to the appreciation of the people of this country to the efforts that have been made by the Government to cope with the famine. It was very gratifying to hear from him that the efforts that are being made and the way in which the officers who manage these things give their time and their labour ungrudgingly and the liberality of the Government in providing the necessary funds was acknowledged. In the case of a famine of this magnitude, it is entirely hopeless to expect that there would not be a great amount of suffering and a considerable amount of loss of life. We know from the habits of the people that many of them will not go to the relief-works until they are too starved to benefit by them, and it always must be so. There are no doubt people here, as there are people at home, who will from an idea of respectability allow themselves to starve into such a state that nothing can be done for them before they will come forward and ask for relief. The efforts of the Government have been supplemented by the splendid donations which have been made by England and the Colonies which is now over a crore of rupees, and although, no doubt, we could do with more money, this will be a very substantial amount in order to mitigate the indirect results of famine and set up a large number of persons who are left without resources although their lives may be preserved.

"I do not think I can usefully go into any criticism of the figures of this Budget. It is, as I say, a Budget in which everything is kept at a stand-still. The estimates of expenses for famine and of loss of revenue are conjectural, and all that we have to do is to hope for the best and do the best we can in the meantime; and wait until the storm is over."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"It must have cost the Hon'ble Finance Minister many a pang to be driven to declare that the year now budgeted for works out a deficit of Rx. 1,986,900, that the ensuing year will work out a larger deficit of Rx. 2,464,000, and that, as an effort to make two ends meet, a loan of no less than four crores must be raised. A gloomier picture it is next to impossible to present. None but men with a heart of flint will nevertheless refuse to him the deepest sympathy in his present sore trial. Few capable of reflection will hold him responsible for the deplorable condition of things we have to face, and may yet have to face, from time to time. One cannot hide from oneself that he has had to take up the financial portfolio with a pre-ordained load and scale of expenditure to which the country had been committed by adventures and policies, the reverse of sagacious—adventures and policies—indulged in, without an eye to the future or with exaggerated notions of the country's capabilities. As I said last year, 'within these ten years the forward policy alone has cost us, *apart from the wars themselves*, an aggregate sum of nearly *seventy crores* and has added to our permanent expenditure no less a sum than *six crores per annum*; and as for the home charges, they have mounted up to over *twenty-five crores* of rupees.'

"Our present Chancellor of the Exchequer had not further the terrible lessons of the last great famine except as matters of cold history and record; for he had not personally to witness or confront the harrowing scenes of its frightful havoc. Judging of it from an unexciting long-arm-chair—I saw one of his room of business—he could not realise the horrors of a widespread famine, except by a powerful effort of a vivid imagination. I suppose financiers, like other men, are averse to fall into a train of painful reflections, for the human mind has a tendency instinctively to shun such. As a necessary result, the measure which had been taken, shortly after the last famine, against the recurrence of such a terrible disaster must have come down to him, shorn of all its well-meant but inconvenient promises, pledges and obligations; for, with all deference to the high authority against me on the point, I cannot help reiterating that a Famine Insurance Fund had been once created by Lord Lytton's Government, no matter what Sir John Strachey's antecedent words of doubtful import may have been—words which should be taken to have been set aside, if the final utterances of the head of the Government are to count for anything. Let me quote his Lordship's words once more:—

'The sole justification for the increased taxation, which has just been imposed upon the people of India for the purpose of insuring this Empire against the worst calamities of future famine, so far as an insurance can now be practically provided, is the *pledge* we have given *that a sum not less than a million and a half sterling*, which exceeds the amount of the additional contributions obtained from the people for this purpose, shall be *annually* applied to it. We have explained to the people of this country that additional revenue by the new taxes is required, not for the luxuries, but for the necessities of the State; not for general purposes, but for the construction of a particular class of public works; and we have pledged ourselves not to spend one rupee of the special resources thus created upon works of a different character, while we exercise the most strict economy in all other branches of our expenditure, so that no greater burdens shall be thrown on the country than are absolutely required by the necessity of the case.'

"I venture to maintain that, even without such an explicit statement, the same result followed. When a particular tax was declared and labelled to be for the saving of lives and for no other object, and the tax was actually levied in pursuance of such declaration, the sums so collected, *without more*, became *ipso facto* the Fund which was meant. I may say that the Fund created itself. Lord Lytton, as I had more than once to point out, went much further. In the noblest of words, he cautioned succeeding Governments against temptations to

divert the funds consecrated to the saving of lives. Those words cannot be repeated too often :—

'The current claims upon the activities and resources of the Government of India are so numerous, so pressing, so important, official forces and imperial funds so necessarily limited that when once the daily, hourly strain of a great famine has been removed from a wearied administration and impoverished treasury, its fearful warnings are soon forgotten ; its disquieting ghosts are quickly exorcised by the conventional declaration of some unexceptionable principle ; its bitter memories decently interred beneath the dull *hic jacet* of a blue book, and there, for all practical purposes, is an end of the matter.'

"But, as fates would have it, he himself was the first to run counter to his own warning. In the very teeth of his own solemn, thrilling words of admonition, he was the first to set the example of diverting the Famine Insurance provision towards carrying on an ill-starred and ill-omened war which was the forerunner of others, and which, as it were, became the nucleus of ever-growing expenditure of colossal proportions, leaving less and less for the internal development of the country or the betterment of the condition of the mass of the people. One unfortunate result of this growing military spirit has been the complete reversal of land-settlement policy.

"The one consideration that was uppermost in the mind, even from the days of the Court of Directors, was the prosperity of the raiyat population so that the taxes levied may—in the Government's own words—leave a margin with a view to meeting any increase in the cost of agriculture and of providing for a rise in the standard of living.

"The new policy of recent years is to give prominence to 'the difficulty of finding other sources of revenue, having regard to the change that had come over the financial position'

"One bitter fruit of this change of policy is already this, that many millions of people have not been able to lay by a competence to enable them to withstand the failure of rains in one single year.

"The first step is always the perilous step in deviating from the straight path ; and what has happened in this country is no exception to that rule. The provision against Famine came therefore to be swallowed up by wars, and appropriated to the maintenance of armaments and frontier defences calling for outlays, out of all proportion to what is left for promoting internal well-being. These brought in their wake too much financial centralisation in the Imperial Government and too much autocracy in higher quarters. These have been the root of the financial collapse of India, and there is no hope of redemption from a chronic state of bankruptcy and of progress in the contented happiness of the people till the present order giveth way for a fresh and better one, conceived in a humane and equitable spirit and sternly carried out in the financial interests of this country. The sincerest Viceroys and the cleverest financiers would, in the face of this stupendous stumbling-block in their way be helpless. In these circumstances all that one could do is to use the language of entreaty, after calling attention to certain matters that have a bearing on the internal development of the country. Irrigation works claim the foremost attention in this respect, and the report of the last Famine Commission, now a quarter of a century old, contained certain suggestions on this point and various blocks have been indicated in it, out of something over 137 thousand square miles of admittedly culturable land in the country, as capable of being turned into sources of plenty. In the tremendous strain on the time and energies of almost every officer of the Government at the present trying moment, I considered it cruel to apply for information as to how many of these irrigation works have been carried out and how much of this vast area has been brought under the plough, nor could I detect it in the sea of figures and tables, embodied in the Yellow Book which the Hon'ble Finance Member was kind enough to give me. I have not had the maps that would help me. But in one sense, the information will have proved unserviceable. Whether on the hypothesis that much has already been done in these directions or on the hypothesis that nearly the whole or a good part of it still remains to be taken in hand, the present famine shows that a vast deal more must be done.

"A distinct promise to revise the situation was held out by Sir John Strachey himself; for he said :—

'Unless, then, it would be proved hereafter by experience that the annual appropriation of a smaller sum from our revenues will give to the country the protection which it requires, we consider that the estimates of every year ought to make provision for religiously applying the sum I have mentioned to this sole purpose; and I hope that no desire to carry out any administrative improvement, however urgent, or any fiscal reform, however wise, will tempt the Government to neglect this sacred trust.'

"Experience of the present has proved the very contrary.

"It is therefore perfectly obvious and imperative that a Fund, such as was created by Lord Lytton's Government, must be re-established as soon as possible and rigidly and scrupulously repeated every year—not to be put into a box and rust there as no one suggested, but ridiculed as if some imaginary person said it, but to remain and accumulate, quite apart from the general revenues and only liable to be borrowed from for investment in reproductive works having a direct effect in minimising famines and entitled to have credited to it all the income accruing from such investment. It is useless in this connection to point out, as I once did, that if all that was suggested at the time had been done since the last great famine, there ought to have been seven crores, either in the shape of paying and fertilising irrigation works or as a credit to the Fund, entitled to be now called out, over and above what has been spent under that head To this Fund I attach the supremest importance, as *that* is evidently the only allotment which the people may call their own or may regard as tangibly conducing to their real and unequivocal welfare.

"The next thing I have to do is to entreat the Finance Minister to commemorate his tenure of office and earn the lasting gratitude of the millions of this country by laying the foundation of Provincial developments and prosperity, by broad lines for decentralization, demarcating definitely between Provincial and Imperial, and by insisting on the British Government making to the Indian Exchequer a substantial contribution year after year towards the cost of safeguarding purely Imperial interests—a cost which now weighs as a mill-stone round the neck of India. Lord Welby's Commission, now sitting, may do something, but not much, for it has been ruled that questions of policy are out of its scope. But the Government of India may properly raise those questions and bring them within the domain of practical politics.

"The Hon'ble Finance Member could in this way beard the lion if he only would. Let me remind him that it ought to wound the just pride and true sense of dignity of any Government that its subjects should so far lose their self-respect and self-dependence as to go abroad from time to time with hat in hand for eleemosynary help to clothe their bodies and to render relishable the subsistence ration which is the utmost left to them or made available to them from their own country's resources.

"If Your Excellency will only lend your powerful support to the efforts of your Hon'ble Colleague in charge of the Finance in the merciful work which I have ventured to touch upon, and if your Government will also inaugurate a system of administration, much cheaper than the present, by utilising considerably more of the local talent and thus carry out a stern policy of retrenchment all round, Your Excellency and Your Excellency's advisers will leave behind you an imperishable name for justice and benevolence.

"This is all that I meant to say as I came into the Council. But after I came there have been some speeches of which I took notes—those of Sir James to-day, preliminary to the discussion, of Mr. James, which I must characterise as original, of Mr. Rees and of Sir Griffith Evans. In my own interest as I should have time for my own Bill—I will postpone the remarks thereon except to say just a few words on one point. It is in respect of the enquiry 'where is the history which records the India of gold?' No such written history exists; but there are facts which prove it. If great parts of the country were jungle, the rest of the country was, I suppose, peopled, and these, not fenced round by artificial limitations, must have lived in an undoubted plenty. Next, there is the phrase—'the Indian pagoda tree' which was invented and put in circulation by Englishmen

themselves. Was that a baseless invention? Again, my Lord, there is the name—'The Indian Nabob,' invariably applied to the retired Civilian of former days—a name given to him not so much for his airs of Bahadurism as for the great wealth he carried with him from India. Did he gather that wealth in the jungles and from famished inhabitants of deserts? Then again, did the English and other European nations vie with one another and struggle with one another, to acquire possession of a country, barren of all money and wealth? An inference seriously drawn from these and other data cannot be summarily dismissed, as has been attempted.

The Hon'ble MR. TREVOR said:—My Lord, I was not a Member of this Council when the last Financial Statement was discussed. But from the reports of the discussion I gather that the Government of India was then more or less on its defence against an assumption that too little was being done for the development of the material resources of the country, more especially in the matter of railway construction.

"My hon'ble friend Mr. Cadell, who was then in charge of the Public Works Department, referred to the fact that in the first complete year of Your Lordship's administration, 360 miles of completed railway had been added to the 18,500 odd miles previously existing, and that if it were possible to carry out the programme that had been drawn up, some 4,000 miles more would have been completed by the close of Your Lordship's term of office, though even this would leave untouched many lines that had already been considered and recognized as necessary or important.

"Your Lordship also was at some pains to explain that Government were fully alive to the benefits, direct and indirect, to be derived from the expansion of railway communication, that many important lines in which almost every province of India had a share had already been undertaken, and that these alone would cost some 35 crores to complete, of which nearly a third had been provided in the budget then under discussion. But, and this is important, Your Lordship was also careful to dwell emphatically on another aspect of the question, and to point out that the one duty above others, laid upon Government by the circumstances, was to resist temptation, to push forward at a favourable time, but to do so at a rate which was not excessive, but could be steadily maintained, to be bold indeed, but not to be rash. Your Lordship insisted on the necessity with this object of keeping the initiative in regard to all the large schemes in the hands of Government, it being only by so doing that a programme can be framed, adhered to and carried out with regularity and efficiency.

"Finally Your Lordship drew attention to the wide and important field still open to private enterprize and to the administrations of parent lines in regard to the construction of branches and feeders.

"My Lord, I recall this passage from ancient history for two reasons.

"In the first place, as my honourable friend opposite has remarked, a change has come over the spirit of our dream. Our critics in the public press now hint, more in sorrow it is true, than in anger, that we are going too fast rather than too slow, and ask us to consider whether it would not be wise to abandon, or at least suspend, our extension programme till times are better, and while I acknowledge with gratitude the support of my hon'ble friends Mr. Rees and Sir G. Evans have given us, I observe that there has been some expression within this Chamber of a similar view. It seems to me that the remarks to which I have ventured to invite attention are as suggestive in their bearing on the question whether we are not doing too much, as they were on the question whether we were doing enough.

"In the next place, it may, I think, be convenient that I should take this opportunity of stating, as briefly as possible, what has been and is being, done in pursuance of the policy foreshadowed in Your Lordship's remarks (which I may describe as the policy of *systematizing* the consideration of Railway projects so as to ensure the application of the money credit and agency at our command to the best advantage), and how the field for private enterprise and the position of private promoters are affected by that policy.

"With regard to the first of these matters, I may perhaps be permitted to expand a little what Your Lordship said last year.

"It is no doubt very discouraging that the first year of renewed activity in regard to Railway development should have coincided with a year of plague, pestilence, and famine, and that we should have no better result to show than that the net loss on the Railway Revenue Account should have increased this year to a total of some $2\frac{3}{4}$ crores with a prospect of a similar loss next year and of an extremely tight money market to work on.

"But it is important to remember that, except in so far as the debit side of the account has been swelled by the interest charges on a larger amount than usual of capital which though expended has not yet begun to earn a return (and this is a condition of things inseparable from the commencement of a period of progress, and an argument for pushing works in progress on to completion rather than for staying our hand), the loss we have unfortunately to show on the Railway Account would have been certainly no less, probably rather more if not a single mile of new railway had been laid. On the other hand, much of the work done, notably on the Saugor-Katni and Ganges-Gogra Doab lines, has furnished employment for persons for whom it would otherwise have been necessary to provide famine relief at considerable cost to the State outside the Railway Account, and with a less assured prospect of an ultimate return.

"Then, again, it must be borne in mind that the loss shown on the direct account includes not only interest at the full all-round rate, on the whole of the Government capital expended on famine protective and strategic lines which are not, and never were expected to be, remunerative, and the heavy sterling interest on the capital of the three remaining guaranteed companies, but also another very serious burden, arising from the clause in the contracts with the three companies in question, which provides that in the adjustment of accounts one rupee of net earnings is to be taken as the equivalent of 1*s.* 10*d.* The result of that provision is that we not only have to incur what I may call the *normal* loss by exchange in remitting the guaranteed interest at the current rate, a process which during the year now closing will, it is estimated, swallow up the whole of the net traffic receipts of the lines in question and nearly a crore and a half besides, but also to assume that it was remitted at one and ten pence and to hand over to the lucky shareholders half of the purely fictitious surplus arrived at by the method of calculation imposed on us. The revised estimate of the amount to be paid on this account for the current year is about $44\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

"This loss, as well as that arising from the high rates of interest, compared with those at which money can now be raised, which we have to pay to some of the older companies, is a burden on the railway account with which we have to reckon, and which, though it may be obliterated by going on, cannot be reduced by standing still.

"Your Lordship last year expressed the belief that if the lines made for famine protective and military purposes were kept separate, to which I would add, if allowance were made for such burdens as those to which I have just referred, it would be found that a very sufficient return was realized on the capital we have expended on railways. The return fluctuates enormously from year to year, the net loss shown on the Revenue Account having ranged during the twenty years now ending from as low as about 15 lakhs in 1877-78 to as high as about 2 crores 80 lakhs in 1896-97, and it has been affected by so many varying circumstances and conditions that it is difficult to draw any definite conclusion as to this. But this much may be said, that whereas the loss for the five years ending 1876-77 averaged something short of $1\frac{3}{4}$ crores annually, during the five years now ending, and including the present very unfavourable season, it has averaged a little over 2 crores or only about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs more.

"Considering that we now have 20,420 open miles of railway against 6,862 in the earlier period, and that we have in the later period had to reckon with a rate of exchange of from 15 to 13 pence to the rupee as against a rate of from 22 to 20 pence before 1876-77, I do not think we can be said to have done badly on the whole. We can at any rate claim that the growth of railway traffic earnings has more than kept pace with the growth of railway mileage, and that the net earnings have borne a steadily increasing ratio to the gross earnings.

"While I am not prepared to assert that we can as yet point to a clear and indisputable return on our capital as shown by the Railway Revenue Account, I should like to insist on this, that the Railway Revenue Account shows every rupee by which the direct receipts from railway traffic fall short of the burden which our railway proprietorship and responsibilities impose on the Indian Exchequer whether in the shape of interest on capital raised either in England or in India, loss by exchange, or in any other way.

"What it does not show is the share contributed by the expansion of railway communication to the general stability of our financial position.

"It is impossible to estimate the value of that share in figures. But apart from the benefit to the administration and the promotion (to quote once more Your Lordship's words) of the material and social advancement and political tranquillity of the people, apart from the expansion of trade, and its effect in counteracting the burdens imposed on us by the fall in exchange, I think I may assert without fear of contradiction that there is hardly an important item of growing Revenue, which would have expanded as it has expanded if our railway construction had stood still.

"I shall, I hope, command the assent of my hearers when I say that even 2¾ crores is a small price to pay for all the advantages obtained (my Hon'ble Colleague said last year that they would be cheap at ten crores), and that it would be short-sighted and unwise for the Government of India to allow themselves to be deterred by temporary difficulties from prosecuting their policy of steady and well considered progress, so long as those difficulties can be overcome, and so long as the funds required can be raised on reasonable terms and without resort to additional taxation. I agree on this point to a great extent with my hon'ble friend Mr. Sayani. So long as these conditions I have stated are observed, I have myself some difficulty in understanding what important immediate relief would be obtained by a suspension of the programme. The amount borrowed for public works does not immediately affect the resources available for ordinary administrative purposes, and the grants from revenue or from balances are limited to what can be spared under the circumstances of the year. On the other hand, the loss, both direct and indirect, inseparable from a suspension of arrangements already made and of half finished lines, needs, as my hon'ble friend Sir G. Evans has pointed out, no demonstration. In times of financial pressure the question of ways and means is of course always a difficulty. If any reduction is found to be indispensable, which, however, I do not anticipate, it will, of course, commence as my hon'ble friend has suggested with works which we have not yet begun. But if that difficulty can be got over, I think it will be acknowledged that the existence of famine and distress is a reason for expanding rather than contracting expenditure which does not come out of the pockets of the sufferers nor add appreciably, it may be hoped, to their future burdens, while much of it goes directly into their pockets in the shape of wages of labour. As a matter of fact, we have been obliged to allow earthwork on several lines both in and outside our programme to be commenced in anticipation of our original intention, as a question of famine relief.

"I may add that it is one thing to lay down a programme and another thing altogether to work up to it, and that whereas the programme and the budget contemplated an expenditure of some 10·17 crores, we have, with the best will in the world, been unable to spend more than 8·76 crores, and as the difference is not to be carried forward for expenditure this year, though I hope my Hon'ble Colleague in the Finance Department may see his way to restoring it hereafter when times are better, the financial tension has to that extent been actually and presently relieved.

"Coming now to the second of the two matters to which I referred at the beginning of my remarks, that is, to the steps which are being taken in the direction of systematizing expenditure, and making the most both of our credit and of the funds and agencies at our disposal for the extension and development of our railway systems, and to the effect of those steps upon the field for private enterprise and the position of promoters, I may begin by explaining that the

point which we had most especially under our consideration in the correspondence with the Secretary of State to which my hon'ble colleague Sir James Westland refers in paragraphs 74 and 75 of his statement, and of which the 28-crore programme was the outcome, was whether Companies coming under my hon'ble colleague's first and second categories might not with advantage be allowed to raise rupee loans for themselves to meet their rupee expenditure, the idea being that we should thereby reduce either the amount of our own direct borrowings or the growth of our sterling liabilities as the case might be.

"The general conclusion at which we arrived on that point was that so far as the money was to be raised practically on our own direct or indirect guarantee we should gain little relief to our own borrowings, as depending on the capacity of the Indian money market to absorb rupee loans, by borrowing through Companies instead of direct, while as we can borrow direct on better terms and at less cost and risk of inconvenience, it is better to do so and to lend the money to the Companies than, practically, to allow them to compete with us in the same market.

"The Secretary of State's acceptance of this conclusion was the first step, and led to the preparation of a programme on the principle that all contemplated capital expenditure for which we have to accept financial responsibility, excepting only capital raised on Branch line terms, should be dealt with as one whole, and that of the total amount to be spent in each year as much as possible should be provided in India, either from Famine Fund or ordinary Revenue, or by direct borrowing, so as to avoid unnecessary additions to our sterling liabilities, and at the same time to ensure that the additions to our rupee liabilities shall be as little onerous as possible.

"Another point which we had to consider at the same time with the question of the provision of funds for Companies, was the question of Branch line terms. It was found that those offered in our earlier Resolutions were not readily understood and were sometimes misapplied, and it was also a question, whether Branch Line Companies were in all cases the best or the most economical agency to employ for the purposes in view.

"The conclusions at which we arrived were, shortly, that Branch line terms should be confined to short extensions and feeders—the terms on which long or important lines should be made being a matter for separate consideration and negotiation in each case—and that it is as a rule better and more economical to allow parent lines to finance, and make, as well as work, branches and feeders required for the development of their own systems, so far at least as it may be possible to arrange for funds without exceeding the limits set from time to time on our programme of expenditure as prepared on the principle I have just described.

"While, however, for reasons suggested by these considerations we proposed to keep in our own hands the initiative in regard to branches and feeders as well as to important lines, we fully recognised that there would still remain many cases in which, to secure early execution of a project, or to admit of the employment of local capital in furtherance of local interests and wishes or for other reasons, it might be advantageous to encourage offers on branch line terms, also that a moderate firm guarantee might in some cases be more economical, better suited to the circumstances, and more attractive to promoters than the rebate arrangement held out in our early resolutions on the subject. These conclusions also have been accepted by the Secretary of State and embodied in a revised Branch line terms, Resolution No. 514 of 17th April 1896. The contents of that Resolution are doubtless well known to those who are interested in the subject, and I need not for present purposes say more than that it constituted another step in the same direction as the decision come to in regard to the provision of funds for Companies, and will, I hope, tend to ensure that in the case of branches and feeders as well as of large railways development shall proceed on lines which will not increase our financial responsibilities more than is really necessary and advantageous.

"The third and perhaps most important step is the institution of an annual Conference for the consideration of railway schemes, at which the principal departments of the Government of India will be represented and to which it has

been decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, that all suggestions and projects for railways should be referred before any action on the part of Government is decided on. Hon'ble Members will find on the table copies of a memorandum and accompaniments which may serve to give some idea of the nature of the work done by the last Conference. The bearing of that work on the preparation of the programme and the manner in which it is proposed to carry on the work of one Conference so far as it refers to schemes held over to the next, I will not take up time by recapitulating or trying to summarize the contents of these papers. But the information they supply will, I hope, be found to cover the ground of my hon'ble friend Mr. Playfair's enquiries, and will, I hope, with what I have already said, be enough to show that even if we are still regarded as overbold, we, at any rate, ought not to be accused of being rash; and that all possible precautions are being taken to secure continuity in such progress as financial considerations may admit of, and to ensure that it shall not be unduly onerous to the taxpayer, or carried out haphazard, or distributed without due regard to the requirements of all parts of India, and the means of carrying it on efficiently and steadily.

"I may add that no projects are entered in the programme unless the traffic estimates show a reasonable prospect of a return, and that even after a project has been entered in the programme my hon'ble colleague in the Finance Department is still most strict in demanding to be satisfied before it goes to the Secretary of State for sanction that the Traffic Estimates have been carefully prepared and properly scrutinized and that the prospect of a return is not illusory.

"Before I leave this subject there are two points in connection with the papers which have been tabled to which I wish to draw attention.

"The first is that the programme which they embody and which looms so large this year in my hon'ble colleague's statement, includes, as he has pointed out, under the arrangements which I have described as the first step towards the systematising of progress, anticipated expenditure by certain Companies falling within his second category (the Bengal-Nagpur, Indian Midland, and others) which are allowed to borrow on their own account for duly authorized objects, and whose borrowings have hitherto been treated as a matter outside the scope of the Financial Statement.

"The other is that when the matter came to be considered in Conference it was found that we had already in hand or under negotiation as many Branch lines as we could well manage for some time to come in addition to all that was included in the programme and to the lines in contemplation by Native States, and assisted Companies demanding no financial assistance. The publication of the contemplated list of Branch lines had, therefore, to be deferred.

"And this brings me to the last matter I proposed to notice. What field is left, it may be asked, among all these precautions, for private enterprise, and what remedy do they provide for the complaint so constantly made by applicants for concession that there is no getting a reply out of Government?

"Well, my Lord, I think I may say that the form of private enterprise which is content to take the risk for the chance of profit, and to make lines without financial assistance, beyond, say, the provision of land and certain facilities of working, will always find us ready to listen. But even in that case it is necessary to be sure that the proposal to which we are asked to assent will not seriously injure existing interests or stand in the way of other projects of more importance or better calculated to serve the country, that we are in a position to see that they are properly carried out, and that they are fairly sound in themselves. For it generally happens that when private enterprise gets into a hole in this country, Government is called upon to help it out! And therefore it will be necessary that all such proposals should be submitted to the annual Conference and their conclusions considered before a concession is given.

"To promoters who want Branch line terms I am afraid I can only reply that at present our hands are full.. At the same time we shall be glad to receive suggestions up to the 15th May each year for lines which are considered suitable. These will be enquired into and submitted to the Conference. When we see our way to proceeding with any of them, a list of such as are

approved will be published, and thereafter specific proposals for any lines included in the list will be received and dealt with, promptly I trust, as they come in. The result, I hope, will be that we shall be able to dispose definitely by the end of the year of all suggestions and proposals which reach us up to the middle of May, and that, if my hope is realized, will, I think, be a considerable improvement on the existing state of affairs.

"My hon'ble friend Mr. Playfair will, I hope, forgive me if I suggest that in his remarks on the tribute paid by Bengal in the shape of Railway Revenue, as compared with the drain arising from the Bombay Railways he has, I think, omitted to notice that the Bengal and Nagpur line does not pay, and that all the profits of the East Indian Railway do not come from the people of Bengal. On the other hand, if the Rajputana railway line be included, the loss on the Bombay Railways disappears.

"In reply to his enquiry about the deferred telegrams, I understand that a notification on the subject will appear in the next *Gazette*.

"I hope my hon'ble friend Mr. Sayani will not see the length at which I have dwelt on the railway question in confirmation of his view that irrigation does not receive sufficient attention. I may assure him and my hon'ble friend Mr. Ananda Charlu that as a matter of fact the expenditure on Irrigation has already been systematised. We are steadily spending on it about 75 lakhs a year, which is a rate sufficient to complete all the large works in contemplation within a reasonable time. The field for such works is not, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Sayani seemed to assume, unlimited. Such field as these is already mostly occupied, to the great advantage of the Revenue and of the people, and the works already completed have done us, as the Financial Statement shows, yeoman's service in this year of distress. But we have learned by experience that large expenditure on irrigation works in those parts of the country when the rainfall is sufficient is often money thrown away. The people will not take the water. And where the rainfall is deficient the large perennial streams, the presence of which are essential to the construction of Irrigation works, are too often wanting. I may add for the satisfaction of my friend Mr. Bhuskute that, in spite of establishment charges, irrigation works, as a whole, are now paying more than 5 per cent. clear."

The Hon'ble GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN said:—My Lord, "This day last year my predecessor, Sir Henry Brackenbury, explained with the ability and clearness for which he was so distinguished, the estimates for the year 1896-97. He dealt in some detail with these estimates which had been prepared under his direction. He also was able to announce the grant of the sum of 49½ lakhs of rupees, or nearly Rx. 500,000, for the completion of the preparations for mobilisation, and he gave the Council a most valuable historical retrospect of his administration.

"I fear that the statement which I shall have to lay before this Council will be far less interesting and for the simple reason that the financial year just closing has been chiefly marked in the Military Department by efforts to postpone or retrench expenditure, and that not very long after I assumed office we found that it was necessary to do everything in our power to restrict expenditure owing to impending scarcity, which has since deepened into severe famine in certain parts of the country. My Lord, I listened with great interest and attention to the observations which have been made by various Hon'ble Members on the subject of military expenditure. I think I may venture to say that these criticisms were characterised by a somewhat mild flavour with one exception. That exception was the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu, who denounced in strong terms the forward policy and our vast military expenditure. In the course of the statements which I shall have to lay before the Council, I shall endeavour to reply to such criticisms as have been passed, and I hope even to convince my hon'ble friend Mr. Ananda Charlu that what he characterises as the ever-growing military expenditure to colossal proportions,

has not increased in such a high ratio as he imagines it has done. I propose to take the estimates in the following order :—

India Military Estimates.
Home Estimates.
Military Works Estimates.
Marine Estimates.

"Before dealing with the figures of these estimates, I should like to say a few words as to the mode in which they are prepared. As the Council are aware, the Army is now divided into four great Commands—Punjab, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. In each of these Commands there is a Controller of Military Accounts, who is at the head of the financial system of the Command and is the financial adviser of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, although he is directly under the Government of India. It is on the Controller that the responsibility of preparing the estimates rests in the first place. He has to construct these estimates in communication with the authorities and departments concerned. He has to pass these in review and to apply every possible test for determining whether the estimates are drawn up in accordance with the rules. The estimates of the great supply departments are forwarded by the Controllers to the heads of those departments with the Government of India, and after scrutiny by those officers the estimates are passed to the Accountant-General who incorporates the whole of the estimates thus received, and those he receives from the Controllers, into one general estimate. Nothing can be entered in the estimates which has not received the sanction of the Government of India. The estimates pass under the rigid scrutiny of the Accountant-General, and they are further subjected to an examination by the Comptroller-General of India and are finally considered by the Military and Finance Departments.

"It will be understood that during the year a large number of proposals involving expenditure are received in the Military Department; a considerable number of these are, after every consideration has been given to them, rejected altogether; others, after being accepted on their merits, are held over till the time when the estimates, prepared as I have described them, are being finally considered in order to see if money is available for measures which are recognised as proper in themselves.

"The home estimates are prepared under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, a great deal of the information being received from India and from the War Office with respect to their charges. The Military Works estimates are prepared by the Director-General of Military Works and Examiner of Military Works Accounts, and, after scrutiny in the Military Department, are finally passed by the Finance Department. I may mention that, with regard to new works, a list is drawn up, often numbering many hundreds of items, in order of urgency, in communication with the Commander-in-Chief, and we have to select those works which are the most urgent for entry in the estimates after we have provided for all obligatory services.

"The Marine estimates are prepared by the Director of the Marine, and the Examiner of Marine Accounts, who in this case stands in the place of a Controller. The estimates then undergo a process similar to that which I have described in the case of the army estimates.

"I will first deal with the revised India military estimates of 1896-97 as compared with the budget estimates for 1896-97. The net expenditure in the budget estimnte of 1896-97 was estimated at Rx. 16,676,500. The revised estimate is Rx. 16,369,400; so that it is Rx. 307,100 less than the budget estimate.

"Now with reference to these estimates, it will at once be asked, how is it that notwithstanding the increased prices, owing to scarcity, for food-supplies for men and animals, there is such a large saving in the revised estimate over the budget estimate? In the first place there have been smaller payments of exchange compensation allowance owing to the average market rate of exchange adopted in the budget, *viz.*, 1*s.* 1$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, having been altered. This at once gives a saving of about Rx. 81,000. Then there is a large saving of Rx. 120,000

owing to smaller charges on account of mobilisation arrangements. No one would have been more glad than I should have been, if we could possibly have completed the purchase of the whole of the transport, equipments, and stores required for the equipment of the additional troops in the current year; but that was not possible. It will be readily understood that the purchase of large quantities of transport and equipments cannot be effected at once. Those purchases have to be spread over the whole year, and it was intended that the largest portion of them should be made during the cold weather; but before the whole of the purchases could be made, famine was upon us, and taking one item, for example, fodder reserves, which was to have cost about Rx. 37,700, we felt that we must postpone the purchase of these reserves at a time when every scrap of fodder was needed for the cattle of the people.

"The Hon'ble Pundit Bishambar Nath made some remarks with regard to the advisability of not replenishing military stores when famine was staring us in the face. I venture to hope that the explanation I have given will convince the Hon'ble Pundit that the Military Department have given every consideration to the necessity for holding their hands in the matter of purchases of supplies when it was evident that famine was impending.

"Again, take such an item as camel saddles and gear for which Rx. 28,800 was provided. Here it was proposed to adopt an improved pattern, and it was felt that it would be imprudent to purchase a large number of saddles when there was every reason to think we should get a better equipment in a short time. This causes a saving of about Rx. 18,000. We have not been able to get the whole of the 3,250 camels which were sanctioned. A higher price than was estimated for had to be paid, and we decided that no more than the number that could be bought for the sum allotted, should be purchased this year, the balance, 650, being made good next year. Out of the 1,750 mules to be obtained, we have 282 mules still remaining to be purchased.

"In the Medical Department all the requirements have been supplied with some small exceptions. In the Ordnance Department all requirements will be supplied during the current financial year. In the Veterinary Department the same remark is applicable; and under the head Remount Department we shall have purchased the number of horses for the reserve which was provided for in the estimate for 1896-97, so that there will be no deficiencies in that department. Altogether there is a smaller charge for mobilisation arrangements amounting to Rx. 120,000. If there had been no scarcity and our financial condition had remained as it was, we should, with the exception of the camel saddles, have been able to complete the whole of the requirements as estimated for.

"The next important item of diminished expenditure was the less charge under Army and Garrison Staff, Rx. 20,000.

"Then a sum amounting to nearly Rx. 10,000 was saved owing to the cost of the 24th Bombay Infantry while on service at Mombassa having been debited to the Imperial Government. Under Commissariat there were various measures of economy which resulted in a saving of about Rx. 10,000. There was also a saving in the hire of transport, apart from mobilisation requirements, railway charges, etc., which amounted to close upon Rx. 30,000; while other economies in commissariat charges amounted to a considerable sum. In the ordinary establishment fewer transport animals were bought than estimated for which gave a saving of Rx. 15,000. The more favourable rate of exchange prevailing saved Rx. 24,000 in the purchase of Australian remounts; while in the Clothing Department there were smaller demands, and issues were made to Bengal from surplus clothing stored in Madras. In the Ordnance grant there was a considerable saving in Ordnance establishments and in the smaller purchases of stores due to less outturn. This saving amounted to Rx. 75,000. There are also a large number of items with which I need not trouble the Council. I have only mentioned a few of the important items which make up decrease—taking only the principal items—in the revised estimate of 1896-97, of Rx. 506,500.

"Now we come to the more important increases. These are under Grant 4—Commissariat—Rx. 180,000, under Grant 5—Remounts—Rx. 16,000. This rise in expenditure is entirely due to the rise in prices for food-supplies for

men and animals, owing to the famine. The excess over the established strength of British troops caused increased charges for pay, for which budget provision did not exist, and there was an excess deduction made in the budget for the short strength of the Native Army. These two items account for an increase of Rx. 24,000. As regards the British Army, I might perhaps explain that in past years the drafts were calculated so as to bring the establishment up to strength on the 1st April. But in 1895 a change was introduced by the War Office without reference to India, and the numbers sent out provided for the casualties up to the beginning of the following trooping season. The War Office have, however, agreed to revert to the previous sytem. Other items of increase make up a total of Rx. 245,400. But the net result is that the *revised* estimate is Rx. 307,100 below the budget estimate of 1896-97, taking the net expenditure.

"Turning now to the *budget estimate* for 1897-98, it compares with that for 1896-97 as follows: The budget estimate for 1896-97 was, as I have said, Rx. 16,976 500; the budget estimate for 1897-98 is Rx. 16,154,300 for an establishment provided in the estimates of 72,394 officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army; and 143,610 officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army; so that the budget for 1897-98 is less than the budget for 1896-97 by Rx. 522,200. I will now state the more important causes of decrease in the estimates for 1897-98. We hope to save about Rx. 30,000 on exchange compensation allowance owing to a more favourable rate of exchange. Less provision has to be made in the case of British troops owing to the exchange being taken at 1*s.* 2½*d.* instead of at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, that gives us nearly Rx. 200,000. Then smaller provision is necessary for expeditions and special services, amounting to Rx. 61,000.

"The abolition of the grass-cutters' establishment in British mounted corps in the Bengal and Punjab Commands will give a saving of Rx. 22,000. It has been explained in this Council before that we can no longer with due regard to the interests of the people employ grass-cutters to obtain the grass required for mounted corps, and that we have to make other arrangements, either by contract or by supply, from grass farms.

"Then there has been a reduction in the strength of the mounted infantry in Burma, which gives us some saving; also in various items under the head of Commissariat, while again there is a smaller purchase of transport animals due partly to the revised allotment of the transport in Burma. These two items amount to a considerable sum.

"The reduction of the military expenditure in Burma is a matter which I have specially enquired into; it has declined annually for a good many years past and, as regards the transport in that country, I hope it will not be long before we obtain all the mules we require there from Western China and the bordering States.

"In the coming year there is a smaller provision for the hire of transport and we save by the employment of transport mules in draught work. This gives a saving of Rx. 29,000.

"We propose also to somewhat restrict the purchase of young stock for the Remount Department. We have already 1,400 young stock, and for various reasons we think it advisable not to purchase quite so many as usual. Then there is the more favourable rate of exchange for payment for Australian remounts. These two items make up a saving of Rx. 8,400. There is a smaller purchase of ordnance mules, but that is really a transfer to the home estimates as we unfortunately cannot get the number of ordnance mules required for mountain batteries at present in India. The mountain batteries require mules of a higher standard than is necessary for transport purposes, and we have been advised that we should purchase a certain number of mules from Southern Europe, so as to give the market a rest for the time being. I am in great hopes, however, that by the greater encouragement of mule-breeding we may in the future be able to obtain all the mountain battery mules we require in this country.

"Then there are a considerable number of items of reduction which we think are justified by past actuals. This subject has been very carefully exam-

ined and we believe that in certain cases the requirements have been estimated for too highly. The total decrease, taking, however, only the more important heads, amounts to over Rx. 1,000,000.

"Then we come to the more important causes of increase, and here again I shall only take a few items as examples. The rise in the price of food-supplies for men and animals, and the special grant of compensation for dearness of provisions, under civil rules, to Military employés amounts to nearly Rx. 400,000 As a rule the provision for such supplies is based on the actuals for the three previous years, but the prices now existing are so abnormal, and are expected to continue for at least a portion of the coming year, that we have been obliged to abandon the ordinary method in order to arrive at a correct provision. The Controllers have done all in their power to arrive at a fair estimate, and these figures have been revised by the heads of departments concerned,—the Commissary-General-in-Chief and the Director of Army Remounts. These figures have been since reduced after prolonged scrutiny by the Military and Finance Departments A larger provision has to be made on account of good-conduct pay to British and Native troops based on actuals. Then having examined the returns of the deficiencies in the Native Army during the past twelve months we feel that we must make a smaller deduction for the short strength of that Army; that means an increase of Rx. 12,000 We have to provide for more kit money for recruits, and extra provision has to be made for officers who become unemployed owing to the termination of their tenure of commands, and also for an increase in the number of Colonel's allowances paid in India.

"We have taken in hand a matter which has been under consideration for some time, and that is the management of the dairy farms. It is most essential that the troops should be supplied with pure milk and butter, and a model dairy farm has been established at Umballa combining with it a school for the instruction of managers of Government dairies, and the improvement of existing dairies. We hope that this plan will be gradually developed, and that it will result ultimately in every cantonment in India being supplied with pure milk and butter. This is really a most important sanitary matter, and I have no doubt that from the financial point of view it will be a success if it is worked, as we hope it will be worked, reasonably and properly.

"Another item of increase also needs some explanation; that is the increase of pay to medical officers. It has long been a grievance that certain junior ranks of the Army Medical Staff are not paid sufficiently in India, and a small increase has been made to their pay. Then there is another item of increase which I am sure the Council will not grudge, that is the cost of a medal for the relief of Chitral and the defence of Chitral. That means an expenditure of Rx. 8,500. I regret the delay which has occurred in the issue of the medal, but the Mint took up the work the moment the dies were received from home, and the medals are now being rapidly turned out.

"If we take only the important items of increase—I have only been able to mention some of these—the amount comes to over Rx. 550,000 I have already explained how the estimates are prepared. When these were closed by the Accountant-General we still had to decide how many out of about one hundred items, which had been kept back to see what money was available, should be entered in the final estimates. Under the circumstances of financial pressure, we selected a certain number for postponement, and having consulted the Commander-in-Chief, we agreed to the reduction of about Rx. 65,000 or 6½ lakhs. Those items that were retained were then added to the estimates which were finally closed. I think the estimates may be said to have been framed with economy, that all items of expenditure proposed during the year were carefully scrutinised, and we had to postpone, at the last, many items which in happier financial times we should have desired to retain. The net result is that the budget estimates of 1897-98 are Rx. 522,200 below the estimates of 1896-97. If we were to throw out the gain by the rise in exchange, to eliminate the special charges for mobilisation, and the loss by the extra cost of food-supplies owing to famine, there would still be a saving in the revised as compared with the budget estimate of 1896-97 of about Rx. 302,000, and a

saving in the estimate of 1897-98 as compared with the estimate of 1896-97 of about Rx. 201,000.

"The second of the estimates with which the Military Department is concerned is the home estimate. The home estimates for 1896-97 amounted to £4 365,200 net expenditure; the revised estimate amounts to £4,193,600, showing a decrease of £171,600.

"So much public interest has been attracted to the details of the home charges, which are estimated for in the year 1897-98 as amounting to £4,353,400 on account of the effective and non-effective charges of the Army, that it may be of interest to the Council to know of what these charges consist, more especially as several Hon'ble Members have alluded to the home charges. The payments to the War Office in respect to the British Forces serving in India amounting, as estimated in the coming year, to £760,000, are based on the capitaion rate of £7-10 0 per man serving in India, and the charge for the deferred pay issued to British soldiers on their discharge or transfer to the reserve. The deferred pay amounts to about £180,000 so that the estimated amount for providing the drafts and troops for Indian service sent out from home annually is about £580,000. This amount, based on the capitation rate, includes not only all the charges connected with the training of the men sent out; but various charges on account of educational establishments in England for officers and men, and charges on account of the reception and disposal of invalided and discharged men on return from India. Then we have the item furlough allowances and pay during the voyage of British soldiers serving in India. That amounts to £108,000 and explains itself. The furlough allowances of officers of the Indian service comes to £230,000; and the Indian Trooping Service, *i.e.*, the cost of the transports which take British troops to and fro, £251,800. There is also an item, £6,000, for the passage of officers and troops otherwise than by troopship; and the heading "Miscellaneous," £8,500. While the stores for India amount to £560 800; these are for clothing, ordnance, medical, and commissariat stores required in India. Certain corrections have been made by the Secretary of State to these totals which amount, with those corrections, to £1,920,600.

"Then we come to the non-effective charges. We pay the War Office for retired pay of the British forces who have served in India, both officers and men, £486,000, and there is a charge for non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery and new line regiments, of £24,800; while the pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian service amount to £1,800,000, the miscellaneous pensions amount to £84,000, and the Indian military service family pensions to £26,000. A correction has also been made in these figures, but we have not got the details. The total as revised comes to £2,431,800, and the grand total under both headings effective and non-effective is £4,353,400. The saving, £171,600, in the revised as compared with the budget estimate for 1896-97, is due to reduced payments to the War Office on account of deferred pay, less payments for the Indian troop service, and large reductions in expenditure on stores. The saving in the estimate of 1897-98, as compared with the budget estimate of 1896-97, is a net decrease of £52,000. The increases are caused by an increase in deferred pay, £30,000, and increased payments on account of the retired pay of British forces, etc., and for the Indian service, £65,600. The decreases are chiefly in the Indian troop service for coal, £9,000, in army stores, £121,300, and other items, the net decrease being Rx. 52,000.

"It is only necessary to point out that when we speak of the charges made by the War Office against India, we must not imagine that the whole of the charges I have detailed are War Office charges, because a large portion of them are strictly debitable to Indian revenues. The charges, I may say for the information of the Council, which are really in dispute, are the payments to the War Office for the British forces serving in India and the non-effective charges for these forces.

"I will now deal with the Military Works estimates. Taking the Budget for 1896-97, including expenditure in England, exchange, and special defences, this amounted to Rx. 1,240,900 and the revised estimate in 1896-97 to

Rx. 1,216,400, so that there was only a small difference between the budget and revised estimate. On the Indian part of the estimates, however, there was less expenditure by about 11½ lakhs, or Rx. 115,000. This was to a large extent due to the sites for posts in the Tochi Valley not having been fixed, and to the impossibility of spending the money allotted. There were several other items upon which the money granted could not be spent, and certain works in the Bombay Command had to be postponed owing to the plague. Turning now to the estimates for 1897-98, the total sum, including English expenditure, special defences, and exchange, is Rx. 1,200,600. The estimates for 1896-97 were Rx. 1,240,900. The difference is, therefore, Rx. 40,300.

"The heads of the Military Works estimate in India are in round figures—

Rx. 500,000 for original works, including works in progress, those to be commenced, and minor works;
Rx. 340,000 for repairs;
Rx. 280,000 for establishments;

and to this we must add other items, such as for Barrack Department, tools and plant. Th new works, 88 in number, comprise water-supply, drainage works, barracks, hospitals, a comparatively small sum for inland defences, and we have also to provide for ordnance, commissariat, and marine requirements.

"We have not been able to do much in the way of ordinary inland defences, and can only spend Rx. 10,000 on these for very urgent works. We have provided Rx. 18,000 for certain works on the frontier and coast defences, but have had to omit Rx. 25,000 for new works required for what are still called "Special Defences." We have provided for the works necessary for the accommodation and health of the troops in the Tochi Valley, at Gilgit, Chitral, and in the Malakand, in the amounts for new works which I mentioned.

"Although the Military Works grant is considerably in excess of the "crore," or Rx. 1,000,000, which was fixed some 17 years ago, we are really very little in excess of the average amount that was granted in the five years preceding the year in which that sum was fixed. Since then the army has been considerably increased, and the area in which military works are required has also expanded.

"I have to deal lastly with the estimates of the Royal Indian Marine. The net budget estimates for the Indian Marine of 1896-97 were Rx. 149,900; the revised estimate is Rx. 120,200, giving a decrease of Rx. 29,700. The decreases are due to less exchange compensation allowance, the absence of certain officers, savings in the dockyards, and in the purchase of marine stores and coal; while the recoveries have been swelled in connection with the fitting of transports for Suakin. Altogether the decreases amount to Rx. 32,800.

"The increases are chiefly due to increased expenditure on salaries of establishments afloat owing to the employment of Royal Indian Marine vesse's in conveying troops to Mombassa and to and from Suakin, and the hire of the *Laipura* for the transport of troops after the wreck of the *Warren Hastings*; to repairs and coals supplied to Her Majesty's ships in the Indian seas, and to indemnification for loss of property to the officers and crew of the *Warren Hastings*. Altogether there is an increase of Rx. 19,900; and taking the increase against the decrease, there is a net decrease of Rx. 12,900, but to that we have to add the receipts due to the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels for conveying troops from Mombassa and to and from Suakin, which comes to Rx. 16,300; so that the total decrease in the revised estimate, as compared with the budget estimate, is Rx. 29,700.

"The Marine budget estimate for 1897-98 is in net charges Rx. 139,100, whereas the budget estimate for 1896-97 was Rx. 149,900, so that this gives a decrease of Rx. 10,800. The decreases amounting to Rx. 33,400, are chiefly due to exchange compensation allowance and a reduction owing to the loss of the *Warren Hastings*, and to various other items, such as purchase of marine stores and coals, &c. The increases are due to the hire of the transport that will be necessary for performing the duties hitherto carried out by the *Warren Hastings*, repairs and coals supplied to Her Majesty's ships, and other items, which make up a total of Rx. 17,300; showing a net decrease of

Rx. 16,100. Taking into account the receipts and charges, the net saving amounts to Rx. 10,800.

"One word more on the whole of the estimates with which I have dealt; the total saving on India, Home, Military Works and Marine estimates for 1897-98 is over Rx. 600,000 as compared with the estimates for 1896-97, and even if we eliminate the gain by the rise in exchange and the mobilisation expenditure, and on the other hand the rise in prices, the saving would still be very considerable.

"If it is not trespassing too greatly on the patience of the Council, and I fear I shall tax that to the utmost limits, I should like to indicate as briefly as possible the chief events in the work of military administration during the financial year which is now coming to a close. The first thing that occurred was the despatch of a force to Suakim on the requisition of Her Majesty's Government between the 21st and 26th May 1896. A compact force of about 2,500 officers and men, with 1,200 or 1,300 followers, was despatched from Bombay in eight hired transports and in the Royal Indian Marine ships *Warren Hastings* and *Canning*. The force returned in November and December; and although the Indian Contingent was not involved in actual hostilities, we had the gratification of knowing that the services of the force were appreciated by Lord Cromer, a statesman who once sat in this Council by the military authorities in Egypt, by Her Majesty's Government, and that these services were graciously recognised by her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. It need hardly be said that the arrangements under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief were in every way thorough and complete, and the Marine Department under Captain Gwyn, who was officiating as Director of Marine at Bombay, performed excellent service in the despatch of the force. It returned to India under the arrangements made by Captain Hext who had then come back from England after giving evidence of a valuable character before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure. I need hardly do more than allude to the fact that the question of the Suakin charges formed the subject of considerable discussion between the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government. A blue book has been published, and if they have not already read it, I strongly recommend this to their perusal, and I believe that a careful study of it will induce some of my friends opposite to recognise that the Government of India for a series of years have staunchly fought the cause of India with respect to charges of this nature.

"A very difficult subject had to be taken up by the Government of India during the past year. A Committee, the president of which was Mr Lyall, an able member of the Civil Service, was convened in 1894 to enquire into questions connected with the Military Works and Public Works Departments and the employment of Royal Engineers in India. That Committee furnished a valuable but rather voluminous report which has been exhaustively discussed and dealt with, and we have also had to take up the question of the establishment of Royal Engineers in India and the future organisation of the Royal Engineer service in this country, and many matters connected with that service. As the conclusions to which we have come are not actually complete, I shall say no more on the subject but that it is one which bristles with difficulties, although we hope that we have arrived at an equitable solution of the problems presented to us. I gladly take this opportunity of mentioning that we have received much assistance from the presence of General Heriot Maitland, who was deputed by the War Office to represent their views in this matter.

"Another point which merits attention is that certain Local Corps in Rajputana and Central India, which were directly under the Government of India, have been allotted to the Bengal and Bombay Commands respectively, and placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, while at the same time the powers of the Agents to the Governor-General are safeguarded with reference to the distribution and movement of the troops and other matters.

"I have already given the Council some account of how far the mobilisation requirements for the completion of the equipment of the field army have been fulfilled. The plan of preparing a field army for mobilisation was started in 1886; in the earlier years of its history, the work was entrusted to a Mobilisa-

tion Committee, of which Lord Roberts was President, and the work of that Committee was described by Lord Dufferin as a splendid monument of ability and industry. Year by year in the last ten years improvements have been effected, and a considerable amount of money has been granted. But, although we had for many years desired to obtain the money sufficient for the complete equipment of the whole field army, we felt that we could not press this owing to financial exigencies. Last year a considerable grant was given for the purpose. Owing to causes already explained, we have not been able to carry out our intentions entirely; but, at all events, we have done so to such an extent that the further equipment of the field army has allowed a revision of the arrangements so as to permit a more rapid concentration of the troops when necessary; and I hope that the Commander-in-Chief would say that the field army was now in an efficient condition and ready to take the field whenever its services might be required in any direction. We can never say that the plan is absolutely complete, because year by year we hope to effect improvements which will add greatly to the efficiency of the organisation.

"Good progress has been made in the work of the various Army Departments during the financial year. In the Commissariat-Transport Department I have already described the provision that has been made for the equipment of the field army, and that, with exceptions which are not considerable, the equipment has been provided. Various classes have been held for training non-commissioned officers of the Commissariat-Transport Department. The Bakery classes have produced good results in the improvement of the quality of the bread, and we have under consideration a proposal to extend the system of bread-making on English principles to the Madras and Bombay Commands during the next year. We have closed certain Government Flour Mills and have obtained flour from the open market at less cost. Under improved local arrangements in the Chitral District, and by fostering local enterprise there and along the line a larger quantity of supplies has been obtained locally. In the Bombay Command the Commissariat Department has taken up the grass supply, and grass farms have been started with good results, while in the Madras Command we have now sanctioned the formation of grass-farming operations as an experimental measure.

"As to transport, a small number of mules have been lent to the planters in the Darjeeling District; a larger number of siege-train bullocks have been lent to the Postal Department, and a certain number of mules. I only hope that these small beginnings will be largely developed, as I have long been convinced that the adequate employment of transport in peace time is a matter which must be thoroughly pushed. The transport in Burma has been re-distributed, resulting in a large saving. We have gathered further experience in transport from the Chitral campaign, and have just had a committee at Rawal Pindi under Mr. Thorburn, the Commissioner of Rawal Pindi, to assist us in coming to a conclusion in many important matters in which we think we can improve the arrangements for the collection of transport in case of emergency.

"In connection with the Army Clothing Department, I may mention that the new clothing scheme has been introduced from the 1st April 1896, which will, I think, be satisfactory and economical. Good work has been done in the clothing factories both at Alipore and Madras. During Colonel Toker's tenure of office many improvements have been made, and I regret that we are now losing his valuable services.

"In the Ordnance Department the reserves of small-arm ammunition for Magazine rifles, ·303 for British Infantry, and the Martini-Henry for Native Infantry, are complete. The power to manufacture ·303 ammunition has been increased. The proof of projectiles and fuses has commenced at Balasore, and very satisfactory results have already been obtained. Two ordnance field parks have been completed for the field army for some years, but the parks for the other divisions are now nearing completion. The experimental manufacture of cordite will, I hope, commence in the last week in April.

"In the other departments connected with the Military Department, such as the Military Works and Remount Departments, excellent progress has been made in the various branches of their work.

"Several of the speakers who have preceded me have mentioned the subject of the home charges.

"Considerable attention has been attracted to the evidence given before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure. In 1893 the Government of India pressed for an independent enquiry into the charges made by the War Office and other matters, and in 1895 a Commission was appointed. I suppose there are very few members at this Council who have waded through the two large volumes which represent the preliminary report of the Commission, with the evidence and appendices. Since those volumes were issued a considerable amount of interesting and important evidence has been published in the press in respect to War Office charges, by Lord Northbrook—who has long devoted himself to the subject and probably knows more of it than any man living—by Lord Roberts, Lord Lansdowne, and by my predecessor, Sir Henry Brackenbury.

"The Government of India for a great many years have represented that the charges made by the War Office are higher than they ought to be. On the other hand, the War Office contend that they treat us too generously. I should like to refer for a moment to the despatch which was sent home by Lord Lansdowne's Government in 1890, which will be found in one of the volumes to which I have alluded. To that despatch was appended a memorandum by Colonel Anderson, now Controller of Military Accounts in the Punjab, and myself. I do not claim to be an expert in these matters, but I devoted a great deal of time to the subject, and the principles we advocated in that memorandum were accepted by the Government of India and are embodied in that despatch. Those principles have been accepted by Your Excellency's Government.

"In the first place the Government of India did not admit that the short service system as at present worked is the best adapted to the requirements of India. According to the War Office actuaries, a British soldier will render to India no more than five years and four months' service when normal conditions have been reached. We said that was not sufficient; that the service should be somewhat longer, and that if the present arrangements cannot be altered, India should receive some consideration when the charges are assessed. An effort has been made to show that what we wanted was to return to the conditions of old days of enlistment for unlimited service or of long re-engagements. This is an entire misinterpretation. All that we want is that men trained at the expense of India shall give a somewhat longer service, and shall not be sent home at the age of 25 or 26 just as they are becoming valuable soldiers. The normal condition of the army has not been reached, but the ratio of young men under 25 has increased from 33 per cent. in 1876-77 to 55 per cent. in 1895-96. It has also been asserted that the Army is physically more efficient than it was before when longer service obtained. Now, I think, I can prove that the decrease in mortality among British soldiers in India is not consequent on the introduction of short service; it is the result of measures which have been introduced at the expense of the revenues of India, beneficial to the health of the soldier. In the early part of this century the mortality was no less than 84 per thousand, but it gradually decreased until about 1877, when short service began to tell in India, the mortality was only 12·71. This was a year of low mortality. The year previous it was 15·32, and 1878, 21·46. In 1895 it was 15·26, so that as the enormous decrease in the death-rate occurred before short service was introduced, or began to have effect, it cannot be said that short service alone has decreased mortality.

"With regard to invaliding, it is undoubtedly the case that the invaliding ratio has diminished, but there has been an increase in the percentage of invaliding of men under 25 years of age and under five years' Indian residence, so that if the figures mean anything they mean that invaliding has increased among the more youthful portion of the army, and consequently that short service *per se* has increased and not decreased invaliding; in fact the decrease in the total invaliding ratio is no more due to short service as such than the decrease in mortality is a consequence of short service. In the numbers constantly sick there has been a considerable increase. The ratio of decrease was

from 71·35 in 1860, to 55·82 in 1877, when as I have said the effect of short service began to show itself in India, and it rose to 93 in 1895. I affirm, therefore, that the contention in Lord Lansdowne's despatch of 1890 that we do not get an army which is physically as capable as an army containing a larger proportion of men of somewhat longer service, is absolutely correct.

"We maintained also in that despatch that the charges on account of the depôts at home were too much, as they were based on an organisation not adapted so much to the requirements of India as to the requirements of England. It is easy to say, 'do not let us quarrel about details,' but unfortunately it is upon the details that the capitation rate of £7-10-0 is based; we say that a £5 rate is sufficient. For my part I am quite willing to abandon details and to accept the £7-10-0 rate, if the War Office or the Treasury will give us a considerable rebate on the total sum. There were a great many other points with which I need not trouble the Council, which we took up and upon which I was examined when I went home in the winter of 1895-96 for the purpose of appearing before the Commission. We maintain that the Indian Army does supply a great addition of military power to England, that a large part of the British Army is trained at the expense of India, and that the whole of the men passed into the reserve from India have been maintained out of Indian revenues. We affirm that the guiding policy in this matter, as in the case of troops employed on expeditions, should be that of true reciprocation, and that the expenditure charged by England should be limited not by arithmetical details but by statesmanlike and broad appreciation of the conditions of the two countries. My Lord, my hon'ble friend the Maharaja of Durbhanga has, in alluding to these home charges, quoted the evidence of Sir Henry Brackenbury, and has called attention to the fact that Sir Henry Brackenbury considered that a very large portion of the charges levied by the War Office should be abandoned. I can only say that personally I should welcome any liberality from the Treasury at home of that kind, but I think my hon'ble friend did not perhaps appreciate that Sir Henry Brackenbury also proposed a large increase to the subsidy now given by India on account of the Navy. Taking the two accounts into consideration, they would work down, as mentioned by Lord Welby, the Chairman of the Commission, to about £150,000, and that is considerably less than the reduction we proposed in the despatch of 1890, and which I personally pressed for before the Royal Commission.

"As to the subsidy now given on account of the ships of the East India Squadron employed in Indian waters, I believe that it was never originally intended by Her Majesty's Government to charge any subsidy at all, and as we have provided defences for our ports at great cost, a defence squadron which has been, and is being, paid for by India for the protection of those ports, and docks for naval requirements, we consider that the subsidy which now stands at £100,000 should be reduced to £50,000, the figure at which it stood some years ago. Personally, I consider that England could well afford not to charge any subsidy at all, and that to keep the great trade routes open by means of the Navy is far more imperative in Imperial than in purely Indian interests.

"I think we may hope that an equitable solution of the questions, which have been discussed for so many years, may be looked for at the hands of the present Commission.

"A great deal of attention has been attracted of late years to the sanitary requirements of the army in India, and in view of what has been said in some of the evidence which has been given at home, I think it necessary to lay before the Council a brief statement of facts. As you are all aware the British soldier in India is housed in excellent barracks, many of which, however, were constructed 30 to 40 years ago, and a considerable portion of the army is provided for in the hills in hut barracks during the hot weather—a measure largely due to the late Sir George Chesney. During this period much has been done with regard to water-supply, and I think it will interest the Council to know that out of the whole number of cantonments in India, between 50 and 60 have been supplied with pure water at a cost of 78 lakhs or Rx. 780,000, although I should think that this statement is scarcely complete, and that the figure is much more likely to be close upon a crore of rupees.

"In his evidence before the Commission Sir Henry Brackenbury is reported to have said that we are providing a cantonment or half a cantonment a year with pure water, and that some cantonments may be twenty or thirty years before they obtain a satisfactory supply, but that if we could take a lump sum of money we should not have our soldiers dying of fever and cholera because they have not a pure water-supply. The Council will be glad to hear that for the year 1897-98 we have provided a sum of about 11 lakhs, or Rx. 110,000 for either the completion or the initiation of projects for water-supply in cantonments, but although I think Sir Henry Brackenbury may perhaps not be aware that we are doing so much at the present moment, I entirely agree with him that a sum of this dimension is not sufficient, and that if we are to make a great stride in this direction, some other means must be adopted than that which now obtains of allotting a comparatively small sum annually out of the grant for Military Works.

"As far back as 1888 I advocated the completion of the water-supply of Indian cantonments from funds to be raised by loan. An eminent statesman characterised this as a voluptuous policy, and I am fully aware of the financial objections, and that from the financial point of view, it is more advisable to charge such expenditure against revenue, than to delude ourselves into thinking we have a surplus of revenue, by leaving out of the reckoning this heavy, though temporary, expenditure. However this may be, and I entirely admit the financial argument has great force, we cannot help looking with envy at the enormous sums England raises by loan when special expenditure is required for ships or fortifications, or barracks and sanitary measures, and the fact remains that we cannot complete our water-supply and drainage projects by the allotment of comparatively small sums annually, and I venture to hope that as our finances improve we may be able to largely develop and carry out our sanitary projects. The Council know what ravages cholera and enteric fever have made in the youth of the British Army in this country. Cholera has diminished of late years; in 1895 there were only 32 deaths in the British Army in the whole of India; but the enteric fever ratio of admissions to hospital has risen from 3 per thousand in 1871-72 to 26 per thousand in 1895-96. Bacteriological science has done much for us, but so far as I can gather from the report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, we have not advanced as far as we hoped we should have done. Good barracks adapted to varying climatic conditions, pure water-supply, and good drainage are the great essentials to sanitation in cantonments, both British and Native, and we should never rest until these are obtained. The Hon'ble Pundit Bishambar Nath has drawn attention to the housing of the Native Army, and as far as I could gather he appeared to consider that while we provided for the British troops in palatial barracks, we rather neglected the Native Army. I agree that some 10 or 20 years ago the accommodation for the Native Army was not what it should have been, but at the same time we must recollect that that accommodation is much better than the classes from which the Native Army is drawn. A great deal has been done of late years to improve the accommodation for Native troops; we have to do it gradually as, according to the present system, we cannot provide any very great sum of money for the purpose; but I can assure the Hon'ble Member that there is no subject which I have more at heart, and I should rejoice if means were found to make a still greater improvement than has already been made in the housing of Native troops. We hope to start a plan of having sanitary officers in all cantonments to look specially after sanitary matters. This idea was broached long before the present time when naturally sanitary requirements have come specially to the front. And here I should like to say how deeply we sympathise with Bombay, Poona, and Karachi in their endeavours to stamp out the plague. The army is bearing its part for soldiers, British and Native, and Volunteers are assisting the civil officers and community in doing splendid work.

"In connection with the requirements of the Indian Army in the matter of officers—a subject which has more than once been alluded to in the Council,—it is known that some years ago we endeavoured to establish a reserve of Indian officers to be drawn from the official and non-official classes. It would take far too long to explain the whole scheme for this reserve, which was very carefully

considered by a Committee, the President of which was General Morton, now Adjutant-General in India. But this proposed reserve of officers has from one cause or other never been practically in existence until quite lately, when many officers of the Public Works Department loyally volunteered for it. We thought that it would be a good plan to have a Committee comprising the official and non-official element to investigate the causes of the comparative failure of our scheme. A Committee has lately been sitting in Calcutta, again under the presidency of General Morton. But I wish to acknowledge most cordially the aid which we have received in the investigation of this subject from the members of this Committee; and our thanks are especially due to the gentlemen who represented the commercial and planting communities, for the valuable assistance which they have given to us.

"The Hon'ble Pundit Bishambar Nath also mentioned the subject of local supplies. I can assure him that the policy of obtaining local supplies is one which shall be pushed forward as far as it is possible. It is a policy which I have always had at heart, and the Military Department, I venture to think, has for a great many years done a great deal to support and develop that policy. Only lately we have instituted enquiries with regard to the more extensive use of country coal both in the Ordnance and Marine Departments; and I have done my best to further a policy which is, I believe, absolutely sound—that of making India self-supporting in all military requirements to the utmost extent practicable. I do not say that we have by any means reached the limit, but we have been able to do a good deal.

"As to the economies which can be effected in the future, I think that we must continue on the path we have followed in the past by endeavouring to analyse constantly all sources of military expenditure to see how the expenditure can be reduced with full consideration of the efficiency of the Army. I do not in the least depreciate the value of small economies, but I do think we must continue to apply ourselves to the investigation of the great sources of expenditure; but while I am on this part of the subject, I should like to invite the attention of the Council to the table which is given at page 51 of the Financial Statement. Taking the whole expenditure as estimated for in 1897-98, both in India and England, including exchange, you will see that it amounts to Rx. 23,341,200 net; but out of that amount no less than Rx. 19,862,300 is for regimental pay and allowances, Commissariat, Ordnance and non-effective charges, in none of which charges can any extraordinary reductions be looked for, so that Rx. 3,451,600 which includes, it may be added, a large amount of expenditure which cannot possibly be reduced, is the balance which is left after providing for these absolutely obligatory services.

"Under the head of Home expenditure to which I have drawn attention, we do trust that we may look for some reduction.

"In the Military Works expenditure, although I should be the last person to say that more economy cannot be practised, yet the wants of the army are so great in various ways, especially in sanitary improvements, that it is quite out of the question to look for a reduction of these estimates, especially when we remember that the maintenance of the great defensive works which are now practically complete must necessarily involve considerable annual expenditure.

"In the expenditure for Marine, economy is the watchword of the administration, while at the same time the service is in a highly efficient condition. We have sustained a great loss by the wreck of the *Warren Hastings*. Our only consolation is to know what perfect discipline was maintained by all concerned, and to this is largely attributable the small loss of life which occurred. We cannot be too grateful for the kindness, sympathy, and assistance afforded by the French officials and inhabitants of the Island of Réunion, and we have asked Her Majesty's Government, if this has not been done already, to mark our high appreciation of the conduct of the officials and inhabitants generally in a suitable manner.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu, as I remarked before, attacked what he calls the forward policy which he says has added six crores per annum to the Military expenditure. He has said that the ever-growing military expenditure is of colossal proportions; he traces every kind of evil to the Afghan War

and he asserts that military expenditure is the root of the financial collapse of India. Now, my Lord, this is a subject which I may say I am somewhat familiar with. Many years ago, in Lord Dufferin's time, I analysed the military expenditure and satisfied His Excellency as to the correctness of that analysis. Later on, in more recent years, I went into the subject very closely again. The Accountant General has been good enough to supply me with a statement showing the net military expenditure for several years past. I have already occupied too much of the time of the Council, and I cannot possibly go into details, but I have taken the two years 1887-88 and the budget estimate for 1897-98. In the former year the expenditure is Rx. 13,666 308; in the latter year Rx. 15,277,800. This is of course without exchange, the loss in which I suppose my hon'ble friend will hardly attribute to the Afghan War; the difference between those two years, *i.e.*, the rise in expenditure, is Rx. 1,611,492. I maintain that there is no addition of military expenditure which is not accounted for by the increase of the army and by the various beneficial measures which have been introduced for the welfare of the British and Native troops. For example, in the case of the latter, the increase of pay to the Cavalry and Infantry.

"There is a curious idea which is prevalent, that in the Council of the Governor General there is a strong military party ever insisting on the increase of military expenditure, always demanding the advance of our frontiers, and ever ready to plunge the country into expeditions or campaigns. I can only say that my experience teaches me—and it is a pretty long one—that such a party does not exist and never existed. It is perfectly true that, as Lord Lansdowne remarked some years ago in this Council, our military liabilities have increased because on our northern and southern limits we are approached by two great military powers. Now, we desire to keep on the best of terms with them and to avoid the least chance of collision; but if the state of things which Lord Lansdowne described has come to pass, the most elementary prudence dictates that we should provide adequate means of security. We have no quarrel and desire no quarrel, but the security of our land frontiers can only be obtained by an efficient and mobile army. An increase in the Army, of the most moderate description, was resolved upon some twelve years ago by Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India; and, apart from increases in pay to the Native Army, which were absolutely necessary, and of expenditure on measures of improvements essentially necessary for the welfare and efficiency of the soldier, whether British or Native, there has been no expenditure which is not accounted for by that increase. I have gone over this subject over and over again and can come to no other conclusion.

"As to there being a military party always desirous of advancing the frontiers of India and carrying out what has been termed "the forward policy," I should like those who think of the question to define what a forward policy is. In the history of all nations with enormous land frontiers such as we possess in India, it has undoubtedly been found necessary to exercise some control over the tribes in mountainous or difficult country on the land frontiers, and that has been the case in India. The result of what may be called the "backward" policy—going into the hills, and burning villages, and then coming out again—was certainly not successful. The great settlement of the limit of British influence with the Amir of Afghanistan, which has advanced so much under Your Excellency's guidance and which we trust will be completed at no distant date, will contribute enormously to the pacification and civilisation of the tribes immediately beyond the border of the plains. We have an example in what has been done by Sir Robert Sandeman, and how peace now reigns where anarchy and bloodshed always prevailed. I can vouch for the fact that among all the statesmen to whom is attributed the support of the forward policy, there is not one who desires to do more than to exercise such a measure of control as will secure and make safe the countries for which we are primarily responsible. I have always been an advocate of the very gradual extension of that influence, but it is inevitable that our influence should be extended, and I believe it to be in the best interests of humanity.

"But when we talk of the vast military expenditure which has occurred in obtaining the Army in India, taking into account every charge which can

possibly be assessed, what does it amount to? The trade of India, I am told, may be totalled at over Rx. 459,000,000; the cost of the Army, as we find in the Financial Statement, including charges in England, exchange and everything, amounts to Rx. 24,500,000, including military works, that is to say, 5·34 per cent. of this enormous trade; and this Army is for a country containing some 300 millions of human beings and an area of 1½ millions of square miles—a country, too, possessing many thousands of miles of land and sea frontier which it is necessary to guard.

"In his speeches in this Council my predecessor on more than one occasion alluded to what he called the last official will and testament of my lamented friend Sir George Chesney. Sir Henry Brackenbury informed the Council that Sir George Chesney had left with him a minute showing what were the reforms and improvements which he considered were still necessary in the Army of India. As Sir Henry Brackenbury pointed out, most of them have been accomplished; but the memories of India are short, and I venture to think that sufficient justice has not been done by the public, or even by the Army, to the great efforts, attended in most instances by complete success, which were made by Sir George Chesney during his long and distinguished career for the improvement of the administration and organisation of the Army in this country.

"In his speech in this Council last year Sir Henry Brackenbury summarised the wants of the Army. He said that the Army required more officers, more transport, and more garrison artillery.

"I can assure the Council that the first subject—the want of officers—has not been overlooked by the Government of India; it has been for many years a subject of anxious consideration, but our financial condition has never been prosperous enough to admit of our bringing the proposals to increase the strength of officers on the Indian establishment into practical effect. All I can say at present is that the subject is not likely to be shelved, although we must recognise the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of our adding to our military expenditure until our exchequer is in a more satisfactory state.

"In the matter of transport, I should be disposed to say that what we require is not so much an additional number of transport animals and carts, for we already have a large number of mules and carts, but an improvement in the organisation we possess, so that cadres of transport may be more readily expanded, additional attendants and reserves of this class of followers obtained, and that we require also that transport should be more largely and usefully employed in time of peace.

"As to increasing the garrison artillery in this country, I fear that must be postponed, and that we must look to the artillery volunteers to help us, at all events at the great ports. We already have very efficient bodies of volunteers who would prove valuable auxiliaries in the case of an attack by a naval power.

"It is scarcely necessary to inform the Council that the system of Military administration and the division of the army into four great Commands, has continued to be during the past year an unqualified success. That is one of the reforms largely due to Sir George Chesney; its key-note was decentralisation of military business and military finance, and in the further development of those principles I look hopefully to the future.

"If in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief I venture to express my own belief that the efficiency of the army of India is at a very high standard, I am only repeating what has been said by far higher authorities than myself. During the last ten or twelve years, under Lord Dufferin, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Roberts, Sir George Chesney, and in more recent years under Your Excellency and the present Commander-in-Chief, great improvements have been effected in the Army of India. Every year these improvements have been carried to greater completeness by the Commander-in-Chief and by my predecessor, Sir Henry Brackenbury, contributing to the comfort and welfare of the soldier, both British and Native, and to the maintenance of an efficient and mobile army administered economically, in the truest and best interests of the Indian Empire.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN said:—"My honourable colleague on the left (Sir James Westland) has got a formidable business before him.

He has had very voluminous criticisms to meet, and it may perhaps lighten his task if I take up the answers to those remarks that have been made with regard to Famine work in India. In the first place, I should like to express the great pleasure with which I heard my friend the Hon'ble Babu Joy Gobind Law praise the efforts of the local Governments and officers in mitigating the pressure of famine in the land. Those remarks have the entire approval of the Government of India. His Excellency himself and I on another occasion have expressed the high appreciation of the Government of India, and now I am glad to say the people of India have endorsed it of the disinterested and devoted efforts that the local officers have made in famine relief. The Hon'ble Mr. Sayani in his remarks asked us to bear in mind the recommendations made by the Famine Commissioners, and to consider how far those recommendations had been given effect to during the twenty years that have elapsed since they were published. The first of these recommendations was the greater efficiency of relief, and I think everybody will agree with Babu Joy Gobind Law and others who expressed their opinions in the matter that the efficiency of the relief in this famine is certainly superior to the efficiency of the relief in any previous one. The measures which the Famine Commission suggested as the result of their enquiries and experience have been for the first time at the disposal of the local Governments. They have been acted upon with intelligence and promptness, and the result has been, as I think I may say with confidence, a measure of completeness in the application of relief such as has never before been attained. It is not possible in any human endeavour that there shall not be imperfections, and I admit freely that there may have been occasions in the conduct of our operations in which the success has not been as great as we hoped it might be. But taken it as a whole I reaffirm that the efficiency of the relief on this occasion has been equalled on no previous occasion. The efficiency of the relief has been greatly assisted by the railways which have been carried over India. The Hon'ble Mr. Cadell and the Hon'ble Mr. Rees both bore testimony to the assistance which has been given and the quickness with which supplies have been poured into the countries requiring them: that system of communications that scheme of railways has without doubt not only assisted the supply of food to the people, but has greatly lessened the cost of the famine operations themselves. One speaker referred to the famine wage being a mere subsistence allowance. The famine wage was fixed at the instance of the Famine Commission as the result of their experience in operations of the kind. They came to the conclusion that unless the wage was a subsistence wage only, it would act as a temptation to people to abandon private work of every description and to flock to the Government relief works, and thus it would paralyse private undertakings of every description throughout the affected area. Mr. Cadell spoke of the relief given on this occasion by the suspensions of the Government revenue as one of the best methods that have been used on this occasion for the mitigation of distress. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing not only my own grateful thanks, but the grateful thanks of every local Government of India to the Finance Member for the readiness and the generosity with which he responded to every application made to him, whether for direct expenditure upon famine relief or for his sanction to the suspension of the revenue demands, whenever local Governments thought these suspensions expedient. In these matters there has been a great change from the attitude of the Government twenty years ago. The next recommendation of the Commission concerns the provision of communications and the extension of railways. I have already spoken about the railways. As to canals, Mr. Trevor has mentioned that large sums are being spent every year or every project which is likely to be useful. Experience has taught us in the past that many of these projects are neither remunerative nor do they add materially to the expansion of agriculture and the prosperity of the peasantry. It is proper therefore that in the light of this experience Government should be cautious and circumspect in the extension of irrigation projects until they are satisfied they will answer the purpose for which they are intended. The most radically important of the arrangements which the Famine Commission contemplated is the improvement in the condition of the people. It is perhaps

inexpedient that a Member of the Government of India should express any very confident opinion on that matter, for he may be said to be not an impartial judge. Measures have however been taken from time to time by the Government of India to take stock of their position in this respect, and they believe, rightly I hope, that the condition of the people is steadily improving. The opinion of Mr. Charlu is an opposite opinion, but I should like to refer him not to the opinion of Englishmen like Sir Griffith Evans and Mr. Rees, although they are both men of large experience in India, but the opinion of a distinguished fellow countryman of his own Province, Diwan Bahadur Srinivasa Rajhava Aiyangar, whose book I read in Madras the other day with interest. He has written a large book in which he has concentrated all the researches and experience of his life in India, and he has come to the conclusion that the condition of the raiyats in Madras has immensely improved during the last fifty years. I cannot say whether the opinion of this gentleman is right or wrong, but there is the opinion of an Indian who has devoted his attention to the subject. I remember that one of the conclusions he came to was that the raiyat in Madras was now called upon to pay out of his produce exactly two-fifths of what he was expected to pay out of that produce forty years ago. If that is a just conclusion there can be no doubt that the comfort and prosperity of the Madras raiyat is now very much greater than it was then. In this connection I jotted down during this discussion some notes from papers which are accessible to all Members of Council. If it is true that the Indian raiyat is more capable now of withstanding famine than he was forty years ago, I think we ought to get some evidence of that from the expenditure of the famine account. Now if Hon'ble Members will look at the Famine Commissioners' Report they will find that the expenditure on the famine in Behar in 1873-74 on precisely the same area which is stricken by famine now was 6½ crores of rupees. If it is true as my friend the Maharaja of Durbhanga has said, that the present is the greatest calamity, the most severe disaster that has befallen India during the current century—if that is true, then we should expect the expenditure on the famine of 1896-97 to be somewhat in proportion. Now, if Hon'ble Members will look at the Budget estimates they will find that the estimate of the famine expenditure for this vast disaster is less than the expenditure on the single famine in the district of Behar in 1873-74. In 1873-74 in those identical districts in Behar which are visited by famine now the daily average on relief for the period of ten months was 960,000 souls. At this present moment the famine has lasted several months, and I am grieved to say that there is every prospect of it lasting for several months more, but even at this present moment, when we are I hope, half way through the famine, the total number on relief works is not half of what it was throughout those ten months twenty years ago. I do not assert that this is a conclusive or complete reply upon the question of the condition of the people; no doubt there are other circumstances which affect the result which has been attained in the present year. Nor do I assert for a moment that the people are not poor, or that the Government can in the least relax its efforts to improve their condition and their welfare, but I do venture to believe that this is a corroboration of the information which reaches the Government from many sources that the condition of the people is better now than it was twenty-five years ago, and that one of the causes why the expenditure per head of the population this year is so much less than it used to be is that the people themselves are really better fitted to stand famine when it does come. Mr. Playfair made a remark about emigration as a relief to the population. In all these remarks the Government of India heartily concur. They have done all that they can in the past to assist emigration outside India. They have done all that could be suggested in the way of assisting people to migrate from one part of India to another, where food was cheaper and more land was available, and where the means of livelihood were more easily obtained. But in India the system of helping natives of one part of the country to migrate to another has, I regret to say, never been very successful. The remarks that Mr. Playfair and the Maharaja of Durbhanga have made will be communicated to the Chief Commissioner of Assam. I am afraid that some of the experiments in that direction

in Assam before have not been very successful. The extreme unhealthiness of the country has deterred people from emigrating and undergoing the privations which are incident to the opening of an unhealthy locality. But there is nobody who from his energy and experience in these matters is more likely to work out a practical scheme for the emigration of the people than the present Chief Commissioner of Assam. Any assistance that the Government of India can give to prepare a scheme of that kind will be most cordially and gladly given. My friend Mr. Bhuskute spoke about the Charitable Relief Fund. I did not quite follow all his remarks at the moment, but I think if he will look at the despatch which was written by the Government of India to the Secretary of State he will not find it stated there that any of those objects which he mentioned lay outside the scope of the system of Government relief. What was said was that the prime work of the Government of India was the preservation of life. The Government of India never said that the help of orphans, the assistance of cultivator, the provision of food for the *pardanashin* lay outside the scope of their benevolence. But they did say these were the objects to which private charity could best direct itself. Not as long as human nature remains sympathetic will it be possible to prevent private charity coming to the relief of the poor, and what the Government of India did suggest was that these were the directions in which private charity would be most useful. They did say they were unable with their official organization to get the information which was reached by private committees. There was work therefore for private committees to do in that direction which was valuable for the help of the poor. Now that mention has been made of this Famine Fund. I should like to take this opportunity of repeating what the Maharaja of Durbhanga said, and expressing as far as I can on behalf of the Government of India our admiration of the munificent gifts of the charity and good will of England. I feel with the Maharaja that out of that charity and good will has sprung a new bond of sympathy and good feeling which must unite the people of India and England into a warmer community than has existed for many years—a community of feelings and interests which we all, Indians and English alike, welcome as a fresh departure in warmer and closer accord."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"My Lord,—If in spite of the invitations held out to me I say very little to-day, it is not because I have little to say, but because I recognise the fact, which I insisted upon last year, that there ought to be no distinction of interests between the Supreme and the Local Governments. We are all under the shadow of a common calamity, and this is not the time or place for me to discuss the question whether the burden of that calamity has been equitably adjusted to the shoulders that have severally to bear it. There are no doubt points at issue between the Government of Bengal and the Financial Department as to the local budget for next year and the details of the new Provincial Contract, but those issues must be settled in an official manner by official correspondence. I will only, therefore, now express the hope that the Government of India will, when the present period of storm and stress has passed over, see its way to reconsidering the precise terms of the present settlement, and will, if it can, restore to Bengal some portion of the contribution which we are now called upon to make to meet the enormous deficit caused by famine. I believe we shall be able to show at the proper time that the way in which the emergency has been met in Bengal will compare favourably—I do not say as regards efficiency, for other Provinces may hold their own in that respect, but as regards economy— with the results in any other part of India.

"I must, however, be allowed to throw out one general suggestion with reference to the policy of Provincial Contracts as at present worked. I do not entirely accept Mr. Sayani's views of these contracts, but there is much force in some of his trenchant criticism. We have, as he has pointed out, the authority of Sir David Barbour in his evidence before Lord Welby's Commission for the statement that the present practice is not in accordance with the original intention. He says:—'I must say that when the Provincial system was started, I do not really think it was intended that the Provincial Government should have a portion of their resources taken away periodically.' 'If you

take all the surplus you to a certain extent remove all the inducements to the Provincial Governments to economics. It is a weakness the periodical revision may be necessary under present conditions, but it diminishes the value of the system. Take the Province of Bengal, with a population of between 70 and 80 millions of people: well that province is big enough to have an independent financial system.' He goes on to explain that owing to financial exigencies the Government of India takes at revision not only its own share of the increase in the divided revenues, but also a portion of the increase that has accrued to the Provincial Government. I do not know that I agree with Sir David Barbour when he says he 'would rather see the Central Government embarrassed than the Provincial Governments starved,' but he is certainly dissatisfied with the existing system. Again my predecessor, Sir Charles Elliott, speaking with all the authority of the President of the Financial Committee of 1885-86, and an ex-Member of the Supreme Council when the Bengal Contract of 1892—97 was under consideration, strongly urged a modification of the present system 'so that the contract should be a continuing one not subject to sudden ruptures and renewals, but that its leading principle should be that all the revenues of the province should be Provincial, the Government of India receiving a certain percentage on the entire sum which should be the contribution of the Province to Imperial Government and defence.' He also represented 'the unreasonableness and the hardship of requiring every province to give up a constantly increasing share of its revenues whenever a new contract is framed.' I am not now concerned with defending or advocating Sir Charles Elliott's particular proposals: I take perhaps a stronger view than he did of the claims and responsibilites of the Imperial Government. But I quote him as being with all his unique experience profoundly dissatisfied with the present system. Sir J. Westland will probably tell us as he told us last year, and has quite recently told me that Provincial Governments do not understand the system or its *raison d'être*. My Lord, I think we do understand it—at any rate we have learnt by suffering what we have to accept as the authoritative interpretation of it. But what I venture to urge is this, that the Government of India should, with the consent of the Secretary of State, refer the whole question to a Conference at which the Provincial Governments should be adequately represented, and endeavour to lay down the lines of a system which would be satisfactory to the Provincial Governments while meeting fairly the undoubted exigencies of Imperial finance. No system can be sound which with all its admitted advantages of diminishing Imperial interference in petty details, leads to so much quinquennial bickering and heartburning and involves so much uncertainty and haphazard in Provincial Administration. My Lord, I wish to do nothing to diminish the power or prestige of the Imperial Government. My instincts and experience are all in favour of a strong central administration. But I do not think that the present system is favourable to strong administration. It places the Imperial Government in what seems to me a false position—a position of apparent antagonism to its own local agents. In framing it and working it, successive Finance Ministers and Secretaries of State have simply dictated their own views without giving Local Governments an opportunity of being heard, except as to details after principles had been laid down authoritatively, I had almost said despotically. I should wish to see Your Excellency's Government initiating a change in this respect. The Local Governments want to have their say as regards principles also. It would, I feel certain, strengthen, and not weaken, the Imperial position. Again, if the policy of the present day is to be one of decentralisation in legislation and finance, let us for any sake devise a workable scheme. As matters stand, the Provincial Government is bound to justify to its local Council and the local public financial measures which it is only allowed to criticise within hard-and-fast limits laid down by the Financial Department of the Government of India. Speaking for myself, I am ready to give loyal effect to all the orders and policy of the Supreme Government. If I found I could not conscientiously do this, the remedy is easy, and in my own hands. But it would be better for both of us—and I speak for all Local Governments—were our financial relations regulated as much as possible by automatic self-acting principles—save when some serious calamity like widespread famine or national exigency like a great war comes to sweep away all ordinary rules

and rally, as they would do, all the Local Governments to the side of the Supreme Government in simple and self-sacrificing unity. That is, my Lord, the present position, and I refrain from any criticism of the Hon'ble Member's Budget. I cannot, indeed, admit that the contract arrangements of the next five years ought to be dominated by the fact of famine in their first year. Here, however, I find myself tempted outside the lines which I laid down for my own guidance in this debate and I will say no more. I will only therefore urge again that the time has come for examining here in India—and not by Commissions of non-experts sitting at Home—the whole question of the financial relations of the Provincial to the Supreme Government, and I am sure that if in making this examination Your Excellency would only take the Local Governments into co-operation and confidence, a happy issue would result both for them and Your Excellency's Government.

"I have now, before I close, to say a very few words with regard to the speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. James. The Hon'ble Member has arrogated to himself the rôle of enlivening the sombre and dreary course of the discussions in this Council by a series of light and playful pleasantries. I was at first, therefore, somewhat doubtful as to whether I was to take seriously the attack he made upon the Province I have the honour to respect, but as he went on it appeared to me that he really did mean it, and then I could only account for the attack by recognising the fact that we had among us a smiling Rip Van Winkle come from the sands of Sind who was absolutely ignorant of the whole course of Administration in the recent history of Bengal, and who had not taken the trouble to get up the case which he was so ready enough to start. He made an attack indirectly upon the Permanent Settlement. I need scarcely say that no responsible Government would ever dream of making any attack upon the Permanent Settlement of Bengal. The idea that the Permanent Settlement can be touched is an old exploded fallacy which I believe no Government in India—until we have come to be ruled by Socialists from Whitechapel—would ever dream of putting forward. But it is said that because Bengal has benefited so much by the Permanent Settlement, it is right, proper, and fair to the other Provinces of India that it should be severely taxed, and the hon'ble gentleman told us that we ought to levy local rates and local taxes. As His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga has already pointed out, the slightest acquaintance with the Bengal Statute Book would have revealed to him the fact that Bengal does now levy an enormous amount in local taxes, no less than 87 lakhs of rupees being realised by provincial and local rates in Bengal. The Hon'ble Member made various suggestions as to local taxation."

The Hon'ble Mr. JAMES :—"A Police rate—Provincial taxation, not local taxation."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :—"He certainly suggested that we ought to impose local rates. If Provincial is used in a limited sense I may say that half of the sum I have mentioned is provincial taxation, and is devoted as at present to works in Bengal. The Hon'ble Member described an imaginary conversation of his with a Collector who pointed to a road and said he had got half a lakh of rupees from Government for that road. Well, if we got half a lakh for that road, he got it from provincial cesses, for the Government of Bengal has no funds of its own to spend for such purposes, except such funds as it receives from these cesses. Then as regards the question as to whether the Bengal Government pays its fair share of taxation as it stands. I think the faintest study of the Yellow Book would convince the Hon'ble Member, if he chose to refer to it, that this province pays far more than any other province in India, and if it is able to do so, I maintain that arises largely from the settled condition of its land tenures. What has to be recognised is that since the Permanent Settlement the lands and landed interests have become largely sub divided. Infinite varieties of tenures have been created, and sold and resold for value. The landed interest in Bengal is not represented merely by a few rich landholders as Mr. James seemed to assume. We have some rich landholders, and I am happy to say that the rich landholders

do more than their duty by their estates, but we have an enormous landed interest in Bengal contributing to Provincial and local taxation of various kinds. I will not detain the Council longer. I will only say the Province of Bengal is quite open to examination in regard to its finances and in regard to the position which it occupies with reference to its contributions to the funds of the Imperial Government."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said :—My Lord,—I shall have to address myself perhaps at some length to the observations regarding the system of Provincial Contracts which have been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani and by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, but before doing so I desire to point out to the Council how entirely justified I was in the opening remarks which I made in pointing out that the Finance Minister was on these occasions subjected to continual demands for money and that he got no assistance whatever in finding a way to obtaining that money. I find the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens and the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani, both of them, pressing me with the view of getting additional assignments to their respective Provinces. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has also made exactly the same demand. The Hon'ble Mr. Stevens has pointed out the desirability of our engaging in sanitary and other improvements, and the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute has also pointed out that it is desirable that at the cost of the revenues of India money should be furnished for the re-establishment of the peasants who have been left in dire distress in consequence of the famine. For all these purposes it will be seen that money is sought for from the Finance Minister, but with the exception of certain proposals from the Hon'ble Mr. James not a single indication has been made as to where the Finance Minister is to find the money. There is always a theory that by setting some mechanical operation in motion the rupees will be produced, and that is the notion against which I warned the Council before the debate began, but which apparently has guided the Hon'ble Members in some part of the recommendations which are made to me. It is quite true that one suggestion has been made with regard to the revenue, namely, that we should extend the system of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal to the other Provinces of India. This suggestion was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani in almost the same breath in which he pointed out the desirability of securing all sorts of beneficial progress to the Provinces and to all Provincial Departments. Surely it is impossible for any Finance Minister to carry on the government of a country with perpetual demands for progress in all expenditure, if he has to settle his principal source of revenue in a permanent fashion so that no further income can be got from it.

I shall come back to the question of Provincial Contracts and the relations between the Provincial Governments and the Supreme Government, but I wish first of all to make some remarks upon the observations which the Hon'ble Mr. Charlu has offered with reference to the Famine Fund. I should have thought that the current year in which we are spending an unlimited quantity of money upon the very objects for which this Famine Fund was set aside, gave sufficient proof of the wisdom of the policy on which that Famine Fund was based. I should have thought that this was the last year which any adverse critic of the Famine Insurance policy would select for criticism, because it is the year in which as it were we have finished the prescribed cycle of events, the year in which all the preparations which had been made according to the policy of Famine Insurance were coming to maturity, and in which we were now to prove whether the Famine Fund really had met its objects or not. I am not going to bandy quotations with the Hon'ble Member regarding the original intention of the pledges which have been given by the Government on the subject. I am very glad to see one thing, however, and that is that he admits in his speech that the words of Sir John Strachey at least do not support the extreme view which he takes in this matter. Sir John Strachey was even more the author of Famine Insurance than Lord Lytton was, and if he finds that Sir John Strachey's ideas regarding the administration of the Famine Fund do not altogether agree with his own, I should think the first suspicion that ought to cross his mind is that it is he and not Sir John Strachey that is wrong. But I suppose he will admit, that Lord Lytton himself is an authority on the subject and that Lord

Lytton himself can state exactly what it was that he meant, and I would take this opportunity of quoting a short explanation which Lord Lytton gave and which bears upon this very subject. He said in discussing one of the Financial Statements :—'As regards the alleged diversion of our Famine surplus from the purpose for which it was raised, I think that my Financial Colleague has sufficiently shown that there has been no such diversion of it. The Government of India when defining that purpose distinctly repudiated any intention of regarding or treating the proceeds of famine taxation as a separate fund, or a branch of the revenue in any wise differing as regards the financial conditions of it, from the funds required for the administration of justice, the maintenance of military establishments, the provision of public education, or any other recognised permanent claims upon the revenues of the state.'

So that Lord Lytton's opinion also regarding the proceedings which had been taken at that time is not in conformity with the Hon'ble Mr. Charlu's views as to the way in which our Famine Insurance Fund ought to be managed. I should think also that the Famine Commission might be reasonably quoted as an authority on this subject. They delivered their Report on the 7th July 1880 so that it can hardly be said that their views on any subject were based on any intention of justifying the misconduct of the numerous Governments which have succeeded Lord Lytton's. Their statement is "To this end arrangements were made to secure a surplus of one and a half millions of income over ordinary expenditure in addition to the annual surplus of half a million otherwise regarded as proper. It was determined that this surplus should not take the form of a fund specially allocated to meet the cost of famine relief, because such an arrangement would be financially inconvenient and objectionable. The intention was simply that asource of revenue should be provided which would enable the Government to carry out the principle on which it had for some years insisted—that the relief of famine distress must be regarded as a charge constantly liable to recur which must be met like all other obligatory items of State expenditure." When the Hon'ble Member, therefore, says that the Famine Insurance Policy cannot be carried out without setting aside separately from the general revenue accounts in some separate form or other a distinct body of money, he is evidently basing his opinion not on the authority of statements made by the founders of the fund and by the Famine Commission at the time of its institution but upon some pre-conceived notions of his own which he has read into the statements then made.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has been referring to a certain tax which was imposed in Bengal for the provision of roads, communications and other local expenditure. Now it is very curious that this particular cess is one of the items and in fact the principal item in what was called the famine taxation. It will be found quoted in the Financial Statement of 1879-80 where Sir John Strachey enumerating the taxes which had been imposed on account of famine began the list by putting down the Bengal Public Works cess, at that time 33 odd lacs. This cess was by law applied to the construction of roads and to various other local requirements, and if that cess was imposed as "famine taxation" and was declared to be applicable to roads, etc., and has been so applied ever since, I ask the Hon'ble Mr. Charlu how according to his plan it can possibly be the case that when a particular tax was declared to be part of the famine insurance taxation, the sum so collected became *ipso facto* the fund which was instituted. It must be obvious if in the policy of the Famine Insurance it is laid down that a tax shall be levied upon lands in Bengal and that it shall be applied to communications, roads and other local objects, and that the levy and expenditure of this tax is nevertheless part of a Famine Insurance Fund or Grant (I do not care by what name it is called),—surely it is perfectly obvious that in that policy there was no intention to bottle up a Famine Grant in any particular shape or to put it into any particular receptacle into which when the famine came upon us we should be able to dip our hands and find the money ready for us. The Hon'ble Member goes on to tell us that it is perfectly obvious and imperative that a Fund such as was created by Lord Lytton's Government must be re-established, and then he goes on to tell us 'it is useless in this connexion to point out as I once did that if all

that was suggested at the time had been done since the last great famine, there ought to have been seven crores either in the shape of paying and fertilising irrigation works, or as a credit to the Fund, entitled to be now called out over and above what has been spent under that head.' I ask is that not exactly the position in which we are at present. Have we not got 7 crores? Hon'ble Members will see the exact figures given in my statement. The exact figure comes to a little over seven crores, but we have got that money exactly in the position the Hon'ble Mr. Charlu says it ought to be, namely, either in the shape of fertilising irrigation works or as a credit to the Fund. It seems to me therefore that according to the views which are taken by the Hon'ble Member, although we may not have followed—and in my belief ought not to have followed—the method which he lays down, still we have attained precisely the result which his method would have reached, and the attainment of that result is the best proof that the Famine Insurance policy of the Government is that policy which ought to command his assent.

I am not going back over the old ground. Hon'ble Members for the most part know, as well as I do, that Sir John Strachey and the founders of the Famine Insurance Fund looked forward to the time when we should not be able to meet our current expenditure out of our current revenues, because our expenditure would be dreadfully enhanced by the necessary provision for famine relief, and our revenue would be very much curtailed by the same cause. We have reached that stage now, and under ordinary circumstances if a Finance Minister were to present a Budget which declared that in the current year there was a deficit of two millions and that in the next year he expected a deficit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions he would be bound at the same time to state in what manner he intended to provide for that deficit. In any sound financial system it would not be possible to pass over that deficit without pointing out in what manner it was proposed to meet it. But the whole object of the Famine Insurance Fund is to provide beforehand for this very deficit, and as pointed out in my statement we regard and accept this deficit now as a set-off against previous surpluses brought about by reason of the Famine Insurance Policy, and we therefore meet the deficits of these two years by simply putting them down in our accounts, and we nevertheless claim every credit before the world for a sound financial position.

Now, my Lord, to go on with this vexed question of the Provincial settlements. The Hon'ble Mr. Sayani, if I correctly followed him, stated that the arrangements of the Government of India were made upon the theory that the revenues were not the revenues of the separate Provinces and were not appropriable to the expenditure of several Provinces but were the revenues of a common fund, the local Governments being merely the agents of the Government of India for their realisation. I think he mentioned the theory in some words like these, only for the purpose of condemning it. Well, I wish to assert that theory in the most positive manner I can. The revenues of India are the revenues of the Government of India—its constitutional possession. The Government of India is a body created by Act of Parliament, and if reference is made to that Act of Parliament it will be seen that the revenues of India are the revenues of the Government of India and of that Government alone. Every action that the local Government takes in respect of them must be justified by a specific order of the Government of India; the Local Governments derive their powers entirely from the Government of India and apart from that Government they exercise no financial powers whatever. Now I may go on to expand a little and show what the real meaning of this claim is. I may begin by taking an illustration. I will imagine that the residents of Calcutta come to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with a remonstrance regarding the application of the revenues which are levied in Calcutta itself. The stamp revenue in Calcutta, the excise revenue in Calcutta, the assessed taxes levied in Calcutta, all amount to a very large sum. The inhabitants of Calcutta, I will imagine, make a representation to the Lieutenant-Governor that it is unjust that these revenues levied in Calcutta, and paid by the residents in Calcutta, are distributed over the expenditure in other places. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor would justly point out that this claim was based on a false foundation. He would point out that the wealth of Calcutta was entirely derived from its being the commercial centre of a large tract of country; he would point out that the admini-

stration of this tract of country was in the hands of the same body (whether you talk of the English Government or of the Government of India or of the Government of Bengal) which administered Calcutta. He would point out that if the districts behind Calcutta were in the hands of another power, if they were not organised, if they were left either to anarchy or possession of a foreign Power, Calcutta would never be what it is,—it would not be a centre of the wealth and commerce of the great Province of Bengal. He would point out further that in taxing the people of Calcutta he was only taxing the general wealth of the Province of Bengal. Its commerce all tends to this centre. Many wealthy landlords who derive their revenues from the lands in Bengal come to Calcutta and spend it here. Calcutta is a city which is inevitably linked with the Districts of Bengal and cannot be separated from them and would not exist without them He would further say it was out of the question that different principles should apply to the taxation and administration of Calcutta and of the districts of Bengal, and he would say that for financial purposes they must be taken as one single fiscal body and that the tax levied in one place must be considered appropriable to the expenditure all over the provincial administration.

But now I go further and ask why this principle should stop at the confines of Bengal. The division between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces is merely a geographical line. There is no division as regards the distribution of wealth or trade. There is no division as regards the fact that all this country, whether the North-Western Provinces or Bengal, supplies the commerce of Calcutta. Calcutta derives its commerce and its wealth from the whole of the North-Western Provinces and even from the Punjab as well as from Bengal. The same argument therefore which justifies His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in using the taxation which is levied in Calcutta as part of the general funds usable for the general purposes of his administration, carries us farther and shows that the appropriation of this taxation cannot be confined within those boundaries, but the amount must be, in part at least, equally appropriable even further North. Bengal is a wealthy country which has many large cities, but its wealth is derived from the fact that it lies in such a position that the wealth and trade of other Provinces drain through it. The revenues of Bengal therefore cannot be justly claimed by the people of Bengal as entirely appropriable to their own purposes, but must be considered at least with reference to the claims upon them arising out of the administration of the Provinces further away. I am taking Bengal only as an illustration, but exactly the same arguments apply to the revenues of Madras and Bombay. They are all territories which derive their wealth from the fact that they lie between a hinterland and the sea, and that through them the wealth of that hinterland passes to the sea-board.

I take another illustration to shew that the revenues of these provinces cannot be claimed as appropriable only to expenditure within their geographical limits. Supposing Bengal existed, as at one time it did exist, as a separate Province; that the North-Western Provinces were in the hands of a foreign Power which owed no allegiance to the British Crown. What would be its necessities? It would have for one thing to maintain a very large army. In the case of Bombay, if you go a century back, you find that it was surrounded by great and warlike Chiefs of Rajputana and Central India, and by a powerful Mahomedan Chief, the Nizam; the Mahratta powers were continually on its frontiers; and Bombay had to maintain its integrity by possessing a large military force. The same may be said of Madras. Mysore at one time was a foreign territory and Madras had to protect itself by a military force against Mysore and also against the Government of the Nizam. The British Power has advanced since these days. It now covers the whole of the interior country and the consequence is that Bombay, Madras and Bengal have no longer to maintain within their borders the military forces which under a different system they would have to maintain. The number of soldiers in Bengal is very small, but the reason is that the army, which under other circumstances we would have to maintain in Bengal, has passed forward into the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and is now scattered over those Districts and also over the Punjab. The warlike populations, which under other circumstances would swoop down upon Bengal and against which Bengal

would have to protect itself, are now themselves peaceful subjects of the British Throne, and are held from a military point of view by the soldiers which are located within their territories. Similarly, in the case of Bombay we have now moved its troops forward. They are stationed in Mhow, they are stationed up the valley of the Nerbudda, they are stationed within the Nizam's territory at Hyderabad. But those military forces would have to be located in the military districts of Bombay, if circumstances had not changed so as to enable us to carry them forward into other lands. Now can it be legitimately claimed in any way that the revenues, on the one side of Bengal or on the other side of Bombay, are not legitimately appropriable to the maintenance of these forces. Every Province in India gains enormously by the fact that the other Provinces in India are held under the same dominion as itself. It might be possible to imagine a state of things where Bengal was possessed by the English, the North-Western Provinces by Russia and Bombay by some other Power. Under these circumstances, what would happen? Would not each of these Provinces be burdened by an enormous military expenditure from which at present it is entirely free. So that every Province benefits by the fact of the other Provinces being grouped and combined with it under the single tenure of the British Power. If that is the case you see there again the argument which prevents any one of those Provinces, from claiming any exclusive right to the benefit of the revenues raised within its geographical area, and justifies the Government of India in looking upon the whole of those revenues as contributed to one common fund which is to be administered not for the benefit of the particular Province but for the common purposes of the Empire.

I need not go on to talk of the other mutual relation between the Provinces. Railways now run joining one Province to another and linking them into one common system. You have the charges of the central administration in this country and the charges which are administered by the Secretary of State. You have the payment of interest on debt. In all of these each Province has its share. On all these grounds you find that it is absolutely impossible—even if you were to attempt to sit down and work out the *problem*—to assign any particular revenues as properly appropriable to the expenditure in any one Province.

Still less is it possible to consider them as assigned to the comparatively small portion of the expenditure which is called Provincial, and here there is one great mistake made by many members. The importance of Provincial expenditure naturally bulks very largely in the eyes of civilians. They see round them what is being spent upon civil administration and they see in every direction the many requirements that have to be met in civil administration, and in all those matters in respect of which financial powers are given to the Local Governments. It is not unnatural for them under these circumstances to regard the administration of the Provinces as the main purpose of the revenues of the Government of India. But really this is not the case. If you look at the accounts you will find that there is no justification for looking at the Provincial Governments as having to provide for such a large proportion of the expenditure. I pointed out this last year, but I would ask the attention of Hon'ble Members to the Yellow Book which I laid upon the table a week ago. If you look at the accounts there on page 13, where the whole of the expenditure of India, in India not in England, is distributed between Imperial, Provincial, and Local, you will find that the expenditure on Imperial account amounts to 44½ crores and the expenditure on Provincial account amounts to only 20 crores—less than half the Imperial. So that even as regards the distribution of expenditure between Imperial and Provincial, the Provincial only bears a very small share. This also shows you how impossible it is to base any theory of financial administration upon a system of the appropriation of the revenues of each Province to that Province and to no other Province.

Every Hon'ble Member will admit, I fancy, the entire truth of the theory which I have been urging—the theory which regards all revenues as revenues of a single empire—so far as concerns the circumstances which existed before the Provincial service scheme was initiated. Before 1870 every expenditure wherever it was incurred was expenditure of the Government of India. Now I would ask what is there in this Provincial scheme which leads Hon'ble Members to suppose that it ever was the intention of the Government of India to give up any portion of its revenues. That was in no degree the purpose of the scheme, taking it either in its

initial form in 1870 or in its subsequent form in 1877. It was merely lopping off a certain portion of the common revenue and placing that portion of revenue in the hands of the Provincial Government, as agents of the Government of India, under certain definite conditions and terms, and telling it, "you have the charge of all this expenditure, and we give you so much of our revenues in order to meet it." You will not find in any of the documents relating to the institution of the Provincial service scheme any foundation whatever for the theory that the Government of India at any time parted with its dominion over its own revenues or intended to apply any new system of administration to them. In the same way as before 1870 or before 1877 it was free to apply revenues derived from any part of the Empire to the expenditure in any other part, in that same way it remained free and has remained perfectly free up to the present time. And so when the Hon'ble Mr. Savani tells me that the Government of India is always coming down on the Provincial Governments and asking them for more and more, and when His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor begins to talk of my demanding money from him in this last Provincial Settlement—a contribution from his revenues—I deny the position altogether. I admit that the Government of India five years ago assigned certain revenues to the Government of Bombay, to the Government of Bengal and to other Governments but that assignment was made for five years only. It was distinctly limited to that term. At the end of the five years the Government of India re-enters absolutely into the rights it previously possessed, and then, if the Provincial Government is to continue to exercise any financial powers, a new Provincial Settlement has to be made.

Now upon the question of periodical revisions I wish to point out that, if it were possible to regard the assigned revenue and the assigned expenditure of any Provincial Contract as both of them absolutely stationary, it is obvious that a contract made in 1877 upon the basis of the stated amounts of expenditure and of revenue, is a contract which could subsist for all time. But both revenue and expenditure are progressive and, I am thankful to say that, at present, at any rate, apart from the calamities of the present season, revenue is more expansive than expenditure. Now upon an increasing revenue there are these claims: In the first place there is the claim of the tax-payer. The tax-payer has a right to demand that we shall not spend the whole of our taxes if we can carry on the administration with a smaller amount. He has a right to say that we should be as economical as possible and that we should not consider ourselves justified in perpetually levying from him the same rate (and an increasing amount) of taxation if by any means we can secure a reduction of it. That, therefore, is the first claim upon an increasing revenue—the claim of the tax-payer. The second claim—and I deliberately put it in the second position—is the claim of an increasing expenditure. In a country like India, progressive in all Provinces, more in some and less in others, there are continually new requirements which have to be met. I admit that the increase of revenues ought in some measure to be diverted to meet these requirements; but it is obvious that if we admit an increase of expenditure equal to the increase of revenue, we shall never have anything whatever wherewith to satisfy the first and primary claim which I regard as that of the tax-payer. What we actually do when we take a Provincial Contract, is that we divide the revenue for a time between the Imperial Government on the one side, and the Provincial Government on the other. As a whole, the revenue, Imperial and Provincial, is about equal to the expenditure, Imperial and Provincial. Altogether the total revenue does not exceed the expenditure more than 2 or 3 per cent. of the amount. While we hand over to the Provincial Government a share of that revenue equal to its expenditure, we keep for ourselves on Imperial account a share of the revenue which is equal to our share of the expenditure. Now taking both of these together, as I pointed out, we would be in a very unsound financial position if we used the whole of the increased revenue in meeting increases of expenditure. The obligation lies upon the Provincial as well as upon the Imperial Government to limit its expenditure in such fashion that it shall have some revenue to give up—some revenue which can be utilised, if possible, for the remission of taxation. It is this necessity—an absolute necessity of a sound financial system—which gives rise to these periodical revisions of the Provincial Contracts. It is not consistent with sound finance

that we should find ourselves at the end of five years in such a position that the Provincial Government has got to retain the whole of the revenues that were assigned to it five years before, because it is obvious that if that were the case there would be nothing remaining, so far as the Provincial share of the revenues is concerned, to satisfy what I have called the claim of the tax-payer. Now in what possible way are you to make a contract of a permanent character which will meet this claim of the tax-payer. There are two ways in which you can do so. In the first place you can follow the plan which we at present adopt, that is to say, we make over the revenues definitely for five years; we make a comparison of revenue and expenditure when we come to the end of the five years, and if we find it possible, we call upon the Provincial Government to give up part of its revenues, that is to say, part of the increase of the revenue which has taken place during the five years. There is another way in which it can be done, and that is that instead of giving the Local Government the whole of the increase of its share of reverue, we can say it is only to get half or some other proportion, and the remaining half is to be resumed to the general account in order that, if possible, it may be utilised for remission of taxation.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has quoted from Sir David Barbour an opinion which Sir David Barbour gave before the Commission now sitting in London, that this intention of periodical revision was not present to the minds of the original authors of the Provincial system. I am afraid that Sir David Barbour at that moment had forgotten his facts. I shall read a sentence which is taken from the Financial Statement of 1877-78, the very Financial Statement which developed the system of assignments of revenue. In fact Sir John Strachey in this statement is talking of the new provisions for the assignment of specific revenues in place of an assignment fixed in amount. What he says is:—

"The most important of the revenues transferred are excise, stamps, and the hitherto reserved revenues under Law and Justice: the net revenue assigned under these heads is £640 000; and the transfer has been made subject to certain conditions. These sources of revenue have gone on pretty steadily increasing throughout India, and it is not proposed to surrender to the Local Governments any part of that normal growth of income which might have been expected to continue if no change of system had been made. On the other hand, while we desire that the Local Governments shall share largely in any increase of revenue to which their own improved administration may lead, it is evidently reasonable and necessary that the Imperial revenues should share in this increase also."

This, as I say, is the declaration made at the time of the assignment of revenues. It is obvious, therefore, that the provision for the revision of the contract in the sense of withdrawing from the Provincial Governments part of the revenues they enjoyed, was an essential part of the original revenue-assignments system.

I ought to have mentioned when I was talking of the two measures which may be adopted to resumption of part of the increase of Provincial revenue, that it is more advantageous for the Local Government that it should get a full share of this increase of revenue for five years, and then have the excess taken from it, than that the excess should be taken from it every year as would necessarily be the case if it were allowed only portion of its share of increase and not the whole. So that of the two possible systems, that system which has been adopted is the most favourable one to the Provincial Governments. But there is another reason why the system of revision is necessary, and that is that the settlement of a permanent contract involves a dip into futurity which our financial experience at least shows us we are entirely unwarranted in making. I regret to say that there is nothing more uncertain in many respects than Indian finance. Last year we were swimming with our heads far above water, looking forward to a time when part of the taxes which have of late years been imposed might be considered as capable of remission. Before we had gone very far we saw that the calamity of a famine was upon us, and at the end of this financial year we proclaim deficits of large extent. Is that not a lesson that one ought not to prophesy too securely about Indian finance, or make arrangements which

involve an assumption of permanency in the relations between revenue and expenditure?

"There is one thing to be borne in mind in respect to these revisions, in respect to any contract of the kind, and it is this, that the Government of India is responsible for everything that is done in the matter of expenditure and revenue all over India. That is a responsibility of which it can never wash its hands. It can never say to a Provincial Government, 'I have handed over to you certain revenues, and I am very sorry you have gone beyond them but you must get out of the difficulty as you best can.' We cannot remain in that position and stand aside. We are as much responsible for a deficit in the Provincial accounts as we are for preventing a permanent deficit in our own account. It is, therefore, obvious that if we make a permanent contract with a Provincial Government, that contract must be an entirely one-sided one. It is a contract that must be based on these terms: that if everything is successful, and if the Local Government finds its revenues sufficient for its increase of expenditure, then the contract would remain good. But if the Local Government through any calamity loses its revenues, or finds an excess of expenditure over revenue which is perfectly unavoidable then the Government of India would have to come forward to help it. The contract can be permanent only in the cases in which its permanency favours the Local Government. It is rather assumed in all these discussions that a revision of contracts must necessarily be a revision in favour of the Imperial Government. Now I would draw attention to the fact that in the current revision, at any rate, the revisions have not been all in favour of the Imperial Government. We have found, as a matter of fact, that through certain circumstances which I need not here explain, certain Provinces, namely, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, are all in such a position that they can not be expected to get on without increase to their previous assignments of revenue. The revision of revenue in these cases has to be made to the detriment of the Imperial revenue. It may be said that we might have left those Governments to flounder in their deficit. But we cannot divest ourselves of responsibility, both financial and other, for their administration, and moreover we are their bankers; they cannot provide funds out of their present assignment to meet what we consider their necessary expenditure, and it is perfectly impossible for us to leave them in that condition. We have satisfied ourselves that this deficit of Provincial resources cannot be met otherwise than by adding to the Provincial revenue, and we have therefore in those three cases come forward to add to the assignments given them in 1892, and to establish them again on a sound footing, running from 1897. It is very natural that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the other Governments which find themselves in prosperous circumstances, should decry this system of revision, and say that it is extremely desirable that revisions should not take place and that they should be left exactly in the position in which they are at present. But if a vote were now taken among the Local Governments, I can give the names of three who would give an opinion directly contrary to the opinion expressed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. It is very curious, but I was reading a short time ago the record of certain deliberations which took place in 1892 among the members of the Government of India on this very question of prolonging the terms of the settlement. Sir David Barbour at that time was Finance Minister. He pronounced it to be impossible, as it most certainly is, but one of the members who pronounced very strongly in favour of prolongation and declared that the term of the contracts should be made longer was Sir Charles Crosthwaite who afterwards became the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. If he were now asked for his opinion he would say, I am afraid, that Sir David Barbour was perfectly correct and would admit that the system of revision was necessarily a part of the Provincial contract.

"There is another theory to which utterance has been given to-day in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani—a speech I admit which was very pregnant in suggestion, and which it will be useful for us to read at leisure—he made a suggestion that it was wrong that two-thirds of the revenue should remain Imperial and that one-third only should remain Provincial. I watched to see whether he would give any reason for this opinion; there was none

he simply said there were certain objects of expenditure which were very desirable under Provincial Governments, and if they had more than one-third of the revenue they would meet that expenditure. I have not the smallest doubt of it. I do not wish to hint that Local Governments make bad use of their money, on the contrary, I am quite sure they would make excellent use of more money if they had it. But taking the figures of 1895-96 the total amount of expenditure for which revenue has to be provided comes to 44 crores of rupees of Imperial expenditure, and 20 crores of Provincial expenditure. Well, we have for that purpose, as I have pointed out, a nearly equal amount of revenue, namely, 64 crores to distribute. At present we give 20 crores to meet Provincial wants and we keep 44 crores to ourselves to meet Imperial expenditure. Now, if we are going to start on some abstract principle that the Provincial Governments ought to have some theoretical proportion of this revenue and that that theoretical proportion is something more than 20 crores, that we ought on a sort of a general consideration of comparative necessity of Provincial heads of expenditure and Imperial heads of expenditure to give to the former more than 20 crores, then I ask how are we to provide for our own 44 crores? We have only 64 crores altogether. If we give 21 and. thus enhance the Provincial share of revenue by one crore or 5 per cent., we reduce our own available revenues to 43 crores. How, with that 43 crores of revenue, we are to meet 44 crores of expenditure, I confess I do not know. Of course it would result in our imposing some new tax in order to find the missing crore. And that, as I said in my first speech, is what I desire to bring home to hon'ble members; that is, there is no use of our talking of providing for increases of expenditure of any kind without considering where we are to find the money for it; that if expenditure is increased it means that we have either to put a direct burden upon the tax-payer or, at least, postpone a remission of taxes which would be otherwise possible.

"The Lieutenant-Governor has alluded to another matter which I cannot help thinking a very serious one, namely the consequences of the Provincial Governments having, like the Government of India, expanded their Councils. These Councils take, and are justified in taking, and it is their business to take, a very deep interest in the finances of their Provinces. They naturally see the requirements of the Provinces, and they naturally bring those requirements sharply and continually before the local administrations. The financial questions do not now lie between the Government of India and the head of the local Province. They are now questions between the Government of India and a local Governor, subjected to all the urgencies of his local Council. There is one difficulty in this position at present, a difficulty which will have to be met when we examine the question which His Honour has pressed upon us, a question to which I may say I have given no small amount of consideration. The difficulty I allude to arises from the fact that, under the present constitution of Provincial Finance, the Local Governments do not have to find funds by exercising their powers of taxation. A local Governor is not in a position to say to his Council regarding a great part of the expenditure pressed upon him that 'if you want this expenditure, you must be content to bear the necessary new taxation'. At present the expenditure is pressed upon him always in the shape of requesting him to get a new assignment from the Government of India. The burden, therefore, of supplying the money under present circumstances falls upon the Government of India. It is here that the difficulty arises, because each Province has to weigh its demands for expenditure, not against the burdens which it itself would have to bear, but against the possibility of throwing burdens upon the whole of India. Now in touching upon the subject, I wish it to be understood that I do not speak for my colleagues. I have stated that I have given some consideration to the question of an alteration, in some respects, of the Provincial system, because I feel with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the present system is one which cannot last. The Government of India cannot be placed in the position of having to bear all the expenses and all the odium of having to impose new taxes; but at the same time if the expenditure, which is pressed upon us by the various Local Governments, is to be met, it is a question of new taxation and of nothing else. The idea which has struck me as a possible issue out of this—an idea regarding which I have conversed with various high officers and also with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor—is that we

should separate the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure into two classes, one being the general account and the other the local account in every province. There is at present local taxation levied for local purposes, but there is no definition as between the appropriation of Provincial revenue, and the appropriation of Local revenue to these purposes. Local Boards bear only a portion of the expenditure for medical purposes, for educational purposes, for roads and various other things, and this is the class of expenditure in which Local Councils are naturally most urgent. It includes a class of expenditure which, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Stevens mentioned, is extremely urgent in Bengal namely, that of sanitary improvement. But as matters are at present arranged, the local taxation is nowhere equal to meet the whole of this expenditure, and the consequence is that the Provincial Government has to meet a great deal of it itself. The result is that when pressure is put upon the Local Government to find funds for this class of expenditure, it is in the form of demanding further funds out of the general revenues for meeting the expenditure and not of proposing any increase of Local boards. Now it strikes me that it would be well to separate off the whole of this class of expenditure, whether it is met out of local taxation, or whether it is, as at present, largely met out of the general revenues, into a separate account, and in respect to that separate account, to make a permanent assignment from general revenues to the Local Government. There would be no revision wanted in a contract of that kind. If, for example, we found that we could separate off the whole of that expenditure as it stands in Bengal, we would say that for this expenditure a certain definite sum fixed once for all would be given out of general revenues in addition to Local taxation to cover the whole amount, then we might make that portion of the account an absolutely separate one. We would treat it as a separate branch of finance under the Local Government and under the Local Councils. The result would be that the Local Councils when they pressed, as they are continually pressing, (and I do not in the least degree wish to indicate that their action in pressing is unreasonable on their part,) but when they press for expenditure of that kind they would also know that they would have to find the means for it by some sort of local taxation. That is the theory of financial control and responsibility ; the whole theory is that those who press for expenditure should know that they will have to bear the burden of it. If, for example, we were to hand over the cesses and taxes as revenues for local purposes we would be placing in the hands of local Councils a power of getting more revenue if they thought it worth while. There is a system of finance of this kind which I took the opportunity of studying in Belgium some years since. There is there not only a central Financial body but a Provincial body whose functions are defined exactly in this way, that is to say, certain classes of expenditure are made over and are to be provided for by those Provincial bodies and the Government makes them a definite and final assignment for the purpose. The assignment in Belgium is part of the assessed taxes and the local taxes besides. The result is that these Provincial bodies, if they want to extend the class of expenditure in their charge, have to do it by finding local taxes or by adding to the assessed taxes. The assessed tax in Belgium is not equal in every Province. Of the total amount part is an assessment common to all Belgium which goes to the central Government, part is an assessment varying with each province, and going to the Provincial Councils. The Hon'ble Mr. James will also be glad to hear that one of the sources of Revenue of the Provincial Councils of Belgium is a dog tax.

"These are the general lines in which it seems to me a solution of many difficulties will be found. We will have to continue the present system so far as it relates to the general functions of the Government, that is to say, the administration of the country, the administration of law, and the various other big branches. With regard to this part of the account we have to do exactly as we do at present, continue the five years' contract system, but it is not for the most part in that class of expenditure that new and heavy demands are made on the Local Governments.

"And here I take the opportunity to say something about a particular demand in Bengal pressed upon me by more than one speaker to-day, and that is with regard to the General Hospital in Calcutta. In this matter I can speak for the Government of India and for His Excellency the Viceroy as well as myself. We

perfectly recognise the extreme urgency of this demand. It is very sad that when we compare the City of Bombay and the City of Calcutta we find one of them with magnificent hospitals founded by merchant Princes, and the other so devoid of proper provision of the kind. We do not possess these merchant Princes in Calcutta, and the consequence is that we have a General Hospital in which I agree with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chalmers that the only thing to be done with it is to raze it to the ground. Now I will read a paragraph from the Government of India's letter of the 17th March last, to the Government of Bengal on this subject.

'The Government of India feel that this decision (that is to say, that we could not afford all the money the Lieutenant Governor asked for) will, in one respect, cause great disappointment to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, namely, in respect of his plans in connection with the European General Hospital in Calcutta. They do not differ from His Honour's estimate of the urgency of this work, * * *.

'The strain of the present famine has unfortunately further postponed the expenditure; but the Government of India, while excluding from immediate consideration any additions to the assignment on account of this special demand, hope that it may not be found impossible for them to give some assistance towards it when the financial horizon becomes clearer.'

"That is hardly a pledge, though I admit that it means that if we were well off we should try to find our way to helping the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to build a hospital, which would be worthy of Calcutta and would meet the tremendous demand that there is in Calcutta for a decent European hospital.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Stevens has also accused me of want of generosity towards Bengal in this last Provincial settlement. I reply to the general accusation of illiberality by pointing out that at least I have been more liberal in this revision than in any previous revision the Government of India has been, inasmuch as in three provinces out of the eight I have enhanced assignments. But with that one passing objection I will address myself to his figures on the subject. And in passing, I demur altogether to His Honour's statement that the matter is in dispute between the Government of Bengal and the Financial Department. It is quite true that the Government of India has issued orders on the matter through the Financial Department, but His Honour the Lieutenant Governor is sufficiently well-acquainted with the course of business in the Government of India to know that in an important matter like this, although those orders were issued through the Financial Department, they are really the orders of the Government of India as a whole. Now I wish to draw attention to one paragraph in the Financial statement, in which I showed the exact figures of the way in which the various Provinces had been dealt with. If reference is made to paragraph 50 it will be seen that in the present revision we have allowed for expenditure in Bengal which is 10·9 per cent. in addition to the expenditure which was provided for in 1892. I think that is a very fair allowance on the face of it. If any Government increases its expenditure at the rate of 10·9 per cent. in five years, I do not think it has much to complain of if we say we do not see our way to allow of any further increase. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has made a claim that his province contributes more to the Central Government than any other province. The question of what each province contributes is a very difficult one, and to tell the truth I do not think it can be solved. It is rather singular that precisely the same claim has been made on this occasion on the part of the Government of Madras. I know the Government of Madras believes that it is a sort of milch-cow for the supply of the other Local Governments of India. I do not wish to pronounce any opinion as to whether any Government contributes more than or less than its fair share. It is absolutely and entirely a question of opinion because although you can take much of the revenue and say it belongs to a particular province, you cannot say with respect to very large sections of the expenditure how much, in any distribution between the Provinces, ought to fall upon each. The Hon'ble Mr. James has been somewhat severely attacked in respect of his observations on this point, and I desire to come to his rescue in explaining some matters relating to the Government of Bengal. Although I do not altogether agree with what he said, still I may say that in respect to the question of the amount which the Government of Bengal contributes to the common fund, there is something to be said for

the view that in one respect at least Bengal does not pay the same amount of revenue and is not assessed on the same scale as the other provinces; that is of course in respect to its land revenue. Now I do not want to say anything about the Permanent Settlement; I accept it as a fact and there is an end of it. But there is one thing to be remembered and it is this. Supposing the various Provinces of India had each remained from the beginning on a separate financial basis; that their funds had not been joined altogether, as the Scotch lawyers say, in hotch-pot; that they had always been conducted on entirely separate financial systems, such as exist at the present day in the Australian Continent which has five separate Colonies, each of which is financially separate from the other. Supposing Bengal and the other Provinces had been independent up to the present day, I think it is quite evident that Bengal would have had to put up with a smaller scale of expenditure than other Provinces for the simple reason that it would not have the means of providing what the other Provinces can pay for; its revenue being in one respect assessed on a smaller scale than the other Provinces. I do not for a moment say that we ought not to place it in respect of expenditure on a level with other provinces, because my theory is, as I have already explained, that the revenues of India are the revenues of one single body and the expenditure must also be recognised as the expenditure of one Empire. But I think that it is quite fair to remind Bengal that in being placed on the same level with other provinces in respect of its demands for expenditure, it is receiving at the very least an adequate measure of justice from us.

"My Lord, I am very sorry at this late hour to take up more of the attention of the Council, but I do wish to make one or two remarks about the question of the poverty of India There is one false coin which I want to nail to the counter, and that is that statement about the ₹27 which has appeared over and over again in the arguments of every individual who lectures upon the poverty of India. I do not know how often I have seen it, but I cannot say I have heard it in Council until to-day and I will now show exactly what the statement means. I am afraid that the Hon'ble Members who have hitherto been arguing on the basis of this ₹27 statement for the poverty of India have failed to take into consideration what its real meaning is.

"The statement is made in paragraph 173 of the Financial Statement of 1882-83. I brought that Statement with me as I brought a great number of other documents. Long experience has shown me the general line of argument that will be taken in these discussions, and I bring accordingly a number of documents with me on the chance of their being required, and this is one of them. The statement accurately quoted is that 'it has been calculated that the average income per head of the population in India is not more than ₹27 per year.'

"Now this ₹27 is always talked of as the income of a family. The Hon'ble Member to-day compared it with the English agricultural wage. The English agricultural wage is a wage upon which a family lives. This ₹27 is nothing of the kind. It is the average income per head of the population. Well now, if you look at the census returns for India you will find that the proportion of males between 15 and 50 years of age is as nearly as possible one in four of the population. This statement of ₹27, therefore, is exactly the same as saying that the average annual income enjoyed by every male person in India between the ages of 15 and 50 is four times ₹27, or ₹108, that is ₹9 per month. Well, no person who knows India would base upon a statement that to every male adult there was an average income of ₹108, or of ₹9 a month, the argument that India was utterly poverty-stricken. I quite admit that there is unfortunately a very large number of male individuals who do not possess the ₹108, but that is by reason of some other gentlemen, who are more fortunate, running off with so much more than their share of the average. Far be it from me to deny that, reckoned by western standards, the population of India is a poor population, but such descriptions of its poverty as have to day been given are not justified by the calculation that every adult male in India enjoys on the average an income of ₹9 per month.

"As the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans pointed out, it is very common to look back upon the good old times, but if there were golden times in

India before we ourselves came into the world, I have never seen any facts brought forward in support of the statement, and the facts quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Charlu seem to me to have a very peculiar application to it. He says it is a matter of common notoriety that last century European adventurers came over here and went home with their pockets full of loot. Well, the allegation with which he was contending was that the natives of India were subject to robbery and oppression of every kind; that they never got anything wherewith to enjoy themselves; and to say that European adventurers then joined in the loot is surely not to say that the people were better off in India at that time. But as bearing upon the particular question I will recall one statement which Hon'ble Members will find for themselves in the history of famine given by the Famine Commissioners. The only famine of ancient times of which we have any particular information is one in which the Famine Commissioners say it was computed that one-third part of the population died. Well, if one-third part of the population died,—we won't say that no part of the population dies now—no doubt a famine like the present cannot be survived without a large increase of mortality, but it is absolutely certain that nothing like one-third part of the population will die this time—the mere fact that one-third part of the population died proves that at that time the population was extremely poor and where not enjoying a golden age. A theory has been started—not in this Council—that famines are entirely due to the wickedness and neglect of the Government of India. My own impression is that famines occurred before the British Government in India came into existence, and that the British Government cannot be charged with introducing the state of things in which famine occurs and in which famine reduces the people to great misery. It is certain that we cannot look back as I am afraid some gentlemen do —I am not speaking of members of this Council—we cannot look back to, and sigh for the return of, the halcyon days in which the failure of the monsoon was the death-warrant of one-third part of the population affected.

"I pass on to a few questions which Mr. Playfair propounded to me and to which I must either give an answer or refuse to give an answer. I find that, barring questions which I have already dealt with, the only question he has asked me is that relating to the loan. I am afraid I must, on the present occasion, refuse to give any information as to what the intentions of the Government are. We mean to make the fullest use of that reserve which we express every year in the Budget when announcing our intentions. I will only say, with reference to one point, namely, that we have no information as yet which would warrant us in saying that we shall have any contribution from Native States towards the loan. So far as we know the loan, if it is issued, will be offered for public subscription.

"The Council will be glad to know I have no more matters on which I have taken note which will require any observations from me. I thank Hon'ble Members for the attention they have given me during the time I have taken, and I regret that I was not able to collect my remarks within a shorter time. It has been necessary for me to occupy the Council for some time, as I cannot avoid replying to the remarks that have been made on the Financial Statement; and such remarks on an occasion like the present form the main portion of the day's business."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The comments of Hon'ble Members, though they have covered a wide field, have naturally to a large extent assumed the form of a criticism of the action of the Government in one or other of the Departments for which my Hon'ble Colleagues are responsible, and they have offered such explanations as were available. I suppose of no question is that more true than of the Provincial Contracts which have bulked largely in to-day's discussion. So far, therefore, as the action of the Government of India in this matter on this occasion may be deemed to require defence, I associate myself entirely with the Finance Member, and wish to add nothing.

"I should, however, like to say a word or two on the attitude towards each other of the Government of India and Local Governments on matters such as

this. There is, I think, in some quarters an unfortunate tendency to represent their interests as, if not hostile, at any rate as distinct and separate, perhaps conflicting. I consider this a mischievous mistake. The Government of India and the Local Governments have each their functions to perform; but, as the Lieutenant-Governor has pointed out, they are all parts of the Government of the Queen-Empress in India, and it is their duty to look for agreement and not for difference. For my part I entirely sympathise with the Lieutenant-Governor and the Local Governments in their desire to have means at their disposal to improve their administration and to minister in various ways to the well-being of the people. We in the Government of India are not altogether without aspirations of the same kind, but I admit that the Local Government is brought necessarily nearer to the every-day needs of the people. The question is not as to the object, but as to the means of attaining it. Now a subordinate Government in any country can attain its objects either by using resources under its own control, or by drawing upon resources which are outside its own control. So long as it restricts itself to the first, it has a just claim to a large measure of independence. But, unfortunately, that state of things is seldom possible unless the purposes for which the subordinate Government is created are confined within narrow limits. In all other cases the subordinate Government is compelled to appeal to the Central Government for assistance, because it is the Central Government alone that can levy and administer the funds that are derived from the general taxation of the people. And this must include all the more important heads of revenue.

"The appeal on behalf of the subordinate Government is no new thing: I have seen it again and again in various forms, and not only in this country Sometimes it is for a larger share of the revenue, sometimes for greater permanence in the amount of the assignments. In every case, if the Central Government does its duty, it is told it has given less than what the Local or subordinate Government wants. I think myself that it is desirable to make as much as possible of the revenue of a Local Government consist of moneys which are entirely under its own control, and it may be well worth while to consider, before the termination of the new contracts, whether the Government of India could not devolve upon Local Governments the responsibility of levying some part of the revenue which now consists of allotments from Imperial Funds. The Hon'ble Sir James Westland, speaking on his own behalf, has indicated that he is not averse to the consideration of the subject, and the Lieutenant-Governor has made a suggestion as to bringing it before a conference, of which I will only say that it will receive from me as a friend of decentralization, all the consideration which is due to any suggestion coming from him. But whatever the Imperial assignment, be it a larger or a smaller proportion, I maintain that the Government of India will fail in its duty if it does not retain a constant and strict control over it. Remember, every assignment of this kind is a direct hindrance to the remission of taxation. So long as the same body imposes the taxation and is responsible for the expenditure, it can be called to account if taxes become excessive; and it will always bear in mind the necessity of diminishing, if possible, the imposts on the people. The tying up of a large part of its income by its permanent devolution to a spending authority, which is not also a taxing authority, directly diminishes these incentives to economy, and the inevitable result is that growth of income is used for increase of expenditure and not for remission of taxation. Without a surplus, remission of taxation is rarely, if ever, practicable; but, as I share with my Hon'ble Colleague the hope that the financial prosperity of India is suffering only a temporary eclipse, I think he was bound to use every effort to secure that the full opportunity remains when the sun of prosperity shines forth once more.

"The consideration to which I have just referred, *i.e.*, that we need not deem ourselves enveloped in a perpetual cloud of misfortune, leads me to another point on which I desire to say a word. I have observed it said that

'the Viceroy's zeal for railway construction, which in itself is commendable enough, is now leading him to insist on an expenditure which the country cannot afford;' and I have noticed that most Hon'ble Members have alluded to the subject and have done so in terms to which I can take no exception, and have made an earnest, I might say a personal appeal to me to re-consider this matter. Now I never like to take to myself credit that does not belong to me; and if zeal in railway construction is commendable, I can only, as I have said before, share the commendation with successive Secretaries of State. They and I came to the conclusion that the time had come when the rate of progress in railway construction might with advantage be increased, and I was able last year to explain to the Council the general outlines of the programme which we hoped to carry out. I believe that no one then thought it unreasonable. Certainly it did not exhaust the possibilities; for we found, when we looked into the matter a few months later, that we had received some 130 other schemes for the extension of railway communication. But it is said the times are different, and there is a pressing demand for a large sum of money. Well, I will be perfectly frank in the matter. This seems to me simply a question of ways and means. We have our financial advisers in India, and our financial advisers in England. If between them they cannot find the funds required for a programme of railway construction, beyond all question it must be curtailed. I should be the last man to object. So far they do not think this necessity has arisen, and I am glad of it, as I suppose most Hon'ble Members are glad. I am glad, however, for special reasons of my own. I have confessed to some share in increasing our rate of railway construction, but I think I have been far more anxious to systematise our methods. I am convinced that the system, or rather want of system, which used to prevail, was the cause of an immense amount of unnecessary labour, annoyance, and waste. Mr. Trevor has explained to you certain steps we have taken to ensure a comprehensive review of the situation. I look to great results from that review, when the procedure has been completely developed. But there is one thing essential to its success and that is that the decisions which result from it should be absolute—that the programme, when settled, should be adhered to. I believe that never before has a more strenuous effort been made to adhere to a declared programme than during the last year. So far from being carried off our heads by the glamour of new lines, we have resolutely resisted many a temptation to add to them. One of the chief difficulties in famine relief operations is to find works on which to employ the people, and not unnaturally new railways are frequently suggested. We have strictly adhered to our principle not to embark in any railway not included in our programme. And we have been able to do this without in any way curtailing the opportunities of local authorities; for, as one of the results of our conference, we were able without any delay to indicate to all Local Governments what lines in their districts were sufficiently advanced in the way of survey or otherwise to enable us to define the alignment, and we told them that in these cases we were prepared to make such arrangements that the earthworks should be available for relief works.

"I hope I have said enough to show that my only object is to treat railway construction as a simple matter of business. I believe strongly in its being beneficial to this country. I desire to see its progress steady rather than rapid, and I know that sudden changes and contractions are fatal both in method and economy. But I have never wished, and would never consent, to set it above all other considerations.

"It is impossible not to read famine in every page of this Budget. It has swallowed up the hopes the Hon'ble Finance Member held out to us last year, and we are still unable to see clearly how or when we are to escape from its influence. I could have wished that the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu, who has in former debates criticised the action of the Government in the matter of famine insurance, had seen his way to acknowledge that the experience of this winter has shown that the Government has not, after all, been so far

wrong. Can any one venture to calculate what the position would have been if the Government, during the last fifteen years, had not imposed taxes for famine insurance, and spent the money on the improvement of the means of communication and other protective works? Further, if the estimates which the Local Government have made are correct, the sum total of the deficits which my Hon'ble friend has to make good does not amount to more than 4½ crores of rupees. But the famine insurance money, so far as not spent on protective works, has been used to permit the Government to avoid the creation of debt. That means to say that at this present moment the Government would otherwise have incurred 5 crores more of debt, and it could now raise 5 crores, if neccssary, for the purposes of famine expenditure without increasing its liabilities beyond what they would have been had the idea of famine insurance never been propounded. The Government can raise this money now, and on better terms than ever before; and it seems to me that the fact that they have dealt wisely and prudently with the yearly balances devoted to this purpose is abandantly proved. I think there will be no dispute that we are at the present moment providing without stint whatever is required for coping with the great calamity. I would fain hope that the recognition of these facts would tend to promote a sense of the integrity of the Government, and also general good feeling. We have alongside of it that remarkable manifestation of generosity which has poured into India from all parts of the world during the last few weeks—a constant flow of subscriptions, large and small, exceeding yesterday a crore of rupees. It is impossible to estimate the blessings which will accrue to many a sufferer, and I think I may without impropriety on behalf of this Council acknowledge the deep gratitude we feel to the Lord Mayor of London, and all those who have worked with him to bring about this splendid result, and to testify to the sincerity of their sympathy with their fellow-subjects in distress.

"One word only I would add. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Sayani in the course of his remarks referred to one point, namely, the condition of the people. No one feels more keenly than I that Government does not discharge the whole of its duty even if it provides adequate funds for meeting calamities like that of this year and administers them well. These calamities are, I fear, inevitable in the circumstances of India. But Government is bound never to close sight of the condition of the people, or to fail to take any opportunity it can of ameliorating it. Sir J. Woodburn mentioned the other day that the subject, and specially the indebtedness of the people, had been under our consideration. It is one of the disappointments of this year that our work in this respect has inevitably been postponed. Our programme of work had been laid out, and it might by now have been well advanced, but the events which have had the result of practically doubling the already heavy work of the two departments under the charge of the Hon'ble Member have been too strong even for his indefatigable energy. But this I can say, that we have no intention of dropping the subject. Personally I may be deprived of the opportunity I had desired of associating myself with reforming legislation. I cannot but be conscious, as I am speaking with a few minutes of the close of the fourth session during which I have had the honour of presiding at this Council, that the deliberate forms of Indian legislation do not encourage the expectation that I can see any large measures such as those I have referred to pass into law during my time here. But we can at least pave the way, and I have every confidence that in sympathy for the people, and in earnest wish for improving the conditions under which they live, the present Government of India will be able to show a record of which they need not be ashamed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES' (EMERGENCY) LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enable local authorities to borrow money for emporary emergencies be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH said :—The Bill to enable local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies. I am afraid it is rather late. I have only to offer a few remarks. The addition of a sub-clause to section 2, as has now been proposed by the Select Committee, does not afford substantial relief. If the permission to be given to local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies means or implies imposition of a fresh tax or taxes, sooner or later, by empowering or authorizing such authorities in that behalf, I crave leave to demur to the measure.

" The present situation is a critical one, as it has not inaptly been described by a contributor to a well-known daily local paper. His words are to the following effect :—' Famine on right; starvation on left; plague in front; and death on back.' In connection with the other minor troubles to which the exigencies of the time have subjected the people rather sorely. I believe it would not be out of place altogether if I were permitted to say here, simply for the information of this Council, that the military vigorous operations, conducted in the city of Poona and Bombay, for cleansing and searching purposes, innocent in themselves, indeed, are supposed to cause annoyance and irritation; while a rule framed regarding the burial of the dead bodies of bubonic patients, with chloride of lime, is reported to have been condemned with indignation by almost all the influential representatives of the Muhamma lan community at Lucknow. If the rule were enforced, such treatment of the dead would become intolerable. Moreover, such insignificant incidents, however well-intentioned they may be, are, I am sorry to find, apt to be misconstrued by the people of this country when they are panic-stricken.

" Leaving this little digression aside, I beg to resume that the imposition of any fresh tax, emergent as it may be, would, to say the least, be regarded as out-heroding Herod. As the people have enough of imperial and local imposts to pay, it is not expedient to devise further means for adding to their unbearable burdens, at least until they are our of danger.

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland has cited chapter and verse from certain enactments relating to the Municipalities and District Boards in Bombay, Punjab, Central Provinces, Burma, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the object of showing that the present measure imposes no obligation upon the local bodies, but that it simply enables them to borrow money, if they desire, on the security of their funds, for meeting their obligation. I am not prepared to dispute the soundness of the argument of the Hon'ble Member. I have also full sympathy for the present distress of the weavers of Sholapore and the lace-workers in Delhi. What I mean to object to is that, if in the event of their additional borrowings, the local bodies find the funds at their disposal insufficient for repayment of the loans they might be obliged to raise, a fresh tax shall have to be imposed, the proceeds of which would in all probability be set apart for satisfaction of the debt, without allowing to spend such proceeds on general purposes. Where a tax is once imposed, no subsequent appeal proves successful in getting rid of it, even after expiry of the probable period for which it is levied.

" As the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act (Act No. XV of 1883) does not provide for the establishment and maintenance of relief works in time of famine, those municipalities must, I think, come within the purview of the sub-clause that has now been added to section 2 by the Select Committee.

" It is true that local bodies will not be extravagant in expenditure upon emergencies, and that their borrowing powers would be exercisable subject to the previous sanction of the Government of India or that of the Local Government, but if they borrow money for famine purposes and then have no means available for its repayment, how are they to meet the liability they might incur except by imposing taxation ? They cannot stop their ordinary or starve their necessary works ?

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said :—" I do not think it necessary to make any further remark on this subject unless that I think the section introduced by the Select Committee prevents, so far as the province represented

by the Hon'ble Member is concerned, the operation of the Act in the direction to which he objects. It is quite true that in Bombay the Municipal authorities have powers to do what in the North-Western Provinces they have no power to do. We are not conferring these powers upon them, and we are not saddling them with any expenditure they are not bound to make. Any result of that sort which may arise, will arise not by reason of the Act, which I shall presently ask the Council to pass, but by reason of the Act which at present stands on the Statute Book in regard to Municipalities in Bombay."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, be taken into consideration. He said:—"It will be observed that I have an amendment to propose presently. The amendment is purely a formal one. It arises in this way. As the Bill was drafted it made a reference to the General Stamp Act of 1879, but the provisions of the Bill are that certain sections be incorporated in and become part of the Act of 1879. The consequence is that the Act of 1879 is to be quoted not as the Act of 1879 but as 'this Act'. Hon'ble Members will observe that the amendment is little more than a grammatical one and I shall move it in due course. There is also another remark which I desire to make with reference to the operation of the Bill. The Secretary of the British Indian Association, writing on behalf of the Association, says that he entirely approves of the objects of the Bill, but he points out one curious bye effect. It is this: In the second schedule to the Act it is provided that certain leases, namely, agricultural leases, shall be altogether exempt from taxation. The Act itself, in the part of it which we amend provides that transfers of leases shall be liable to the same duty as leases. That provision we now cancel by making transfers of leases liable to a specific duty, but that specific duty unfortunately covers all transfers of leases. The consequence is that it covers transfers of leases which are free under the Act as it at present stands, the transfers, namely, of those agricultural leases. This is an effect which was not in the least degree intended. It is a simple matter and one in respect to which it is not necessary to move a formal amendment. At the same time the Government will take the opportunity of using the powers of exemption which it possesses under the Act of 1879 and will to-morrow issue a notification declaring the exemption of this particular class of transfer of lease from any duty to which it may be liable under the Act. By this means the object which is sought for by the British Indian Association will be gained."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND also moved that in the proviso to section 7B, proposed to be added to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, by section 1 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, for the words and figures "under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, prior to its amendment by this Act," the words and figures "prior to the twenty-sixth day of March, 1897," be substituted; and for the words "that Act" the words "this Act" be substituted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

He also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act XX of 1863 (*to enable the Government to divest itself of the management of Religious Endowments*). He said :—" I ask for the forbearance of the Hon'ble Members when I make a few remarks, with which I mean to supplement what I had to set forth—necessarily very briefly—in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I wish you, in the first place, to note how I have been at pains to proceed along the line of least resistance. The first paragraph in my Statement of Objects and Reasons makes this abundantly clear, as I venture to think. The control I have provided is at the minimum standard of interference consistently with its proving effective. Agreeably to my first ideas, I would place even the dismissal of trustees for proved misconduct in the hands of the *Central* Committees. In my view this appeared, and still appears, to be an adequate enough guarantee in the interests of the trustees, and my reasons are as follow :—

" The control by the Committees that have been appointed for the purpose under Act XX of 1863 has been *nominal* at best, and the responsibility for it is universally traced to the *defective* law, which at present drives either the dissatisfied Committee-men or dissatisfied worshippers to Courts to displace trustees guilty of misconduct. The most palpable fact to be noticed is this, that while the Committee-men or the worshippers have to find their own funds to bring the culprit to book in these circumstances, the trustees—in safe and unrestrained possession of the endowment funds—draw upon these latter to the full bent of their most extravagant inclinations. In such an unequal fight it is too often the case that the complainants get worsted. But it is worthy of note that, even in cases where they are *successful*, the trustees removed take prior care to show the possession of very little tangible property to recoup the victors as to the costs incurred ; and the consequence is that these costs had often to come out of the very endowment-funds which the litigation was started to *protect*. *Therefore, in either case, the endowment is a distinct, heavy and unjust loser.* Any system that will obviate this most undesirable result must *for that single reason alone*, be a decided improvement upon the present state of things. In view to gain this paramount object, I eliminated all necessity to go to law. This I did by making the District Committee primarily and the Central Committee ultimately to be the final arbitrator on the question.

" Another stumbling-block in the way is section 18 of the present Act, which provides for a preliminary enquiry before a suit is filed. It is, so to speak, twice-cursed, *i.e.*, (1) it harms the one who seeks to condemn, and (2) harms no less the person whose condemnation is *bonâ fide* sought. By the way, one cannot but note that all the most useful provisions of the law in relation to discovery and the like are not available to the parties. Firstly, it has always been impossible, in the nature of things, for any plaintiff to begin with all his evidence cut and dry. Nor would it be possible for him to anticipate all possible defences. In such circumstances the materials with which one would ordinarily go before the Court as plaintiff would be necessarily meagre, and an immense risk is thus run. This cannot but act as a frightful deterrent even in the face of very strong *primâ facie* grounds for suspicion. So much for the operation of the section as against the would-be plaintiff. Its effect, as against the trustee, is no less serious. To begin with, he must find that, at the end of the preliminary enquiry, if the suit were allowed, he would in a sense stand condemned before ever the suit has actually been launched. *The judge, who would have to try him, had already made up his mind against him so far, that he could not bring to the trial a mind without a bias.* He could not, as matters now stand, help becoming, so to speak, a grand jury, a policeman and a judge *rolled into one.* This state of things is utterly inconsistent with justice, either to the would-be plaintiff or to the trustee, and its only effect has been vexatious harassment of the trustee or a needless embar-

rassment to the public-spirited men who, in an unlucky hour of righteous wrath, go, so to speak, to the hazard of the die.

"One plausible objection to this part of my scheme is that persons who have 'vested interests', as the trustees are too often called, would thereby be irremediably at the mercy of five or six men. My obvious answer to this is that, even in matters of life and death in the Provincial towns and in other matters involving serious loss of liberty, reputation or property in the districts, five or six men as jurymen *do* at present give a final verdict. I ask if the forfeiture of an honorary office is, comparatively speaking, of much graver importance? I think not; and let me point out that the present Act itself contains, in the provision to refer disputes to arbitration (section 16), an exactly similar mode of giving finality, such as belongs to the verdict of a jury. I may add that there can be no 'vested interest' to do wrong. At best here is a choice between two evils, and prudence counsels the choice of the lesser one. My view is that of the two evils—the evil now existing and the evil of possible injury to a trustee—the latter is by far the lesser one. *As for the endowment itself*, the balance of advantage is overwhelmingly in its favour, among other reasons, by placing law Courts beyond temptation to all the parties concerned. This is the conclusion I have come to after considering all the bearings of the case. In this conclusion I have a vast following.

"But I have since had reason to believe that such a provision might be viewed as rather a drastic or violent provision to start with, and that the existing safeguard of a suit and of the decree of a District Court would most probably be insisted upon as an indispensable provision. I have altered my scheme in deference to such a view, but, after all, if the rest of the Bill is acceptable, this change, I think, will make little appreciable difference. Perhaps it is, on the whole, expedient that the intercession of District Courts is not altogether eliminated on the single point of the dismissal of the trustees. This will reassure, rather than alarm, the trustees and their friends, and I see no practical advantage in staking my proposal on insisting on placing the power of dismissal in the hands of the Central Committees of each religion or sect.

"As regards the principle of constructing the district electorate, I have departed as little as possible from the provisions of the Act (XX of 1863) now in force. That Act provides, indeed, that the Local Government shall name the members of the first committee, but it lays down at the same time that the nomination shall be in accordance with the wishes of the respectable followers of each religion. In my Presidency, *i.e.*, in the Presidency of Madras, committees contemplated under Act XX of 1863 were mostly, if not in all cases, formed. To them, rather than to the Local Government, I have assigned the duty of working the Act, if my Bill will be so fortunate as to ripen into an Act. In taking this course I am only carrying out the principle of the existing Act, XX of 1863; for what that Act insists upon is that some system of election should be devised to fill up vacancies after the first members have been named by the Local Government. I have taken care to avoid the principle of "one man, one vote," as I found it to work no small mischief where, in my innocence, I counselled it to be tried in regard to one temple, and I have therefore restricted myself to the opinion being taken of the better classes of worshippers—classes by no means difficult to spot. The classes excluded by such a provision may be set up by designing men to protest, from a selfish motive, but these will soon see fit to acquiesce in what my Bill provides for. Having regard to the limited purpose for which the electorate must come into being, we need not aim at any broad fundamental principle or strive after a council of perfection. It would be quite enough to seek for some system which might fairly serve as an analogy and adopt it or adapt it as the case may be. The system upon which the list of jurors is drawn up offers a fairly good analogy to go upon. A little more care and trouble in reaching the proper men must result in a list good enough in all conscience. A list constructed with very much less care is good enough to supply persons fit to pronounce a *final* and indefeasible verdict on no less than a question of life and death in the Presidency-towns, and in respect of liberty, reputation and property in the districts. I venture to think that there can be no ill-adaptation of means to the end, if the district

electorate is built up as are our jury-lists with the further safeguards I have provided. What I should like to point out here is that no other workable and acceptable system has been possible for nearly a quarter of a century now, or seems to be possible in any near future, and 'not to decide' in favour of my scheme is, so to speak, to decide in favour of the anarchy of the present. If there have been disinterested and self-denying founders of grand charities in the past, the communities which produced them will surely produce men who, in the present day, would safeguard them by doing, after all, very much less, namely, by seeing to their preservation only. It is a well-known Aryan dictum, universally believed in by every true Hindu, that he who *preserves* a Dharma renders as good service as its *founder* himself. What is now needed is a *real* opportunity to do so. Once there is a *reality* of a controlling agency in lieu of the present moribund or checkmated committees, *and the trustees see it, they will themselves* initiate desirable reforms *of their own accord* or do so under mere persuasive pressure, so as to utilise the funds at their disposal in broader senses of charity than they recognise or can or will realise at present and thus give effect to the spirit of the intentions of the donors. To speak an unvarnished truth, there has been of late so little inter-action between them and the educated classes that each set has misjudged the other. Brought into closer relations, as the two sets would be under my scheme, and they understand the altered conditions, I am honestly hopeful that, after a brief period of transition, during which temporary mutual jealousies would give place for a final and better mutual understanding, all friction, worth the name, would disappear and a harmonious action would follow.

"I hope and trust that the general intelligence of my countrymen, in whose shrewdness I have great faith, would realise the soundness of my position.

"I have made an important departure from the *status quo*, namely, that the members of the committees would hold office *for a term of years* and *not for life* as now From this I expect a vast amount of good. Whatever the conditions in 1863 or soon after that date, they have materially changed since. Men, ready to render honorary service to the public, have come to the front in larger numbers in recent years, and the system of imposing public duty for a term of years rather than for a life-time has not only come into considerable favour, but has been found, on the whole, to work excellently well. This by itself, without more, is reason enough for the departure. Apart from that consideration, there is, I think, solid reason for holding that the system which I propound is by far the best, as it offers opportunities to correct initial errors, without having to wait till death brings relief—a species of relief which does not come conveniently or for the wishing. Short of gross misconduct, which entails the prescribed pains and penalties, we can well conceive of forms of dereliction of duty which would tell prejudicially on the well-being of the trust, but without drawing on the culprit those pains and penalties. Such cases are bound to be not a few. To afford, at short intervals, opportunities for reaffirmance in case of fitness or for supersession in case of incompetency is a decided advantage which cannot be overrated, not to speak of the invariable good that must come of letting fresh blood in, even with the risk of replacing one set of good men by another set of good men. A widespread ambition, in the adherents of a religion, to emulate one another and to displace one another for no other tangible reason than to serve the public is, on the whole, sufficiently beneficial to be favoured, fostered and given the freest scope to. To block its way is, to my mind, an attempt to thwart the course of a natural law. These constitute my justification for standing up for a term of years in preference to a tenure for life.

"Another point in which my scheme differs from the present law is that I abolish the distinction which the present law makes between the endowments which had been under the direct control of the Government at one time and those that had not been so. I see no sound reason for maintaining that distinction. One class is as much trust-property as the other. Malversation of the one class is as culpable as of the other. If only some of the trusts came originally under the Government supervision and not the rest, it was, I think, purely an accident. There could be nothing inherent in the trusts which had remained outside

Government control, necessitating that they should so remain outside that control or any control for that matter. Even the actual initial founder of an endowment could not, after he had once dedicated the endowment to the public, touch it or claim to divert it from the purpose declared at the time of dedication. A mere successor of his is *à fortiori* absolutely debarred from frittering or whittling it away. I have not the least doubt that, had such cases been brought to the notice of the Government as they occurred, the Government, as then disposed, would have taken the trusts to which they related as fully into their hands as they had done as regards the others. I therefore maintain that the distinction under reference is utterly untenable and unnecessary.

"In submitting my Bill to His Excellency for sanction, I inserted in it a section, exempting the Central Committees from payment of all Court-fees, and I did so as a hope was held out to that effect by His Excellency in 1894, when dealing with a Bill sent up from Madras. But the terms of the sanction accorded to me did not cover that section. I have therefore omitted it. But I take it that the objection to having such a section at the present initial stage may not preclude hope that it may yet receive consideration at later stages of the Bill.

"I have made no secret of my Bill. It has been published far and wide. It has elicited a great many personal opinions in its favour. Most of the organs conducted by my countrymen in English have decidedly pronounced in its favour. Others, I feel confident, will follow suit. With the intelligence of the country on my side—with the strength of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Hindu Patriot* and the *Bengalee* of Calcutta and of the *Hindu* and the *Standard* of Madras, of the organs conducted in English, and the *Hitabadi*, fast developing into a powerful and leading vernacular paper, explicitly behind my back already, and above all with the Government standing neutral and aloof, I cherish a strong hope that the Bill will successfully pass through the ordeal."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN said:—"The Government consents to the introduction of the Bill which the Hon'ble Member has from laudable motives prepared. But it must be distinctly understood that the Government is not a party to it. The Government has laid down the principles of its relations to religious endowments in the Act of 1863, and to those principles it adheres. The Bill of the Hon'ble Member is in the main an endeavour to secure through the existing non-official committees a closer control of the management of these endowments. That is an aim which can only be successfully prosecuted, should it appear that it has the general support of those interested; and the Government reserves to itself an absolute right to oppose the Bill, if that appears expedient, in its later stages."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 26th March, 1897.